

"Good roads mean good business, good prices, good times, good land values."

COVERLAND

10c *The Copy*

MAGAZINE

April, 1919

Hon. J. M. Longyear Apr 2



How to Build NOW at Before the War Costs



\$945 for this Beautiful 7-Room Aladdin Bungalow Home Complete—Aladdin Dollar-a-Knot Quality Materials

Eliminate the Usual 18% Lumber Waste and the Usual 40% Labor Waste!!

The Aladdin System of Home Building has been practicing for 13 years the principle the World has only learned during the war—the elimination of waste. By saving the usual 18% lumber waste and the 40% labor waste in home building as effected by the Aladdin System, it is possible to build now at Before the War Costs.

How to Beat the Present High Cost of Building

Saving waste is more important when prices of material and labor are high. The Aladdin System of Construction has reduced lumber waste to less than 2%. This means in saving to the home builder an amount that approximately brings the cost of a home built this year to what it would have cost before the war. Because the Aladdin System of Construction prepares all the lumber in our mills ready to be nailed in place, you can pay the present high wages and still keep the labor cost where it was before the war. One man will do in six days with Aladdin materials what it requires ten days to accomplish without Aladdin's System. The beautiful Aladdin Catalog explains this very completely and thoroughly.

"One of the best uses for money earned during the war is to set it to work on building a home of your own"—Secretary Wilson, U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Secretary Wilson further says: "During the war it was patriotic not to build. Now, we can best show our patriotism by building a home." The great Aladdin organization is planned, arranged and operated to serve home builders. Every phase of the home building project from the excavation to the completed home is in charge of experienced brains. This service becomes a part of every transaction and smooths out the usual difficulties and troubles ordinarily encountered by the home builder.

The Lumber That's Wasted Costs Just As Much As The Lumber That's Used

A better home for less money! That's the verdict of thousands upon thousands of Aladdin customers. Certified records of 25%, 35%, 40% saved by the Aladdin System of Construction are on file in our offices. Ask for copies of these records in your own community. Talk with your neighbors who have built Aladdin homes. Get the facts at first hand. Waste saving is the chief reason. Valuable high-priced lumber is saved from the waste-pile by the Aladdin Read-Cut System, and this money stays in your pocket. "The lumber that's wasted costs just as much as the lumber that's used." Read all about this remarkable system in the Aladdin Catalog.

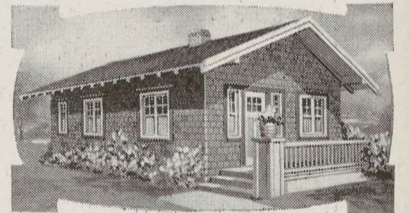
Aladdin's Dollar-a-Knot Guaranty Proof of High Quality

Knotless lumber, the purest and clearest that ever came out of the forest, is the kind that Aladdin houses are made of. This is evidenced by our famous Dollar-A-Knot guaranty which has now been in effect for over four years. Better quality lumber does not grow. The highest grade paints, hardware, doors, windows, mill work, etc., are all included with every Aladdin house. The same grade, the best, is furnished for the small as for the large houses.

Write for the 100-Page Aladdin Book Today

The Aladdin Book of Homes has a message for you. Amongst its pages, profusely illustrated in colors, leading home designs are represented to you. Aladdin houses are cut-to-fit—no waste of lumber or labor. The Aladdin price includes all materials cut-to-fit as follows: Lumber, millwork, flooring, outside and inside finish, doors, windows, shingles, lath and plaster, hardware, locks, nails, paint, varnishes. The material is shipped to you in a sealed box-car, complete, ready to erect. Safe arrival of the complete material in perfect condition is guaranteed. Send today for a copy of "Aladdin Homes" No. 540.

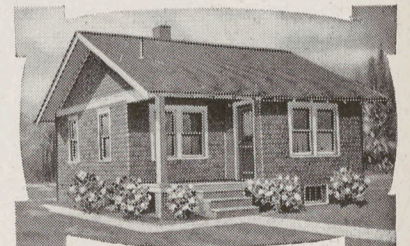
The ALADDIN Co., 544 Aladdin Ave., Bay City, Mich.
Canadian Branch: C. P. R. Bldg., Toronto, Ont.



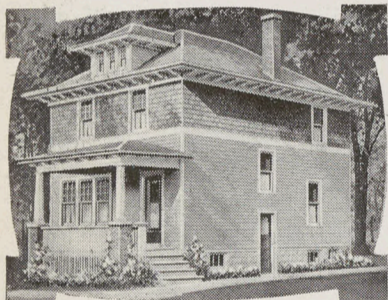
\$638 for this Aladdin Home



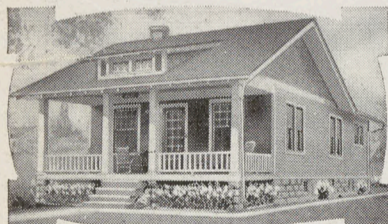
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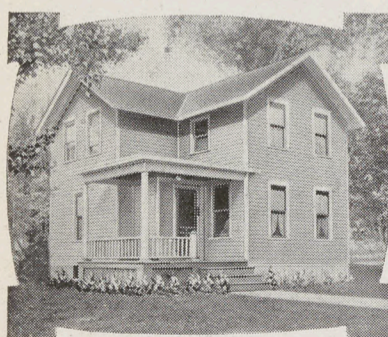
\$664 for this Aladdin Home



\$1548 for this Aladdin Home



\$1315 for this Aladdin Home



\$1213 for this Aladdin Home

ALADDIN

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Homes

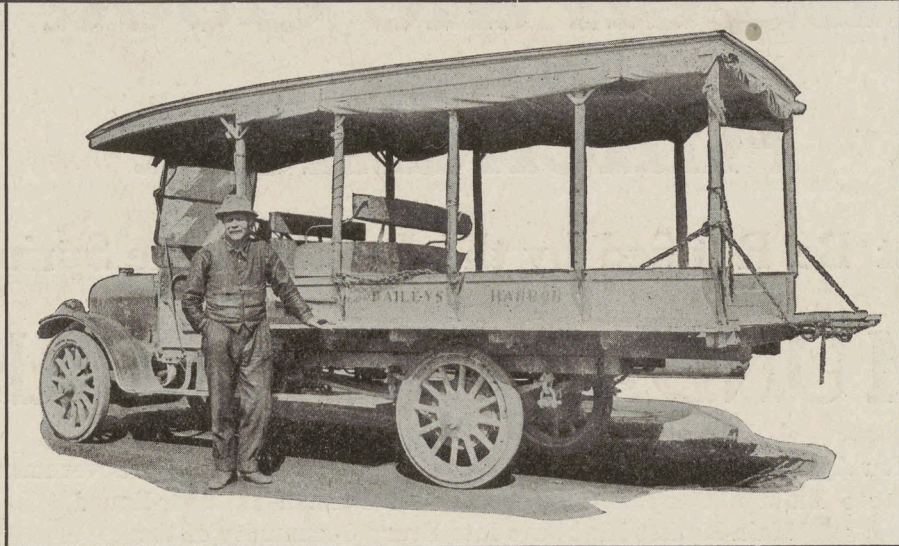
THE ALADDIN CO., 544 Aladdin Ave., Bay City, Mich.
Enclosed find stamps for your book "Aladdin Homes" No. 540.

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MENOMINEE TRUCKS pay you dividends on the money you invest in them



Built in
Cloverland



Built in
Cloverland

Probably one of the most enthusiastic MENOMINEE boosters is Mr. C. Panter, whose photograph appears above together with his truck which plies out of Bailey's Harbor, Wis. His testimonial is short but to the point—"Forty thousand miles with no expense." Certainly this is a record of which anyone could well be proud and it is little wonder that Mr. Panter cannot say too much concerning the satisfactory service he has received.

DO YOU KNOW

that out of 109 truck manufacturers in 1911 only 18 are in business today?

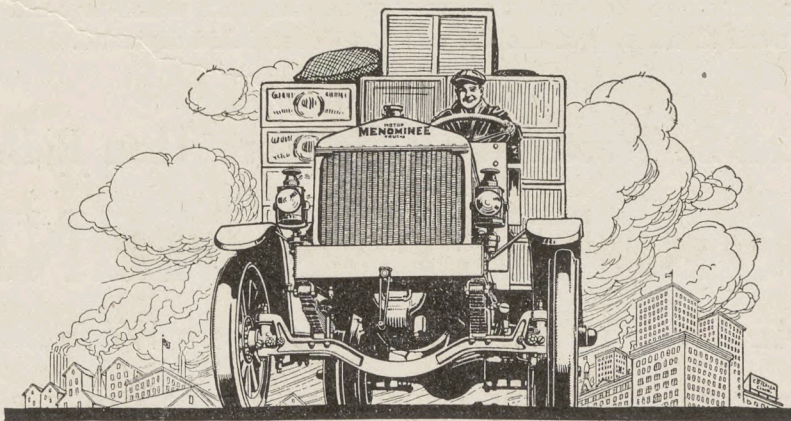
This fact aptly illustrates the old and oft-quoted saying about the "survival of the fittest." The Menominee Motor Truck Company has not only come through the greatest upheaval the world has ever known, with flying colors, but is in effect, one of

the grand-daddies of the truck business, being one of four companies in existence as far back as 1908.

Therefore in selecting the MENOMINEE you can be sure of a truck that has back of it the experience of ten years of successful truck building. Made in five models: 1-ton, 1½-ton, 2-ton, 3½-ton and 5-ton.

MENOMINEE MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY, Menominee, Michigan

THE vital need of efficient transportation of perishable products makes it essential that the progressive farmer, stock raiser, dairyman and fruit grower gets a truck that satisfies.



EVERY practical size of truck —for every trucking need. MENOMINEE Trucks represent finest construction and are backed by an old, firmly-established organization. Write the Sales Dept. for information.

Vote YES on the Good Roads Amendment

Which Must Be Ratified by the People at the Spring Election

MONDAY, APRIL 7th

If You Approve a Contract System Between Your State and the Government
to Build a Comprehensive System of Permanent, Year-Round,
Main-Market Highways into Every Community of the
Wolverine State.

Uncle Sam is anxious to enter into partnership with you to pull Michigan out
of the sand and mud. Your state is a great corporation and every citizen a
stockholder.

Uncle Sam stands ready to pay seven million dollars during the next two years
to help Michigan tap every city and every county with improved highways.
But he demands that his partners in this great Michigan enterprise shall
demonstrate their good faith and share the responsibilities by at least
matching his investment on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

***Michigan Must Put Up \$7,000,000, Either by Direct Tax
or by Issuing Bonds***

If it is to receive this 100 per cent dividend from the United States govern-
ment. If the Good Roads Amendment is ratified by the people the money
will be available to welcome Uncle Sam as a partner in Michigan's great
highway project, to do Michigan's share of the work and spread the bur-
den over such a term of years that no single taxpayer will even know he
is paying the bill. It will mean a deferred payment plan by which the
roads will pay for themselves and coming generations, who will enjoy the
benefits, will bear a share of the burden.

***A Direct Tax to Assure a Sufficient Sum Means Too Great a Burden. The
Highway Amendment Does Not Mean a Bonded Debt
of Fifty Million Dollars***

But simply gives the people, who are the stockholders of the state, the author-
ity, through their directors or representatives in the legislature, to use the
state's credit to borrow money, only as needed, with which to build roads
and avail themselves of the 100 per cent Federal Aid dividend.

The Legislature Can Be Trusted to Do No More Than Reflect Your Views

VOTE FOR THE AMENDMENT

Give Them the Authority to Act, Then Tell Them When and How to Act

MICHIGAN STATE GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION, P. T. COLGROVE, President.

CLOVERLAND

MAGAZINE

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Vol. X No. 4

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN, APRIL, 1919

\$1.00 A YEAR, 10c THE COPY

Texas Bravely Fights Drought. Cloverland Offers the Remedy



GOVERNMENT statistics show that the state of Texas raises almost twice as many beef cattle as any other state in the Union. The Grand Champion car load lot at the 1918 International Stock Show, were steers that had been raised in Texas and fed in Illinois. One can take an automobile ride in the Pan Handle country, or Western Texas, and see more cattle in a day, than could be seen in any other section of the United States in a week. For three years this country has gone through a continuous drought, and one cannot help but marvel at the manner in which these Texas ranch men have fought to keep their cattle from starvation.

These gentlemen have a national reputation for their fellowship, congeniality and optimism, but few people realize, and give them due credit for their persistency. We have heard a great deal about the good cattle which they raise in the state of Texas, but you have to make a visit to that state to get an idea of the splendid type of men who are responsible for its taking the lead in agricultural production. They go the limit to make a visitor feel at home among them, and they know how to do it, too.

One week was allotted for our stay in Texas, but it was impossible for us to get away until two weeks had passed. As we approached the state from the west, messages of greeting reached us, and naturally, we began to anticipate a very pleasant time. We arrived at our first stopping place in the evening, and Mr. A. J. Basel was at the station to meet us. Many Cloverland people are personally acquainted with Mr. Basel, as he was here last summer and picked out a tract of land for a ranch, to which he will move his flock of sheep in a few weeks. He escorted us to their beautiful hotel, where we met a number of stockmen who are interested in Cloverland as a future stock country.

The next morning Messrs. W. T. Bishop and W. N. Kelly, who are also coming to Cloverland with their stock

this spring, were there to greet us. The hotel lobby would remind one of a stockmen's convention. These three gentlemen who have picked locations here, are widely known throughout their state, and they have interested many prominent stockmen in the possibilities of Cloverland. These cattle men and sheep men had come from near and far—some driving over 100 miles—to see and talk with the Cloverland representatives about the land that is free from droughts and sand storms.

The above picture will give you some idea of the condition of their pastures at the present time. You could drive all day and not see enough grass to make a bale of hay. Old timers told us they used to cut wild hay on the range, but now they have to irrigate in order to grow any roughage at all. During this last winter they had considerable snow and rain-

fall, but it will take some time to get their pastures back to anything like a normal condition, because the prolonged drought has destroyed the turf, and the ranches are stocked so heavily that the grass will not have a chance to go to seed.

We spent several days driving through what a few years ago was known as the greatest cattle range country in the world, because they never had to feed, winter or summer, in those days. Today, they have to supplement cotton seed cake and alfalfa hay, along with their splendid climate, to keep their cattle and sheep from dying. They are paying \$70 per ton for the cake, and have to haul it to their ranches. One man stated that it cost him \$16 per ton to have feed delivered at his ranch. They were paying from \$40 to \$46 a ton for hay. Almost all of the water for the stock has to be pumped, either by

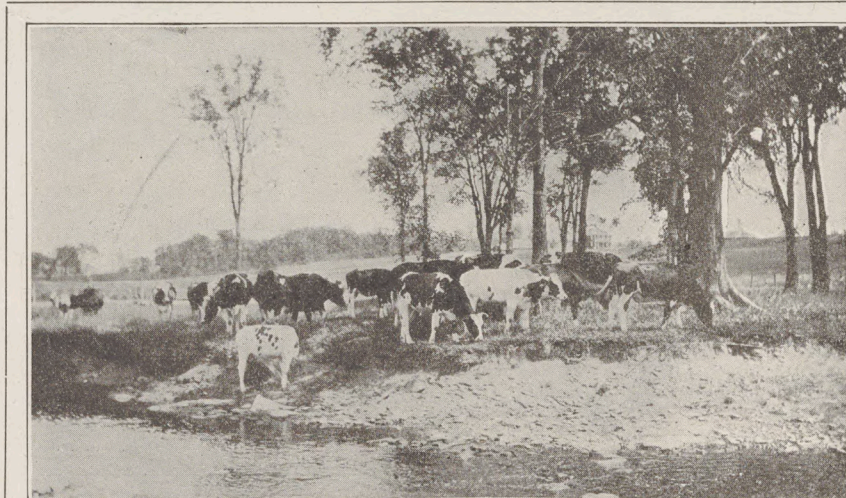
windmill or gas engine. Each ranch has several windmills. The expense of getting sufficient water for the stock is much more than one would imagine. We drove over one ranch of 16 sections that could only carry 150 steers. Pastures rent by the section, not by the acre. Most of the land is fenced and cross-fenced.

Now compare the above picture to the Cloverland scene below, and other pasture scenes which have appeared from time to time in this magazine. Texas never had a uniform rainfall during the summer months. Cloverland is the only section where, year after year, you will find, by government statistics, there is sufficient rainfall to protect it from drought. The logic of this is proven by the fact that on each side of Cloverland is a great body of water.

One afternoon while we were in Texas, about a dozen of the best stockmen held a round table discussion, and they called in Messrs. Basel, Bishop and Kelly, and myself, to answer a lot of questions about Cloverland. After five hours of cross-examining they cleared us, and promised us that if this country was half as good as it seemed to them from the information which we had furnished, they could make more money up here each year than they had lost each year in Texas during the drought.

Cloverland has many advantages over West Texas for cattle raising. The saving in freight and shrinkage alone, should more than pay the winter expense. Cattle can be finished here on grain and will bring top market prices.

I found that the West Texas cattle men are using very good sires, and that they have a splendid bunch of well bred cows. They have the foundation stock to bring to Cloverland, and with their wonderful experience in the cattle business, along with the natural conditions which exist here,



A typical Cloverland grazing pasture.

(Continued on Page 44)

CLOVER LAND

Good Roads Lead to Everything

By JOHN A. DOELLE
Secretary-Manager Upper Peninsula Development Bureau

GOOD roads lead to everything. They mean that the country where they are built is going to have tourists. Tourists spend on an average of \$3 a day. One hundred tourists will spend \$300 a day and for one month 100 tourists will spend 30 times \$300 or \$9,000.

This immense profit should not be lost sight of when we talk good roads. It should not be lost sight of when we go to the polls on April 7th. It should not be lost sight of after we have voted "Yes." We need good roads and we are going to have them by going into business with the state and federal government.

Suppose a reliable man walked up to you and said, "John, I have a legitimate proposition that I want you to go into where we can make a 25 per cent profit." Would you turn it down, or would you take a seat at the side of this friend and listen to the rest of his story? You would hang on to him until you got the remarkable tale from soup to nuts.

Cloverland, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, has this fellow at its elbow today. He is trying to interest every one in the Upper Peninsula whereby every tax-payer, farmer, land owner, business man, banker, and all concerned in the welfare of this beautiful country, are to make this profit. Not 25 per cent, but more.

Good roads have paid Minnesota so well during the past few years that they are asking the state for a bond issue of \$100,000,000 to build 6,000 miles of road. All Michigan asks is a right to ask the state to amend its constitution so that it might aid the counties in building the much needed highways.

California makes \$1,000,000 per day on its tourist trade. Colorado alone made \$15,600,000 last year on her tourists. Minnesota has voted \$100,000 for publicity work to get tourists.

We have the scenery. We have the mines. We have the lakes, small and large. And we have the right kind of voters to put across the amendment on April 7th.

The highways of Cloverland are good so far as they go. In fact, they cannot be equalled. But, they do not go far enough. They stop too near the west, the east, the north and the south.

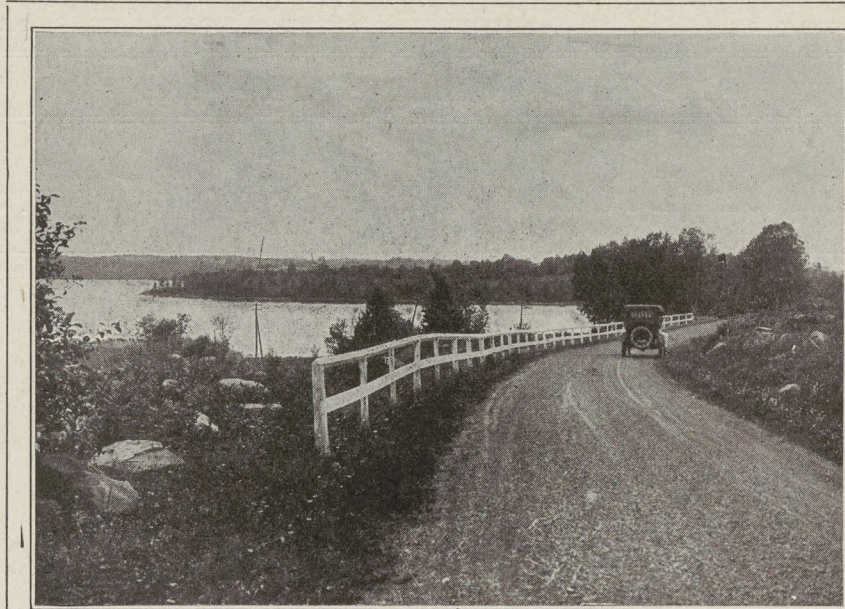
Come up the Dixie Highway, if you will, and you will get to the Soo. But you cannot get into Western Cloverland. Then start from Wisconsin and go north and you will not reach that beautiful north country over good roads.

We cannot afford to pass up this amendment. You cannot afford to vote "No" April 7. You owe it to your children and to the people of Cloverland to pass this amendment big.

You must think good roads, talk good roads, and eat good roads, if you are to be a Cloverland booster. If you are to make a big profit on your investment you must improve, get in the latest money makers and keep astride of the times, even though it work pretty fast.

Cloverland is improving. It is getting grazers, settlers, industries and they are coming fast. But they will not stay if they cannot move over good roads. They will be favorably impressed if they can step from the passenger car and ride over a smooth well built highway to the front door of the place that is to be their future home. Good roads mean everything, contentment, satisfaction, enthusiasm, entertainment, and money.

Now the government is asking to help us. Our government is asking us to help ourselves. Are we going to turn it down? Are we going to make it necessary for her to come in and



Roads like this are making Cloverland famous as a touring paradise

build the roads for us? Are we going to allow the other states at our very doors to take the tourists and settlers away from us? You are if you do not say "Yes," to the proposed \$50,000,000 good roads amendment on April 7.

Today the value of anything is decided in figures with the dollar sign in front of it, except possibly in war. There necessity alone is the deciding feature. But in the future probably there are to be no more wars, so we might say that there is no exception.

No business can stand without a profit. No railroad can exist without money, although many people seem to think so. No merchant can keep his door unlocked unless he has the necessary where-with-all to support him. Money is business, and business is money. Therefore, as an army moves on its stomach, we move upon the money that we can make and save.

Cloverland is rich in money. It has the biggest mining interests in the United States. It is rich in land and forests and beauty. Then let's use our natural resources to make us more money. But we cannot unless and until we get our highways in

such shape that the outside world can travel through our peninsula and see what we have.

Cloverland was a long time in getting started. Not because it was a bad place to live in, but because history was repeating itself. It was slow in getting started because the people who lived without its boundaries had a foolish, almost childish conception, of what it really was. When they learned that the little peninsula in the "frozen north" was not as cold as northern New York, Minnesota, and Montana and parts of North Dakota and Wisconsin they began coming. When they learned it had valuable minerals lying beneath its surface they came here under conditions that were hardly comfortable.

And when the people outside learn that we have the best highways, the finest climate and most picturesque country this side of nowhere, they are going to come in greater numbers.

The people that come here are going to bring money. Tourists must have the money to tour. And they take home with them the fond memories of beautiful highways, wonderful

mines, and God-fearing people. We want tourists because they bring money. We want grazers because they clear the land and add to our land value and spend money. We want the small settlers, because they make our land more productive and make our merchants happier. We want the industrial man, because he will give us a close market and hire our men and women. We need them all, and we can get them if we only give them what they want.

The grazer wants good land for sheep and cattle, plenty water and a close market. Cloverland has that. The small settler wants productive soil, a close market, good neighbors, good merchants, and schools and churches. Cloverland has that. The industrial man wants the raw materials and the labor. Cloverland has that.

They all want GOOD ROADS, and Cloverland is going to give them its assurance on the highway question on April 7th.

A Wonderful Opportunity

By Leo C. Harmon
President of the U. P. Bureau

THE Development Bureau stands back of any movement that will aid in the development of Cloverland," said Mr. Harmon, president of the bureau, in connection with the proposed \$50,000,000 bond issue which will be decided by the voters of Michigan on April 7. "I hope that the people of Cloverland will give this move an overwhelming majority, and I know they will if its advantages are properly understood. We have a wonderful opportunity and must not let it escape."

This amendment is a proposition whereby the federal government is trying to help the local taxpayer, and only asks him to come half way to get \$100 for every \$50 he spends. It is a means of getting good roads, supplying labor with work, cementing vast areas together, and making it possible for the farmer to market his crops and be in easy reach of some of the larger cities of his community.

The state does not intend to float this entire amount at one time, but will probably take 10 per cent the first drive and as much as is necessary to carry on the work from that time on. And the road engineers seem to think that the entire amount will never have to be floated.

The State of Michigan has a proposed highway program of 5,100 miles of roads. Of this amount 2,100 miles have already been built, and in order to close the gaps it will be necessary to build 3,000 miles more. This road system has been carefully worked out and a definite plan established for the final solution of the 3,000 miles yet to be built.

Should a county wish to build a road, it applies to the state for the construction. The state furnishes the plans and estimates and notifies the county to pay its share to the state treasury. After approval of the plans, the county mails a check to the state treasurer to cover the amount to be paid by the county. The state then advertises for bids, which when received are compiled. The county is then notified of the bids and amounts, and if the county considers the bids too high they can notify the state that they will take the work over at figures less than the lowest bidder and proceed to build the road. The state, however, reserves the right to inspect, and accept or reject,

(Continued on Page 23)



Here is a Cloverland picture, strikingly portraying steam, water, and highway transport facilities side by side.

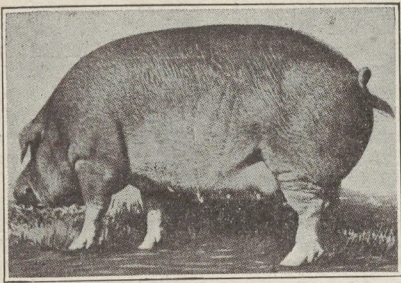
CLOVER LAND

Pigs in Cloverland, a Cash Profit Proposition

By E. F. SEAVOLT, Sterling Stock Farm, Excelsior, Minn.

IT HAS been proven so many times that as much pork can be raised from ten pure-bred hogs as there can by feeding twice as many of the "just hog" variety, that it seems a sheer waste of space to again repeat it. But when this is proven to many thousands of farmers to the extent that they will believe it, and then go ahead and put it into practice by starting their pork production with pure-bred seed stock, then, and not until then, will several millions of good Americans get a smell of the succulent pork chop without first considering the size of their bank balance or going into bankruptcy.

It is a well known fact that "hogs" and "corn belt" have been synonymous terms for years, although no one dares dispute the statement that clover is the greatest hog feed that grows, because it has been proven such.



A pure-bred hog

Then why are not hogs going to be a big factor in making Greater Cloverland come fully into its own? If clover has proven to be the greatest hog feed, and clover grows like a weed and never winter kills in Cloverland, it should naturally follow that Cloverland should become the greatest hog-raising district in the United States—or the world! It just depends on the mentality of the individual farmer.

There are many who will say, "you are all wrong," but they either live in the corn belt where hogs have done their duty by paying off all the mortgages, or they are not in possession of the facts.

After twenty-five years of intensive campaigns of education that have been conducted by many excellent farm journals, magazines, newspapers, agricultural schools, county agents

making actual demonstrations and numerous other methods advocating the raising of pure-bred stock, it should be comparatively easy just now to convince the farmer that hogs are made big by breeding and not by feeding; that he should start his pork production by securing pure-bred seed stock. If pork prices are low, it should be all the more reason why he should have an efficient "pork machine" so as to produce a greater amount of finished product with much less effort.

With foreign countries famishing for fats, with all their seed stock sadly diminished or totally gone on account of war, with less hogs in the United States than several years ago, farmers need have no cause for worry about either over-production or prices for several years to come. While the whole country has been requested to conserve food, it is apparent some constructive work must be done to produce food. So the farmer is performing a patriotic duty, as well as engaging in a profitable industry, when he busies himself in arranging for increased pork production whatever the prevailing prices are. Inasmuch as pork prices usually are on parity with grain prices, profits are generally the same whatever the cost of feed.

It is interesting to note that the two carloads of finest hogs that arrived at the Chicago market in 1917 were grown in northern Montana—surely not a corn-growing locality. Canada hasn't made any strong bid as a corn-growing country up to now, yet some of the best hogs that come to market are raised there. And surely the farmers in Cloverland, a locality blessed with an abundant rainfall, good shipping facilities and so close to the world's greatest markets, would not be indulging in any experiment by raising hogs.

It only remains for the farmer to insist—with himself—that he start hog-raising with pure-bred stock. But as long as he considers hogs are only necessary around the farm for their garbage-consuming propensities and that a convenient "hog wallow" must be provided, just that long is he going to complain that it does not pay to raise hogs. But if he will only realize that a pure-bred sow will produce

for him from one to two tons of pork per year, and he is the owner of a patch of clover and a well of water and will raise enough small grain to top them off for market, then he gets a different angle on hog-raising, which is just another way of repeating what was stated in a foregoing paragraph—it all depends on the mentality of the individual farmer.

An unthinking, unknowing public has maligned the hog by imagining him to be nothing but a dirty animal and that he must have dirty surroundings, whereas a hog knows no difference between what is clean and what is filthy. And it follows that if his owner provides a dirty place for him it's all the same to the hog. However, if provided with clean quarters he will prove to be the cleanest animal raised on the farm, requiring less care than any other farm animal.

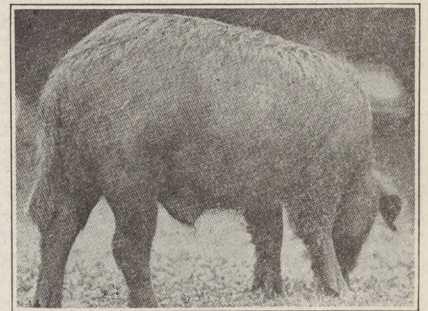
Show me a farming community that does not appear prosperous and it will be found that few, if any, hogs are raised there. Show me a farming community where quantities of hogs are raised and still does not appear prosperous and you will find they are feeding the "just hog" type and wondering why they don't make any money. You can tell every farmer that raises pure-bred stock of some kind by looking at his buildings even if a mile away from them.

Statistics gathered by officials of the state of Georgia at the close of 1918 show that the boys and girls added \$500,000 to the wealth of that state in one year by pig clubs alone. Kids! Did it for fun—and profit! If school children did this, who is able to estimate what full-of-pep Cloverland farmers can do toward rolling up big bank balances for themselves, if they conclude to make a start.

If a person was to state the kind of breed that is the most profitable to raise, he is at once confronted with a diversity of opinions as to what is, and what is not. Taking the records at the different stock markets for your answer, they indicate that the Duroc-Jersey type are largely in the majority when it comes to "top" hogs. It is a well known fact that they are hardy, very prolific and thrive well under ordinary farm conditions and have greater pork producing ability than any other breed.

On Sunday, January 26, 1919, Herbert C. Hoover made a statement in Paris, calling attention to the fact that while the United States exported 5,000,000 tons of food annually before the war, we must now be prepared to export from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons. He further stated that it was far more necessary to encourage the farmer than to discourage the packer, from which can be inferred that high prices will be maintained.

The conditions surrounding meat production in general are best evidences that the farmer should infuse more efficiency in his business by feeding and raising nothing but pure-bred stock, otherwise he is doing much work he is not and cannot get paid for. If he hasn't the ready cash to procure pure-bred seed stock and he evinces a desire to line up and be



"Just hog"

come prosperous, perhaps a word or two to his local banker might be the means of him getting a start. Any banker knows that the raising of pure-bred hogs means increased bank deposits.

And while all Cloverland is looking for cattle and sheep and blasting powder and stump-pulling machines and men who have a determination to remake what the lumberman made of Cloverland, it should be remembered that the hog—the pure-bred Mr. Hog, the aristocratic Duroc-Jersey hog, if you please, will put the banker, the business man, the farmer, the community and Cloverland in general in the corn belt class, where failures and mortgages are unknown, and usher in the era of good roads, prosperous people and high-powered cars.

Farm Leaders of Tomorrow Honored at Michigan Agricultural College

OF ALL the many hundreds of visitors who flocked through the halls of the Michigan Agricultural College during Farmers' Week and the Housewife's Congress, none received a more cordial welcome, and none were accorded a greater measure of respect than 225 boys and girls who came upon invitation of the boys' and girls' club department of the college. The young people were "achievement" members of the young people's clubs—boys and girls who had carried on their club work in full and filed reports with the state leaders. Among them were a half dozen state champions, members of a number of prize-winning demonstration teams. The demonstration teams were one of the hits of the club exhibits of the college exposition. One of these was the championship canning team from Coldwater—Helen Hadley, Alice Ross and Ruby Butcher; another was the sewing team, Ruth Weiss, Marvel Sieckman and Alice Wachowicz, from Buena Vista, in Saginaw county; a third was the hot school lunch team from Coopersville. The members of this were Jennie Hinken, Ester Lou

Cook and Minnie Van Allsburg. A hot school lunch team was also present from Scotts, in Kalamazoo county. The members of this were Lucille Goldsmith, Louise Smith and Alice Hayward. A boys' poultry demonstration team was another feature. The members of this, who were Eland Spotts, Clifford Geddings and Fay Welding, came from Hillsdale. The boys put on, for the instruction and edification of their elders, a series of demonstrations in the practices of culling pullets and hens, identifying

breeds and making feed hoppers.

But to the grown-ups in attendance, the records made by the members of the club themselves were of most interests. As doers of deeds, the 225 young men and women—the farmers of tomorrow in Michigan—would probably have been able to excel any other similar number of junior citizens within the state. While in East Lansing, Ray M. Turner, state leader of junior extension and Miss Anna M. Cowles, leader of girls' clubs, compiled a list of the accomplishments of their guests. These showed that among the 225 there were 46 who owned liberty bonds; 134 who owned war savings stamps; 103 who had bank deposits; 18 girls who had earned the money to buy their kitchen equipment; 15 who owned pigs; 8 who owned sheep; 25 who owned poultry; 19 who owned calves; 69 were attending high school, and 68 expected to go to college.



It was also mentioned that during the year these young people, with the other members of the boys' and girls' clubs in Michigan, earned a net profit of more than \$188,000 in 1918.

CLOVER LAND

Land Clearing Contests in Sawyer County, Wisconsin



THEY sometimes say that a corn-belt farmer cannot adapt himself to northern Wisconsin conditions; that farming in a timbered country requires a different kind of a man than farming in a prairie country. This certainly is not true in the case of J. E. Shinn. In the spring of 1918, he moved from Iowa to his new farm near Exeland, Sawyer county, Wisconsin. There was not a single improvement on the place at that time. The first job was to build a barn, and other necessary farm buildings. Next he started to clear land so that he could get a crop from his farm the first year. Among other things, Mr. Shinn raised an acre of finer potatoes than he ever saw in Iowa. He kept on clearing his land all season long, and in the fall, during the second land clearing contest held in the community, he won third prize with a 13.6 acre clearing. This added to what he had already cleared during the season, made his total clearing for the first year nearly 30 acres. Besides all this, he fenced his whole eighty with a strong, well-made, barb wire fence. Could any one man hope to do more in one season?

On the average farm in Northern

Wisconsin, there is nine-tenths of an acre cleared each year, according to the figures compiled by the State Department of Agriculture. 7.7 acres were the average acres cleared during the season of 1918 according to the final report of the 83 farms registered in the Southern Sawyer county land clearing contests. A comparison of .9 and 7.7 shows what the contest idea is capable of doing when applied to land clearing. In fairness, it should be stated that not all the land cleared during the contests was cleared free from stumps.

The urgent call for more food sent out a year ago by the United States government in behalf of our armies, and our allies, met with a warm response all over America. Every section of the country made a supreme effort to increase the amount of food-stuffs it was raising. The new settlers of Southern Sawyer county, Wisconsin, wanted to have a part in this big work. They decided the most assistance they could give would be to make brush-covered no longer "slack-er acres," but crop producing acres.

By W. N. CLARK

Agricultural Development Agent, Wisconsin Colonization Company

So they organized two land clearing contests. Prizes were contributed by the local merchants, banks, newspapers, land companies, and other business concerns. The farmers registered their farms in the contest, and then the whole community commenced war on the brush line. It was not a one man fight. It was the whole community behind a single idea, and the results astonished even the most optimistic. Some men cleared as high as 20 acres during the season. Twelve and 16 acre clearings were common. Among the 83 registered in the contest, over half of them moved onto their farms after April 15, 1918, and a great many of them did not come until fall. But with brush sythes and brush hooks, cross-cut saws and axes, everyone pitched in with a will, and as a result the old inhabitants hardly know their country.

Two contests were held during the year, one in the spring, and the other in the fall. At the close of each contest, big meetings were held when the results of the contests were announced and the prizes awarded.

Many prominent men attended these meetings. Dean H. L. Russell, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, President E. G. Quamme, Federal Land Bank, St. Paul, and Sen. Herman T. Schultz, Milwaukee, were among this number. The judges of the contests were Hon. C. P. Norgord, State Commissioner of Agriculture, F. S. McCabe, Industrial Commissioner of the Omaha railroad, Prof. E. R. Jones, head of the Agricultural Engineering Department, University of Wisconsin and John Sweneheart, in charge of land clearing operations, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

Chief emphasis and chief credit were given to brushing, but all work connected with making the land ready for crop production was considered in making the awards. Land that was cleared and broken was given twice the credit of land brushed only.

The contests had a real financial value to the community. Assuming raw land to be worth \$25 an acre, and brushed land \$50 an acre, the increase in the value of the land in the community, brought about by the 637 acres that were cleared during 1918 by the men in the contests, would amount to about \$16,000.

FOR the past fifteen years there have been small flocks of sheep successfully raised in Douglas county, Wisconsin, near Lake Superior. About ten years ago the larger flocks began to come in and in nearly every case have made money for the owner.

People have different ideas of the breeds best suited for this locality, but after watching the efforts of the different men who have had them it is plain that the cross-bred sheep with a view of both wool and mutton and of a type that is not too loose woolled is the best. Sheep should be purchased young. The percentage of loss in the winter is very small and they are more effective in clean brush. When sheep come to an age that their teeth bother them they eat but very little brush.

A fleece weighing 17 pounds is held by the young lady in the photograph; also a few sheep that I believe are the right type for Northern Wisconsin. They are a small part of a shipment of 400 yearlings. The 400 averaged to shear 11½ pounds, and it sold at \$6.35 a fleece, f. o. b. cars Superior.

Without a doubt Northern Wisconsin is suitable in every way for the profitable raising of sheep and mutton. Four years ago L. C. Piper, of Absorakee, Montana, brought in 2,800 lambs and fed them on our grasses for a month, and then shipped on to Chicago. He brought this shipment here too late in the season, arriving October 6th and shipping out November 10th. All he succeeded in doing was in bringing the weight up to what his lambs started with from Montana, but he was positive in his statements that it was a wonderful opportunity and that the western ranchers should take hold of it, his idea being that to

Sheep in Douglas County, Wis.

By H. A. JOHNSON of Superior

work out to the best advantage the sheep should be kept in Montana in the winter, then brought to Northern Wisconsin early in the summer on their way to Chicago.

The screenings from our mammoth elevators from Superior and Duluth are shipped all over the country and

fed to sheep. Why should it not be better to bring the sheep to Northern Wisconsin to feed the screenings to?

Land can be obtained at numerous places located close to railroad stations at very cheap prices and feeding yards could be established out from Chicago, but every summer the

grass dries up in Illinois, and our grass is always green. Our land is as good as their best; their price is from two to three hundred dollars; the price of ours is from ten to thirty dollars, but will increase in value and probably be as high eventually as the Illinois land.

I have known cases of individual farmers, who have had a good grade of yearling ewes, where the ewe has gained thirty pounds in less than four months and at the same time raised a lamb that weighed more than seventy-five pounds. I have also seen lambs that at less than five months old weighed over 100 pounds and the ewe was in shape to go on the block as mutton.

Wisconsin's Record

There is no state in the union that can equal Wisconsin's 1918 Shorthorn record, says J. L. Tormey.

A Waukesha county farmer recently sold 48 Shorthorn calves at an average of \$1,865. A Columbia county herd of nine head, shown against the best in this country and Canada at the last International Live Stock Exposition, included the senior and grand champion female, the first prize get of sire, the first prize produce of dam and the second prize aged herd. Every one of these nine animals was bred in Wisconsin, and they were all sired by the same bull. Three of this herd sold at the International sale for \$10,650. Columbia and Waukesha county farmers exhibited at this show three of the four Shorthorn champions. A LaCrosse county farmer exhibited and sold the highest priced steers ever sold at Chicago from Wisconsin. There are no better Shorthorns anywhere than in Wisconsin.



CLOVER LAND

Lest We Forget Our Brothers in Arms

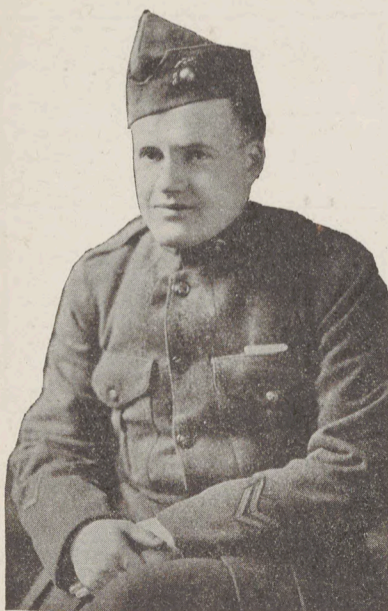
By PRIVATE HARRY ST. LOUIS of Escanaba
Overseas Veteran, 20th Co., 5th Regiment, U. S. Marines

THE war is won. What shall be the division of the spoils and the honors? To how much of the credit for winning the war are we as a nation justly entitled? How shall we judge? In the field of business the profits are divided in exact proportion to the investment or the cost to every shareholder.

Of the spoils we want nothing. We entered the war in the cause of justice and humanity, and desire neither territory nor indemnity. All we ask is that justice be given to whom justice is due and that the loser pay the cost.

We united in a common cause with the allied powers. It was our duty as much as theirs. Democracy in her hour of need had just as valid a claim upon us as it did in England, France, Belgium, Italy or Russia. Democracy personified in the king of brave little Belgium sent broadcast her message of distress, as she stepped forth, alone but determined, to meet the invader. Alone she stood in the path of that vandal host that was soon to lay waste and devastate her country. Three monarchies and a republic heard her call and stepped in on the side of right, to fight and to pay the cost. The agonized cry of a million innocent, suffering people fell on the deaf ears of the great liberty-loving republic across the sea. In one meeting four monarchies and a republic pledged their last ounce of energy that the cause of liberty and democracy might triumph. What was the attitude of our government, our press and of the public? It was simply this: "We feel for you, but can't reach you." "We are sorry for you, but we are too busy making money to help you. We would, however, appreciate your war orders." We cannot deny it. It is in black and white in the back numbers of our journals. If it had been otherwise we would have lined up on the side of right when it was time to line up and made the cause of democracy our cause as well as the cause of our noble allies of three and one-half years later.

Perhaps you have already in your own mind accused the writer of being pro-German or un-American. Suffice it to say that when the call did come he readily enlisted and was one of that little group of American marines who helped to turn the tide at Chateau Thierry in the early days of last June. He is an American soldier, wounded in that conflict and not one of the



Private Harry St. Louis of Escanaba, a fighting marine



Remarkable photograph of a depth bomb explosion. An attack on a German sub, photographed by Lieut. Curry S. Prescott (U. S. Navy) of Menominee

ever present, innocent bystanders who gets hurt and tells the story, but one who was in it and has seen for himself that of which he speaks. So much for the writer. Now let us get back to our subject.

Suppose that the rulers of Germany had possessed ordinary intelligence and had not forced us into the war when victory was almost within their grasp. What would have been the verdict of the future? What alibi would historians have had for the great western empire, which had stood idly by and watched an army, which represented everything low and contemptible from the devil down, sweep through and destroy Belgium, France, England and Russia, and with it the ideals of civilization, which these nations have fought and struggled to preserve? One hundred years from now our descendants would hang their heads in shame because we had through blindness or cowardice permitted a tyrant to conquer, subjugate and force on the world his "kultur." What reasonable excuse could our children devise for our indifference. One national ambition turned hell upside down that the world might read on the bottom these words, "Made in Germany." It was hell, and I take off my hat to those heroes who went through it and made the supreme sacrifice that democracy might live.

Let us unite in thanking Providence that "the powers that were" in Germany were too thick to have used the little judgment and concessions necessary to have kept us out of it. At last, after three and one-half years of murder, rape, bloodshed, insults to our flag and a healthy contempt for our warning "notes," the administration, the American press and the American public woke to the fact that democracy was in danger.

On April 6, 1917, we declared war. I, as an American citizen, am proud of her every thought and action since that date. I am proud of the way she mobilized her every resource. I am proud of the way she sacrificed and gave the billions of dollars to feed and equip her army and navy. I am proud of the way our navy delivered to Europe her precious and much-

needed cargo. I am proud of the way that army fought. I am proud to have been one of them.

As our chests swell with pride in the immortal victories of our boys, let us in justice to ourselves, our boys, and our allies, consider these victories as compared with other allied victories of the war. The American soldiers were young, full of life, hardened by months of training, (while our allies were holding back the Germans), and equipped with everything possible to meet and overcome the enemy. The German army, like the French and English armies of today, is composed of old men and young boys. The pick of those countries have long since been killed off or crippled. We fought a bunch of Kamerads, men who would not fight you man to man. We fought an army that was tired of war, an army that was hungry, cold and discouraged by unfulfilled promises. Defeat at their hands would have meant disgrace. How different from that first German army, that the Belgians, the French and the English first met and defeated! They were soldiers. They were men who were fresh, victorious and bloodthirsty. They did not know what surrender was. They were an army any nation could be proud to defeat. One man did not go out and capture from ten to fifty of them, as was frequently the case in the last year of the war.

Belgium, with her noble soldier king and her brave little army, held them in check until France and England

had a chance to mobilize. There on the field of honor, Belgium sacrificed her army, her country and homes, even her national existence that democracy might live. Her land is devastated, her homes are destroyed, her men gone, never to return, but she has kept the faith. What the civilized world owes to little Belgium is out of all proportion to what it lies within human power to give.

Then came the battle of the Marne. France, with her hastily mobilized and poorly equipped army; England with her 100,000 "Contemptibles." "They shall not pass" was the message that burned in the heart of every soldier who went out to fight as best he could the best trained and equipped army the world has ever seen. There in one battle the French had more casualties than we did in the whole eighteen months that we were in the war.

There are those amongst us who will say: "The British cannot fight," or "The French cannot fight." That is what you will hear from some of our returning soldiers. Compare the casualty lists and it will be readily seen who has done the fighting. The figures are approximate, of course, but will give some idea of just how much we paid as our share of the cost:

England	3,000,000
France	2,500,000
Italy	1,250,000
Belgium	500,000
Serbia	500,000
United States	250,000

Add to this the uncounted million that Russia and the smaller countries have lost and you will get some idea of what our share really was. When all is said and done the casualty list is an itemized statement of the cost. We will forget suffering, privation and destruction and confine ourselves only to this item—the killed and crippled. Saving a pound of flour a week and investing our money in gilt-edge four per cent securities are only secondary considerations. The killed and maimed are our real loss, and judging by that standard we are entitled to five per cent of the credit for winning the war. True enough, that was enough to turn the tide, but we didn't win the war all alone.

A friend just asked me why I have written this article. This is the reason: I am tired of listening to conceited Americans telling their listeners that we won the war. We did hold one-eighth of the western front when the armistice was signed; we did do about one-quarter of what should have been our share, so don't mistake American conceit for patriotism. Let us give to our victorious allies, even as we must give to our honored dead, that share of the credit which is justly theirs. Let us be real Americans and may our nation remain forever as it has in the past—liberty enlightening the world in its broadest, truest and noblest sense.

PVT. HARRY H. ST. LOUIS,
20th Co., 5th Regt., U. S. Marines.
Present address: 513 Wells avenue, Escanaba, Mich.

Annual U. P. Bureau Meeting at Escanaba, April, 16th

THE annual meeting of the Upper Peninsula Development bureau will be held in the city hall at Escanaba, Mich., on April 16.

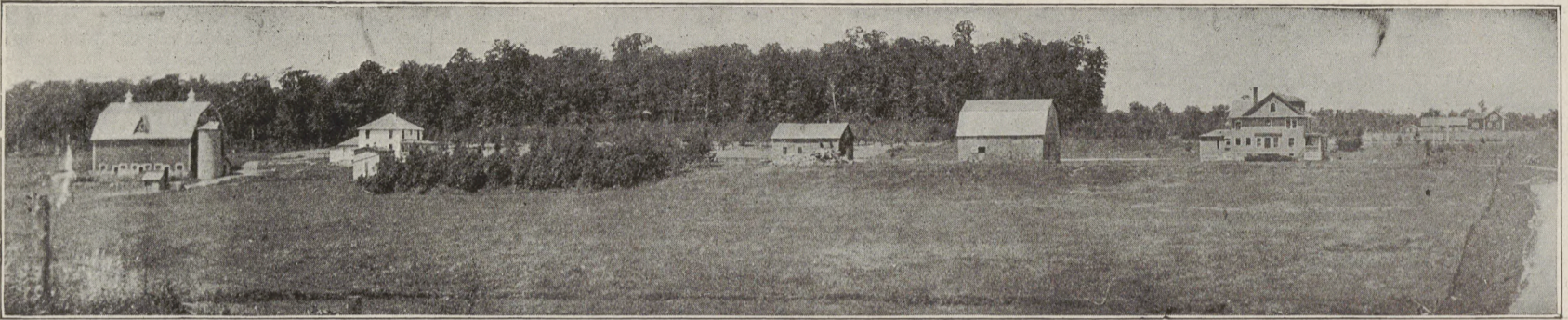
The meeting will be a live wire one and Mr. John A. Doelle, secretary-manager of the bureau said that plans had been worked out for a very enthusiastic and interesting meeting.

The work of the bureau during the past few years has been of immense value to Cloverland. Tourists, grazers and settlers have been directed into the Upper Peninsula by its efforts and the name Cloverland has gone over the entire United States through the publicity department.

(Continued on Page 27)

CLOVER LAND

Farm Management in Relation to Profitable Cloverland Crops



THIS is a momentous subject. I feel, however, from the experience I have had doing the work on the station the past three years, and from the observation of many others, I have gained many ideas, which are beneficial to me. Thinking these might be of use to others, I am writing them for publication in *The Cloverland Magazine*.

With great interest I have watched some farmers who are operating their farms on a basis of making them pay the very largest economic returns. With equal interest, I have observed others who seemingly word theirs contrary to every natural and practical law for making money. It is the former kind of a farmer most of us are interested in copying after. As a usual thing, the most prosperous set forth the best examples to follow. They are the most enterprising, and the real boosters of the community.

Rules which might be beneficial for me to follow might not be good ones for my neighbor to put into practice. Each individual farm is more or less an experiment station of its own. Therefore, each farmer must have definite, well planned ideas of his own for guidance. The best that can be done is to give or set forth a few good general, well seasoned and long tried principles which have proved themselves worthy of consideration.

A few of the most essential ones, as I recall them, are based upon system, thought and attitude. To have a well thought out system and to work it with the right kind of an attitude is almost always sure to reap reward for the operator. A few things to which system can and should be applied are: System for starting work in the morning; system for the time of feeding each class of livestock; system for the right kinds of feed for each particular kind of farm animals; system to work out details on rainy days; system for regular work; system for the management of fields, as a rotation of crops; system of layout of farm; system for location of buildings in their proper relation to the fields for convenience and appearance of the farm home.

I will endeavor to point out a few of the best policies to pursue for the people who are not entirely acquainted with agricultural conditions as they are in this part of the country. It is required of all successful businesses that they have their work definitely planned so as to avoid confusion among the laborers. No place is this more necessary than on the livestock and grain farm. Each man on the farm should know what his part of the chores are. This will do away with confusion of work. It will prevent

After several years of remarkable success as superintendent at the U. P. station at Chatham, Mr. Housholder has resigned and taken the management of the famous Whitney farm in Menominee County, on April 1, 1919. The new superintendent at Chatham is D. L. McMillan, an expert who needs no introduction to readers of *Cloverland Magazine*.

By **BURTON W. HOUSHOLDER**, Supt. Chatham Experiment Farm

one man walking around another, wondering what to do next, and will eliminate feeding of animals twice, or neglecting them at other times, by one man depending upon the other.

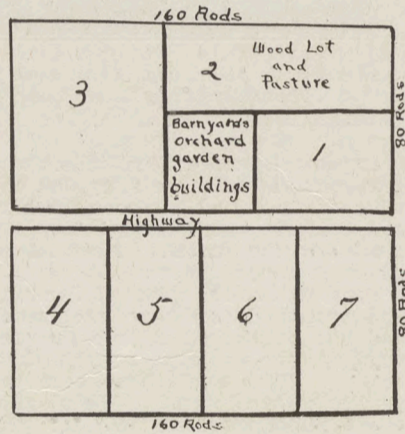
This being a new country, many will have to start from the building of a farm home, which I will refer to as a crop. In this, the selection of the most desirable location in relation to the highway, the fields and the general appearance of the farm is not always easy to determine. A system of the layout of the farm is very essential and should be studied and acted upon with definite, well laid plans. It is very hard to move buildings, once they are constructed. Many country homes are never profitable because the buildings are poorly arranged, poorly located with respect to the fields, and too small or too large for the farm they are on.

Each individual must necessarily select the proper place for his buildings. Many times it would be best to locate them as near the center as possible, for convenience to the fields. Other times this is not practical, as it would destroy the appearance and attractiveness of the farm home. Farm homes are usually isolated enough at the best, and it is almost always preferable to have them on the main traveled highway and as near the central location of the farm as possible.

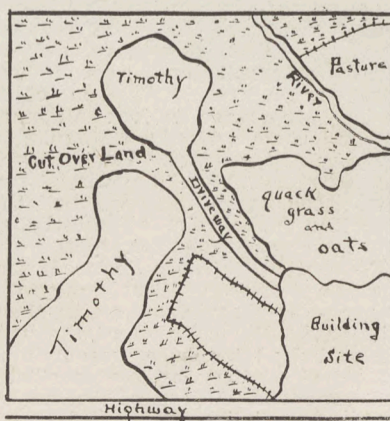
The cost, size and number of the buildings should be in direct proportion to the size of the farm and its business. Frequently we see buildings constructed by some one who doesn't know the game, so to speak, which are entirely too large and too costly for the farm they are on. Many times the people who have such buildings are from the city and have not given the matter serious thought. Often they think they are the most enterprising persons in the community and are conferring a valuable gift to the country and setting up a model structure for the balance of the farmers to pattern after. In this ecstatic frame of mind they lived happily, until the inevitable turns up and they find it impossible to make the interest, taxes and depreciation upon the investment. There are a good many such places as this scattered broadcast over our land. Whenever I see a farm home like this I always think that the farmer had more money than good judgment.

Contrary to this, are many farm homes with too few buildings of insufficient size for successful management in the storing of hay and grain and proper shedding and feeding of livestock. Such conditions will also bring unprofitable results. When going into a new country, about the best thing one can do is to size up the community, its buildings, outlay, etc., and strike a medium for his own plans.

The location of the fields should be such that they are most accessible and convenient to the buildings. Many miles of travel and hours of time can be saved through the proper location of buildings and the fields in their relation to each other. The following outline of three one hundred and sixty acre farms will illustrate this point very clearly:



It will be noted that the highway passes through the middle of this 160-acre farm. The buildings are ideally located for their proximity to the fields. The nearest point to the field and greatest distance away from the buildings is but 40 rods. The most remote point indicated by the arrow is about 130 rods away. The fields are numbered and laid off in excellent shape for tilling. The only one to which objection might be made is number three, which is nearly square. This would cause much short turning. This man knew how to locate and what arrangement to give his place for convenience and appearance. This alone has increased the value of this farm many hundreds of dollars. Not many pieces of land are so favorably situated for making ideal plans.

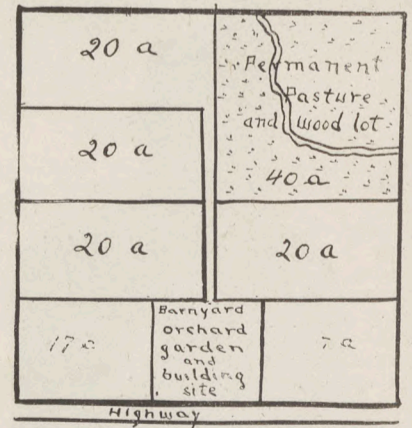


The buildings on this 160-acre farm are located in the corner nearest town

for city going convenience. No thought was given for convenience and reduction costs in operation. The fields are very irregular, poorly planned, costly to farm and very difficult to manage. This is an actual diagram of a farm I was on a few weeks ago. While on the place I met the proprietor and conversed with him upon several topics, among which I was informed farming was a poor business in the following language: "I tell ye, there haint no use talkin' cause there haint no money in farmin' in this poor, starvin', God-forsaken country." I thought there was not for him and said nothing. Note what was growing in the fields. I speak of this because it is so common an occurrence in this land of Cloverland for her farmers not to grow C-L-O-V-E-R, nor a good rotation of crops. Instead they raise timothy, one of the most destructive crops on the soil and the one containing the least digestible nutriment as stock feed. It has been impossible for me to buy one car load of pure clover hay this winter. This is an ideal clover country and will grow the crop abundantly, if given the chance.

I can assure my readers that farmers of this class do not make their living from their farms, that they get the most of it out of the woods, and that it will be a blessing to the farming community when the woods work moves on, taking these people with it, thereby leaving room for some energetic, prosperous person who will rearrange things and make farming profitable.

This particular tract could be laid out in some such a manner as follows and be very convenient and productive:



Following the outline of this plan the buildings would be placed centrally and upon the highway in a very prominent and attractive position. They would be within one-quarter mile of the most remote field, instead of about three-quarters as shown in the outline preceding this one. The fields would be rectangular, a most convenient shape for farming

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CLOVER LAND

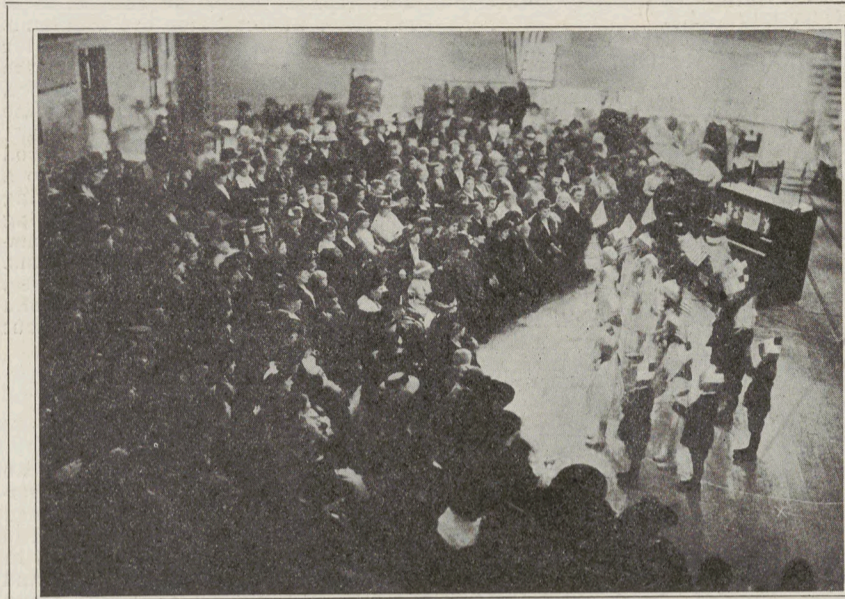
Manistique Women Plan to Defeat the Rag Man

By MISS JENNIE WILLIAMS of Manistique

ON February 12, the day when the greatest exponent of simple substantial living, Abraham Lincoln, was born, Manistique had a unique community meeting. No more business for the rag man unless he deals in real rags. From now on made-over clothes will be the rule.

The cause of this movement was a community clothing meeting held under the auspices of the Schoolcraft County Farm Bureau, Manistique Board of Education and the Woman's Club, and addressed by Miss Aurelia Potts, leader of the Home Demonstration Agents in the Upper Peninsula.

At this meeting all styles and shades of remodeling and origination were shown. The meeting was attended by over six hundred women of Manistique. Women who formerly made over clothes and said nothing, now openly brought their made overs to exhibit. But the made overs brought were unusual ones in that each told a clever idea of thrift. Ideas, which if carried out, will increase the number of warm, comfortably clad youngsters in the world. Not that Johnny should wear his dad's cut-off pants, but how Johnny may be clothed well and economically. An idea exhibited, for example, was a boy's stocking which had grown thin at the knee. The knee had been reinforced, the stocking cut off at the ankle and the leg given a half turn and sewed again to the feet. This brings the weak mended part under the knee where it will not show. One



Community meeting at Manistique, Michigan, Feb. 12, 1919.

hundred and fifty garments telling equally good ideas of how to dress the family economically and well were exhibited.

Miss Potts demonstrated the testing of materials to find if all wool, pure linen, etc., best methods of re-

pair and how to use and alter the commercial pattern. Exhibits from the stores on living models of suitable and unsuitable dresses for different occasions were shown. The Home Economics Department of Manistique's fine high school exhibited hats,

dresses, aprons and various other garments made this year under direction of Miss Nellie Fredeen.

Immediately following the program tea was served by the girls in the Home Economics department and a social time was enjoyed by all.

There are those in a neighboring town who have indulged in some good natured fun in respect to the social effect of this community meeting. They state that even if a child is but four and he must wear a hand-me-down the seeds of Bolshevism are sown. That philosophers are not scarce who attribute practically the whole of history's radicalism to this one cause. This same author, who claims to be a special friend to children, suggests an inter-city exchange of clothing so that a boy who is wearing his father's coat could walk among his fellows without a blush and some boy asking "Where'd you get that coat?" The author expresses a hope that an inter-city exchange of clothing be established, that is ship Manistique's old clothes to Newberry, then Newberry's on to Marquette, etc., and distribute it pro ratio.

We are sorry that our neighbors who fear the social effect could not have been in Manistique to view the exhibit showing the marvelous dexterity of needle and shears. Clothing was so completely transformed that even Johnny's pal would not recognize his friend's suit as a hand-me-down.

The Production of Maple Syrup in Cloverland

By CHARLES B. WHEELER of Foster City

THE production of maple syrup in Cloverland will, with the approach of spring, take up the time and attention of many of its people who have been eagerly awaiting for the time to arrive, although the mild weather of the past winter will not be as favorable as were the past few seasons. However, if the weather conditions the coming spring are favorable, a remarkable quantity can yet be made.

The time for tapping the tree is a somewhat mooted question, but I have found from experience that the best time for tapping is in the full of the moon preceding the vernal equinox, which to some people may seem incredulous, though I can offer proof that will bear out the assertion.

The size of the hole to be made in the tree should be such as will heal over in one season, or the longest in two years. General practice seems to indicate three-eighths to half an inch as the best diameter. Then, if the season is long and a warm spell interrupts the flow, the holes can be reamed out to one-half or five-eighths of an inch, and thereby secure an increased run. The bit should be especially sharp and should bring the shavings to the surface. Its direction should be slightly upward into the tree, thus allowing the hole to drain readily.

The depth of the hole is also an important question on which many people differ. It should, however, be regulated to the size of the tree, as it is only the layers next to the bark that are alive and from which the sap flows. Toward the interior the flow diminishes. With the ordinary tree a hole not more than one and one-half to two inches deep is best. In small second growth trees a short incision, or just through the sap-wood, is usual.

Some people consider it imprudent to tap the tree in more than one place the same season, as it shortens the life of the tree, but where one has a large number of trees that are to be

converted into lumber the following winter it is advisable to tap in three or four places.

The spout or spile, as it is called, is the tube through which the sap flows into the buckets. They are usually made of metal, but often hollow reeds are used. Where it is desired to make only a small quantity for home use, spouts made of the elder berry bush answer very well, but for larger quantities those made of metal are best, of which there are several kinds on the market.

Evaporating apparatus in general use may be divided into three classes: iron kettles, arch evaporators and patent evaporators, but where only a few trees are to be tapped and the boiling is done close by, it can be done with sheet iron pans from two to three feet wide and three to six feet long or with a wash tub or boiler. These can be raised above the ground by brick or stone work and the fire built under them and if two wash boilers are used in this way two gallons of syrup can be made in one day.

To determine the finishing point of the syrup, a hydrometer is used which

is very accurate and far superior to the method employed in earlier days. Commercial maple syrup should weigh eleven pounds to the gallon, a syrup made thinner than this will soon sour and one thicker will tend to crystalize. The hydrometer in general use is the Baume and can be obtained at any first class hardware store for 75 cents.

To strain the syrup, I have found that a fabric known as baby flannel is the best that can be used for that purpose and for home use the syrup may be put up in fruit jars and when carefully canned will keep from one season to another without souring or bursting the jars, though it should be stored in a place of even, cool temperature.

Among the largest sugar camps in Cloverland are those at Crystal Falls, Foster City and Cornell; at these camps several thousand trees are tapped each season. The gathering of the sap is accomplished by the use of horses hitched to a stone-boat on which are placed two tanks holding each 80 gallons, and are hauled to the boiling house and placed in two larger tanks of eight barrels capacity

each, from which it runs into the evaporating pans, which rest on a stone arch and are divided into sections. The pan is connected to the storage tank with a rubber hose and the flow of the sap into the pan is regulated by an automatic valve and flows from one section of the pan to another through syphons until it reaches the last section, where it is brought to a finished point.

Although my ability as a poet is to a great extent limited, I here add a few words in rhyme which I trust will be heeded by all who have the opportunity:

In the stately maple tree
There awaits for you and me
Something sweet, as sweet can be,
And how happy you will be
If you only tap a tree.

In doing so you'll find
In this product sweet and fine
That it's surely worth your time,
And in this do not decline.
But say: "I'll tap those trees of mine."

No doubt you are aware
That this syrup's mighty rare,
And it's only right and fair
That you who have the ware,
Should say I'll be right there.

So this chance do not pass by,
As the price of sweets is high;
They have almost reached the sky,
And the time is drawing nigh
When that much less you'll have to buy,

And surely if you're wise,
You will at once decide,
And go at it with pride,
And follow with the tide
Of those who Hooverize.

Menominee will have a big plant, making paper boxes — a six-store building, and will employ about seventy people. Local capital is behind the enterprise.



Mortgage lifting potatoes in Schoolcraft County, Mich. Farm of C. R. Miller.

COVERLAND MAGAZINE

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

The Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Cloverland.

ROGER M. ANDREWS.....President and Publisher
P. C. MUNROE.....Vice President and Business Manager
CHARLES R. HUTCHESON.....Vice President and Editor
HENRY A. PERRY.....Assistant to the President
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APRIL, 1919.

Upper Peninsula Development Bureau

"Your bureau certainly is a live wire organization," is the comment made all over the country. Too few of our people here in Cloverland appreciate the great good that is being accomplished by the bureau. Too few people attend the meetings and try to help carry out the splendid ideas which this splendid Cloverland development organization stands for.

Over 70 per cent of Cloverland land is lying idle today. The timber has been cut off, the grass is going to waste, and the second growth getting thicker each year. This 70 per cent is not even earning its taxes. Think of such idleness within our borders.

The Upper Peninsula Development bureau has successfully started the grazing of stock on our cut-over lands. This plan is recognized throughout the country as the best possible method of utilizing these idle lands. First of all it changes the idle lands to producing ones. Live stock aids in clearing land of brush, which materially assists in preparing it for cultivation by settlers—home builders.

The grazing movement is only one of many splendid things which our bureau has started, and the general good that it is doing for the future of Cloverland cannot be estimated. If you are a booster for a better Cloverland you should be a booster for the bureau. Do what you can to help its officers in their earnest efforts to make it a stronger, more effective power.

Why Clear Land?

Because it has virgin soil, when cleared, produces yields as good, and in some cases, better than Corn Belt farms—clear more land.

Because the cost of clearing is a very small fraction of the increased valuation of the land when cleared—clear more land.

Because the first crop of peas, wheat or potatoes will pay for the clearing, with a good profit besides—clear more land.

Because time is too valuable to be wasted by plowing or mowing among the stumps—clear more land.

Because there is a crying demand for all hays, grains, legumes and root crops that can be produced—clear more land.

Because there is summer grazing for four million sheep and one million head of cattle, and winter feed must be raised for them—clear more land.

Because it is cheaper to clear land of stumps than to irrigate, as they have to in the west—clear more land.

Because only ten per cent of the food consumed locally is produced locally—clear more land.

Because there never has been a crop failure in Cloverland—clear more land.

Because the rainfall is abundant, uniform and dependable, and ever-green pastures the result—clear more land.

Because stock can make the Chicago market without feed or unloading—clear more land.

Because the number of live stock on each farm is increasing every year—clear more land.

Because cleared land is worth ten times as much as idle, wild, stump land—clear more land.

Because once cleared you can raise sufficient feed to winter all stock, save all your western losses and avoid paying a high freight rate—clear more land.

Because native stock is very vigorous and greatly needed for breeding purposes farther south—clear more land.

Because the climate is extremely healthful for all live stock, and clover hay, peas, barley, oats, rutabagas and mangles bring them through the winter fat and strong—clear more land.

Because the land you clear is the cheapest rich virgin soil in America, and will produce all feeds essential to live stock raising at a lower figure than anywhere else in America—clear more land.

Because Cloverland potatoes are in demand for seed stock as well as for dining car and hotel trade—clear more land.

Because in no other region of cheap lands are there railroads, wagon and auto roads, big cash markets, schools, churches, rural telephones and mail routes, all ready, waiting to be used—clear more land.

Because land values have doubled in the last ten years—clear more land.

Because during the grazing season there are more hours of sunshine than at any point south—clear more land.

Because by pulling, blasting and burning stumps you make way for permanent agricultural operations, bumper crops and local community prosperity—clear more land.

1919—Cloverland Year

My annual trip through the western states, as editor of the Cloverland Magazine, was a very successful one, to say the least. In spite of the fact that the trip was necessarily a hurried one, because of the volume of work waiting for me here in Cloverland, I covered twenty-two states.

I found range conditions in the west about the same as last year—no better. The government is opening up more lands for homesteaders to file on, and this is putting many more range men out of business, unless they can find suitable new range. At the nine different live stock meetings which I attended, the greater part of the time was taken up by the discussion of range and feeding problems. The more I travel in the west and become acquainted with existing range conditions, the extreme changes of temperature during the winter months, and many other disadvantages that the western stockmen have to contend with, the more positive I am that Cloverland will rapidly forge ahead and become the great live stock country that we have anticipated it would be.

Hundreds of western stockmen will visit the Great Lakes cut-over section during the early spring and summer in search of good tracts of land, part of which they will develop for the raising of winter feed, and the balance they will use for pasture. They must be able to buy their land on good terms, as they will have to burn, seed, clear, fence and put up sheds and other permanent improvements. This all takes cash money, and as the improvements on the land will increase its value, the purchasers must have extraordinary terms; otherwise, they cannot succeed.

We do not want a land boom. This is not a real estate project. It is a

development, increased production, and home building movement. Every consideration must be given to the new settlers so that they will prosper, and remain with us permanently.

There are millions of acres here that are idle, and as long as they remain so, Cloverland will fall short of producing sufficient food to sustain its people. An idle acre is like an idle man. It is not independent—it is dependent for its keep. We cannot expect to put every acre of our cut-over lands under cultivation in the very near future. What we can do, is to put sheep and cattle on the wild lands in this way deriving some profit for the owner of the land, and at the same time improving it for pasture, until the time comes to remove the stumps.

We have a demand for many good tracts, ranging from one section to a township. Send in your maps showing lands that are available for grazing purposes, giving all possible information, together with prices and terms. To be suitable for ranch purposes, the lands must be blocked in a solid body, so they can be fenced without unnecessary expense.

Good Roads

Cloverland Magazine feels that we should take advantage of every opportunity to improve our present road system and to build new roads. The good roads bond issue is discussed in this issue. We hope every Cloverland booster will support this bond issue and advise his friends to do likewise.

Plan Now for Next Winter's Feed

Many farmers say, "I want to go into the sheep business. When is the best time to start?" The best answer to this question is, "Start when you are prepared." Then they ask, "What preparation is necessary?"

First of all, you must raise sufficient winter feed. Most farmers have enough extra pasture to take care of a small flock of sheep during the grazing period, but they must raise pea straw and clover hay for wintering.

Hay is not clover hay when only one-third is clover and the balance timothy or quack grass. It is only clover hay when all clover. Timothy has no place in the winter feeding plan for sheep, or for beef or dairy cattle.

When you are sure of sufficient feed for wintering a flock of sheep, then look to the fencing of your pastures. They should be fenced so as to keep the lambs and ewes inside, and the dogs outside.

Then the matter of shelter for winter should be given attention. Sheep should not be kept in an air tight barn

or shed, but rather in a well ventilated place which is dry, and which will give shelter from storms.

If you are going to raise sheep start now. Raise some peas, and after thrashing keep the straw dry. Also, when seeding hay make it pure clover. Timothy is a sheep killer and it will wreck a cow.

What Breed of Sheep?

Cloverland is naturally an excellent wool growing country. But wool will not grow to its best length and weight if the sheep are shut up in an air tight barn. The natural grasses and the climate are conducive to rapid growth and vigorous constitution. There has never been a drought in Cloverland. So the sheep man will find here all the requisite things and conditions for success in sheep raising. Yet, improper management of the flock would result in failure if one had the best flock of sheep in America. It is not so much the breed as it is the manner in which they are cared for.

This is the reason why our Development bureau wants only experienced and successful sheep men to bring their flocks to our cut-over lands. The country possesses every advantage for the man who understands the business.

Proper management should receive first consideration—then the breed. We advise medium priced grade ewes, and a very good ram. Start with a small flock of from 25 to 50 head, and raise plenty of the proper kind of feed for wintering them and learn the sheep business in a careful and thorough manner.

There is room on every Cloverland farm for the above number of ewes, and a few brood sows. These, added to the dairy herd, will give you splendid returns, if you use just good common sense in handling them.

Keep your good cows, sows and producing ewes—don't keep any boarders—and make every acre of land pay its keep.

Cloverland Family Growing

We wish to thank our subscribers for the manner in which they have responded to our appeal for their aid in adding new subscribers to our list. During the last few months our family of readers has just about doubled. A great many letters are coming in with subscription money, and commenting upon the extraordinary value of the publication in their homes. All this is deeply appreciated, and we sincerely hope that our subscribers will keep up the good work, because they can make the magazine stronger and better. One reader sent in seven subscriptions, another one ten, and a number have sent in three or four. It all helps.

Four-Leaf Clovers—By Leo Patrick Cook

The Soo's Corner.

Comes from the Soo the report of the death of Philetus M. Church, the oldest hardware dealer in the Upper Peninsula and the oldest native white man in Chippewa county, having been born there in 1848. The report fails to mention that Mr. Church built and operated the only whaleback tinshop in the world.

* * *

John Eichkern tells us this one:

An Irishman was going to work a bit late one morning at the old Huron mine.

"The early bird catches the worm, Mike," said the mining captain, sort of hinting.

"He's wilcome to him," retorted Mike.

* * *

A Reliable Rooster.

The next infringement of our personal liberty, we suppose, will be

prohibition against playing marbles for keeps. But until they do, a story like this one will occasionally be available to prove that all the joy has not been taken out of life.

One of the gang was leaving town and it was decided to give him a party, in order that the kitty could pay for his trunk. Naybur was one of the most enthusiastic participants and it was not till there was a faint suspicion of gold in the east that he approached his homestead. His wife is a very sound sleeper and Naybur was certain he could get away with it.

But it happens that Nexdore has taken to raising chickens this winter and just as Naybur reached home one of Nexdore's roosters woke up and gave the cry. The raucous crowing, coupled with some little inefficiency on Naybur's part, awoke Mrs. Naybur. Naybur was getting his instanter.

(Continued on Page 30)

CLOVER LAND

Boys' and Girls' Sugar Beet Contest a Great Success

By R. N. KEBLER, M. C. A.
Superintendent Menominee County Agricultural School

IN AN endeavor to increase the sugar supply for America and her allies, fifty-five young patriots of the soil planted half acre plots of sugar beets in Menominee county last spring. These plots were inspected at least once during the growing season by the superintendent of the Menominee County Agricultural school. Each member that completed the project exhibited a sample of his beets at the County Fair, and completed the work in the fall by sending in a report sheet on the cost of production, profit on investment, and writing a story on "How I Grew My Beets."

These fifty-five members grew on the average 12¾ tons per acre at an average cost of \$68.25 and an average profit of \$60.01. This makes an average profit of \$30 to every child that grew one-half acre of beets. The above figures of course were taken from the members reporting on the project and making an average with those who had a plot, but did not report. The figures were procured by figuring the child and horse hours at 15 cents, and the adult labor at the actual cost to the grower. The fertilizer cost per acre was \$20.50. A large part of this was commercial fertilizer, an application of barnyard manure having been applied to the crop that preceded the beets on the plot.

One of the most outstanding features of the whole undertaking was the remarkable yield and profit of Felix Forgette, living at Carney, Menominee county. He grew 11¼ tons on half an acre at a cost of \$41.62 and a profit of \$70.88. The following facts and figures were sent in by the boy and sworn to by the parents.

I selected a piece of clay loam soil, well fertilized the year before, and cropped with potatoes and onions. This was plowed on April 26th and harrowed the following day. Ten pounds of beet seed were planted May 10th in rows 18 inches apart. The beets were hoed June 6th and blocked June 11th. They were then cultivated once a week during the months of May and June. The harvest took place September 7th to 9th after which the beets were hauled directly to the loading station.

The items of his report were as follows:

Rent of the land	\$ 2.50
Cost of commercial fert.....	6.37
Cost of seed and lime	5.10
Preparation of seed bed.....	4.50
Cost of planting.....	1.50
Hoing and weeding.....	8.15
Cost of harvesting	4.25
Cost of hauling	8.25
Total	\$41.62
11¼ tons beets at \$10.....	\$112.50
Total cost of production.....	41.62
Profit	\$70.88

Note what these figures bring out relative to the feeding habits, fertilization, soil type, etc., of sugar beets.

The best story on "How I Grew My Beets," is by Rose Frazier, Powers, Mich.

"Our Uncle Sam says, 'Yes, we're going to wipe the Hun from the face of the earth, and then plant sugar beets where he and his followers trod, so as to sweeten the land for a better purpose than cruelty. We have stood manslaughter long enough and with food and brave Yankees in khaki we can whirl shells into the kaiser's brains, which would send him to his last resting place, where the worst of men will remain his venerable companions.'"

"The American call is, 'Food, food, food, for our fighting lads in France.'"



Miss Louise Kruger of Nathan, Mich., won a pure-bred calf as first prize in 1918 for growing sugar beets in the boys' and girls' contest.

You ask the question, "Is sugar food?" The answer is, "Yes, and a very valuable food also." We all know that it is a necessary food so just stop a little and rest your imaginary eye on a half acre sugar beet field.

"Last spring and at other preceding occasions our school was visited by Mr. Hill and Mr. Nye of the Menominee County Agricultural school. The main object of their visits was to interest the boys and girls to join the sugar beet club. The club talks and work became quite interesting and I quite fortunately dropped in as a sugar beet girl, and then for further work.

"The work on our sugar beet plot was supposed to be done as far as possible by the grower himself, but if work was given it was admittable, or if help was hired it was the same admittance—only to pay 15 cents an hour to the helper. These 15 cents an

hour looked too much to me so I simply dug to the sugar beet work alone.

"I planted my beets the 17th of May on a fall plowed and well tilled piece of sod land. I knew the sod was not the best but its being well disked and dragged was what was left for my sugar beets.

"While I planted the seed I thought of a poem I learned when in the first grade. These few lines that interested me were:

"In the heart of a seed buried deep,
so deep;
A dear little plant lay fast asleep,
'Wake!' said the sunshine to the light,
'Wake!' said the voice of the rain
drop bright.
The little plant heard and it rose
to see,
What the wonderful outside world
might be."



Students of Menominee County Agricultural School pulling sugar beets in a field yielding 12 4-15 tons of sugar beets to the acre.

"In fifteen days this little poem came true and I pictured my plot as a little dream bed, for there I could see tiny green heads springing day after day. I also knew this meant instant work. I then cultivated my beets for the first time, with a hand cultivator. Then my after-school work for a whole long week was to block sugar beets. I knew it at least was work well done."

"I waited about a week before I thinned my beets. After thinning my spirits fell as I saw the weeds come again among my dear little plants; but with renewed effort and only a farm girl's muscle, I fought the little beasts just as Uncle Sam is fighting the kaiser. It was war work and I was a war worker. My beets were horse cultivated three times after this during the summer and I felt proud when people told me that I took good care of my beets. Who wouldn't be proud of not only such work, but of being able to tell your class friends and teachers of your 'thriving sugar beet crop.'

"Not only my school books of this year and other years helped me to care for my beets but the people who saw me working incessantly at them told me what they had done and what they thought I should do. I took it all as good advice because I knew that I was 'young and foolish.'

"To tell the truth I had my heart and soul on my sugar beet work and they say you cannot love anything but human beings, but I loved my sugar beets, and I hope that some of my sugar will help to strengthen a weakened soldier lad."

Figuring up the score on the four point basis mentioned above, namely, plot, exhibit, report and story, Louise Kruger, Nathan, Mich., is entitled to first place and she will receive a high grade Holstein heifer calf valued at \$25. Exilda Horde, Stephenson, second place, will receive two high grade Duroc and Poland China pigs, valued at \$15. Katherine Friday, Hermansville, third place, will receive a pen of White Rock or Leghorn hens and cockerel valued at \$10. Thelma Swanson, Daggett, Mich., fourth place, will receive one high grade Duroc or Poland China pig, valued at \$7.50; and Felix Forgette, Carney, Mich., will receive a prize of poultry or ducks, valued at \$6.

Henry C. Boehm, who conducted a sausage factory at Negaunee a few years ago, moving to Menominee where he continued the sausage business, is a member and possibly the leading promoter of what will be known as the Queen City Packing Company, with headquarters in Marinette, Wis. Mr. Boehm is associated with Joseph Erdlitz, of Menominee, in the enterprise. New machinery has been purchased. A large amount of cattle will be purchased for slaughter when operations will begin.

Freight traffic handled through the United States or Canadian canals at Sault Ste. Marie during the 1918 navigating season of 239 days aggregated 85,680,327 short tons, and was carried in vessels having combined registered net tonnage of 61,100,244 tons, making 20,610 passages in 14,903 lockages. The total freight movement was the highest since 1914.

We sincerely hope that you are planning to clear a little more land, and to slash down a little of that second growth that is keeping out the sunlight. If you will let the sunlight get to your soil you will have more pasture for your stock.

CLOVER LAND

True Land Value Is Based On What It Will Earn

By R. V. BROWN, Agricultural Agent of Clark County, Wis.

THE other day an Iowa farmer stepped off the train after several weeks of visiting sections for the purpose of locating on a good Wisconsin farm. This particular home-seeker was far sighted in his seekings. Before leaving Clark county he bought an excellent farm. When asked why he selected the farm, which he purchased he replied: "In all my visits I found several farms that had buildings equal to these excellent structures, but none were filled or surrounded by so much hay, straw, silage, and grain as I found on the farm of my selection and I am not overlooking the number of acres that produced it. The soil on this farm evidently has great productive ability and resources."

There is a moral in the above business transaction which may be stated in another's words. "To increase the value of your land you must increase the production value per acre. True land value is based on what it will earn." But bear in mind, when you are increasing the production value of your land be sure that you are at the same time paving the way to permanent soil fertility. It is possible to force a soil by the use of stimulating material to over-do itself. And how often do we read of a few pounds of commercial fertilizer forcing an increased production. Many times the increased products may contain more nitrogen, potash, phosphorus and calcium than was put in the soil by the applied material. We are not condemning commercial fertilizers, but rather would say that if the increased products contained more fertilizing elements than were contained in your applied fertilizer you better apply more fertilizer. Then there will be a physical limit to the production and a chemical possibility of the soil being made more fertile. Build for permanent soil fertility rather than "forcing" a soil to produce.

If a reservoir has a larger outlet pipe than intake pipe and both are allowed to flow you can readily see the outcome. The soil is a reservoir of a definite amount of fertility. Be sure that the inlet and outlet channels are at least equal and don't be satisfied until the inlet channel is the greater.

He who is satisfied with the results achieved from his soil when he knows of others who excel in their soil achievements, is in the grip of business decay. Remember that no man stands still; he either goes ahead or goes behind. Soil fertility never remains fixed; it increases or decreases. The reader knows of practical demonstrations of this fact.

The late James J. Hill said: "Less than a year's subsistence stands between man and starvation. The production of agriculture is so little ahead of consumption. Agriculture needs more of the brains of the world as the real wealth of a nation is not measured by its gold nor its cities; it is measured by the productive power of its farms. These are thoughts that will bear repeating many times until the business world comes to the realization that all true wealth is based on agriculture." Think of it! "Less than a year stands between man and starvation." I might add that since Mr. Hill's utterance that period of time between man and starvation was considerably narrowed.

We must increase our production and build for permanent soil fertility.

Having just closed our campaign for the use of ground limestone which resulted in 50 carloads being ordered and several others to follow, it might be of benefit to relate some of the experiences and thought brought out in the meetings.



Raising American sugar beet seed at Seymour, Wis., for the Menominee River Sugar Co., at Menominee, Mich. The 1918 seed was far better than any seed brought from Russia or Germany before the World War.

Ground limestone for soil improvement was practically a new thing in our county. Some of our farmers had used lime in other states and brought out some interesting experiences and that were beneficial to the campaign.

Of course the use of lime on soil is an old practice in some countries, but a new and hard-to-put-across science and practice in other sections. We found plenty of farmers who spoke in favor of "land plaster," which never corrected the sourness of any soil; but hesitated about the use of ground limestone—a real corrector of soil acidity and a furnisher of a vital plant food, calcium.

Before starting the limestone campaign, we convinced ourselves that there was a vital need of lime in the soil. We made dozens of soil tests under all kinds of conditions with litmus and the Truog tester. The acid reactions were so numerous that we decided that our experiment station was right when it said "two-thirds of the soils of Wisconsin are acid." No doubt much of the remaining one-third is at least neutral and in need of lime. These frank statements should cast no reflections on Wisconsin. There are other states in the same boat and the sooner their farmers know the facts and correct them, the better off they'll be.

It isn't always necessary to use chemical means to detect the lack of lime in soils. Observations carried on over a given section for a definite period will bring the lime situation to light. The writer had seen this section a few years ago and seeing it again was advantageous. The older settlers can generally give one information on the history of clover production on various farms and fields of the vicinity. If the farmers have been slipping on clover production you can safely bet that they have been slipping on the lime content of their soils. Nothing else could be expected even with the best of farming practices which failed to return any lime to the soil. Even if those farmers were losing their clover by "winter killing" or fall burning out," you can safely decide that the lack of lime in the soil was

partly responsible for the loss. Had there been more lime in the soil, then the clover would have been hardier. The physical condition of the soil would have been improved and less "heaving" would have occurred. The hardier clover on a better physical soil, holding more moisture, would have withstood the fall "burning out" a great deal better. Let it be known that lime improves the physical condition of the soil as well as the chemical.

Travels about the county showed us that the newer sections were growing more and better clover with less loss. The farmers on the older farms had grown discouraged with clover failures and had fallen back to timothy. These farmers were bound down hill and away from increased production and permanent soil fertility. A run-down, worn-out soil was awaiting them at the bottom.

Every county, unless very recently developed from a virgin soil, has plenty of these run-down farms, in fact too many of them. Observation will find them. Ground limestone of the proper quality, phosphates and co-related farm practices will put these farms on the road to recovery with the exception of a few places.

Often have we heard farmers say, "We used to grow clover easily but it is grown with more difficulty now." Well, a virgin soil whose vegetation was forest or smaller forms of plant life will naturally grow clovers very successfully if at all. The physical condition is generally much better than in a run-down soil. The organic matter in the soil made a thriving home for clover bacteria and regulated the soil moisture supply. Even if the total lime content of the soil were below normal to begin with, good clover may be grown. The life and death processes of the vegetation brought lime from the deeper soil and deposited it on the surface in connection with the organic matter that was being deposited. The first few years of cultivation could not do much else than produce clover abundantly. But the total lime or base compounds may have been so far below normal to begin with that clover production was

short lived. The lime was localized for the ready and immediate use of the clover for a few years.

There was a tendency to sell our clover, timothy, straw and grain before livestock farming got a foothold and utilized these crops produced on the farm. Every time we sold our crops, we carried off the lime content of our soils as well as other more valuable constituents. Some one has estimated the lime content of some of our crops to be as follows:

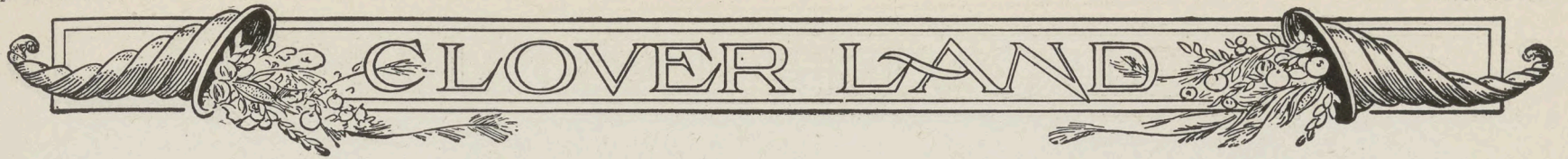
	lbs. Lime Per Ton
Timothy hay contains.....	10
Wheat straw contains.....	7
Oat straw contains.....	9
Clover hay contains.....	40
Cow fodder contains.....	11
Alfalfa hay contains.....	50

Figure for yourself what you may have taken from your soil since you began farming. Even if you fed the crops and returned the manure, there was a gradual loss of lime. Also note that clover and alfalfa demand a great amount of lime. If the lime is lacking in the soil those crops can not make a maximum growth if growth at all.

During the summer we were called to a farm to determine the reason for the poor crops including a stand of clover that had made a good start and was making a miserable ending before the farmer got his first cutting. As soon as we got on the farm we found a hard soil covered with sour dock and sorrel. We said, "Those plants tell a part of the story. Your soil is sour and needs lime." Then we inquired into the farming methods followed on this farm for a few years back. The older residents told us that when lumbering was the predominant industry in this section, the farm was growing hay and grain for the lumbermen's horses and had done so for years. The farmer had sold the lime and other critical element contents of his soil. Now he was paying the penalty. He had sufficient potash for years. The nitrogen he might return from the air by the use of inoculated legume crops. The humus content of the soil he might return by farm and green manures, but he couldn't grow the crops to make the manure. Lime and phosphates were the key and padlock to increased production and permanent soil fertility for this man. It was hard to break the news to him that there was no other source than to buy them and in large quantities if he wished to get out of his plight very soon. There are others traveling the same road as this farm went. There is still time to turn back. Cropping lowers the lime content to a greater or less degree depending upon whether you sell those crops directly or feed them to livestock and return the manure. Remember there is always some loss. You can't draw checks on a bank account and make no or lesser deposits and keep it up forever. You can't check out soil fertility and make no deposits.

The rainfall, followed by percolation of the water through the soil, is responsible for another great loss of lime and other base compounds. A farmer can study this out for himself because he knows that rain water is "soft water"—free from minerals in solution. When this water percolates through the soil and is pumped from the wells it is called "hard water"—containing minerals in solution. The farmer's wife realizes that this water contains minerals, principally lime, in solution because she has to "soften" such water before washing. Her tea kettle is lined with lime scale. Where did the lime come from? It came from the soil. Our "hard water" springs are pouring lime in solution into our

(Continued on Page 40)



Prevention Better Than Cure in Successful Sheep Raising



A choice stretch of grazing land in Delta County, Michigan. In the center, R. E. MacLean of Wells.

By D. L. McMILLAN, Extension Specialist in Sheep Industry

THE following are a few of the troubles we ought to become more or less familiar with when inspecting farm flocks.

While the Upper Peninsula is comparatively free from sheep diseases, nevertheless, we should be able to recognize these ailments and know how to treat them. I am submitting this brief outline of disease symptoms and treatment, and also a few precautions that I have found useful in sheep work, in as condensed form as possible with the hope that it may be of some little use to you.

Lice.

Sheep lice are white and reddish brown parasites about one-twentieth of an inch long. They are hard to see owing to their color.

Symptoms—Small particles of wool pulled loose on different parts of the body, giving a ragged lifeless appearance to the fleece. Watch the flock for a time and you will see sheep rubbing or biting themselves. In advanced stages the wool is largely removed and sheep get thin.

Treatment—Dip with any standard sheep dip.

Ticks.

The sheep tick is a flat brownish wingless fly that sucks blood from the sheep.

Symptoms and treatment—Similar to lice.

Scab.

The scab mite is a very minute little insect only about one-fiftieth of an inch long. They bury themselves in the skin, causing irritation.

Symptoms—Similar to that of lice, except that the skin has a more scabby appearance.

Treatment—Lime sulphur or tobacco dips. Dip the same as for lice or ticks, only soak two minutes and use a warmer solution. If you have symptoms of scab, don't fail to inform a sheep specialist or the state sanitary commission.

Sluffing Wool.

Do not confuse wool pulled by rubbing or biting with that caused by fever, overfeeding on grain, starvation, etc.

Maggots.

Blow flies lay their eggs in wounded places on the sheep or in dirty wool, and maggots hatch from these in a few hours and begin eating their way into the living flesh. Very common in warm weather in flocks grazing on cut over land.

Symptoms—The sheep is nervous, acts different to rest of flock, rubs or bites affected spot occasionally and finally dies in agony as maggots increase.

Treatment—Apply strong solution of sheep dip, spirits of turpentine, gasoline or kerosene. Disinfect occasionally after maggots are killed to assist healing.

Bloat.

Excess gas in stomach. Very common among sheep grazing on clover or alfalfa, and often fatal if not re-

lieved at once; also quite common in later stages of pregnancy.

Treatment—Act quickly. Force mouth open. Place a stick about an inch in diameter cross ways in the mouth. Give fresh warm milk and teaspoonful of turpentine, raw linseed oil or turpentine, or very diluted sheep dip. As a last resort use trocar or puncture stomach on left side with small knife blade.

Foot Rot.

Inflammation of feet.

Symptoms—Lameness, red inflamed skin around toes. In advanced stages pus forms under wall of toes and foot rots.

Treatment—Pare and clean hoofs. Soak feet in strong solution of copper sulphate, 1 to 2 lbs. per gal. water. There are two forms, one being contagious.

Liver Fluke.

Liver fluke is a brownish jelly-like parasite resembling a blood sucker, found only on very swampy land or around lakes having snail shell or living clam shell. They use the snail for one host and the sheep or deer for the other.

Very common in parts of Europe but seldom found here.

Symptoms—In mild cases no symptoms are shown. In advanced stages sheep become low in vitality and finally die from the toxins thrown off from the infected parts of the liver. However, more cases are fatal owing to liver fluke puncturing blood vessels and causing hemorrhage.

Treatment—Preventative only help. Keep sheep away from territory having living shells.

Grub in the Head.

The grub hatches from eggs laid by the gad fly in the nose. They crawl up into the sinuses in the head

and become full grown grubs, causing great discomfort and sometimes death.

Symptoms—Sheep run around with their nose to the ground, often rubbing their nose against objects, and in advanced stages often walk in circles with their head down.

Treatment—Treatment has not been very successful. Preventatives give best results. Rub tar on sheep's noses to prevent fly laying eggs.

Pink Eye.

Contagious inflammation of the eyes.

Symptoms—Eyes become inflamed, tears run, grayish film forms over eyes and they become blind in extreme cases.

Treatment—Use 1½ per cent solution of silver nitrate for eye wash.

Stomach Worms.

Mature stomach worms are reddish white thread-like worms that are about three-fourth of an inch or an inch long, that collect in the fourth stomach and suck the blood of the lining of that stomach.

Symptoms—General anemic condition, disordered digestion, often scouring.

Treatment—

A—Copper sulphate. One lb. copper sulphate powdered and dissolved in 9½ gallons of hot water.

Dose for 3 months old lamb, ¾ oz.

Dose for 6 months old lamb 1½ oz.

Dose for yearling 2½ to 3 oz.

Fast sheep for 16 hours before drenching and give no water for 12 to 24 hours after.

B—Coal tar Creasote. Give 2 to 5 oz., according to age of sheep, of 1 per cent coal tar creasote solution. For treating large numbers give flock infected with worms a 1 per cent solution of creasote for drink.

C—Gasoline. One-fourth to ½ oz., according to age, of gasoline in 5 oz.

milk or raw linseed oil, given on three consecutive mornings after sheep have been fasted 16 hours.

Preventative—Change pastures often.

Lung Worm, or Strongylus Filaria.

Fine whitish thread-like worms from one-half to three inches long, that collect in the bronchi of the lungs.

Symptoms—A deep hacking cough by several sheep in a flock, more or less run down in vitality after running on a low swampy pasture during the summer should cause suspicion of parasites in the lungs. Not usually fatal unless worms collect in sufficient numbers in the bronchi to prevent air from passing, thus causing diseased portions of the lung causing pneumonia.

Treatment—No sure cure is known. Keep sheep in good vitality through good feed and care, and keep them off from the swampy pastures.

Parasites usually afflict sheep low in vitality. While we do not anticipate much trouble from parasites in Northern Michigan, nevertheless, we cannot expect to be free from them with sheep coming in from all parts of the country. The writer has found but one flock afflicted with liver fluke, four with stomach worms, three with lung worms and several ticks and lice.

A Few Don'ts that Might be Well to be Observed.

1. Do not feed mouldy or frozen insilage to sheep. It is sure to cause digestive troubles. Silage from fairly well matured crops makes an excellent sheep feed especially just before and after lambing, if not fed in too large quantities.

2. Do not let sheep eat from hay or straw stacks. The chaff collecting in the wool reduces the selling price decidedly.

3. Do not use binder twine in tying wool, as the scouring process does not remove the twine.

4. Do not feed mangles in large quantities to rams or wethers, as there is danger of lime collecting in the bladder, stopping the passages.

5. Do not expect sheep to drink or eat out of dirty troughs, or to clean up their hay after they have tramped over it in the barn.

5. Do not let hogs get near ewes at lambing time. Brood sows destroy many young lambs every year.

7. Do not feed rye or rye straw containing ergot to bred ewes as it causes abortion.

8. Do not feed roots that have heated or are partially rotten to lambs as they are apt to cause indigestion.

Announcement is made of the resignation of George A. Prescott, state food administrator, from the office of director in the Michigan-Colorado Copper Company, owing to pressure of official and private business.



Sheep on Ontonagon County farm of John Jeffery at Ewen, Mich.

CLOVER LAND

What Bill Wrote to John About Cloverland

By W. H. OSBORN of Menominee

DEAR JOHN:—Answering your letter about the grass district of Michigan, or Cloverland, I am writing a few facts for you to think about.

Now, John, next summer when the hot and dry period comes on down there and the grass dries up and everything turns brown but the corn, and the dust burns your eyes and almost chokes the carburetor of that "Lizzie" of yours, that is the time for you to see this country. Just head the Ford for Chicago and right up the lake; you can almost make it in a day from Chicago to Menominee, the southern point of Cloverland. If you don't care to drive, take the train—there are seven or eight a day from Chicago. The running time used to be seven hours, but it is a little longer now. Stop at Menominee, John; they have everything there is anywhere in Cloverland, besides it is a seventy-mile drive or a three hours' ride to the next real town. As you get up into Wisconsin away you will notice the grass begins to look green and fresher, and the farther up you get the better it will look. When you get to Menominee you will see the best and greenest grass, the most beautiful dark green trees and lawns you ever saw. It will be a revelation to you, John. It will look as though it rained every day in the week. It does rain every week, and sometimes oftener if it is hot, but the real reason everything looks so fresh and green is because the air cools off every night and there is a heavy dew that gives vegetation, as well as people, a chance to recuperate from the heat. Then the soil has something to do with it, too. It seems to be just right to grow clover, blue grass and all such crops. Our soil survey men say that it is made up from glacial limestone, from the limestone rock down under the soil. I suppose the limestone must have something to do with the clover, at least, for I have seen the farmers down in your country shipping in limestone a hundred miles by rail and hauling it miles by team to spread on that black land. They said they couldn't grow clover any more until they put on limestone.

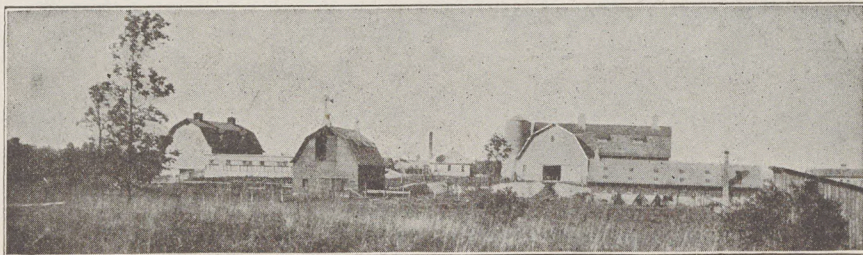
They call clover a weed here, you can hardly kill it, and it will grow in sand the same as in clay land. Here in Menominee, near the bay shore, it is all sand, but I have seen clover growing in it as high as a four-foot fence. The sand in my back yard would delight a plaster mason. It had been a garden, but I decided to make a lawn out of it, and sowed it the first of July to white clover and blue grass, and you never saw a prettier lawn than I had last fall. It is such a contrast with my experience down at your place, where I worked diligently for three years with seed, rake and water on the blackest land I ever saw, trying to get a lawn started and only had half a sod then. This clover sometimes grows longer than you are tall, John, and now seeding usually cuts from three to five tons per acre in two crops. Alfalfa, sweet clover, timothy, blue grass and every other kind of grass does its best here. There is never any check in the growth of pasture grass during the entire season, and you know just how much grass you are going to have every year. We also grow good winter or spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas, potatoes, sugar beets, and all kinds of the finest vegetables you ever saw, John. Nothing like them can be grown farther south.

We grow corn, but not the same variety you grow, but a smaller and a short stalked kind that has been acclimated here. We plant it about



twice as thick as you do down there, and while the ears are smaller the yield is very good. Nearly every farmer has a silo and puts most of his corn crop in it for cattle feed. Of course, John, when it comes right down to the longer kernel, A No. 1 "honest-to-goodness" commercial corn, we will all take our hats off to your district, but our corn answers every purpose as far as our own use is concerned. There are a lot of fellows down in your country that never could make a dollar out of anything else, who think that corn money is the only real good money. Well, we aren't that particular up here, just so it has U. S. stamped on it, but I will say to those corn-dollar men that their \$300.00 land was making about \$25.00 per acre from their corn crop before the war; at the same time our potato crop was making \$100.00 or more per acre; our pea crop \$100.00 or more; our sugar beets from \$50.00 to \$100.00, and our hay from \$30.00 to \$60.00 per acre on \$50.00 land. Since the war prices some pieces of corn may have returned as much as \$100.00 per acre, but I can show you right here at Menominee where potatoes yielded 420 bushels per acre and sold at \$1.05 a bushel, or \$441.00 per acre. I can also show you where wheat, rye, peas and hay produced \$100.00 per acre, and also cows that are making almost \$2.00 per day on this cheap land. Now, John, these were not corn dollars, but they will buy just as much in any market as the best corn dollars ever made, and were made from cheap lands, with less effort and expense than any ordinary corn dollar.

A man doesn't have to have all the land he can see to make a decent living in Menominee county. Some of the districts that are thoroughly settled are supporting twice as many people per acre as your high-priced lands, and all of the land will do as well when thoroughly settled and developed and will be worth as much per acre then as your lands are now. Of course, our farming is carried on in a somewhat different manner and by



factory in Cloverland and one of the largest in the United States; cans peas, corn, tomatoes and all kinds of fruit that grow so well here.

Say, John, this is an ideal climate and fine country to live in. Our water is all pure and soft. They don't have any cisterns here; just pump the water out of the well into the tub for washing. Thousands of people come here from all over the country to enjoy our summer seasons. Our winters are dry, sunshiny and very even in temperature, so different from your district, with its winter rain, fog, slush, chill and cold all mixed up. We have fine sport at all seasons, with our big Green Bay and hundreds of lakes and rivers, motoring, hunting, fishing and berrying. The woods is always full of berries. All of our main roads are macadamized and perfect boulevards. We never lack the opportunity for pleasure and sport at any season. And then we have some town here, too; with Marinette, on the other side of the river, we have 30,000 to 35,000 people. We also have the finest school system, churches of all kinds, and stores just like Chicago. It takes over 350 people to run our largest store, which covers almost a city block, and then we have a number of wholesale houses of different kinds, and four railroads; also lake transportation that keeps our freight rates where they belong; also a lot of mills and factories. But our farming country is our big asset. The products are doubling right along. We have some large farms here, too,—one of over 2,000 acres and some fine sets of farm buildings. Have the largest farms and the largest silos in the whole State of Michigan.

You know Menominee county is much the best settled and developed county in Cloverland, and has five times as many developed farms as any other county. Most all of the farmers are dairying, more or less. The majority of them started without a dollar. Dairying does not require a large amount of cleared land. Our even climate, perfect pasture grass, pure soft water and suitable winter feeding crops make this the ideal dairy or stock raising country. John, the dairy products of the county have doubled about four times in the last two years.

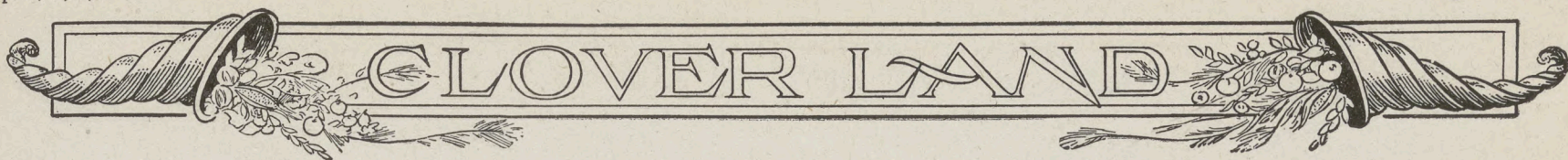
The folks here are talking cattle and sheep raising a whole lot now. A number of people are putting money into projects for sheep and cattle raising, and if they get men who know how to handle this kind of stock they will make some money. The conditions are right. The easiest money I ever made was from pasturing good cattle. I cleared 40 per cent on the value of the stock pastured, and besides that improved the pasture 100 per cent. Now, John, there is also a lot of western stockmen coming here with sheep and cattle, some to fatten them on the great areas of grass that is going to waste, and others to raise stock. They are going to corral a big part of this unoccupied land in a short time, but most of them don't need half of the land they think they do. The real thing that they should do is to burn the land thoroughly and seed it well to the real genuine Kentucky blue grass and a mixture of the different kinds of clover and timothy. This grass will make pasture that will put the real fat on stock and they won't need the whole country to pasture a few head, or have to have an aeroplane to keep track of them.

Now, John, write me in advance and I'll be here to meet you. I want you to get acquainted with Menominee county and our people here. I know if you do you will never be satisfied anywhere else. Yours truly, BILL.

different methods than you use.

You said you thought you would rather live in Northern Wisconsin than to go clear up to Michigan, on account of the short season. Take another look at the map, John. Menominee county is east of Wisconsin and only just a little north of the east and west center line of the state, and as for growing season between frosts are concerned the United States Weather Bureau here at Menominee will prove to you that we have 150 to 160 days or more between frosts—a longer growing season than three-fourths of the whole State of Wisconsin. Its elevation and location that makes the great difference in growing season. You know a high mountain is always covered with snow. Here in Menominee county, the great Menominee River Valley and the lake shore both lie at a very low elevation and are protected from the extreme cold and snow by the great ridges of high land to the west and north, giving Menominee county a very mild climate and light snowfall. This long growing season enables us to produce our fine fruit and grow many crops that they don't attempt to grow farther inland, where they only have about 100 days of growing weather.

Say, John, do you know that they are taking farms in Canada, as far north of Menominee as the Gulf of Mexico is south of Lake Michigan? You wouldn't believe it, but it's a fact. We raise a lot of crops here that you are now acquainted with down there. Sugar beets for one. We have one of the largest beet sugar factories in the United States right here in Menominee. They pay the farmers about \$500,000.00 a year for sugar beets. Say, John, last summer when the grocer would only sell you two pounds of sugar at a time, if you could see this factory with about two train loads of beets running in at one end and two to three hundred thousand pounds of the finest granulated sugar running out the other, every twenty-four hours, you would wonder why. We have the only canning



Movie Films Now Used for Development Advertising

By H. H. DEWEY of Chicago

(Editor's Note:—This article was written by H. H. Dewey, of the Rothacker Film Manufacturing Company of Chicago. The Rothacker plant is the largest in the world devoted to the making of advertising and industrial motion pictures. They have recently perfected a series of posed-from-life short length films for advertising purposes, called "Photoplaylets." Real life subjects are used amid artistic and realistic surroundings and the films come in any colors desired. Because the motion picture screen has become one of the most powerful advertising mediums, we believe this story will be of interest to our readers.)

WHERE I read it, I cannot remember, but it ran like this: Said the doctor to Mose, his most faithful colored patient, "Well, Mose, is the rheumatism any better today?"

Mose shook his head despondently, "No, Doctor, I'se a reg'lar moving picture of pain."

Mose had the right idea, for a motion picture does express the last word in conveying an idea. And it is in the wisdom of such simple minds that we sometimes find facts which are worthy of a more philosophical source.

To get at the same destination from a different angle, let us reason it out from the beginning. First, let us consider why it is that a moving picture constitutes the most powerful advertising agent known to mankind. The human race has always relied upon pictures. Picture-writing was the first writing.

Consider the case of a child. A picture of a dog gives the child a definite

idea of what is a dog, but the letters d-o-g placed before it convey no meaning at all unless a considerable amount of education has preceded. This homely comparison illustrates the mental processes involved in getting understanding from the printed advertisement.

In writing this article, I, who have been accustomed to expressing my thoughts by means of the most perfect medium known to mankind, find great difficulty in "descending" to the printed word. Each individual places a different conception on the words of an advertisement unless the gist of this message is presented by an illustration and words merely used to explain its specifications. To understand words requires a considerable amount of mental effort. To digest their meaning requires still more effort. Some people are just lazy and others are in a hurry, so unless definite interest in the subject matter already exists in their minds, an advertisement cannot be expected to impress them.

But in the modern moving picture, properly made, we attain the ultimate in conveying messages. As the modern ball or roller bearing is better than the old-style shaft bearing for eliminating friction, just so is the modern motion picture advertisement better than any other advertisement. It conveys its message without friction. People get its meaning easily. And they get it entertainingly. They like it.

Now let us attempt to get a long distance view of the possibilities of using motion pictures for stimulating the business of merchants and manufacturers. A clear vision is needed to get a long distance view and a definite degree of mental effort. But once obtained, anyone is willing to brush aside all minor annoyances to carry out the plan which it indicates as feasible.

Although many merchants and manufacturers of today do not recognize the fact, it is nevertheless true that the proper use of motion pictures for advertising will stimulate business in a great degree as the discovery of coal stimulated the iron and steel industry and the world's consequent economic development.

Think that over.

Right now is an opportune time to become a convert to the creed of judicious screen advertising. It is in a formative period. The smaller the army, the more important becomes each individual. Just now motion picture advertising provides unusual opportunities to those who are aggressive enough to follow its unbeaten path. Following an unbeaten path, however, calls for keen judgment and any new undertaking requires concentration on the goal ahead.

Progress must rest upon an accurate knowledge of the fundamental facts which will make judicious screen advertising successful.

We have seen that in a modern moving picture we attain the ultimate of efficiency in conveying messages. How to apply this wonderful medium to our everyday uses is another question. The most wonderful picture ever made would be valueless if it were placed in a tin can and carefully stowed away. It needs circulation.

If it were not for the existence of modern photoplay theaters, it would pay an advertiser to hire a hall or to hold outdoor exhibitions for properly-made pictures.

But every community now has these institutions where people congregate by thousands. It is these very people who make up the buying class of each community. They are eager to see everything if it is interestingly flashed on the screen. But their confidence must not be abused, or if it is, their resentment will be expressed in a tangible way to the owner—they will simply stay away from his house.

Unfortunately for the legitimate user of good screen advertising, theater owners have been imposed upon in the past. Their present judgment is, therefore, clouded sometimes. Being automatically constituted in censor of screen advertising has its drawbacks. If an exhibitor exercises too rigid a censorship, he loses the revenue which would be legitimately his from the sale of screen space.

If his censorship is not sufficiently strict he loses more revenue because he loses patronage.

(Continued on Page 36)

SAY YOU!

How About Your Work Shoes?

Do you want them soft, comfortable, and to Wear Longer and Better?—Then use

P & V Farm Shoe Dressing

(The Tanners' Own Dressing)

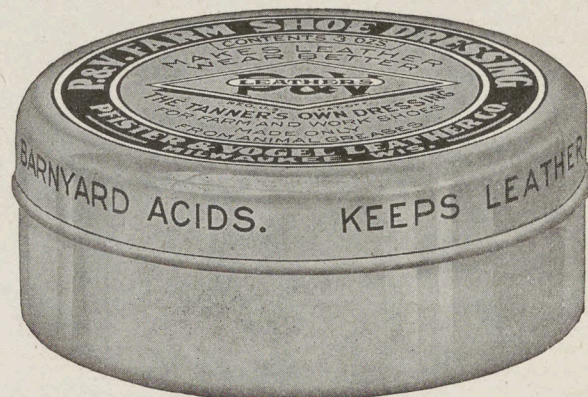
made in the tannery from the same animal fats and greases that we put into heavy leathers, which gives them life, softness and durability.

It is especially good for protecting the shoes from the effects of **Barnyard Acids** and will keep the leather from cracking under the severest weather conditions. P & V Farm Shoe Dressing comes in 15- and 25-cent cans. If you cannot get it from your dealer, write us direct. Use the attached coupon and get a free sample can of that—

P & V Farm Shoe Dressing

SHEDS WATER

PFISTER & VOGEL LEATHER COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis. MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASS'N OF COMMERCE



Pfister & Vogel Lea. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen: Please send me cans of Farm Shoe Dressing as checked below: Free Sample. 15c can 25c can

Name

Address

CLOVER LAND

Opportunities for Profitable Dairy Farms in Cloverland

By H. C. LAWTON of Sault Ste. Marie

I HAVE been compelled to delay writing Cloverland Magazine some things about the opportunities for dairy farming in Cloverland, as I have been so busy installing extra machinery in our creamery.

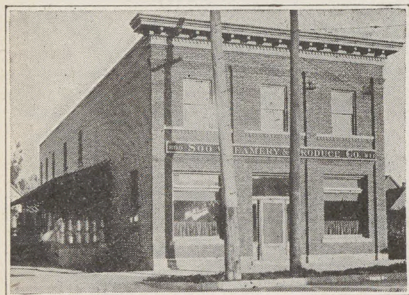
We completed our plant at Sault Ste. Marie, and opened for business on May 20th, 1918, and at that time had what we considered ample capacity for several years, but after having several months to make a thorough investigation of the advantages open to dairy farming in Cloverland we decided to double our capacity at once, and this we have done during the slack period this winter.

I hope you will pardon my referring to my personal experience in dairying, but I think it best to let you know that I am speaking from years of practical experience, and not from theory. I have always been interested in dairy farming, and have had experience in it in Eastern Ontario, Canada; in Minnesota, Washington, Oregon, Virginia and Florida. In the last named state I spent two years with the Department of Agriculture. In all of my experience I have never seen any place that offered better opportunities to the dairy farmer than Cloverland.

The land here is wonderfully productive, growing fine crops of oats, barley, wheat, etc., and is the most wonderful grass and hay country I have ever seen. Clover grows like wild weeds everywhere. The even rainfall and cool summer assure the best of pasture from almost the time the snow is off until it comes again. There is an abundance of the coldest and purest of water everywhere, and I find in many sections flowing wells are easily gotten.

Strange as it may seem to people living farther south (and even many of our old residents will smile when they read this) the climate here is almost ideal for dairying. Everyone thinks of this as being so far north, and of long cold winters. It is true the winters are long, but before we decided to build a creamery here I looked up carefully the government reports on the snow and rainfall, and the temperature as compared with some of the most successful dairy sections of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and was myself very much surprised that Cloverland temperatures in winter were not quite so low as the average of the sections farther south and more inland.

The summers here are perfect for dairying as they are cool and on this account the pastures never dry up, but are always green and fresh. Although the winters are long here, it is a fact that dairy cows do not have to be fed any longer than farther south, even as far as the northern part of old Virginia, for while we have a longer feeding time in winter than they do down there, we do not have to feed in midsummer as they do during July and August when the pastures dry up.



Soo Creamery Plant, Mr. Lawton's new industry.



Wm. Metter's new farm in Pickford township, Chippewa County, Michigan.

The cool summers and the abundance of cold water make it easy to handle cream and milk to perfection.

Now a word about stabling for cows. There seems to be an idea that it is necessary to have expensive stone stables but this is a wrong idea. In fact, cows are much better in double-boarded frame stables than in stone or concrete ones, unless the latter have double walls with an air space between. A solid stone or concrete wall always keeps a stable cold and damp, and cows will never do their best under such conditions. The best stable is one built under the barn, the same as a stone one, but with only a stone or concrete foundation, and above that a double wall built in such a way as to have one thickness of tar building paper, and matched boards or shiplap on both the outside and inside of the studding. Have plenty of windows and good ventilation, and your stables will always be dry, warm and healthy.

Cement floors are, of course, the best for a dairy barn, but if one does not feel like putting so much money into a stable on the start, a first class floor that will keep the cows just as clean as a cement one, can be made from lumber. I have used such floors with great success, and would gladly give any farmer an outline of how to build them.

Regarding feed crops to carry the cows through the winter, as already stated, good crops of oats, barley, wheat, etc., are grown. Root crops such as turnips, mangolds, etc., do splendidly. Corn for ensilage I believe can be grown successfully where the soil is of a light nature, but personally I would go slow on it until it has been tried out thoroughly.

Even though corn is not grown, every farmer should have a silo. Oats and peas, sown together, yield immensely, and make splendid ensilage. Clover makes ensilage that has been found to give as good results as corn. The tonnage grown per acre is not so great as corn, but here in Cloverland, where clover grows so wonderfully, the tonnage would not be so far short of that of corn, as many think. Another thing to be considered, corn draws very heavily on the plant food

in the soil, while clover is a soil improver. Also, there is no cultivating and hoeing of clover, as there is with corn, and the work of cutting, etc., is not nearly so hard. I know of farmers, in sections where corn grows abundantly, who have two silos, and fill one of them with clover and one with corn and they like the clover ensilage as well as the corn.

As to market, any part of Cloverland is within easy shipping distance of one or more creameries, which all pay top prices for cream, and I believe all of them pay cash for all cream received, so that the farmer has his money about as soon as he receives his empty cans back.

It is certain that dairying will pay here as well as any place in the world, and when the cheapness of land, the nearness of the best of markets, the wonderful growth of pasture and other feed crops, the abundance of good water, fuel, etc., are considered, Cloverland offers today better opportunity for dairy farming than any place I know of.

I will gladly answer any letters of inquiry from farmers who wish to know more about this splendid country, and if any come to the "Soo" I will gladly show them the territory within thirty miles of here.

New Countries in the Making

Outsiders look upon Cloverland as a new country, but it is better termed an old new country. Old, as far as rich soil, markets, transportation and general prosperity are concerned, but new as to its great agricultural possibilities. Yet, there are thousands of prosperous farmers here today.

The middle west, west, and far west states were brought before the American people as the eastern Atlantic states became thickly settled, or the soil unproductive because of improper methods of farming. While the movement westward was in progress, during the last century, lumbermen were harvesting the valuable timber in Cloverland, and the agricultural settlers passed up this section.

Every section of the west was developed in its own way—necessary to profitably farm it. Livestock raising preceded all other agricultural development because the stock could run over large territories and consume the natural vegetation. When the cattle became fat they could be driven to a distant market. With the establishment of railroads the farmers turned to crop and small grain farming, and the range livestock business was crowded further west. But the farmers soon found that in order to farm profitably they had to return fertility to the soil, and they decided that general farming was necessary. Wherever you find general farming practiced you will find land values rapidly increasing.

My grandfather went to Iowa to farm in 1848. His farm was 110 miles from the flour mill and the big cash markets for his farm produce. At that time Iowa land was being sold for from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre. The more land the farmer owned the harder it was for him to make ends meet. He had to pay taxes on the land and had no market where he could economically market large quantities of produce. The soil was rich, labor cheap, but there were no markets. The farmer's only hope was the coming of the railroads, and when they came land values increased greatly. Today this same land is selling for from \$250 to \$500 per acre. This is only one example of the great development of the western agricultural states. Books could be written on the development period of every agricultural community in America.

The editor of Cloverland Magazine has visited very good general farming community in the United States. In every instance the increased valuation of property is what has made the owners rich. America's greatest wealth is the wealth of the soil—her farmers. Every time I visit my old home state, Iowa, or the northwest, southwest, northeast or southeast, I see greater opportunities in Cloverland. There are millions of acres near railroads, good cash markets, schools, churches, good wagon roads to progressive cities, and these lands will profitably produce every crop needed for general farming. As a grass, hay, root crop and forage producing country, I have never found its equal. We invite you to come and make the greatest of new countries a visit.

Hardwood manufacturers of Wisconsin and Michigan perfected plans for the first export agency in Europe of Wisconsin manufacturers. Roy H. Jones, of Appleton, will go abroad for the manufacturers. The organization is the Northern Hardwoods of America. C. A. Bigelow, Bay City, Mich., is president. The association is working in harmony with, but is not a part of the Northern Hemlock and Hardwood association of Wisconsin and Upper Michigan, and the Michigan Hardwood association of the lower peninsula. Eighteen companies, with total rating of \$15,000,000, have joined, that their combined resources may guarantee to the European buyer the best lumber and service. The European office will be in Paris.

The business men of Menominee, assembled at the regular luncheon of the American Club, declared almost unanimously in favor of a city hall for Menominee, urged its financing on a bond issue, and requested the site to be on the water works property.

Gogebic county has advertised for bids for road work in that county the coming summer.

The 1918 Work of Cloverland County Agricultural Agents

By J. W. WESTON, Asst. County Agent Leader

IN THE matter of Federal Farm loans, we have thirty local associations with a minimum of \$25,000 and maximum of over \$100,000. A number of other associations are under consideration that will bring the total number up to about thirty-six associations.

Club work has met with considerable success. For three years the first prize for the state champion potato grower has gone to the Upper Peninsula.

Rosen rye is becoming well established. The average of twelve bushels per acre increase over yield of common rye is the present average. The spring wheat campaign resulted in the establishment of the Marquis wheat as standard variety, and as a result some twelve small mills have been constructed to handle this supply locally. Several other mills will be started during the coming year.

The standardization of potatoes has received a great deal of attention and about 400 standard demonstrations with this variety will be carried on during the next year. The measure in dollars of this work is hard to make, but from estimates on a production of 4,000,000 bushels produced, an average of eighteen cents per bushel is the average above general market price that has been received for cars of Green Mountain potatoes in the general market. This would mean if only half of the potatoes were shipped out something like \$360,000 increase valuation in the potato production, to say nothing of the increased yields obtained.

The work of the county agent during the last year has included many lines outside agricultural development, such as Liberty Loan drives, food and fuel conservation drives, four minute speakers, etc.

Special attention should be given to the work with co-operative selling and buying, although not in an organ-



In one of Chippewa County's famous wheat fields

ized way, as in Southern Michigan the county agent has been instrumental in locating markets and assisted in loading and grading the product so as to maintain quality of product.

Results of demonstrations carried on last year that can be measured in dollars and cents are as follows:

Through the co-operation of the banks, live stock improvement associations have been organized by county agents in Iron and Menominee counties. Pure-bred bulls and cows have been introduced and the scrub eliminated. In Iron county the county agent found that two per cent of the farmers were breeding their cows to pure-bred sires. Through the co-operation of the banks, nine Breeders' associations were organized and forty pure-bred bulls and forty-two pure-bred cows were purchased, and arrangements made for the exchange of bulls by different communities, so that the period of the animal's useful-

ness was extended from two to six years, with an average of at least three.

The live stock census showed that seventy per cent of the farmers were now using pure-bred bulls.

Similar organizations for the purchase of pure-bred bulls and high grade cows are being worked out in Menominee county.

As a result, 101 pure-bred bulls and 140 high grade cows have been brought into the county. The movement has spread so that Houghton, Marquette, Dickinson, Gogebic, Delta and Ontonagon counties have secured similar results, although they have not secured the Livestock Improvement association through the co-operation of the banks.

The ability of a pure-bred sire to increase the production of its offspring, fifty dollars per animal at the minimum of twenty heifers per year for a period of three years' service, would mean an increase in the valuation of the livestock of the county for bringing in one pure-bred sire of good breeding in the sum of \$6,000.

In Iron county this would mean \$120,000, and in Menominee county \$300,000.

In Ontonagon county during the last two years the increased valuation in the three agricultural townships has been at the rate of \$1,000 in taxable property for every seven dollars spent on agricultural development work.

This record is quite incomplete as I have not been able to get at the yearly reports of all of the men, and the figures would undoubtedly show an increase of twenty-five per cent in the number of pure-bred bulls.

County	Cattle		Sheep		Hogs		Years Carried On
	Bulls	Cows	Rams	Ewes	Boars	Sows	
Alger	4	...	10	340	...	...	2
Baraga	5	...	2	...	2	...	1
Chippewa	6	8	3	1500	2	...	2
Delta	10	20	7	...	2	...	2
Dickinson	14	...	13	463	1	...	4
Gogebic	20	...	6	...	3	7	4
Houghton	15	20	12	364	4	...	5
Iron	40	50	11	...	...	51	6
Luce	3	5	1	...	5	...	1
Marquette	40	45	7	325	...	25	3
Menominee	101	140	...	...	...	...	3
Ontonagon	49	15	6	...	2	...	3
Schoolcraft	6	20	7	140	...	24	2
Total	303	323	85	3132	19	127	

CHIPPEWA COUNTY

The County of 1,000,000 Acres

The Granary of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

Hay exported, 1918 crop, \$1,500,000.

Grows finest root vegetables in Michigan

Justly famous pea growing section.

Clover hay yield 2½ to 3 tons per acre

WHEN EVERY GRAZING ACRE IN CLOVERLAND IS UTILIZED, CHIPPEWA COUNTY CAN SUPPLY ALL THE NECESSARY WINTER FEED TO CARRY STOCK OVER FROM "GRASS TO GRASS."

SAULT STE. MARIE, the county seat, is the metropolis of Cloverland, and the supplying of the great fleet of lake boats carrying a traffic of 90,000,000 tons of freight through the Soo Locks annually, provides the largest local market for food products in the UPPER PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN.

GOOD SCHOOLS, PLEASING SOCIAL CONDITIONS, GOOD LABOR MARKET, and THREE STRONG BANKS WITH COMBINED ASSETS of \$3,800,000.00.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY offers to grazers several large choice tracts of cut-over lands which, because of their proximity to winter feed gives them great value to the permanent rancher, who carries his stock over the winter.

A local slaughter house provides an immediate market for cattle and a local creamery with a capacity of 4,000 pounds a day pays cash for dairy products.

WE EXTEND A HEARTY WELCOME TO THE SHEEP AND CATTLE MEN AND REQUEST A PERSONAL INVESTIGATION OF

CHIPPEWA COUNTY

CLOVER LAND

Oneida County, Wisconsin, Wins Agricultural Recognition

ONEIDA County, Wisconsin, has probably had more favorable notice through the newspapers and agricultural colleges than any other locality in Wisconsin.

In the first place, a good deal of advertising has been carried on. In the second place, it has been established beyond doubt, that Oneida county

By C. P. CROSBY of Rhinelander

and societies. Last year, the Association of Wisconsin Municipalities met here, with mayors, aldermen and city officers from all parts of the state.

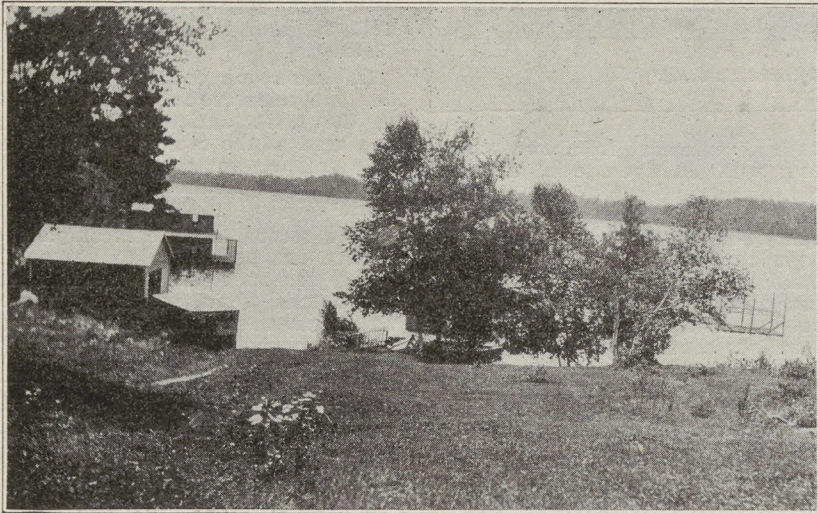
There are many acres of good fertile cut-over lands in this county, awaiting clearing up and cultivating.

but the small roots rot out entirely and it is very easy to pull them from our loam soil.

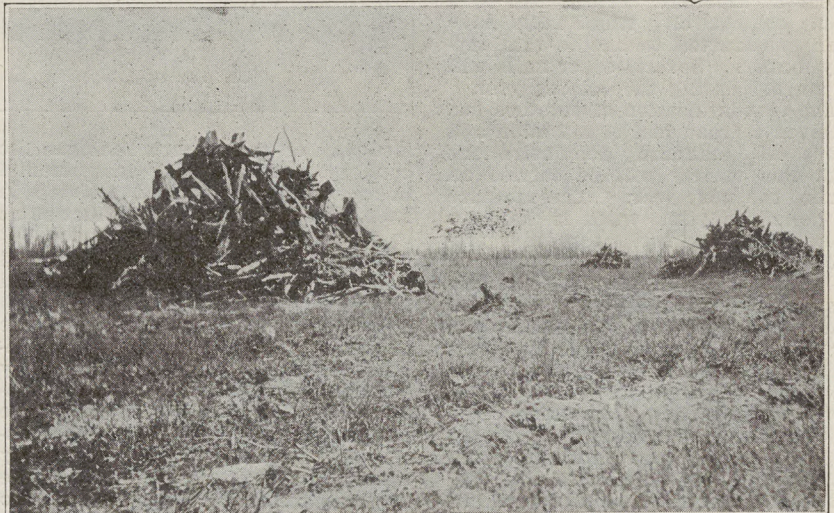
The prevailing soil in this county is a sandy loam, in some places quite light, and in others becoming a heavy loam. But the medium weight soil

climate are fitted for it, and it grows and spreads the same as weeds do in other states.

It is a well known fact that sheep and cows do better on clover than on any other crop, and as this is protected by snow during the winter, it never freezes out and is fresh and green when the snow leaves in the spring.



Famous Collins Lake, Oneida County, Wisconsin, near the C. P. Crosby farms.



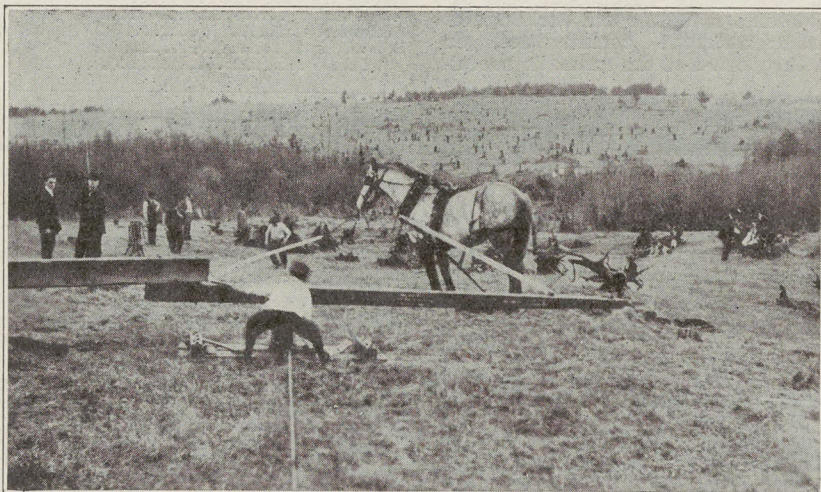
Stumps piled for burning in Oneida County, Wisconsin.

raises the best potatoes in the United States. Experts from all parts of the country, and even from Scotland and Ireland, come here to make a study of the conditions that are so favorable to potatoes. They have decided that the soil, the climate and the water, coupled with the fact that potato raisers now confine themselves to a very few varieties, are responsible for the supremacy on potatoes. It has come to be known, that for seed stock, Oneida county can surpass them all. For five years this county took most of the principal prizes at the Wisconsin State Fair also, at the Wisconsin State Potato Growers' Association annual meeting in November.

Oneida county also specializes on clover, and of course, on cows, sheep and pigs, for all these thrive on clover. One large creamery at Rhinelander absorbs the surplus milk and cream, and one cheese factory buys milk alone. Guernseys and Holsteins are the principal breeds of cattle raised here.

This is the headwaters of several rivers, the Wisconsin, the Flambeau, the Wolf, and the country, while rolling, is not mountainous or craggy, but fairly level. Scattered all over the surface of the land are lakes, clear spring water or rainwater, with sandy bottom, where bathing can be enjoyed. There are nearly 5,000 lakes in Oneida county, 216 of them being within 12 miles of the city of Rhinelander. Many noted summer resorts are in this county, the best known being the Chain of Lakes, near Three Lakes and Eagle River, and that which is established at and around Minoqua. With the splendid dirt and gravel roads of the county, Rhinelander becomes the center of this lake district, as an hour's drive is sufficient to reach most of them.

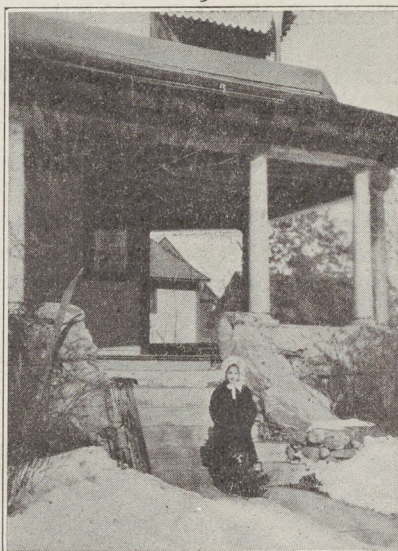
Since the building of the Hotel Oneida, with its 66 rooms, the population of the surrounding counties are making Rhinelander more of a trading point than ever before. People appreciate good rooms, good meals and courteous treatment, when away from home, and they like to come into Rhinelander and do their shopping, their doctoring, and dental work. It also results in making this city the meeting point for various committees



This Wisconsin crew cleared one acre of heavy stumps in three hours.

The timber was removed many years ago and the stumps that remained have in many cases either decayed entirely, or rotted to such an extent as to make their removal easy. During the state stump pulling exhibition at this city in 1917, it was demonstrated that a two-horse sweep puller with four men can take out 67 large stumps in three hours. More than an acre of ground was cleared in that time and another team dragged the stumps away and piled them. These were all old pine stumps, 20 to 30 years old. Some men think that pine stumps never rot out. The main roots never entirely decay,

seems to be the best, as it does not flood so in time of heavy rain, and it is also warmer and produces crops quicker.



Mr. Crosby's home at Rhinelander, Wis.

Potatoes are the great money crop, acreages generally averaging 200 bushels, while many cases of 300, 350, 400 and 450 bushels happen every year. The best soil for them seems to be a medium heavy sandy loam, which is loose enough to allow them to expand in the hills. Potatoes grow best, following the plowing in of clover or rye.

Clover does not freeze out. This crop is one that belongs to Oneida county more than to any other in northern Wisconsin. The soil and

Automobile Dealers' Organization

As a result of a meeting of Cloverland automobile dealers in Escanaba with other U. P. boosters Mar. 6, plans were perfected and an organization formed which will probably do much in the way of calling the advantages of Cloverland to the attention of tourists generally, but to people from Wisconsin particularly. The main idea of this association is to create more travel from neighboring states through Cloverland, and by so doing, not only advertise that territory but bring considerable more money into it. It is estimated that the average touring party consists of at least four persons. Assuming that the personal amount spent in Cloverland to be \$10 per trip, and also assuming that the result of the efforts of the Upper Peninsula dealers would mean an invasion of 1,000 cars, it means \$40,000 spent in our country by sightseers, who will go home and boost for the territory. The idea to be carried out by this association is to spend their money advertising Cloverland's good roads, and according to program discussed at the time of the meeting, it is expected that this year in particular, they will issue special invitations to all Wisconsin automobile owners to tour Cloverland during the month of August, and it will be the pleasure of members of the association to do everything possible by way of giving good service and entertainment to any motorist who has a Wisconsin license on his car.

A large tract of cut-over land in Mastodon township, Iron county, will very likely be placed on the market. It is said the tract is excellent for farming purposes, as good as there is in the Upper Peninsula. Several settlers are now located at Alpha.

In Door county, Wisconsin, it is said deer have become so numerous that they cause considerable damage to vegetation and fruit trees. The state has issued a permit to farmers to exterminate them and deliver the carcasses over to the game warden's department.

BIG \$35,000 CATTLE AUCTION

Nadeau Bros. Herd of Jerseys

Stock and Machinery of the Famous Cedar River
1,500 Acre Menominee Co. Farm

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1919

Starting at 9 A. M. sharp, regardless of weather, this Sale will be on

AT NADEAU, MICHIGAN

2³/₄ Miles West of Nadeau, on Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

59 Head of Pure Bred and High Grade Jersey Cows and 2 year heifers springing and yearling heifers, consisting of—

28 Cows, age 3 years to 8 years old, fresh Calf by side, others forward springers.

15 2-year-old Heifers springing.

16 Heifers, 1 year old.

1 Pure Bred Bull, Reg. Eminent Repeater, from the great prize winning Bull of the world.

The Pure Bred Cows are Silverene Molly, from a great family of high testers and producers such as Sunbeams, Queen, Farret Bluebell and Farret Fawn.

Kindly remember we are not dealers, we are Breeders and bred this stock ourselves. They are clean from any disease, tuberculosis tested and every animal has sound and perfect udders.

6 Good farm Horses, age from 5 to 9 years, weighing from 1300 to 1500 lbs.

3 Driving Horses.

20 Extra fine Shropshire Ewes, coming 2 years old, all with Lambs by a pure bred Shropshire buck.

1 Registered 2 year old Shropshire Buck.

3 A No. 1 Heavy Farm Wagons.

1 Heavy Milk Wagon.

2 1-Seat Open Buggies.

2 A No. 1 Corn Binders, good as new.

1 6-foot McCormick Mower, good as new.

2 5-ft. McCormick Mower, used very little.

1 No. 1 Hay Loader.

1 Good as new Side Delivery Rake.

2 Good Spring Tooth Drags.

2 Spike Tooth Harrows.

4 A. No. 1 Breaking Plows.

1 New Appleton Corn Husker and Shredder with blower; 20-inch feed, in A. No. 1 shape.

1 2-Gang Sulkey Plow, good.

1 New Grain Drill, Grass Seeder Attachments.

1 Vegetable Root Cutter.

1 Good as new Corn Planter with 80 rods of Check Wire Drill attachments.

1 Hay Tedder.

1 30-Gallon Churn.

1 2-Horse Bell City Tread Power, good

1 1-Horse Tread Power.

1 2-Horse Sulkey Riding Cultivator, good.

1 2-Horse Sulkey Walking Cultivator, good.

1 12-Foot good as new McCormick Hay Rake.

1 Hoisting Machine for barn work for engine unloading hay in barn.

1 Fanning Mill.

3 1-Horse Cultivators.

2 Ox Yokes.

TERMS OF SALE: All Sums Under \$10.00 Cash. All Over \$10.00 Six Months' Time, Bankable Note. Liberty Bonds Taken Same as Cash. Free Lunch at Noon. Autos Will Meet Train and Drive You Direct to the Big Sale Free of Charge. You Will Never Have This Opportunity Again to Buy Such Cattle at Auction.

COL. C. WESLEY GRAGES, Auctioneer

NADEAU BROS., Owners

WM. J. HINKER, Clerk

Iron County, Wisconsin, Has Hearty Welcome for Grazers

By HENRY A. PERRY

IRON County, Wisconsin, is another fertile section in Cloverland that has awakened to its possibilities as a livestock district. The county board of supervisors has joined in the big campaign to make Cloverland, in the words of Frank J. Hagenbarth, "the greatest livestock and dairy country in the United States, if not in the world." Daniel Reid, one of the pioneers of the county, whose personal enterprises have well demonstrated that the possibilities of Iron county as a farming district will do all that is claimed for it when properly managed, is chairman of the County Board of Supervisors and has been selected by the board to act as its representative in personally receiving western sheep and cattle men and showing them over the county, and welcoming prospective settlers.

Co-operating with the County Board of Supervisors is a live Commercial Club that has just sprung into existence in Hurley, the county seat, with a charter membership of seventy-five energetic, broad-minded, representative business men. The president of the club is David C. Owen, vice-president and cashier of the Iron Exchange Bank, of Hurley. The other officers are: M. F. Reid, vice-president, who is the district attorney for Iron county; B. A. Morgan, vice-president, a general contractor and leading business man; E. A. Williams, secretary, who holds the position of city clerk, and Richard Raesser, treasurer, one of the leading merchants of the city.

Although the Hurley Commercial Club has just been organized and is brand new, it is showing itself to be a splendid working body that will be heard from within the next few months, and is destined to become the driving force behind the various development enterprises in Iron county.

As the Commercial Club has just begun to set itself in order for all manner of development propaganda and is now considering plans and a definite policy to follow, the County Board of Supervisors took the initiative in a great campaign for grazers and to be ready to greet the newcomers from the west when they commence arriving this spring.

No better example of the "pep" these rugged men of the extreme northern tier of Wisconsin counties have is possible than the account of what happened at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on March 15, a day that will go down in history in the development of Iron county.

Within one hour the board discussed the possibilities of grazing sheep and cattle in Iron county, unanimously agreed they possess "the best grazing district in the world," unanimously agreed to enter into a live campaign to induce westerners to come and look over Iron county, appointed Chairman Reid with full authority to attend to the details and act as the official representative of the board in all matters pertaining to the development of the county, and then proceeded with "other business."

Immediately after the board adjourned, Mr. Reid went to his office and telephoned to Mr. Owen, president of the new Commercial Club, to "come over." Mr. Owen arrived in a few minutes, and Mr. Reid explained in another few minutes what the board had done, and why.

"That's my idea, too," said President Owen, "and the Commercial Club is with you heart and soul. We'll do anything we can to help."

"All right," responded Chairman Reid. "We have a million acres of fine cut-over hardwood land in Iron county ready for grazing. We want this land blocked up in 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 and 20,000-acre solid blocks. You fellows get the owners together on it."

"We'll do it," said President Owen. "We'll go at it at once."

"And, say," added Chairman Reid, "keep in mind that this is practically all real farm land, and will make homes for settlers."

President Owen nodded assent and departed.

This is the way they do things in Iron county, Wisconsin. No hesitation about taking a forward step. Co-operation, good will, broad mindedness apparent everywhere, supported by an abundance of energy and determination to succeed.

Iron county has all these enterprising men claim for it. Nearly all of the 1,000,000 acres of cut-over land is of recent cutting, so second growth timber has not shut the sun out and restricted the luxuriant growth of clover and grasses, nor will it retard complete clearing. Practically all the soil is a clay loam, forming the basis for a remarkable farm development. The land is all well watered by streams and lakes, and for many years the southern part of the county in particular has been a mecca for fishermen and summer resorters from the big cities. The county also offers unexcelled hunting grounds.

The county is sparsely populated with the exception of a few districts, where farmers have settled and built up prosperous farming communities. These farmers give dairying a large share of their attention, and a creamery is in daily operation at Hurley, the county seat. Creameries at more distant places also afford a market for butter fat.

Although farming has proven highly successful, Iron county, up to the present time, has been a "mining county," and like nearly all other districts in Cloverland where mining is the chief and almost the sole industry, little attention in a public way has been given to farming or even to utilizing the vast areas of idle, cut-over land. But the awakening to the greater possibilities of sheep and cattle raising, dairying and general farming, has come to Iron county, Wisconsin, as it is coming to other Cloverland counties, and the interest taken in this new development cannot be mistaken.

Iron county has an exceptionally good roads system for a county that has lacked a big farming population, and three railroads provide outlets to markets, east, west and south. The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic cuts across the county from east to west; the Chicago & Northwestern traverses the county from southeast to northwest, and the Soo road runs east and west through the northern part of the county, and another branch of the same road crosses the southwestern portion from northwest to southeast. The Milwaukee stockyards are within 300 miles to the south, a very close and accessible market for sheep and cattle, and a splendid wool market may be found in Duluth to the west, or in Sault Ste. Marie to the east.

There is every favorable opportunity for Iron county to enjoy a most rapid development as a sheep and cattle district as well as dairy and farming district, and it has the right set of men at the head of public affairs to bring this county to the front as one of the most progressive in all Cloverland. Iron county has all the elements that make for success—available grazing lands, soil, climate, water, transportation, good roads, splendid local markets for farm produce, proximity to the great livestock markets, and just as important as these physical assets—two organized bodies of red-blooded men who believe in their country and have the ambition and energy to push it forward.

Harold Walin, instructor in manual training at the Escanaba high school, has accepted a position as head of the manual training department at Hurley, Wis.

Iron County, Wisconsin

in the Heart of

1,000,000 ACRES

of cut-over, hardwood, rolling land.

We cordially invite Western grazers to visit us and look around.

EVERY acre adapted and available for sheep or cattle grazing NOW; every tract well watered by streams and lakes; three railroads provide the best transportation facilities.

Prices \$10 to \$20 an acre

SETTLERS also will find ideal locations in Iron County, Wis., for dairying and general farming. Practically all of these million acres are clay-loam soil which makes the best farms, and a live mining district in the very heart of the county affords splendid close market for all farm produce.

Prices \$10 to \$20 an acre

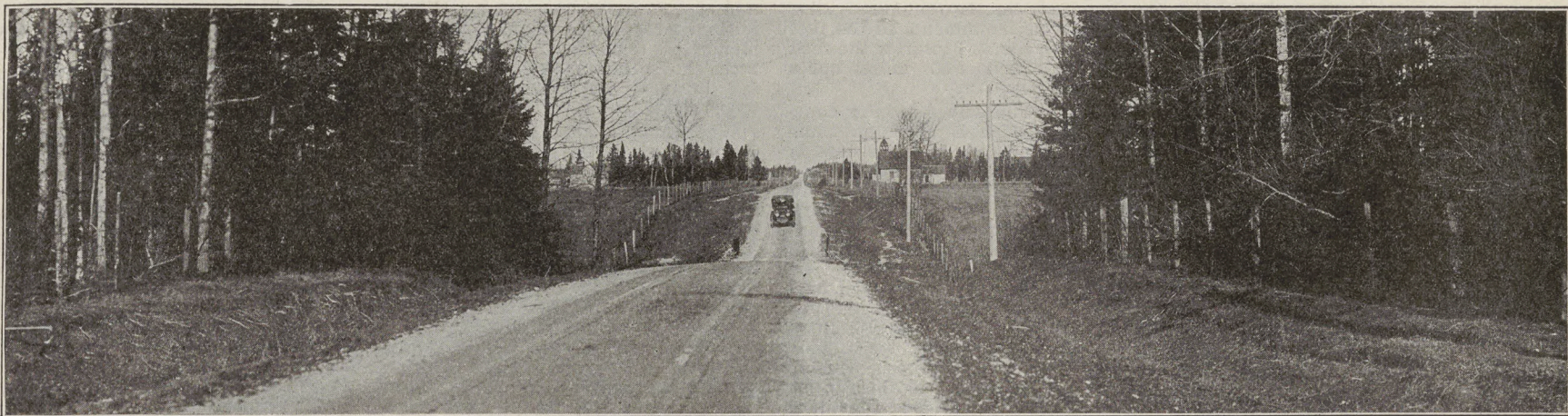
For further information write or call on

DANIEL REID

CHAIRMAN COUNTY BOARD of SUPERVISORS

HURLEY, WIS.

An Appeal to the Intelligence and Patriotism of Michigan



I AM going to make this last appeal to the voters of Michigan. Everything will depend upon the efforts of those who have a vision and who believe in a bigger Michigan. A great majority of the meetings I have thus far addressed satisfies me that our people as a whole do not yet understand the real issue. The time is here when the Federal Government believes that the public highways of the nation must be built to that standard that will make it possible for the new invention of American genius (the gas car) to perform its functions and carry from the farms to the markets of trade both the products of the soil and the factory. Realizing this great end, the Government is anxious and ready to enter into a partnership with the more progressive states, and we in Michigan are confronted with the question: "Is such a partnership worth while?" We are now invited to come in on an equal basis, and into a full and complete partnership. The Govern-

By P. T. COLGROVE
President Michigan Good Roads Association

ment will pay not only one-half of the cost of our main market roads, but also will furnish to us its expert engineers and road builders, as well as a portion of its equipment for road building, and will thus aid and assist our own state highway department in completing the most perfect system of main highways that it is possible to construct. We must rely upon both the intelligence and the patriotism of our people in this great undertaking. The Federal Government can be interested only in our main market roads and such roads as may be used for National defense and especially for the carrying of the mails and parcel post. In other words, the roads to be improved must be post roads, or THE MAJOR PART THEREOF. By the construction of five thousand miles of such roads, the various townships and counties will be enabled to give more time and attention to the lateral roads, and the time will soon come when we shall have a perfect network of well built roads throughout the entire state, bringing to the door of every producer, whether of the farm or the factory, a depot to which shall be brought and from which shall go, the commerce of the state and the nation. These roads will soon become the arteries through which shall flow the very life blood of our nation. I take it to be the duty of every man and woman in Michigan to call the attention of every voter to the fact that Uncle Sam is paying one-half of the bill. That the cities and villages of Michigan will pay sixty-five per cent of the cost, and that Wayne county itself is paying one-third of the taxes of Michigan. The farmers' per cent will be so small that it is hardly worth while to compute, as there can possibly be no burden or hardship to be placed upon them. The following is the assessed valuation of Michigan, as given to me by the tax commission for the year 1918:

Total State valuation...	\$4,218,781,678
Cities' valuation	2,407,101,485
Villages valuation	272,893,089
Farm property	1,538,787,104

Governor Sleeper, in a questionnaire sent out by him, asks and answers some very important questions

for the farmers. The Legislature have by resolution provided that only five million bonds shall be issued in any one year. This will give ten million for two years from the state and ten million from the Federal Government. With twenty million as a fund to work with, we are creditably advised that no more money could be possibly spent in a period of two years. Every man who wants labor in Michigan will find it and plenty of it. We will thus serve not only to employ labor, but at the same time be building up the great thoroughfares of Michigan, enabling us to hold up our heads along with our sister states.

Governor Sleeper has given the figures to the voters somewhat high. He advised that the cost will be between sixty-seven and eighty cents on one thousand valuation. These figures are not correct as applied to the farmers. When we consider that Wayne county is paying one-third of this amount, and the cities and villages sixty-five per cent, it will be readily seen that the amount is almost insignificant. Some time ago I received from the State Tax Commission figures that are most satisfactory and which satisfies me in the statement that the farm property will not pay to exceed twenty cents on one thousand assessed valuation. The Legislature having the entire subject matter in hand, will in all probability create a sinking fund, and at least a portion of the income from the automobile license fund will be placed in the sinking fund, and these bonds retired without any tax upon the real or personal property of our state. I have given to you the assessed valuation of the state, of the cities and villages, and of farm property. This will enable you to make your own deductions. When the farmer understands that of the small amount that he will be called

upon to contribute, and when he stops to think that the government is paying one-half of the entire cost, Wayne county one-third of the other half, and the cities and villages sixty-five per cent, he will naturally ask himself the question: "How much or how little will we be privileged to pay?"

May I again appeal to you to tell your neighbor the truth? Tell him that this is not a fifty million bond issue, but on the other hand, it is an amendment to the constitution that will enable the Legislature to meet the Federal Government as necessity may require. Explain to them that if the amendment carries we will have the authority to issue the bonds of the state for the purpose herein indicated, and thus all together, PULL MICHIGAN OUT OF THE MUD.

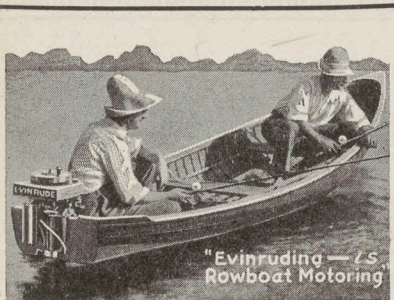
A Wonderful Opportunity (Continued from Page 6)

all roads built under this plan. If the county accepts the state's figures the state lets the contract to the lowest bidder and builds the road under the supervision of the state.

Supposing that the amount a certain county would have to pay would be a stumbling block to the road project. The amendment provides a way out for this county. Such a county may contract with the state to build and finance the road, in which instance the county road fund would pay an annual installment to the state from their county.

This provision relative to contracting with the poorer counties is one of the reasons why bonding had to be adopted. For the practical conditions surrounding the state handling such work under contract with a county and dealing with the contractors, makes it necessary under terms of contract for them to be able to sign contracts, the pay for which is known to be forthcoming.

That is why we are bonding the state for \$50,000,000.



"He's After It!"

HE'S a big fellow, by the feel of him. Let him run awhile—then strike him hard!

Fishing's great sport, isn't it?—especially when you have an

EVINRUDE DETACHABLE ROWBOAT & CANOE MOTOR

Special method of balancing gives the 1919 Evinrude wonderfully smooth, vibrationless running. Equipped with Evinrude Magneto—Built-In Flywheel Type and Automatic Reverse.

New catalog just out—write for it.

EVINRUDE MOTOR CO., Evinrude Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

BRANCHES:

New York, Boston, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Toronto, Montreal, Victoria.

Also Manufacturers of The Evinrude Oil Engine.

Member of Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

FOR SALE

Riverside garden farm on Hay Lake boat channel; 21 acres all under cultivation. Barn and small house on shore, 60 rods of water frontage. Boats pass close to shore; a delightful place to live. Good fishing and landing for boats; no stones on shores. Three miles from Sault Ste. Marie and about a mile from street car.

For particulars address

A. T. EAGLE

Kelden Route
Sault Ste. Marie Mich.



Member of Milwaukee Association of Commerce.



**BEST POSSIBLE
BUILT TO LAST**

Men's Shoes

Ask in your shoe store

**BEALS-PRATT SHOE
MFG. COMPANY,**

Milwaukee and Watertown, Wis.

Alice in Wonderland—Possibly Shawano County

By MERTON MOORE, County Agricultural Agent

"The time has come," the Walrus said,
"To talk of many things."

— and coming to the Empire State we heard of its famous roads, its wondrous Adirondack Mountains, and its largest of cities."

WE WERE IMPRESSED
"A through train carried us to California, where we heard that the inventor of 'climate' made his headquarters."

WE WERE DELIGHTED
"We have settled in Wisconsin. Here we heard nothing. Everyone was too busy doing things."

WE ARE SATISFIED

one hundred, but two hundred silos are erected as monuments to the fact that we have the soil to grow the feed to feed our oldest and most noble friend, the dairy cow.

Yes, we call ourselves a dairy country—but not with a blast of trumpets. The world's champion cow is not to be found on our lists. The sign "Largest flocks and herds in the world," could not be tacked upon our door. Would a few statistics be painful? No? Then listen, and I will relate to you a short story. Since 1916 Shawano county farmers have purchased sixty-nine pure-bred sires to head their herds. Since 1916, fifty-three big red barns equipped with ventilators, drinking cups, cement floors, iron stanchions and glass to let in twelve hours worth of sunshine, have gone up. We are growing alfalfa quite generally. Our rye, oats, and soy beans have travelled south, west,

and east as far as one can go without falling into an ocean, and we have plenty left to feed our stock. A neat little cheese factory will be found doing business on every corner and crossroad.

We cannot furnish men enough to fill the desires of the progressive farmers who want cow testing associations. There would be seven of these if we had the men. There are several cows here who last year produced fifteen thousand pounds of milk and more. And we are just egotistical enough to believe that this greatest of dairy states will wonder how it happened when we are ready to tell the whole story of our dairy products.

Second to dairying, we like to think of potato growing. Nature has been kind enough to present us with a soil that will grow the finest potatoes in the world. We can lead you to acres with three hundred bushels of

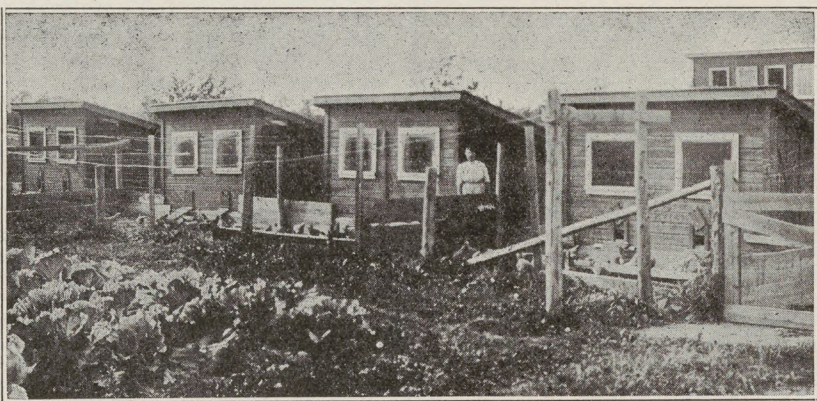
the smoothest, most uniform, most disease-free tubers reposing there, that you have ever seen. What a pleasure it is to see even the humble potato improved to the point of excellence such as we have here. But in this field too, we are just beginning. Quantity we have, and quality we will have in a short time.

But enough of detail. Let us glance over our thirty-five townships and speak of the possibilities, the probabilities, and all the other "ilities" that will be of interest to you. Ten of our northern townships fall into an Indian reservation that we are proud to feel belongs to us. The road is good and tourists delight in the quaint old houses placed so gently in the fragrant pines on the way to Keshina. Neopit, the fairy city of the Menominees, comes next, and if such names as John Verykindface sound strange to you, a stranger, just remember that his ancestors regarded yours as just as peculiar. A white city is Neopit, and nowhere will you find more refined and courteous people. Picnickers flock to this land of delights in droves, and many are disappointed to find their chosen spot reserved.

To the east of the county seat, Shawano, lies the most productive land that can be imagined. Scarcely a stone's throw from the city is a barn that commands your attention with its four huge cement silos. The road you are now on is both wide and smooth, and soon you arrive in Bonduel, the center of our most wonderful farm land. Turning north, you come to Cecil, on the banks of Shawano lake. From the high ground you see a sheet of water made for bathers. Hundreds of picturesque camps occupy its north shore, and in the fall these are well filled with duck hunters, or, if it chances to be early, with fishermen who catch big fish from the lake and bigger ones from their imagination. Or, perchance, we are to arrive still earlier, when summer heat is most unbearable. The breeze is always here to

SNUGLING secure in the midst of the counties that go to make up the greatest dairy state in the union lies Shawano county. Perhaps it is bounded on the north by something or other, and on the south by something else, but sufficeth to mention that we bounded in here after hitting both extremes of this greatest of nations, and we have never bounded out.

When a chunk of forest goes down in one year and stumps fly skyward the next, and a plow digs its nose into the rich cool earth and paves the way to a carpet of sweet smelling clover; and when this pleasant landscape becomes dotted with thousands and thousands of contented cattle a few years later, the sight is not unpleasant. Nor can we feel that progress has been arrested when in one year, not one nor five, nor fifty, nor



Poultry farming up-to-date in Shawano County

Everwear
TRADE MARK
Hosiery

OUR extensive Advertising Campaign is creating a growing consumer demand for Everwear. It increases the sales in hosiery dept's, and will do the same for you.

Write for dealers' proposition.

EVERWEAR HOSIERY COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

fan you, and if you can spare the time you will be surprised at the refreshing powers of a short stop.

In case you go west from Shawano, you will doubtless take the town line road and again prosperous farms and smiling farmers will greet you. You will surely speak of the fine barns, the freshly painted houses, the fields of clover, the numerous silos, the sleek cattle, and the many cheese factories that you pass. And so it is, whatever way you go. In summer you will find peace in the cottaged lakes, prosperity in the farms, and health



We live in Shawano County

in the purest of air and water. In winter you will, of course, pardon our snow. We like it because it makes it possible to haul down thousands of cords of stove wood, and hundreds of loads of logs, for our forests are not depleted yet. The cold weather may seem a bit severe, but it builds strong rugged men, and if you were again to travel the road to Cecil you will find great cakes of clean, transparent ice traveling along a moving trough to be loaded on cars and shipped to other parts.

Wonderland, I have called it, and it

is a wonderland. You wonder at its cleanness, its wealth, and its possibilities. There are big farmers here. Two huge sheep ranches, two large poultry farms, and thirty-five hundred others who believe in diversified farming where nearly anything from fruit to meat will grow and prosper. Tractors you will see, and wonder. Buildings you will see, and wonder. Fat stock you will see, and wonder. But most of all, we hope you will wonder at the alfalfa which—please remember—won't grow everywhere.

And having read about our wonderland, you will perhaps ask where Alice comes in. And here I must give you my secret. I borrowed that title because of the last word. Alice is welcome if she will come, and we really believe that she didn't see half as many pleasant things as we can show her here.

After building the largest aviation camp in Europe and serving as its commanding officer during the war, Major Robert J. Bates, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., former brigadier general and commander of a brigade in the National Guard, has returned from overseas with a record of achievement that won him the Legion of Honor from France and the praise of American officers that worked with him. Major Bates served in the Michigan National Guard twenty-eight years. For several years he commanded the old Third Michigan infantry, later being promoted to be a brigadier, which rank he held three years.

The state board of health has issued a notice to funeral directors and embalmers throughout the state to attend a meeting to be held in the city of Lansing June 3rd, 4th and 5th in the senate chamber. Examinations will commence at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, June 3rd. Blanks may be secured from the secretary, Richard M. Olin, M. D., Lansing, Mich.

We Are on the Job

The Prescott Company is taking prompt care of its customers' orders, and every department of the big shops reflects the hum of industry.

We are building saw mill machinery and mine pumps for particular customers in every part of the world. Every one knows this is one of the largest machinery plants in the northwest, and the users of Prescott machinery know it is also the best.

THE PRESCOTT CO.
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

Thousands of Acres

of the very best Farming and Grazing Lands in Cloverland

We have cut the hardwood timber off and grass is growing thick on these idle lands.

We cannot use them now that the timber is removed.

Farmers, Ranchmen, come and see us. We can show you great opportunities. From one section to a solid township, all wild land, or with buildings and cleared land. All well located.

Write stating size tract needed

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

HERMANVILLE, MICHIGAN

Bank by Mail or Telephone

THIS is to remind our out-of-town patrons that they need never hesitate about using the mails or telephone in transacting their business with us.

When it is inconvenient for you to come in, write or 'phone.

You can make deposits by mail; if currency is included register your letter.

If you want information regarding your account, or a draft, telephone and we will take care of you. We have saved our patrons much time and trouble with this service. Take advantage of it.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
MARQUETTE, MICH.

DESIGNATED UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits \$250,000

Send for our booklet, "Modern Banking," which fully explains our system of Banking by Mail

These Strong Cloverland Banks Are Ready and Willing to Give Every Possible Co-Operation to New-comers. They Invite Correspondence.

First National Bank of Calumet
Calumet, Michigan

Capital \$200,000.00
CALL IN AND SEE US
We are always pleased to serve you
Officers: John D. Cuddihy, Pres.; Edward Ulseth, Vice Pres.; Edward F. Cuddihy, Cashier; Daniel C. Harrington, Asst. Cashier; Pierce Roberts, Asst. Cashier.

First National Bank of Menominee
Menominee, Michigan

Resources Over \$1,600,000.00
Oldest and largest Bank in Menominee County and under same management for 32 years.
Depository for United States and State of Michigan
Officers: G. A. Blesch, Pres.; John Henes, Vice Pres.; C. W. Gram, Cashier.

First National Bank of Bessemer
Bessemer, Michigan

Capital, Surplus and Profits, \$150,000.00

Oldest Bank in Gogebic County

The Lumbermen's National Bank
Menominee, Michigan

One of the Oldest and Strongest Banks in Cloverland

Officers: Warren S. Carpenter, Pres.; Wm. Webb Harmon, Cashier.

Escanaba National Bank
Escanaba, Michigan

Assets Over \$1,000,000.00

Bank with an institution whose directors and officers are actively interested in Cloverland.

Commercial Bank of Menominee
Menominee, Michigan

"The Bank of the People"

invites correspondence from prospective settlers. You can bank by mail with us.

The First National Bank of Alger County
Munising, Michigan

Officers: William G. Mather, Pres.; G. Sherman Collins, Vice Pres. and Cashier; John N. Korpela, Asst. Cashier.

Houghton National Bank
Houghton, Michigan

United States Depository
Capital \$200,000
Surplus \$200,000
Undivided Earnings \$250,000

Officers: J. H. Rice, Pres.; W. D. Calverley, Vice Pres.; A. N. Baudin, Vice Pres.; C. H. Frimodig, Cashier; R. T. Bennalack, Asst. Cashier; Edward Rompf, Asst. Cashier; F. C. Stoyke, Asst. Cashier.

The State Bank of Ewen
Ewen, Michigan

Officers: L. Anderson, Pres.; J. S. Weidman, Jr., Vice Pres.; E. J. Humphrey, Vice Pres.; A. M. Anderson, Cashier. Directors: L. Anderson, Calderwood, Mich.; J. S. Weidman, Jr., Trout Creek; E. J. Humphrey, Ewen; J. N. Howlett, Bruce Crossing; J. F. Foglesong, Ewen; Nugent Dodds, Ewen; A. M. Anderson, Ewen.

The Newberry State Bank
Newberry, Michigan

Capital, \$30,000.00
Surplus, \$6,000.00

A General Banking Business. Commercial and Savings Departments.
3% Interest paid on Savings Deposits.

Officers and Directors: F. P. Bohn, Pres.; W. G. Fretz, Vice Pres.; L. H. Pead, Vice Pres.; E. M. Chamberlain, Cashier; E. L. Fretz, Andrew Weston, J. C. Foster, Matt Surrell.

First National Bank of Iron River
Iron River, Michigan

Capital, \$50,000.00
Surplus, \$20,000.00

We invite letters of inquiry regarding Iron County

Officers: Ellsworth S. Coe, Pres. Wm. J. Richards, Vice Pres.; A. J. Pohland, Cashier.

First National Bank of Sault Ste. Marie
Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

Since 1886 this strong bank has been interested in the growth and development of Chippewa County. Correspondence invited.

Officers: R. G. Ferguson, Pres.; Otto Fowle, Vice Pres.; Chase S. Osborn, Vice Pres.; E. H. Mead, Vice Pres.; Fred S. Case, Vice Pres. and Cashier.

First National Bank of Marquette
Marquette, Michigan

Over \$2,000,000.00 Resources.

Officers: Louis G. Kaufman, Pres.; Edward S. Bice, Vice Pres.; Charles L. Brainerd, Cashier.

First National Bank of St. Ignace
St. Ignace, Michigan

The oldest and largest Bank, and the only National Bank in Mackinac County. Your business inquiries will receive prompt and courteous attention.

Officers: O. W. Johnson, Pres.; E. H. Hotchkiss, Vice Pres. and Cashier.

Marquette National Bank
Marquette, Michigan

Capital and Profits, \$160,000.00
United States Depository
We invite correspondence

Officers and Directors: J. M. Longyear, Pres.; D. W. Powell, Vice Pres.; F. H. Begole, Vice Pres.; F. J. Jennison, Cashier; H. R. Fox, Asst. Cashier; E. A. Brown, Second Asst. Cashier; J. G. Reynolds, Wm. G. Mather, Daniel W. Powell, A. T. Roberts, Austin Farrell, Dan H. Ball, R. P. Bronson.

The Marquette County Savings Bank
Marquette, Michigan

Officers and Directors: H. L. Kaufman, Pres.; S. R. Kaufman, Vice Pres.; G. A. Carlson, Cashier; O. E. Barber, Asst. Cashier; E. J. Hudson, E. S. Bice, Louis G. Kaufman, Chairman, Advisory Committee

Case Tractor School an Inspiration

By HENRY A. PERRY

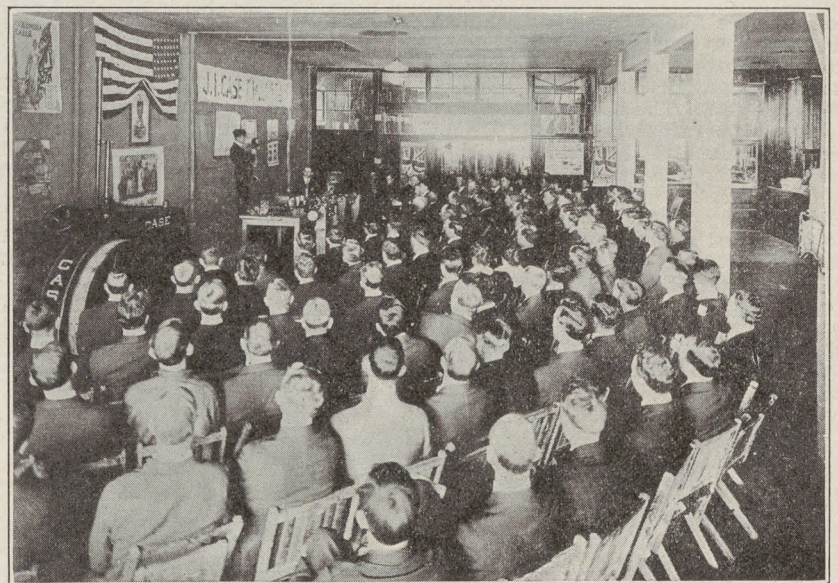
WITH hay selling at \$25 to \$30 a ton and other feeds proportionately high, the "high cost of living" for horses has become such a serious problem that many farmers are turning their attention to the farm tractor as an economical motive power for clearing, plowing, and doing other farm work.

The efficiency of the farm tractor has never been questioned by farmers, but they have doubted its economy. The cost of feed has driven the farmer to investigate the farm tractor as to its economy, the result being that the system of farming is now being revolutionized. Investigation has proven that the tractor based on power units, is much more economical than horse power, and it also has revealed the fact that the tractor can do a great many things horses cannot do, performs a greater general utility service than horses, is far superior in concentrated motive power, requires less time and attention than horses, is ready for work at any moment, and is more efficient at all times and under all circumstances than horses. So the farmers are turning their attention to tractor farming.

Cloverland farmers are not behind the others in adopting the farm tractor. In fact, they are in the front

were included in the corps of instructors. Each day school adjourned about 4 o'clock in the afternoon for practical demonstrations with the tractors. The streets adjacent to the Case building would soon be alive with tractors of all sizes going through their "stunts," and it was not unusual to see a small boy who had accompanied his father to the school, mounted on the seat of a tractor, guiding it alone out of the building and into the streets and bringing it back without difficulty.

Some of the farmers attending this school traveled a distance of more than 300 miles for the privilege of gaining a better knowledge of the tractor and how to avoid the little annoyances that sometimes trouble the new tractor owner. All the farmers present expressed the highest satisfaction over their purchases, their only purpose in attending the school being to acquire a more technical education in tractor farming. In fact, these classes of progressive farmers constituted the best boosters in the country for the Case tractor, for all of them had tried it out and none had found the machine lacking in efficiency, service or durability. They were well satisfied with their purchase but wanted to gain still more value from their investment through a better



Cloverland farmers at Case Tractor school

rank of this class of progressive farmers, for they have many more uses for the tractor than farmers living in more highly developed districts. They have much clearing to do, and the tractor has already proven its worth in removing stumps and "brushing off" the land in getting it ready for the plow. Then the tractor hitched to the plow will pull the plow share through the maze of roots where horses would become stalled.

The intense interest Cloverland farmers are taking in farm tractors was magnificently demonstrated last week in Oshkosh, Wis. The J. I. Case Threshing Machine company, which is now specializing in the manufacture of various sizes of tractors to suit the needs of large and small farmers, conducted a "tractor school" at their Oshkosh plant during the week of March 10 to 15, for tractor owners in Cloverland. The attendance at this school and the keen interest manifested were the astonishing features of the gathering. At least 200 tractor owners, most of them from Cloverland, attended the school. Sessions were held each forenoon and afternoon, the time at each session being divided for expert and technical speakers and open discussions. Experts on special parts of the tractors, mechanical engineers, experts on gasoline and oils, experts on land clearing, in fact experts in everything that pertains to tractors and tractor farming,

knowledge of how to get still more work out of the tractor.

This is one of about one hundred schools that are being conducted at Case branches and dealers throughout the United States and Canada.

The course was arranged so that in the four days thorough and practical lectures were given on every subject pertaining to tractors, motors, magnetos, carburetors, plows and separators. Practical work was also arranged so that every student was given an opportunity to put into practice the many things that were explained in the lectures. The lectures were illustrated with charts, lantern slides, sectional parts and units of tractors.

For the shop and practical work the men were divided into squads, and each squad set to work on some particular task, accompanied by an expert. A large portion of the time was devoted to important jobs such as fitting bearings, fitting piston rings, grinding valves, repairing motors and work on the ignition system. Tractors, magnetos and carburetors were taken apart and assembled with the idea in view of taking the mystery away from these devices. At all times the students were encouraged to ask questions inasmuch as this school was being conducted for their benefit.

The school was conducted by men from the company's Research Engi-

(Continued on Page 27)

Annual U. P. Bureau Meeting at Escanaba, April 16

(Continued from Page 9)

There have been several men of national repute who have accepted the invitation from the secretary-manager to give addresses.

Charles P. Craig, Duluth, Minn., will speak on the "Deep Waterway Project." This should be very interesting to the people of Cloverland for it means that the Great Lakes would have ocean vessels in its harbors. Mr. Craig is vice-president of the Minnesota State Great Lakes, St. Lawrence Tidewater association and is a student of the deep water way project.

George L. Lusk, Lansing, Mich., secretary of the public domain commission and commissioner of immigration, is well known outside the boundaries of Michigan and has chosen "What Next" for his subject.

Leo C. Harmon, president of the bureau will review the work of the bureau during his administration. He has been the originator of some of the big things that the bureau has done during the past two years.

Charles P. Root, automobile editor of the Chicago Examiner, will discuss the value of the tourist business in Cloverland.

Professor P. E. Allen, recommended by the federal department of agriculture, will discuss livestock in agricultural development. He knows Clo-

verland conditions first hand and has been a big booster for this section. Mr. Allen intends to purchase a tract of land here for stock-breeding purposes.

George Mashek, a successful Cloverland sheepman, will give his experiences since arriving in Cloverland some six years ago.

The meeting will be held in two sessions, the morning meeting beginning at 9:30 and the afternoon at 1:30.

The Cloverland Livestock Loan association has been formed to take care of the settlers and grazers now in Cloverland and those who contemplate coming.

The organization is backed by the bankers and some of the prominent business men of the Upper Peninsula.

Articles of incorporation have been drawn up and sent to the Secretary of State to be recorded. Immediately upon notice from the state department a meeting of the directors will be held and officers elected.

The association will be capitalized for \$100,000, the amount of issued stock at present to be \$50,000.

The headquarters of the association will be in Marquette, at the offices of the development bureau, until expansion necessitates a larger organization and offices.

Case Tractor School an Inspiration

(Continued from Page 26)

neering department at Racine, Wis. These men have had broad experience with tractors and have conducted similar schools at all the Case branches in the United States and Canada.

Each student was registered and given a Tractor Instruction Manual which consisted of a series of questions on all the subjects taken up during the course. A total of 110 men

registered from Wisconsin and the Michigan peninsula, the majority whom were tractor owners and operators.

These tractor schools have been found to be invaluable to the owners and operators of gas tractors and where possible everyone interested in tractors should attend regularly.

APPRECIATED.

Editor, Cloverland Magazine, Menominee, Michigan.

Just let me say a word about your Cloverland Magazine, prompted by the February number. In appearance and quality of contents it well measures up to the Country Gentlemen and others of like standards.

It certainly is the best advertising asset that the U. P. has and I trust that the people up there appreciate its value to this extent.

That such a magazine can be made up there is no less surprising than the facts that each issue contains about your wonderful Cloverland country.

Cordially,
G. E. ENGLISH,
Bad Axe, Mich.

WE BELIEVE IT.

"The Cloverland Magazine should be in the hands of every red-blooded American in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan."—Clyde E. Peck, Bruce's Crossing, Mich.

Riley & Seidl, well-known farm implement dealers of Menominee, have added a large retail hardware stock. It is the firm's intention to conduct an up-to-date establishment.

Dozens of letters reach our office asking for information about grazing lands and improved farms. If you know of any lands that are for sale that will produce lots of pasturage and winter feed, write complete descriptions and mail to the editor of Cloverland Magazine.

"M = P"
MADE = BETTER

TRUE BLUE
LAUNDRY

The Concentrated Sprinkler top Bluing

Manufactured by

DAY - BERGWALL COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE



—AMAZON—

Pick out your nearest dealer—go to him when you need a tire or two, or some good tubes. He will tell you about the wonderful wearing qualities of Amazon tires and tubes. Here are our dealers

- MICHIGAN**
- Menominee— Peterson Motor Co.
 - Stephenson— L. C. Ames
 - Daggett— P. R. Johnson
 - Nadeau— Jos. Servais
 - Powers— Chas. Beherend
 - Escanaba— J. L. Vanlerberghe
 - Gladstone— Swan Kjellander & Son.

- Rapid River— McPherson & Son
- Ensign— Magnusson Brothers
- St. Jacques— Gagnon Estate
- Manistique— Manistique Auto Sales Co.
- P. O. Felch— J. V. Sundstrom
- Foster City— Morgan Lumber & Cedar Co.
- Crystal Falls— Wills Hardware Co.
- Iron Mountain— E. J. DeGaynor

- Stambaugh— Stambaugh Garage
- Iron River— Ben L. Quirt
- Amasa— Hematite Merc. Co.
- Sidnaw— E. J. Barrows
- Ishpeming— Service Garage
- Marquette— Oscar W. Swanson
- Sault Ste. Marie— Dixie Garage
- WISCONSIN**
- Crivitz— J. W. Cummings

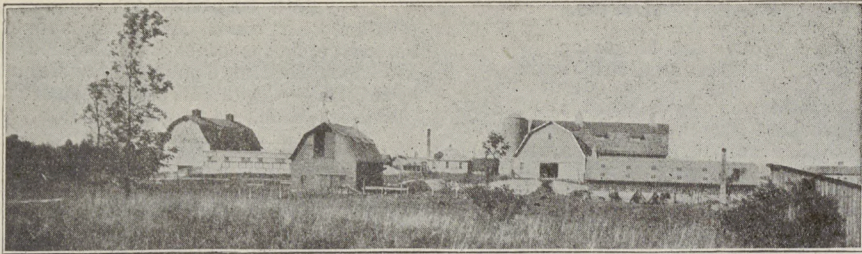
- Oconto— H. N. Bradley
- Wausaukee— F. E. Christ
- Beaver— W. A. Wunderlich
- Laona— M. J. Beaver
- Crandon— Crandon Motor Car Co.
- North Crandon— C. G. Eaton
- Egg Harbor— John Bertschinger
- Ellison Bay— Evanson Brothers

If your dealer does not stock Amazons, write us and send in his name, we will see that you get Amazon tire and tube service.

NORTHERN HARDWARE & SUPPLY CO., Menominee, Mich.

Distributors for Cloverland and Northern Wisconsin

—AMAZON—



1,600 Acre Stock Farm Equipped Complete For \$65,000

Mr. Stockman:

We are offering for sale this 1,600-acre farm complete with 500 acres developed, balance clover and blue-grass pasture, fenced and cross-fenced, with miles of woven wire; also between 200 and 300 head of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep; complete line of agricultural implements, hundreds of tons of hay, all the grain and nearly 500 tons of corn silage, all for \$65,000, with easy terms of payment. From 1,000 to 10,000 acres of cut-over pasture land joining could be added, if desired, at a very reasonable price. Write for inventory and full particulars.

Mail us a card for our FREE book and list of farms for sale, with full information in regard to farming, stock-raising and the possibilities in Menominee County, Cloverland.

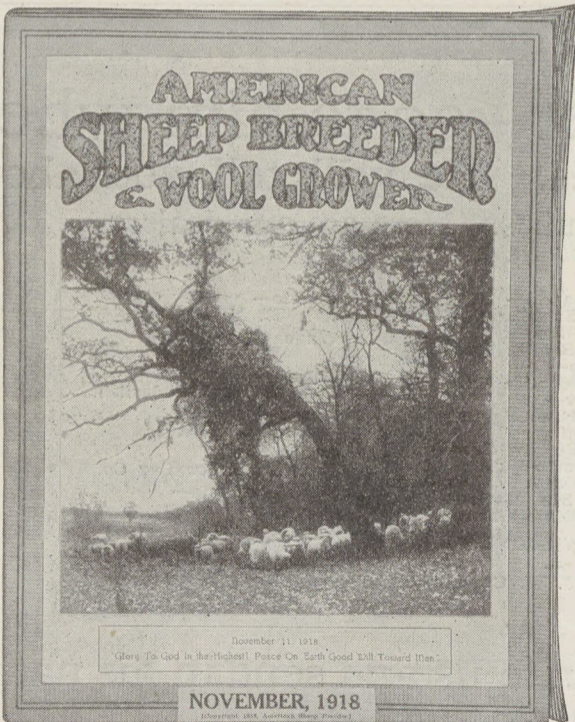
We own 100,000 acres of the best quality of grass land, within four miles of a railroad, and are selling it to farmers and stockmen at prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per acre.

Come to Menominee County, the most southern, best developed agricultural county and the Gateway to Cloverland, only nine hours' ride from Chicago.

SALES DEPARTMENT

Menominee Abstract & Land Co.

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The American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower

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Put yourself heart and soul into the game and join the brotherhood of shepherds.

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The American Sheep Breeder Co.
U. S. YARDS, Chicago, Illinois

Cloverland Good Roads Organization a Success

By HENRY A. PERRY

A POWERFUL organization that will become a force in promoting good roads and aid in all lines of development in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan is the Cloverland Automotive Dealers' Association, organized at Escanaba on March 6. The meeting was attended by representatives from 150 dealers in the Upper Peninsula, and the organization was effected after a splendid banquet given at the Delta Hotel. The delegates were the guests of the Delta County Automotive Dealers' Association, which set the example for the Upper Peninsula organization with a 100 per cent membership.

The first active work mapped out by this new Cloverland organization is the very important part the automobile dealers will take in the campaign to vote the \$50,000,000 good roads bond issue, which will be presented to the voters of the state on April 7. The dealers already have launched their campaign, which will be among automobile owners in particular, and the people in general. With this organized force added to those of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, the Upper Peninsula Bankers' Association, the Upper Peninsula Highway Engineers' Association, and other organized bodies and societies, there is no doubt about the bond issue carrying in Cloverland.

The automobile dealers further outlined their campaign for good roads to extend into the time of distribution of the \$50,000,000 and back up the claim of the Upper Peninsula for its just share of the state funds. In other words, the automobile dealers will insist upon having a division of the \$50,000,000 based upon the apportionment of taxes paid by Northern Michigan.

While the association is laying the foundation for a lively campaign to carry the good roads bond, detail work of the organization is being planned. One of the first things the association will do will be to establish uniform prices for repairs, so that tourists will know just what it will cost them anywhere in Cloverland for repairs. Under the old system each dealer and garage charged an independent price, which was far from being uniform, the result being that tourists comparing the cost of traveling felt that they had been discriminated against when it was discovered that one tourist paid less for repairs than another. There has been no discrimination against tourists in Cloverland, but the absence of uniform prices conveys such an impression. To remove this objectionable feature, the association will establish a uniform scale and tourists will know they are treated

fairly, no matter where they go in Cloverland.

The association also will take up immediately a campaign for road signs throughout Cloverland, urging county and township boards to mark all roads within their jurisdiction to conform to the markings of other districts. Uniform signs will be suggested so that every road traversing Cloverland will have the same markings, thus enabling tourists to travel with ease, and assurance of always being on the right road to their destination.

The Upper Peninsula Development Bureau already has a very elaborate tourist campaign for the season of 1919 under way, and the Cloverland Automotive Dealers' Association will augment this publicity with advertising of their own to boost tourist travel.

Co-operation was the keynote of the Escanaba meeting. No matter what development is undertaken for Cloverland, the automobile dealers were unanimous in their agreement to stand shoulder to shoulder with all forces and influences at work to build up and make a bigger and better Cloverland.

The Cloverland association is the result of hard work on the part of the enterprising dealers of Delta county, who recently formed a county association, and then decided to organize an association that would include all dealers in the Upper Peninsula. The success scored exceeded all expectations and assures a brilliant future for it.

After a splendid banquet in the spacious dining room of the Delta, at which the Delta County Automotive Dealers' Association was host, a program of speaking was carried out under the direction of the "pepful" toastmaster, O. V. Thatcher, of Milwaukee, who was styled on the pretty menu card as "chauffeur" for the occasion.

On behalf of the Delta county dealers, George G. Geniesse welcomed the guests, and then Toastmaster Thatcher put through the program in rapid fire order. Roger M. Andrews, president of Cloverland Magazine, the first speaker on the bill, was unable to attend, but sent his assistant, Henry A. Perry, to talk on "Cloverland." Mr. Perry reviewed the remarkable progress that has been made in the Upper Peninsula in developing the live stock industry and farming, and then urged the automobile dealers to organize and get behind the proposed good roads bond issue for \$50,000,000.

"Cloverland pays one-third of the taxes of the state," he said, "and it is up to us first to see that the bond is-

CULL BEANS

We can take care of orders for carlots or less at \$25 per ton for the machine culls and \$35 for the Handpicked Culls—the above prices f.o.b. nearest shipping point.

LEWELLYN BEAN CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

MATT SURELL

Livery and Boarding Stables

AUTO LIVERY IN CONNECTION

Newberry,

Michigan

sue carries, and then through our organized and co-operative efforts see that we get one-third of that bond issue to improve the roads of Cloverland. It is our just share. Get together and we can get it. The other organizations in Cloverland will welcome this new force to help land it."

John A. Doelle, secretary-manager of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, was the next speaker. Mr. Doelle told of the work the bureau has done and the elaborate plan that has been mapped out this year for a great season of touring in Cloverland. "Use the word 'Cloverland,'" he advised. "It is known all over the country and its meaning is far reaching. Use it in your advertising, in your correspondence, in your conversation."

He said more than \$700,000,000 a year are spent in touring, and asked "How much are we going to get?"

He answered the question by explaining that the degree of success depended upon the degree of effort put forward, and sketched many of the things that will require personal efforts and many things that require only advertising. Among the latter he cited the climate, magnificent scenery, fishing and campaign possibilities.

"Bun" Goodman then broke into the program with some of his inimitable character sketches and stories.

W. W. Rowland, better known in the automobile world as just "Brownie," touring editor for the Milwaukee Journal, who travels more miles in a car than perhaps any man in either Michigan or Wisconsin, complimented Cloverland upon the good roads already available, but told the dealers that they should have a system of signs along all highways to guide tourists.

H. P. Robinson, automobile advertising manager for the same publication, advised the dealers upon the value of judicial advertising and how to get the most out of it.

Although these speakers closed the set program, Toastmaster Thatcher called upon W. A. Frise, sales man-

ager for the Menominee Motor Truck Company, to speak, as a tribute to the only truck manufacturing concern in Cloverland.

The digression from pleasure touring to auto truck transportation was a pleasing diversion, and the dealers listened with intense interest to Mr. Frise while he told of the great possibilities of the auto truck and its future use as a means of quick transportation.

Mr. Frise has had wide experience in handling trucks, and for five years previous to becoming sales manager for the Menominee truck, was a national organizer for the Maxwell concern. This experience enabled him to unfold a great vision of the future for auto trucks and the important part they are destined to play in commerce and transportation. He predicted a great season for trucks this year, illustrating how the war had demonstrated their usefulness and adaptability to service of all kinds where motive power is used.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—John H. Knutsen, Escanaba.

First Vice-President—Ned Watson, Marquette.

Second Vice-President—Nels Johnson, Manistique.

Secretary—George G. Geniesse, Escanaba.

Treasurer—E. J. Kingsford, Iron Mountain.

Thirteen of the fifteen counties of the Upper Peninsula have elected the following directors:

- Delta—J. H. Knutsen.
- Schoolcraft—Nelse Johnson.
- Dickinson—E. J. Kingsford.
- Chippewa—R. A. Morrison.
- Mackinac—C. B. Wing.
- Luce—J. C. Foster.
- Alger—M. A. Doty.
- Menominee—Charles Janson.
- Iron—Edward Lindwall.
- Baraga—J. C. Menard.
- Ontonagon—C. J. Crocker.
- Gogebic—John Kluck.
- Houghton—James McClure.

Chas. M. Schwartz,
President

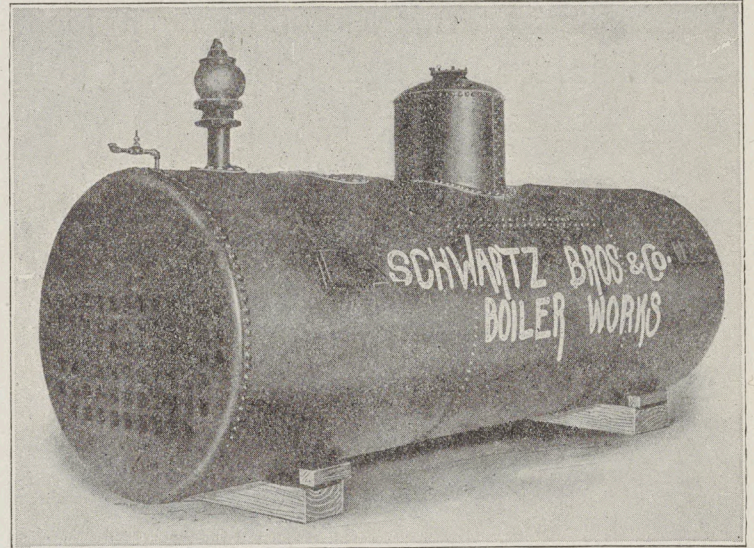
John H. Schwartz,
Vice-President

D. A. Hastings,
Secy. and Treas.

SCHWARTZ BROS. & CO. BOILER WORKS

CHEBOYGAN, MICHIGAN

Office and Plant Corner First and Huron Streets.
Bell 'Phone No. 40



Manufacturers of

Corrugated Culverts Fire Escapes and Highway Bridges
Architectural Steel and Iron Work for Jails and Prisons

Repair Work Promptly New Boilers for Land and Marine Use
Attended to Day Second-Hand Boilers Bought and Sold
or Night Sheet Iron Tanks of Any Description
Spark Arresters and Flue Welding
Second-Hand Saw Mill Machinery



Stockmen

We own grazing lands in the great open areas of Cloverland where natural grass settings are found. We can offer you any size tract desirable. Write us for full particulars.

BALDWIN CORPORATION, Appleton, Wis.

235,000 Acres of Cut-Over Lands

We own and offer on exceptionally favorable and easy terms 150,000 acres in Delta, Schoolcraft and Alger Counties, Cloverland, Michigan.

Also 85,000 acres in the clover districts of Northern Wisconsin. Tracts of all sizes. Terms to suit.

Bay de Noquet Co. | Oconto Lumber Co.

George J. Farnsworth, President | George J. Farnsworth, President

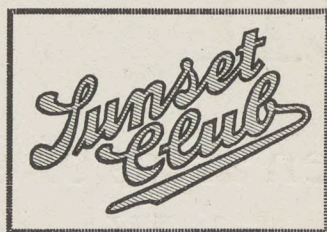
NAHMA, MICH. | OCONTO, WIS.

Chicago Offices: Railway Exchange Building, Chicago.



Truly a Quality Coffee

It is the result of twenty-two years of careful and intelligent blending by coffee experts.



INSIST ON THE GENUINE

ROASTED and PACKED BY

JOANNES BROS. COMPANY

GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

Governor Sleeper Urges Good Road Bonds

I earnestly appeal to the voters of the Upper Peninsula to cast their ballots for good roads on April 7th. You can do this by voting "Yes" on the constitutional amendment which proposes to authorize the legislature to issue bonds for road-building purposes. To every million dollars we spend ourselves the federal government will add another million. When you vote for the amendment you do not vote to bond the state now for fifty millions. That is the limit beyond which the legislature may not go, and the amount will be spread over a long period of years. Vote "Yes" on this amendment and insure good roads at half price.

ALBERT E. SLEEPER, Governor.

Lansing, Michigan, March 21, 1919.

Four-Leaf Clovers

(Continued from Page 12)

What did he mean by getting home at that time of the morning? when the roosters were crowing—always early in the morning.

"But that rooster is not reliable, m' dear," protested Naybur. "He's likely to crow any time. And I'll prove it to you some of these nights."

A few nights later Naybur took his wife to a movie, and they were coming home about 10 o'clock. As they reached the house Nexdore's roosters began to crow. Mrs. Naybur was convinced.

Naybur confesses that the bill for putting electric lights in a chicken coop and for bribing Nexdore's hired girl to turn them on just at the proper time came high, but it was worth it.

You can't always get away from the fond father. One of them suggested that we use this one:

He had been sailing a toy boat in the bath tub for his little girl. As he fixed the rudder once in a while he would say, "I guess we'll have her go this way."

Then a big storm came up in the bathtub and the ship capsized.

"Oh, lookee!" exclaimed the little girl, "the guesser is sticking straight up."

The history class had come in contact with the story of Achilles.

"What lesson may we draw from the story of this unfortunate hero?" asked the teacher.

"That you should always go well heeled," answered the boy with a fondness for the movies.

An Honest Candidate.

We take the following for what it's worth, from the Rockland Reporter:

FOR POUNDMASTER

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Poundmaster, and if elected agree not to see any animal from a jack rabbit to a bull moose that may be running at large on the streets; and I further agree, if elected, to accept the salary of said office.
—H. L. Stevens.

Mrs. Naybur ran in to see Mrs. Nexdore and she was mad clean through. "Someone sent me a nasty, mean anonymous letter," she said.

"Well," advised Mrs. Nexdore, "I'd send it back to the party that wrote it and tell her what I thought of her."

Mrs. Nexdore is often guilty of lapses like that. For example, she wanted to cash a check at her grocery. The grocer told her he did not have much currency on hand. "Oh, the cash will do just as well," she said.

We Can Prove It

Cloverland Magazine, Menominee, Mich.: I received a sample copy of Cloverland Magazine and think it is fine. If your country is as fine as it appears in your magazine, I shall make it my home in the near future. Enclosed you will find \$1.00 for which please send me Cloverland Magazine one year.

Yours truly,
J. _____

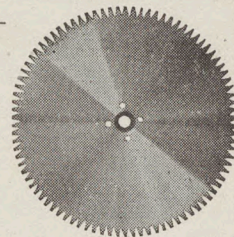
(name on file)

R. R. No. 1.

Boone, Iowa, March 27, 1919.

Menominee Saw Co.

Menominee, Michigan



MANUFACTURERS OF

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Fully Warranted

SAW REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS

Your 1919 Opportunity

FOR SALE—160-acre Cloverland farm, located in Delta County, about 12 miles from Escanaba, and one mile from a station on the C. & N. W. Railroad, where there is a creamery and good markets.

140 ACRES are under cultivation, fenced and cross fenced. 10-room modern house, good as new, with furnace. Barn 130x36 and equipped with stanchions for about 30 cows, and room for 100 tons of hay. Cement floor and silo.

SOIL A-1. This farm is a money-maker. Owner has to sell because of change in business location. It is one of Cloverland's best producing farms.

WRITE if you are looking for a bargain. Address H. E. F., care of Cloverland Magazine, Menominee, Mich.

Profitable Use of Fertilizer

A REPORT received from the Upper Peninsula by the Michigan Agricultural college has brought out the fact that fertilizers can be used with profit in some of the districts north of the straits. One demonstration, conducted on the county farm, in Ontonagon county, in 1918 effected an increase in the hay crop amounting to almost 100 per cent.

In the Ontonagon demonstration, the report sets forth, 300 pounds of acid phosphate were broadcast by hand after the oats were planted in 1917. The crop ripened earlier and increased in yield. In 1918, the one-third acre to which the fertilizer had been applied yielded 2205 pounds of hay. A similar one-third acre to which no phosphate was applied, gave only 1020 pounds of hay. The profit on the investment in fertilizer in this particular project was \$34.35.

The demonstration was conducted as part of the agricultural extension work being done in the Upper Peninsula by M. A. C. and the county agricultural agents.

The inexperienced sheep raiser should begin with grade eyes of the best class available and a pure bred ram. The raising of pure bred stock and the selling of breeding rams can best be undertaken by persons experienced in sheep raising. The selection of the type and breed should be made by considering the class of pasture and feeds available and the general system of farming to be followed, along with the peculiarities of the breeds and conditions and kind of feeding and management for which each has been especially developed. —Farmers' Bulletin 840.

The reason that the farmers oppose daylight saving seems to be that the farm help have an ineradicable tendency to get up in the morning by sun time and quit work by daylight saving time.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of the Cloverland Magazine, published monthly at Menominee, Michigan, for April, 1919.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of Menominee

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared R. M. Andrews, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of the Cloverland Magazine, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, R. M. Andrews, Menominee, Michigan.

Editor, Chas. R. Hutcheson, Escanaba, Michigan.

Managing Editor, Henry A. Perry, Menominee, Michigan.

Business Manager, P. C. Munroe, Menominee, Michigan.

2. That the owners are Herald-Leader Company.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him. R. M. ANDREWS, Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March, 1919.

ALBERT CARL SEIDL.
(My commission expires Sept. 21, 1921.)

**Grazing and Farming Lands
Lake Lots for Summer Homes**

7,000 ACRES

In the beautiful Lake region of Vilas and Iron Counties, Northern Wisconsin

This acreage includes:

Solid blocks of 1,000 to 3,000 acres of cut-over lands well suited for grazing purposes.

Many groups of fine farming lands that can quickly and cheaply be made productive.

And several well located lake shore lots on the larger lakes that will make excellent sites for summer homes.

Full particulars on request

**WILLIAM S. CARPENTER
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN**

To Our New Cloverland Grazers:

Before you start for Cloverland in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan do not hesitate to send your name and your new address to

LAUERMAN BROTHERS COMPANY, MARINETTE, WIS.

We will then put you on our mailing list for price lists and quotations on whatever you may need.

This is the Northwest's largest depart-



ment store (wholesale and retail) and our service will quickly show you why we have the confidence, friendship and patronage of the farmers and ranchmen of Cloverland.



LAUERMAN BROTHERS COMPANY, MARINETTE, WIS.

"The Store With a Conscience."



WANTED

An Experienced Sheep or Cattle Man

WE have about twenty thousand acres of cut-over hardwood land, well set in blue grass, clover and timothy, excellent grazing. There is grazing ready for several thousand sheep and at least one thousand head of cattle. From two to three thousand acres have been cut over for years, stumps well rotted, and this can be cleared at very little expense. Several hundred acres already in hay among the stumps.

The soil is of Cloverland's best hardwood soil, will grow all crops for wintering stock.

We have the buildings of an old saw mill, room to house 5,000 ewes, right near the railroad.

We want to go in partnership with a man who has the sheep and cattle. We want a practicable experienced man. We will help in every way to make his work successful. This has the makings of an ideal stock ranch.

Write us, giving complete information about your qualifications and ability.

LAKE INDEPENDENCE CO., Big Bay, Mich.

Geo. L. Waetjen & Co.

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

WE manufacture and have on hand the largest stock of panels and veneers in the Northwest.

MILWAUKEE,

WISCONSIN

Believers in the future of Cloverland

Skidmore Land Company

Farm and Grazing Lands
in Marinette County, Wis.

SKIDMORE LAND COMPANY
MARINETTE, WISCONSIN

Best Sheep Ranch in the World

By H. G. THOMAS, of Wisconsin

THE best sheep ranch in the world that I am going to write about really does not exist at the present time, but is the vision or prophecy of a forester of what really can be developed in Greater Cloverland.

All ranches have names, and we will call this one "The Paint River Sheep Ranch," because we expect to have it border along a river. It need not necessarily, be the Paint,—it might be the Brule, Menominee, Wolf, or any of the thousand and one different rivers in Greater Cloverland.

This ranch will comprise about five thousand acres, as it then will make a good unit and could embody all of the good points of Greater Cloverland. One side will extend up to the railroad, as we wish to take advantage of the splendid railway transportation and have our pens located on our own land so we may ship and take immediate advantage of the markets on account of our ability to get to the great Chicago markets in a night's ride.

Our land will comprise the principal types of land, being the hardwood slashing in preponderance, which has a clay loam soil. Next, will be the pine choppings with a sandy loam soil, and a small portion of low land of the tamarack swamp type of the black muck formation.

We want these different types because the sandy loam will, on account of its sandy mixture, warm up earlier in the spring and give us our earliest pasture.

existing power lines, to light our homes and buildings and to run our motors for grinding our feeds, and shearing our sheep.

We will put up modern and sufficient buildings and will get our material from what has been left on the land; manufacture it in a nearby mill or with a portable saw mill, thereby enabling us to get the best at the lowest cost.

Our land will all be seeded with a mixture of blue grass, alsike, and red clovers. We will plan on carrying about ten thousand ewes, and marketing our surplus in the fall or winter months, at times when the market is not congested and when prices, we feel, will be the highest. We will raise all of our winter feed and be independent.

The above, as I have mentioned, is the vision of prophecy that I make regarding the future livestock industry of Greater Cloverland. I have taken sheep as an example, but it may be applied to cattle as well. It is what Mr. Hagenbarth saw at a glance when he first visited our country, and it is what the stockmen all over the world are looking for. Not something for nothing; but something with a future, something sure.

I had the pleasure of meeting one stockman from Texas who had been in the sheep business for twenty-seven years. During that time he said he had gone through three failures, due to unfavorable weather conditions. He said he would have gone



Four Cloverland yearlings on Lake Ives Ranch

We will want the predominant of clay loam soil, as this has proven our most productive, and on this type we will develop our farm for raising our winter feed.

We will want some of the tamarack swamp type, because with clearing out the streams and a little surface drainage we will have a formation of grass land which has never failed to produce the best of grass and is a guarantee, should we have a dry year and a shortage of our other crops, for sufficient hay for wintering purposes.

We will want some of the tamarack taken from the land, which will enable us to make a neat saving. We will get the woven wire from the great markets, which are near at hand, and at low freight rates, and subdivide our ranch in lots so that our stock may have free access to our fresh spring fed streams at all times.

We will harness our rivers and create electric power or connect with

through another one the last dry season, but that he was protected with a small irrigated farm. He, however, was looking out for his boys. He knew the sheep business was a good one; he would like to see them continue in it. He did not, however, want them to go through the same hardships that he had been forced into to get a good herd started and then have them destroyed through a period of drought. He, therefore, came to Greater Cloverland to look at our country. He will try it out this season. This is sufficient proof that he is satisfied. His is the experience of thousands of others.

There will be many of them with us this year, and each year we will see them growing gradually, developing until each has the ideal ranch and Mr. Hagenbarth's prophecy of the best sheep country in the United States, if not in the world, will have become true.

THE MUNSON-KENNEY CO.

MAKERS OF

CANVAS COVERS

TENTS || "WE FOOL THE SUN" || FLAGS
|| AWNINGS ||

Our service and price will warrant your giving us your business

460 BROADWAY

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

The Northern Michigan Home Plan

Read This Plan Carefully—It's Worth While

Do you want a HOME in a wonderful Dairying Country?

You will have the benefits of expert advice on stock raising and agriculture

We will assist in providing markets and in establishing Creameries

We will furnish scientific tests of soil.

We will help clear the land, build Houses and Barns, Supply Farm Machinery, Stock, Horses, Etc.

We co-operate in every possible way to assist the settler to get STARTED RIGHT.

We invite a complete investigation.

Our plan is endorsed by the state commissions of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

We have 400,000 acres of land in the Counties of Chippewa, Mackinac, Schoolcraft, Luce, Alger and Marquette, in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

It is largely "cut over" and meadow land with a soil of lake washed clay interspersed with rich vegetable loam.

It has been carefully selected and is adapted to diversified farming and grazing. Eventually the staple industry of this entire section will be DAIRYING.

The Company has set aside two blocks of this land for community colonization. Each block contains 25,000 acres which will be divided into small farms attractive to actual settlers.

These co-operative colonies will each be supervised by a resident director—whose duty it will be to assist settlers and to report the needs of the growing communities to the Company.

The Township and County organizations will co-operate with this Company in establishing roads and in the promotion of MARKETS and CREAMERIES as the community develops.

The land has been surveyed as to quality and adaptability for various kinds of farming. The prices of the small farms will represent intrinsic value as near as careful and scientific examination can determine.

The Company is establishing Central Farms for the purpose of breeding registered livestock, so that the settler may have the benefit of expert advice on stock raising and agriculture.

THE COMPANY HAS SET ASIDE A CASH FUND—IN TRUST—for the purpose of HELPING THE SETTLER to start right.

It is to be used in CLEARING THE LAND—BUILDING HOUSES AND BARNs and in SUPPLYING THE FARMER WITH LIVESTOCK, ETC.

ALL SUCH ASSISTANCE WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE PURCHASE PRICE; and payment of the total will be spread over a term of years on easy payments.

The Company will do this as a part of its plan of co-operation with the settler—so that he can get started without the usual hardships of the first few years, and so that he may pay the Company with a maximum of certainty and a minimum of delay.

It is expected in return for these benefits that the settler will have a reasonable amount of money of his own to start with—though a willingness and ability to work is even more important.

THIS IS NOT A CHARITABLE ENTERPRISE—it is a common sense co-operative plan in which both the Company and the settler will eventually profit.

You have a right to know all about us—we earnestly invite your investigation. We have requested that Federal Officials and other interested concerns examine our books from time to time and look into our methods.

THE COMPANY'S PLAN HAS THE ENDORSEMENT of the Commissions in the States of MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN and MINNESOTA.

The fact that we have MILLIONS invested in Upper Michigan—and the liberal terms we offer in further development, is the strongest evidence of our confidence in our proposition as a business enterprise. We want EVERY SETTLER to appreciate this opportunity and he will justify our faith and share our success. **OUR INTERESTS ARE MUTUAL.**

WE BELIEVE IN THIS PLAN, and have facts and figures to prove that only ORDINARY, HONEST EFFORT is necessary to succeed.

We are also in a position to offer the small grazer and stockman a comprehensive plan whereby he can purchase tracts of 800 to 3,000 acres and get financial assistance in stocking and fencing same, and we earnestly solicit your inquiry as to the wonderful possibilities our territory offers for this particular industry. There are over 40 western grazers in this territory now.

Good tracts suitable for small grazers available with financial assistance in stocking and fencing same.

You have an opportunity to share in the most sensible and practical co-operative plan ever DEvised.

Prices will be made according to a just valuation of the land.

We establish central farms for breeding registered stock.

We provide financial and practical assistance that virtually assures your success.

Payment spread over a term of years.

You are expected to give your best effort and industry.

This plan is PRACTICAL and will be mutually profitable.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN LAND COMPANY

ST. PAUL, MINN.
GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG.

(INCORPORATED)

C. A. McCann, President

MILWAUKEE, WIS
309 CASWELL BLOCK



Co-operation

Amazon needs more dealers in several sections of the country. The dealers that Amazon has it keeps by actually co-operating. This co-operation begins with a tire that exceeds its 5000 mile guarantee, a tire that never had an off year. Amazon list is low. Amazon profit margin is large. Amazon adjustments are made in the dealer's interest. The profit that you make is net. The customers that buy Amazons sell their friends. The contract that we offer is for a permanent business relation. We manufacture cord and fabric tires, red and grey tubes and a full line of accessories in all needed sizes. "Amazon Helps" is a little book that proves what we claim. Write for it.

The Amazon Rubber Co.
No. 1775 East Market Street Akron, Ohio
New York Office: No. 218 Amsterdam Ave.

Northern Hardware & Supply Co.
MENOMINEE, MICH.



AMAZON

Upper Peninsula Cut-Over Lands

Suitable for Grazing or General Agricultural Purposes

FOR SALE

in Alger, Chippewa, Gogebic, Luce,
Mackinac and Schoolcraft Counties

THE Northern Peninsula of Michigan is the best Live-stock and Dairy country in the United States, if not in the world. It can care for 8,000,000 sheep and 1,000,000 head of cattle.

For information write
LAND DEPARTMENT, Charcoal Iron Company of America
MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

This lumber company was the first to bring cattle to its cut-over lands, and carry on profitable and successful grazing in Cloverland.

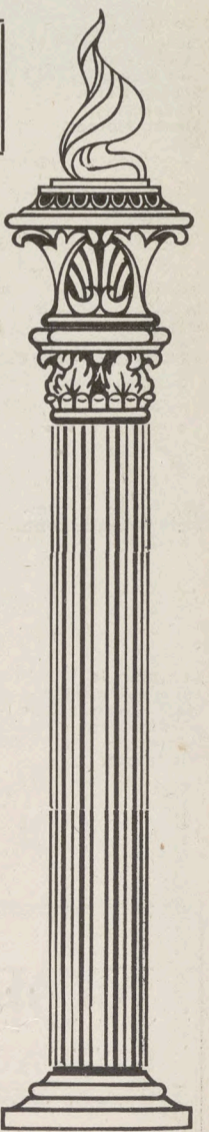
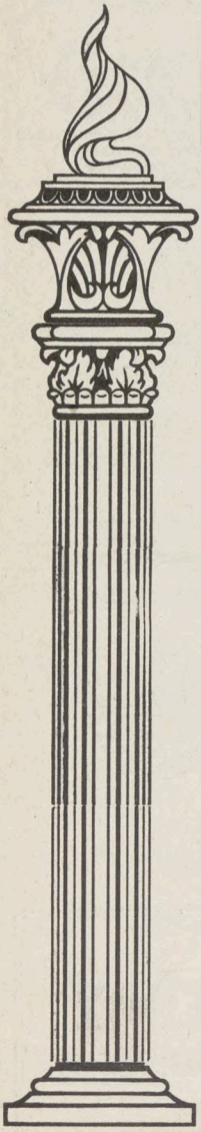
We offer Cut-Over Lands

in Dickinson, Baraga, Menominee, Iron,
Gogebic Counties, Cloverland.

We own 15,000 acres in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and 20,000 acres in Forest and Florence counties, Wisconsin.

J. W. WELLS LUMBER COMPANY
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

The greatest hardwood mill in the world, with an annual output of 51, 449,100 feet of lumber.



“CRACO”

What does it stand for?

It stands for all that is best in
live stock commission service
because it stands for

Clay
Robinson
And
C
O

Sales that Suit; Purchases that
Please; Service that SATISFIES

Clay, Robinson & Co.

CHICAGO
SIOUX CITY

KANSAS CITY
ST. LOUIS

OMAHA
DENVER

BUFFALO
FORT WORTH

ST. JOSEPH
ST. PAUL
EL PASO

"If Thou Seekest a Beautiful Peninsula, Look Around"

This compelling invitation is a part of the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, and today it is a thousand times more true than when it was adopted by the founders of Michigan, more than eighty years ago.

Michigan is not merely a state, she is an empire. Today, with the greatness of her agricultural and livestock opportunities, commanding nation, if not world, wide attention, Michigan is an empire of opportunity.

There is at this moment plenty of splendid acreage, plenty of clover and water, plenty of former timber land, plenty of rich areas at the lowest figure today in America for good grazing lands (with generous offers of free trial and inviting lease-options from the present owners), in the northern half of the lower peninsula and the entire upper peninsula of this great state.

Michigan is the largest state, except Georgia, east of the Mississippi, and within the rich borders of her northern counties was born the Cloverland idea, based upon the opinion of Frank J. Hagenbarth, of Utah, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, that here was indeed: "The greatest dairy and livestock section in the United States, if not in the world."

The Public Domain Commission of Michigan, created to foster and promote the land, timber, soil and water resources of the state, heartily joins the commercial and advancement associations now doing such splendid service for all concerned, resident and new-comer alike, in extending to the man who wants a chance, under the best conditions on earth, to farm or raise livestock to come and see for himself what Michigan has to offer in this "back to the land" year of 1919.

The Public Domain Commission of Michigan:

WILLIAM KELLY,
Chairman, Member Board of Control
College of Mines.

JUNIUS E. BEAL,
Board of Regents, University of
Michigan.

FRED L. KEELER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction

COLEMAN C. VAUGHAN,
Secretary of State.

ORAMEL B. FULLER,
Auditor General.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
State Board of Agriculture.

GEORGE L. LUSK,
Secretary Commission and Commis-
sioner of Immigration.

Movie Films Now Used for Development Advertising

(Continued from Page 17)

Now let us consider what is required of a successful motion picture advertisement for a merchant or a bank. In the first place it is evident that a successful advertising specialist cannot make a successful motion picture advertisement unless he possess a highly specialized knowledge of the art of motion picture photography.

Vice Versa—no matter how expert a motion picture photographer may be, he cannot produce a good cinematographic advertisement because of his limited knowledge of advertising.

Therefore, a special training is required to produce good motion pictures for advertising.

The situation rests that way at the present time and I need not be backward in saying that there are very few men today who possess the requisite combination of knowledge and experience.

The advertising specialist who has no knowledge of motion picture making is in the same position as the talented violinist—the music from his violin may be ever so sweet, but when he attempts to play a piano only discord results.

The quality of the piano provided for the violinist has nothing to do with the quality of the music he makes—it is poor music—but the quality of the violin he uses has everything to do with it. And right here we find why motion picture advertising has developed much more slowly than its unusual possibilities merit.

To make good motion pictures requires an establishment beyond the reach of the ordinary advertising agent.

The popular idea that a motion picture can be made and placed on a screen with three or four hundred dollars' worth of equipment goes by the board when it is actually attempted.

In addition to the visible equipment pictorialized in the view accompanying this article and other standard equipment there are numerous unseen equipments which are necessary for the making of good motion pictures.

For instance, there is an ice machine and a special electric heating apparatus to maintain the temperature of the developing and fixing solutions in the enormous tanks used in the laboratories. The air in the entire establishment is washed and its humidity regulated to a degree.

An automatic timing device operated by electricity and specially designed and constructed replaces the guesswork system of development.

The necessity for infinite care and skill is well illustrated by the fact that a single speck of dust on the film will completely cover the face of an actor. It is not generally known, but the image portrayed upon a piece of motion picture film is approximately 40,000 times smaller than when it appears on a screen. In other words, it is enlarged 40,000 times when seen by an audience.

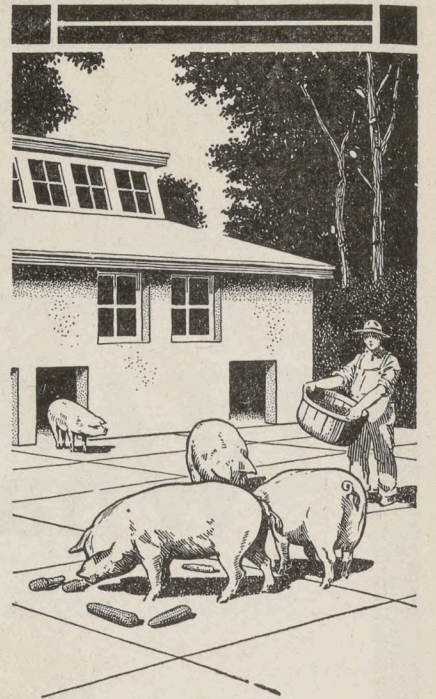
So it becomes essential that some one concern specialize in the production of motion pictures. Under the present condition of the market for motion pictures for advertising no large laboratory could operate efficiently on the quantity of film required. It is too small.

The production of motion pictures must therefore be departmentalized. This has been done.

Marinette has a cobbler or shoe repairer who has stuck to his job for upwards of fifty years.

WANTED—500 to 1,000 breeding ewes on shares on five year contract. Best of real estate security will be given as guarantee of lessor's share. Sheep to be delivered October 1, 1919, etc.

W. A. GROVER
RIDGELAND, WIS.



This CONCRETE FEEDING FLOOR

pulled the hog lot out of the mud

—and the hogs paid for it

They wasted no feed and produced more ham and bacon.

You pay for a concrete feeding floor every year until you build one.

Once built—always built. No mud, no disease, no waste of grain—more pork with less corn—100 per cent profit annually. CAN YOU BEAT IT?

You can build a concrete feeding floor.

Write our nearest District Office for Bulletin No. 58

Remember, the hogs foot the bill

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Offices at

Atlanta	Helena	Parkersburg
Chicago	Indianapolis	Pittsburgh
Dallas	Kansas City	Salt Lake City
Denver	Milwaukee	Seattle
Detroit	Minneapolis	Washington
	New York	

Concrete for Permanence

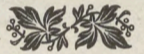
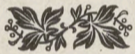
Have You a Dependable, Permanent Range?

IF NOT, COME TO CLOVERLAND—WHERE

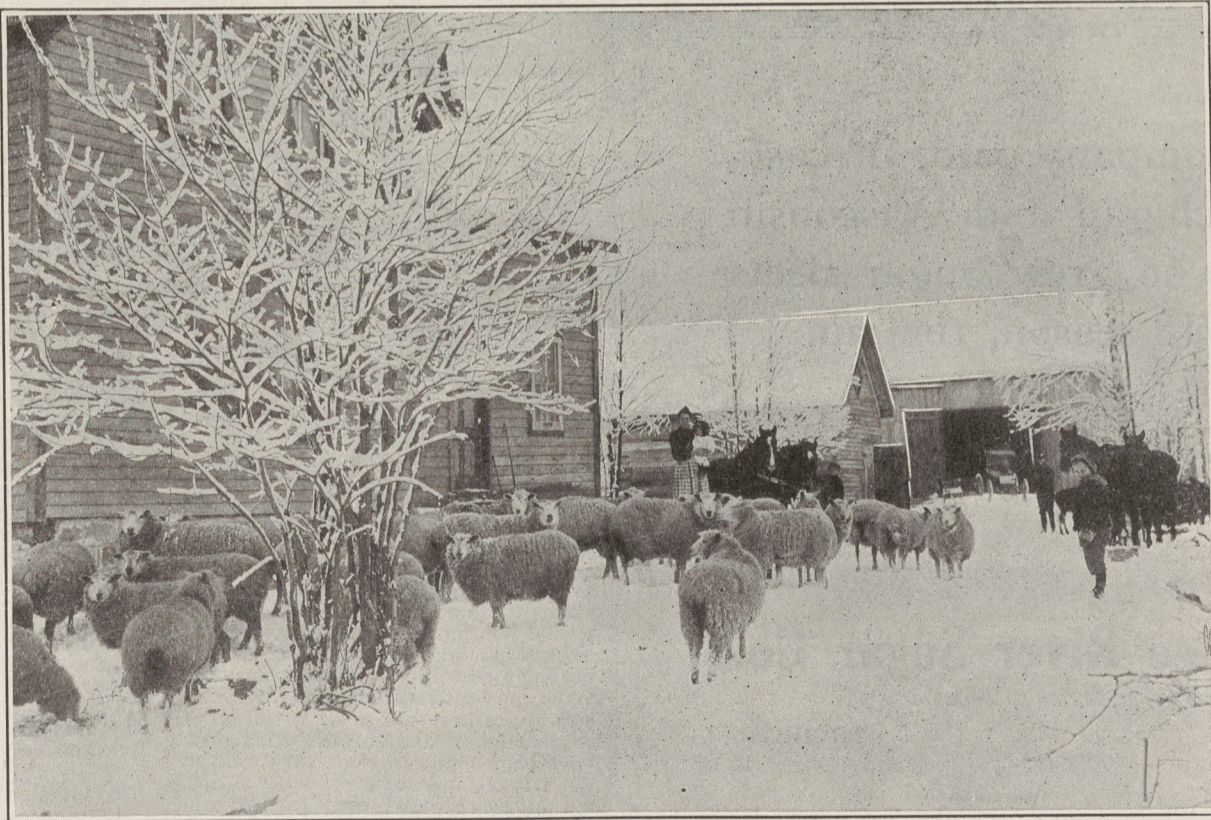
SHEEP
HAVE
GREEN
NUTRITIOUS
GRASS
ALL
SUMMER;
NO
DROUGHT



CLOVER HAY
YIELDS
THREE TONS
PER ACRE;
BEST
WINTER
SHEEP FEED
IN
THE WORLD



Western
Stockmen
and Farmers
have best
of success
with Sheep
and Cattle;
Read each
page of this
magazine
carefully.



We have
tracts of cut-
over lands
of all sizes
for practical
stockmen
who want to
succeed in
a permanent
manner.

WINTERS ARE IDEAL FOR WOOL PRODUCTION

PRICES AND TERMS THAT WILL SUIT, AND ALL INFORMATION CHEERFULLY FURNISHED WITHOUT YOUR INCURRING THE SLIGHTEST OBLIGATION TO US.

CONSOLIDATED LUMBER COMPANY,

MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN

"In the Heart of Cloverland"

Farm Management in Relation to Profitable Crops

(Continued from Page 10)

and in sufficient number so they could be handled in a proper rotation system. These plans are not set forth to be adopted, but merely to show how many farms could be improved through the proper location of buildings, in lessening the cost of management and giving to the place a more attractive appearance.

It costs less to clear in straight lines. It costs less to farm in straight fields. It costs less to operate a farm with the buildings properly located. The receipts are greater from the farm run in a proper rotation system. So where is the argument for timothy farming and that in irregular fields?

One may think it strange that I should dwell at such great length upon the system of proper location of farm buildings and fields. But should any arise, would say that buildings and fields are one of the very first C-R-O-P-S planted and that will not pay any settler to put them in broadcast.

It is much easier to have a system to work by on the farm with the proper buildings, correctly located than without. It is also easier to have a system to work by in the caring of livestock in these buildings than for general farm work. Rain, snow, freezing, thawing, sickness of both farm animals and farm help, plant diseases, insects, breakage of farm equipment and what not, often tend to break up the system for farm work. These obstacles make it very difficult to know what is best to do and how to do it the quickest and cheapest way. Such conditions make it very necessary that the manager have an alert, active and elastic mind in order that he may be able to grasp the situation and manage his help to the best advantage. No set of rules can be set down and strictly adhered to. Every farmer must study his own situation and act according to his own best judgment.

A few good practices which will aid in taking advantage of many inconveniences are: Doing of many detail jobs on rainy days, as cleaning, straightening and hanging grain bags, sewing harnesses, repairing farm machinery, cleaning buildings, cleaning farm seeds, picking up litter around the farm buildings, cutting and splitting wood, etc. Doing these little chores at odd times helps to keep things ready when needed and improves the looks of the place. Personally, I have found it a most splendid practice to have a small note book in which to take notes of all details that can be done on rainy days. A rainy day, rightly used, is often more valuable to the farm than a clear one, not including the benefit it may have upon the crops. No real farmer will go to the hay for a sleep on a rainy day, nor allow his men to do so.

Fields should be properly managed as well as the farm help. To do this, an extra good crop rotation system should be put into operation and worked as much as possible. It is very difficult to say what crops will make the best rotation for Cloverland, because of her very great variation of soils and climate. The following ones have been found to work very well on the station and some other localities. I would advise that every farmer consider with his county agricultural agent the proper rotation for him to work:

Three-Year Rotation for Frost Belt.

Barley, Oats Rye, Wheat
Clover
Roots and Potatoes

Four-Year Rotation for Frost Belt.

Oats, Rye
Roots, Potatoes
Barley, Wheat
Clover

By correctly working the first rotation of three years, one can obtain three crops from one plowing, providing the soil is strong enough and free from weeds. It would be necessary to plow for roots and potatoes.

By keeping this crop well cultivated and free from weeds, the soil could be harrowed smooth and sown to any one of the nurse crops named and seeded to clover at the same time.

Four crops can be obtained from the second system, with two plowings, such as outlined in the first. It would be necessary to plow for oats and rye, and for roots and potatoes.

The following rotation is considered a good one for portions of Cloverland out of the late spring frost and early fall frost belts, where the soil is strong:

Five-Year Rotation.

Oats, Rye
Potatoes, Corn (for either silage or grain)
Wheat, Barley seeded to clover
Clover
Clover

With ordinary conditions two plowings are sufficient for these five crops—one for the potatoes and corn, and one for the oats and rye. It would be necessary to cultivate the land thoroughly when growing potatoes and corn, and to keep it free from weeds. Where any two crops are mentioned it is meant that if one wished a diversity of crops he could grow one on one part of the field and one on the other. If one wished to grow peas it would be well to substitute them for either the oats or rye.

Barley and wheat are taken as nurse crops for clover, because they do not actually grow as rank as either oats and rye, hence do not shade the ground as much. This condition permits the clover to grow larger and a better stand is assured.

Manure should be applied to each field at least once in each rotation period. The preferable time is after harvesting the oats or rye, or after the first cutting of clover hay. It will spread easier at these times and will tend to stimulate larger yields of either grain or hay. If applied as a top dressing after the first cutting of clover, manure will usually increase the second-year clover crop. The time of application should suit the convenience and purpose of the operator, as near as possible. No set time can be made and carried out.

As so much has already been written in The Cloverland Magazine about the different varieties of grain most suitable for growing in this country, I do not think that point needs further emphasizing. If I were to say anything I could only repeat what has already been so ably set forth by J. W. Weston and B. P. Pattison.

No rule of farm management nor farm cropping should lose sight of the livestock phase. The above rotation systems exclude this part of the farm work. To leave this part of the agricultural industry out of consideration in the operation of a farm would spell disaster. The reason livestock and pasturing was not mentioned in the rotation systems was because Cloverland has so many hundreds of thousands of acres of cut-over lands not in shape to grow anything but grasses for the farmers' livestock. This makes it unnecessary to place pasturing in the rotation systems, in most instances.

It is necessary to have livestock in order to have manure for the fields. To run a farm on the systems given without the application of manure at least once within the four or five-year period would surely place many Cloverland farms where many of those in the east are today. We do not want the task of reclaiming any of Cloverland farms, nor do we wish to place such a burden upon our children. We must keep Cloverland acres productive, and to do so every farmer must keep sufficient livestock to furnish the required amount of manure and see that it is applied regularly to her fields.

Livestock farming provides the most economic way for marketing farm produce. Farm produce fed in

5000 MILES

THE MIGHTY AMAZON

Special Sale of Tire Mileage

Buy your tire mileage at the lowest market price, by using Amazon Supertires!

The combination of reinforced carcass strength and a long-wearing tread of a fine grained, velvety texture is absolute assurance of mileage far in excess of the guarantee of 5000 miles!

A satisfied customer is always a permanent one, and we pride ourselves on the fact that very, very few tire users ever change from Amazon.

WHY DON'T YOU TRY ONE?

Cloverland Distributors: **NORTHERN HARDWARE AND SUPPLY COMPANY**, Menominee, Michigan. Cloverland Dealers! Write us for agency proposition. Ask your dealer about Amazon Supertires.

THIS company paid, in cash, to Michigan and Wisconsin farmers who grew Sugar Beets for the 1918 season, the sum of

\$425,000

Menominee River Sugar Co.

Geo. W. McCormick, Manager

MENOMINEE,

MICHIGAN

The Harmon Shorthorns

HERD BULL COLLYNIE CULLEN 5TH 562994

He is a grandson of Avondale and one of the good bulls of the breed. He heads a select collection of matrons and my aim is to produce the kind of cattle that will make good.

Am offering for sale two young bulls and can spare a few females that are safe in calf to the service of this great bull.

Write for prices or come and inspect my herd. Jattle tuberculin tested

LOUIS HARMON, Cornell, DELTA Michigan
County

well balanced rations to the right kind of livestock will pay the farmer, with average conditions, more for his crops than he would receive if he marketed them. By this method most everything grown on the farm can be returned, and that which is sold on the market consists of the minimum amount of bulk; hence it is much cheaper to transport. Livestock farming also provides for equal distribution of farm work, making it possible and profitable to keep farm hands throughout the year.

The kinds of livestock most suited to this country are the ones which the individual takes the most liking. The man who likes sheep farming the best, that is the kind for him to follow. The man who likes dairying the best, that is the kind for him to put into practice. The same thing can be said of the party favoring beef cattle. There are many farmers making a success from each of these

phases of agriculture in Cloverland.

To summarize the foregoing, I would say that livestock farming along with hay and grain farming is absolutely necessary for the successful farmer and for the success and growth of Cloverland. Every farmer in Cloverland should practice some good rotation system, feed his crops as much as possible to livestock, save the manure and return it to the fields regularly, have definite and well laid plans for conducting his business along profitable lines, have his buildings located for appearance and convenience and to correspond to the size of his land and value of his business, and to have his fields laid out for the greatest convenience to the buildings and for the least cost of operation. To have all of this requires system of thought, system of plans, system of arrangements, system of work and a systematic attitude.

Feeding Whole Grain Not Profitable

THE feeding of whole grain to cows, a practice much employed in some parts of the state, is a fruitful source of loss to Michigan farmers, according to the experiment station of the Michigan Agricultural college. A number of trials conducted recently by the experiment station have brought out the fact that if corn and oats are ground before feeding to cows, much less will be lost than if the grain is fed whole. In the case of whole corn fed to cows, it was found that 22.75 per cent passed through the digestive tract without benefit to the animal, while of whole corn and oats, 26.46 per cent was wasted.

During the same experiment it was learned that it seldom if ever pays to feed ground grain to calves, that it sometimes pays to feed ground grain to yearlings. Where whole corn was fed to calves, only 6.28 per cent of it was lost, while with whole oats, only 2.98 per cent

was lost. Of whole corn fed to yearlings, 10.77 per cent of it passed through the digestive tract without being assimilated.

The conclusion reached by the experimenters was that it always pays to grind grain for old stock, that it sometimes pays to grind corn for yearlings, and that usually it does not pay to grind corn or oats for calves.

There was also a greater loss where corn and oats were fed mixed to cows than when either was fed alone.

Richard S. Powell, during the past eighteen years cashier of the First National Bank of Iron Mountain, tendered his resignation for effect March 1st. Mr. Powell has accepted the position of active vice-president of the First National Bank of Appleton, Wis., one of the most solid financial institutions in that state.

The Keweenaw Land Association Ltd.

— OFFERS —

Cutover Lands

in Chippewa, Dickinson, Iron, Gogebic, Ontonagon and Houghton Counties in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in tracts to suit

Clay loam, sandy clay loam, sand loam and sand soils at \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre. Generally well watered.

J. M. LONGYEAR, Agent, Marquette, Mich.
D. S. DEAN, Treas., 87 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

The First National Bank

of Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CAPITAL and SURPLUS \$4,000,000

Commercial Banking Business conducted in all its branches, including

Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Collections, Bond Department, Savings Department, Safe Deposit Vaults.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS AND INDIVIDUALS INVITED

Choice Cut-Over Hardwood Lands

Especially adapted to grazing and general farming, located on trunk line railways twelve hours from Chicago markets. For sale, in small or large lots, at reasonable prices, terms to suit purchasers. For particulars write

The Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Co.

GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN

Chatham-Trenary Land Co.

25,000 Acres First Class Farming and Grazing Lands for Sale in Chatham-Trenary District. From One Section to Five Solid Body.

Office: Marquette National Bank Bldg., Marquette, Mich.

For Sheep and Cattle Ranches

Write to

GRIMMER LAND CO., Marinette, Wis.

Owners of a large acreage in Cloverland

True Land Value Is Based on What It Will Earn

(Continued from Page 14)

where it is forced to settle on the bottom because of the greater solubility of salt. Many of our mark beds which supply us with liming material were formed as above. There is no question but that the water carries away a great deal of our lime. The greater the rainfall the greater the loss providing the precipitation was steady enough to allow the water to sink through the soil.

In sections of little rainfall and rapid evaporation the percolating water is soon directed backward and upward to the surface of the soil. The evaporation leaves the soluble compounds on the surface and the soil becomes an alkali due to the detrimental excess of bases on the surface. So we see that little rainfall and rapid evaporation brings the lime and other bases to the surface while generous rainfall and percolation is constantly robbing the soil of its lime and other losses.

Take for instance, our county where the annual rainfall ranges from 36 inches in the southern part to 44 inches in the northern part. There is bound to be excessive leaching of lime

if the rain is of such nature that most of it goes down through the soil rather than running off the surface. Of course we prefer to have the water percolate through the soil rather than run off the surface and wash the fields.

There is no use of condemning the weather man for the operations of his rainfall. These conditions are to be met and dealt with and man has it within his power to cope with the situation.

The lime and other bases are more soluble than organic and mineral acids and the compounds that form these acids. Anyhow we can recollect drinking good "hard water" but have no recollections of drinking acid or sour water. Because of the greater solubility of lime and other bases, the acids accumulate in the soil. Man may not understand why nature permitted such a practice but bear in mind that nature never made a mistake. It has a purpose in its practice.

Nature created weeds and someone has said that even weeds are beneficial in that they compel a man to culti-

vate his corn if he wants it to succeed. The cultivation not only kills the weeds but improves the physical condition of the soil. Life wouldn't contain much satisfaction if we didn't have to fight, plan, and think for what we get against the forces of nature.

Remember that the best farm practice that you can install will still permit of some loss of lime if only a little. Either you or your successor will apply lime to your soil some day. There is no better time to do a thing than when it should be done. Do it a little bit sooner if possible.

Lime has a tendency to loosen heavy clay soils thereby making them easier to work and warmer. The looser soil has better reaction. A sandy soil is improved in its water holding capacity. As a matter of fact, all soils are improved physically by the application of lime. I recall an acre of heavy, wet clay soil that had an application of several tons of refuse lime. This material was applied in the spring and disced in. Before fall the soil was porous and appeared as if angle worms had been working it over. While lime is improving the physical condition of soils, it is also neutralizing any acids accumulating in the soil. The neutralization of the acids brings the soil to a neutral state at least and may allow the bases to predominate. The nitrogen fixing bacterian can then thrive and nitrification goes on. Available, soluble nitrogen means better plant growth. Many farmers have reported better colored, heavier, and earlier-maturing crops on soils where lime was applied. We may assume that lime unlocks other necessary plant foods. Lime is a valuable and necessary element in the decomposition of farm and green manures and various commercial fertilizers. The Ohio Station says that "every fertilizing material, including manure, depends on the lime supply."

Some say it is not; but calcium, a constituent of lime, is a very important plant food. In fact calcium is credited with a high percentage of the ash of plants especially in the case of alfalfa and other legumes. If calcium plays such an important part in plant life it surely could be put on the same basis as a fertilizer. Besides supplying plant food, lime has the other great chemical and physical influences on soil.

The following table taken from Hart and Totttingham gives the composition of the ash of plants. Notice the lime figures in comparison with those of potash and phosphorus. Commercial fertilizers, complete and incomplete, play up the latter of these constituents including nitrogen.

Plant	Ash Constituents			Per Cent In Pure Ash	
	Potash	Phosphoric Acid	Lime	Magnesium	
Timothy Hay	34.69	11.80	8.05	3.24	
Clover—Early Bloom	32.29	9.64	34.91	10.90	
Wheat Grain	31.16	47.22	3.25	12.06	
Wheat Straw	13.65	4.81	5.76	2.48	
Oat Grain	17.90	25.64	3.60	7.13	
Oat Straw	26.42	4.59	6.97	3.66	

While looking over this table please note that phosphorus plays a very important part in seed formation. Also note that lime plays its most important part in the stem and leaves and that clover makes the heaviest demand on lime. The potash is important in seed and plant, but most soils contain so much potash that we have little to worry about and the lime will make still more available.

Now the question is: Is lime a fertilizer? The Prairie Farmer of November 1, 1913, has been quoted as follows: "The statement is frequently made, often by men who ought to know better, that lime is of no value as a plant food. Calcium, the chief constituent of ground limestone, is just as much a plant food as phosphorus, potassium, or nitrogen, and is just as essential to plant growth. Alfalfa and clover use it in greater quantities than they do either phosphorus or potassium. In normal prairie soils the calcium (lime) supply is only one-fourth that of potassium, and the loss by leaching is four times as great, thus calcium (lime) is sixteen times as important as potassium. The sup-

ply of magnesium in the soil is only about one-fourth as great as potassium. Because it supplies calcium and magnesium, limestone is extremely important as a plant food, and is just as much a fertilizer as anything else applied to the soil to furnish plant food. In addition, it has the power to counteract acid in the soil."

With the exception of sand, we have said that most soils have enough potash to last hundreds of years.

Nitrogen is a critical element that may be taken from the air and stored in the soil by the legume plants from inoculated seed. But the legumes will not thrive in a soil deficient in lime, therefore how can men get nitrogen back to the soil if he can't grow legumes? The inoculated seed will not better conditions much if the soil is sour because acid interferes with the nitrogen fixing bacteria. Lime seems to hold the key to the building up the nitrogen content of the soil. Lime also unlocks the potash so necessary to plant growth. Lime helps decompose green and farm manures and other commercial fertilizers.

Now for phosphorus. Phosphorus, as before noted, plays an important part in seed formation. A lack of phosphorus means poorly developed seed. Even in the case of legume hay, where the seed is a small percentage of the weight, phosphorus is a very critical element. Wherever protein is found in abundance or at all, phosphorus must be present.

Manure from dairy cattle fed concentrates may carry considerable phosphorus back to the soil; but the time is here when we could wisely invest in some form of phosphorus as a light application to our soils, particularly to those that grow grains and the legume crops.

It appears that the application of lime and phosphates in quantities sufficient to increase production and at the same time leave a little for permanent soil fertility is a good system to practice. The question as to whether that lime and phosphorus should be of the ground raw rock form may remain a subject for debate. Raw ground limestone and rock phosphate are nature's forms which give good results. To subject these materials to chemical changes by the use of heat and chemicals may in a long run be proven a useless and wasteful process and an abuse of nature's intentions.

Another example of Hun "Kultur" and further proof of the "All Highest" Kaiser's partnership "Mitt Gott" has been received in Ishpeming. This has come in the shape of a German offi-

cer's dress helmet, received by Theodore LaVigne from his brother, Emil LaVigne, who is a mess sergeant in Company B, Sixty-sixth Engineers, now stationed near Florentine, France.

Sportsmen of Calumet and Laurium are circulating a petition requesting the state legislature to change the game laws so as to extend the rabbit season one month. Under the present laws the season closes February 2nd, but copper country hunters assert that hunting conditions in February are as good as any months of the winter.

It is likely that the Houghton high school will be accepted for enrollment in the Junior Reserve Officers' Training corps and that within a short time one hundred or more boys of the school will begin taking a stiff course of military training.

Negotiations are now under way between the Calumet Y. M. C. A. team and the Michigan Agricultural College for a game in Calumet.

Over 1,700 women of Escanaba have registered as voters.



Sweepstakes Pedigree Seed Corn

(Copyright, 1915.)

YOU BETTER KNOW THE TRUTH about this wonderful SEED CORN and our other SEEDS and SEED GRAINS before sending your order for your needs for this season to anyone.

GRAND CHAMPION and SWEEPSTAKES
(Brands)

SEEDS

(Copyright, 1915.)

Are our Exclusive Property and this advertisement is to inform the Public THAT: Any one using either of these names without authority from us or without A CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY Signed by us, in the advertising of SEED PRODUCTS or vending same in any manner, is an Imposter and is liable to prosecution under the Copyright Law as well as anyone who aids or abets such infringement of our rights.

THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF RELIABLE DEALERS AND THOUSANDS OF FARMERS

Handling and Planting Our SEEDS and SEED CORN.

This Cut introduces to you MR. H. B. HUBBARD, who is one of the PIONEER SEED DEALERS of New York State and to him as well as the FARMERS near and far in Cortland County there is Nothing like SWEEPSTAKES. 25 TONS SILAGE PER ACRE. Planted May 25, 6 in. high July 1; 14 ft. high Aug. 20 and eared. Sept. 11, ready for SILO CUTTING; Sept. 19, cut for HUSKING.

2 YIELDS: { Silage 29 tons.
{ Husked Corn, 175 bu. per acre.
{ (Some fully matured for seed.)

We have other evidence of worth. We have prepared for this.

WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

Mention this Paper when you write us as there are some that object to your knowing the TRUTH ABOUT OUR PRODUCTS. International Consolidated Record Ass'n, Inc. Elmira, N. Y.

WHEN THE FARMER GROWS SWEEPSTAKES HE HAS THE FACTS WHEN HE FEEDS IT.

Cut-Over Grazing and Farming Lands in Four Cloverland Counties

Tracts from one section to twenty. If desired can include some cleared and improved property. Write us stating size of tract desired.

VAN ORDEN BROS.
HOUGHTON "Cloverland" MICHIGAN

*Cut-
Over
Land*



*Note
the
Abundance
of food*

"At work in Cloverland?"

Sheep and Cattle Will Work for YOU

— IN —

Cloverland

(The Upper Peninsula of Michigan)

- Cloverland has plenty clover.
- Cloverland has plenty water.
- Cloverland has good soil.
- Cloverland has no sheep diseases.
- Cloverland is close to markets.
- Cloverland climate makes wool.
- Cloverland never has a crop failure.
- Cloverland has plenty room.
- Cloverland will help you locate.

COME AND SEE

Write to the UPPER PENINSULA DEVELOPMENT BUREAU, Marquette, Mich., J. A. Doelle, Secretary-Mgr.

HANSEN GLOVES



"High-Powered" Hands

A FAMOUS man in a recent famous telegram said: "All honor to the hands of America!" You—your hands! They are doing their share of the world's work. Are you rewarding them with Hansen protection, Hansen flexibility, Hansen style?

Bad weather has no terrors for motorists or drivers who wear Hansen mittens or lined gauntlets. Styles for all work, sport or dress. If your dealer is not supplied let us know. Anyway, write for free book. 500 styles.

O. C. HANSEN MFG. CO.
135 Detroit Street
Milwaukee, Wis.

Soy Beans—Questions and Answers

By R. V. BROWN, County Agricultural Agent, Neillsville, Wis.

Q. How long have soy beans been grown?

A. About 5,000 years in Asia but they have won popularity in the United States during the last few years.

Q. Will soy beans grow successfully in Clark county?

A. Yes. They have been grown very successfully here for silage and that is what we advocate them for.

Q. Where can we buy soy beans?

A. Ask your seed dealer for them. If he does not handle them, send to a seed house.

Q. Are soy beans as valuable as alfalfa for feed?

A. Yes. They excell in protein and oil.

Q. Why is soy bean silage or soy bean-corn silage better than plain corn silage?

A. The soy beans add the two important constituents of milk, which are fat and protein.

Q. Will soy beans grow under corn?

A. Yes. They take the place of weeds, are fifty times as valuable as feed, have none of the objections of weeds, improve the quality of the corn, and if inoculated, improve the soil as clover does.

Q. Have soy beans all the valuable characteristics of clover or alfalfa?

A. Yes. The soy bean has more good qualities and none of their objections. Clover and alfalfa are apt to be mixed with weed seeds. Beans are not. Other legumes are subject to "winter killing." Soy beans are annual plants. You plant them in the spring and remove them in the fall. They may be shifted about the farm with the corn.

Q. Must I buy a separate attachment for my planter?

A. After you have grown soy beans by mixing one peck with three or four pecks of corn you will buy the attachment without anyone advising you to do so because you will know the value of soy beans.

Q. When should I buy my soy bean seed?

A. Look for it now. You'll get the seed cheaper and you'll have it when corn planting comes.

Q. Must I inoculate soy beans and what is the advantage?

A. They will grow without inoculation in some places but, by all means, inoculate them. Your soil will be greatly enriched by the inoculation. The United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will send you a bottle of soy bean inoculator free if you write for it.

Q. How do you inoculate?

A. Pour the bottle of liquid inoculator in a clean hand sprayer such as you use for spraying in your garden. Put the seeds in a tub. Spray them and roll the seed until all have been sprayed. Do this in the shade. Then put the seeds on a blanket to dry. Keep the seeds in the shade. Sunlight will kill the inoculation.

Q. I do not believe in soy beans. Do you think I will ever grow them for silage?

A. Yes. You will when you see the other fellow getting more and better milk from his corn and soy bean silage.

Q. I do not believe in inoculation. Will I ever come to that?

A. Yes. You will when you see the other fellow getting better stands by inoculation.

Q. What varieties are you recommending?

A. I recommend Early Wisconsin Blacks if you wish to grow soy beans and sell them for seed. For silage purposes I am recommending Ito San, Eltons, Medium Green, Early Brown, and Mammoth Yellow. We will grow more of the Mammoth Yellow.

Situated in the upper half of the north temperate zone, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan has sunshine more than twelve hours every day in June, the sun shines almost sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. This means successful farming, for the soil is fertile and its development has only been delayed because of the large operations in lumbering and mining which, great as they are and have been, are now to be followed by the turning into profitable farms of some 7,000,000 acres of rich land.

Luce county should profit largely within the next few years by the exodus of cattle and sheep men from the south and west to Cloverland.

Opportunity

In the Great Iron Mining Section of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

We have cut-over lands suitable for grazing or farming for sale and lease at a low cost and on easy terms

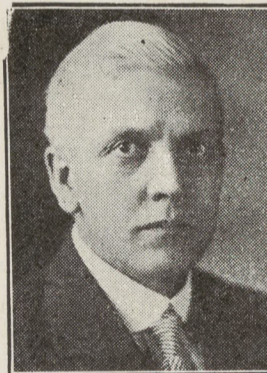
Come and visit our town of

ALPHA

The Town of Industry in the Heart of the Iron Mining District.

The Nevada Land Co.

Iron County ALPHA Michigan



Robert R. Pointer

will disperse his entire herd of

60 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN DAIRY CATTLE

on his farm one mile east of Wayne, Mich., on Michigan Avenue, Ann Arbor Carline, 16 miles west of Detroit.

Monday, April 21, 1919

This herd contains some of the best Holstein strains. Two daughters, Concordia Houwtji Sunlight De Kol, Concordia made a butter record of 31.69 and 654.10 lbs. milk in 7 days.

50 - FEMALES - 50

All animals tubercular tested. Transfer papers same day of Sale.

ROBERT R. POINTER & SON DEARBORN, MICH.

Send for catalog. 830 Ford Bldg., Detroit.

2 DAUGHTERS—
Concordia Sunlight, Korndyke De Kol; butter record, 7 days 31.69; milk record, 654.10.

1 DAUGHTER—
Flint Ferndale Aggie; butter record, 7 days, 31.05; milk record, 487.90.

1 DAUGHTER—
Pontiac Agnes Korndyke; butter record at 2 1-2 years old, 20.05; milk record, 326.50. Average butter fat test 4.91.

1 DAUGHTER—
K. P. Queen Burke; butter record, 7 days, 28.85; milk record, 503.80. Average butter fat test 4.58.

1 DAUGHTER—
Princess Sunny Mede Sieges, 5 year old; butter record, 7 days 31.40; milk record, 467.20.

Soil Chemistry in Cloverland

By D. C. LONG, Agricultural Agent, Iron County, Mich.

IN A COUNTRY which is just being opened up to agriculture, the idea has always been held that no fertilizer need be added to the soil for some time, until several crops at least have been taken off the soil. This idea is being thrown aside due to experiments with soils. The three principal plant food elements necessary in a soil are nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Different soils lack one or more of these three elements in different degrees.

By experiment, it is found that when one or more of these elements is lacking, it may be supplied by the addition of some substance containing the needed food. Thus turning under clover and grasses supply nitrogen to the soil, as also does manure of all kinds. Then we have the so-called commercial fertilizers, which can be secured to supply any food element desired, and in almost any proportion desired.

If a field has not as much of one of these foods as the crop growing on it demands phosphate is used with an application of manure. The following experiments have been selected to show what the phosphate will do.

In Menominee county it was tried on oats. A field was prepared and planted and divided into three plots. Plot 1 had no fertilizer treatment and yielded 50 bushels per acre. Plot 2 had 250 inches acid phosphate per acre and yielded 96 bushels per acre. Plot 3 had 200 inches acid phosphate per acre and yielded 119 bushels per acre.

This same fertilizer was applied to a meadow, one part of which was left untreated. The untreated portion yielded one ton per acre and the treated portion two tons per acre.

In Menominee county oats seeded in 1917 were fertilized with the phosphate at the rate of 400 inches per acre. The effect on their growth and yield was easily seen. To correct this condition, we determined what the element is that is lacking, and then add that to the soil in some way. The adding of nitrogen by applying

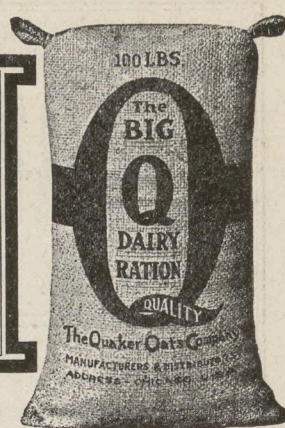
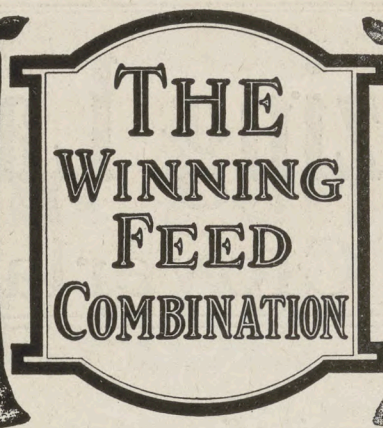
manure is common, the most people do not understand the real change that it makes. They only know that it makes the crops do better.

It has been found that the soils of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan are generally lacking in phosphorus, and so to get the best results in most cases an application of said phosphate, supplying the phosphorus, gives very good results, returning high interest on the money invested. During the past year several experiments were carried on throughout the Upper Peninsula by farmers, assisted by the county agent, with acid phosphate on different crops. It has been found that the best results come when the phosphate is used with an application of manure. They had been seeded to timothy and clover. Part of the field was left unfertilized. This yielded hay at the rate of a little over one-half ton per acre, while the part that had the fertilizer on the year before went two tons to the acre.

In Iron county, Amos Ishmay experimented with it on his farm in 1916. This was with potatoes. He had several strips treated differently as to fertilizers. The strips untreated with either manure or phosphate yielded 211 bushels per acre. The strip treated with manure at the rate of about ten loads to the acre yielded 237 bushels per acre. A strip treated the same as to manure but with 100 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre yielded 356 bushels. The potatoes were more uniform, smoother, and freer from scab where the acid phosphate was used.

Phosphate is around \$35 per ton this year. A good application is 200 to 250 pounds per acre, applied with manure. A good way to apply it is to scatter it on the load of manure in the spreader. In this way it will feed off quite evenly. It may be broadcasted on also.

There is not a city in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico or Wyoming as large as Escanaba.



IN Schumacher Feed and Big "Q" Dairy Ration we have supplied dairymen with the most simple, easy to feed ration possible to compound. One that not only produces exceptional results in the pail, maintains the best physical condition of their cows, but also saves a lot of time and labor and eliminates the guess-work incident to mixing their own ration. With

SCHUMACHER FEED AND BIG "Q" DAIRY RATION

fed in combination you can easily and quickly proportion the amount of protein and carbohydrate content to suit the individual requirements of every cow.

This combination has unusual palatability, high digestibility, nutrition, wide variety and proper bulk. It makes feeding easy, economical and accurate. Simply mix these feeds in proportions to meet the individual needs of each cow and your dairy feeding problems are solved. For more energy and vitality, feed more Schumacher Feed, the carbohydrate ration, at the same time giving each cow all the Big "Q" (protein) that she will respond to. This method results in maximum production over long periods of time and improves to a wonderful degree the general health of your herd.

The Quaker Oats Company Address Chicago, U.S.A.

250,000 Acres

Unimproved cut-over lands for sale in tracts to suit the purchasers

Located in fourteen counties in Cloverland — the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Prices \$5 to \$15

Per acre. Terms reasonable

Write me for definite quotations, maps, etc.

J. M. LONGYEAR

Marquette, Michigan

Grazing Lands in Cloverland

Good soil; fine water; solid groupings; near settled communities; good roads; excellent schools; excellent shipping facilities.

For Sale or Lease

Prices and Terms Right

The CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON COMPANY
NEGAUNEE, Land Department MICHIGAN

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FARM and TIMBER
LANDS

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

A MICHIGAN BARGAIN

This land must be sold to settle estate. 20,000 acres, abundant springs and creeks.

Special price made for first section sold.
Will be sold from \$9.00 to \$12.00 per acre.
Write for further particulars to

E. L. STANFORD

MARQUETTE

MICHIGAN

Gillett's Great Midwinter Fair

By ROBERT A. AMUNDSON
Agricultural Agent, Oconto County, Wisconsin

THE Oconto County Grain and Potato Growers' association, co-operating with the Gillett Advancement Association, held their first annual mid-winter fair and farmers' institute at Gillett, Wis., Thursday and Friday, Feb. 27th and 28th, in the association hall. The Oconto County Grain and Potato Growers' association, which was organized last spring by R. A. Amundsen, emergency agent, have been very active so far in promoting the interests of Oconto



Mr. Amundson is a Northern Wisconsin Hustler

(Oconto), J. M. Anderson (Gillett), Gillett Advancement association, Oconto Falls State Bank, Citizens' State Bank (Gillett), and A. Pierre (Oconto), contributed the handsome trophy cups.

The Gillett Advancement association took an active part in the show and was a great help in caring for a large number of exhibits, both from the farmers and the commercial men.

The grain exhibits were arranged on shelves along one side of the large hall. All the grains were exhibited in "squat" pails of one size and made a very attractive looking display. On the other side of the hall were booths occupied by commercial exhibits. About 350 samples of Oconto county farm products were on exhibit. The excellent wheat and large number of entries showed that Marquis wheat in Oconto county is a money maker for the farmer. Peas and oats also had a great number of exhibitors.

Among the speakers during the two days were: Mr. Bussey, Omro; F. G. Swoboda, Antigo; G. W. McCormick, Menominee, Mich.; C. A. LeClair, Madison; N. W. Albertz, Madison; N. A. Rasmussen, Oshkosh; R. A. Amundsen, Oconto, and Mrs. C. E. Hatch, Green Bay, Wis.

Although a snow storm set in on Friday, the total attendance at all meetings was about one thousand.

Everybody seemed well pleased with the fair and the most common remark of the farmer was: "I'll be back next year with an exhibit bigger and better than ever before."

Texas Fights Drought; Cloverland Offers Remedy

(Continued from Page 5)

county. For the first time in many years, Oconto county was represented at the State Fair, at the State Potato show, and as still another means of bringing the possibilities of Oconto county before the public they put on the first Grain and Potato show ever held in Oconto county.

A liberal contribution of prizes offered by Oconto county business men, and \$100 by the county board, all helped to make it a big and successful fair. The Oconto County Reporter, the Oconto County Grain and Potato Growers' association, the Oconto Lumber company, the Oconto Chamber of Commerce, Gillett Public Service company, John J. Caldwell

they are bound to succeed, and help develop the agricultural resources of this cut-over section. With Texas as the breeding grounds for cattle men of America today, when once they get finishing ranches in Cloverland, they will have an unequalled combination. By shipping good cattle from Texas to Cloverland's grasses and grains for finishing, it will be possible to ship some prize winners to the great markets, which are only a night's ride from here.

If a cattle man can make a living in West Texas under conditions that have existed there for the past several years, he should get rich in Cloverland.

The Delta

The Leading Hotel of
ESCANABA

Fire-proof and up-to-date in every way.
Cafe and Lunch Room in connection.

WISCONSIN HOTEL CO., Props
A. N. Merritt, Mgr. Escanaba, Mich.

First National Bank of Iron Mountain

Iron Mountain, Michigan
Resources Over \$1,600,000.00

Officers:
E. F. Brown, President; J. C. Kimberly, Vice-President; W. J. Cudlip, Vice-President; F. J. Oliver, Cashier; E. E. Edlund, Assistant Cashier.

Directors:
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New Buildings Excellent Equipment Splendid Faculty

College Courses leading to A. B. degree—Normal School Courses for teachers of all classes—Special Courses in Art, Music, Manual Training, Home Economics. Kindergarten and Commercial.

The school has had more calls for teachers than it can supply

Write for information and bulletin

DORIS I. BOWSON, Secretary

JAMES H. KAYE, President

Ask the Cloverland Farmer Who Owns a CASE

Ridgeland, Wis.,
March 3, 1919.
Mr. W. F. Scoular,
Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:—I must write you a few lines and let you know how I like my tractor, the little Case as they call it, as I have plowed some of the toughest pasture sod, and went up some steep grades with three plows, 14", and I didn't have any trouble to pull them. I had some power to spare and I was in an old field that has been in pasture for seven years, and dry at that. I think the 9-18 is a dandy and in the belt it is a dandy—pulls an 18" silo filler, the Ohio. Yours truly,

E. W. VERGEN,
R. R. 2, Ridgeland, Wis.

Hamilton, Mich.,
April 20, 1917.
Mr. L. D. Jennings,
Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:—Regarding the 9-18 tractor. We have given it a good trial, yesterday, on kerosene oil, and it works better than the other tractors around here. It has lots of power and uses only a little oil. We plowed all the afternoon and we filled the tank when we started, and last night the parties who were there looked at the tank and they were all surprised that it used such a small amount of fuel. The tractor will do all they claim. We had on 2 14" plows and we are thinking about putting on three plows for loose ground, and for sod two plows.

You have the best tractor there is made.

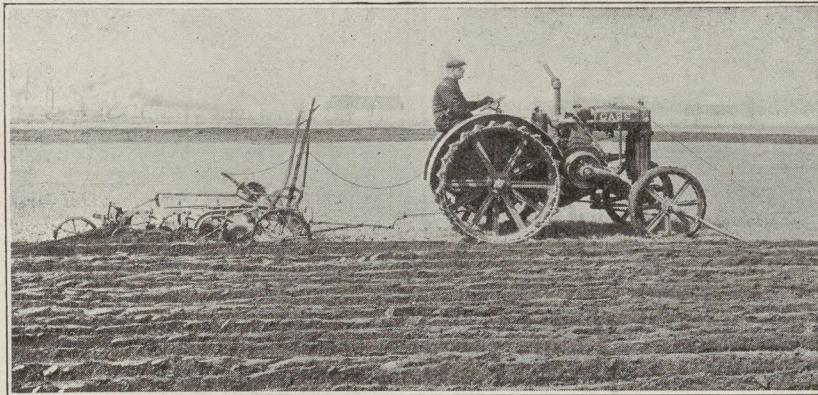
H. J. LAMPEN,
Morenci, Mich.,
April 25, 1917.

J. I. Case T. M. Co.,
Lansing, Michigan.

Gentlemen:—January, 1917, I purchased through your local dealers, Miller & Deyo, of Morenci, Michigan, a Case 9-18 Tractor, and 2 Bottom 14" Grand Detour Plow.

Have used my tractor for hauling on the road, and have pulled two wagons loaded with logs, weighing approximately 8,000 pounds, over some roads that had grades of 30%. Using it on belt work have pulled a six roll McCormick Husker to capacity, the motor having plenty of reserve power.

Plowing, the tractor and plows worked exceptionally well and in some fields have pulled the two plows 7" deep up grades of 15%, without any difficulty.



On the way to Prosperity with a Case 15-27 Kerosene Tractor, pulling three 14-inch Grand Detour Plows in tough sod. Under favorable conditions this same Tractor handles four plows. Note that you are looking against the furrow slices, which would disclose any imperfections of the work done by the plows. Such plowing as this cannot be excelled.

Have plowed on the average of 6 to 7 acres per day of ten hours, using about 2 1/4 gallons of kerosene per acre, and a little more than 3/4 of a gallon of lubricating oil per day.

The outfit has given entire satisfaction, and I would like to advise anyone who is thinking of purchasing a tractor to thoroughly investigate the Case before he decides. It is light in weight, has plenty of power, in fact much more than I expected; is easy to start and operate, is completely enclosed, the gears running in an oil bath; in fact, it is the best constructed machine that has come into this section of the State. Yours truly,

TRIEVER SMITH,
Morenci, Mich.

April 25, 1917.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.,
Racine, Wisconsin.

Gentlemen:—We purchased one of your 9-18 Oil Tractors and two bottom 14" Grand Detour Plows this Spring through your local dealers, Miller & Deyo, of Morenci, Michigan, after investigating several makes of tractors and plows.

We have used our outfit for plowing, the tractor having ample power to handle the two bottom plows easily under all conditions, plowing on an average of 7 to 8 inches deep. The plows work nicely and turn a good furrow, and they are easily adjusted.

We have also used our tractor on a road grader having an 8' blade, for scraping roads, replacing six horses. This little tractor is a wonder, it is easy to start and operate and very handy to get around with. It burns kerosene successfully without any trouble whatever; in fact, the tractor and plows have worked to our entire satisfaction, and we can recommend it to anyone wishing to buy a tractor.

Respectfully yours,
SOUTH MEDINA STOCK CO.,
By William Double,
Morenci, Michigan.

February 1, 1918.

J. I. Case T. M. Co.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Gentlemen:—Regarding the Case 9-18 Tractor, Silo Filler and Plows I purchased of you last summer, will say I am more than pleased with the performance of each of those machines, and my only regret is that I did not get 3-14 inch plows instead of two, as the engine certainly develops ample power to pull three 14" bottoms.

It also is a dream of an outfit when pulling your No. 12 Silo Filler. It handles it at full capacity without a grunt.

Will be in the market for one of your 20" Thresher this season to help keep this faithful little 9-18 horse busy.

Very sincerely,
C. W. NICHOLAS,
R. F. D. No. 1, Minong, Wis.

Prairie Farm, Wisc.
J. I. Case T. M. Co.

Dear Sirs:—I am using one of your 9-18 kerosene tractors and plows and was more than surprised. Am plowing three 14" bottoms on heavy clay soil and stoney land. Can plow seven acres 7 inches deep up 10 and 15% grade with three bottoms on ten to eleven gallons of kerosene. This tractor does more than is claimed for it. Am finding it very handy for road work.

Yours truly,
CHAS. SIEBERG,
Prairie Farm, Wisc.

COMMUNITY FARMS CO.
(Incorporated)
626 Guardian Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

This letter written at the Farm, Alger, Mich.:

Dec. 14, 1918.

Mr. Miller,
Branch Manager,
The J. I. Case Co.

Dear Sir:—I feel it my duty to write you relative to the 9-18 Tractor and 20x36 Grain Separator purchased from your company last summer.

After threshing 85 jobs, including grain, beans and peas, which to me seems a fair test, and places me in a position to speak authentic.

I take pleasure in saying that all doubts of your 9-18 tractor being large enough to handle the 20x36 separator has been removed from my mind.

To my knowledge each of our customers have been more than pleased with the performance of what I term a well balanced threshing outfit.

The good results of the bean attachment, which was purchased later and added to the machine for the fall bean threshing was a surprise to many of our neighbors, who had told me previous that a grain thresher could not be converted into a bean threshing outfit.

The service rendered by your company, with a branch house so centrally located is an item of vital importance and should not be overlooked by any prospective buyer; in fact, this and the merits of your machines have caused my company to anticipate a full equipment of Case machinery, which will include another tractor. Yours respectfully,

The Community Farms Co.,
C. ROBINSON.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY, Inc.

700 State Street
RACINE, WISCONSIN



Factory Branch for Northern Wisconsin and
Michigan
OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN

Become a Trained Nurse

and receive pay while you are in the training school

St. Joseph's Hospital

Menominee, Michigan

One of the largest
and best equipped
hospitals in the
Northwest,



offers a three-year training school course for nurses, admitting to registration in Michigan and Wisconsin, and including a complete course in training under the supervision of competent instructors and a corps of physicians.

A splendid opportunity for young women of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin to become trained nurses without the necessity and undesirable features of going a long distance from home. Open only to young women of good character, High School graduates or two years' High School work. This Training School is non-sectarian. Applications invited from young women between the ages of 19 and 35.

For circular, application blanks and full information, address,

SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES,
St. Joseph's Hospital Training School,
Menominee, Michigan.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM FOR SALE

No state or nation ever developed a more
productive or beautiful farm than this.

Three miles from the commercial and industrial cities of Menominee, Mich., and Marinette, Wis., having a combined population of 35,000 people.

Five hundred and twenty acres of Cloverland's richest soil—all in one piece and cleared, with the exception of about 15 or 20 acres of hardwood timber.

Thirty-five head of fine Holstein cattle — all young stock — pigs, chickens, turkeys, etc.

All agricultural implements one could ask for go with this sale.

Two large basement barns, sheds for all purposes, big house—buildings shown on page six of last month's Cloverland.

We also have several thousand acres of A No. 1 cut-over land in Upper Michigan and Wisconsin. These lands are UNEXCELLED for farming and grazing purposes.

Write for details, descriptions and prices

SAWYER GOODMAN COMPANY
JAMES B. GOODMAN CO.

Marinette, Wisconsin

GOODMAN LUMBER CO., Goodman, Wis.

The Joke Is On Those Who Don't Believe It

By ROGER M. ANDREWS

DEL PRATT, an experienced and well-known sheepman, who has taken over a large Cloverland acreage for sheep range, after a most thorough examination covering the last year, wrote on March 14, 1919, the following characteristic letter over his signature to John A. Doelle, secretary-manager of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau:

I can't say just exactly where I will locate until I hear from Mr. Harney, but I can tell you what I think of Cloverland.

It is an ideal place to live and has more good fellows to the square inch than it has Clover, and it has some Clover. It lasts way up into December, just as good as in June, and then again in March, when the snow is gone, it seems just as good and plentiful as ever. Here in Wyoming we have all the feed cleared off in the fall, excepting small patches and some on the Indian reservation. But, say, it takes some pull to get that, and then we wait until spring and have a new crop in May. I saw a bunch of sheep turned out on the range near Escanaba the last of March. They wouldn't even look at the hay, and I didn't blame them, either. The ground was covered with blue grass and clover and some timothy and other grass I didn't know the name of. It seemed to be well started, quite a lot of green in the bunches and some green clover. It looked like a meadow if it wasn't for the stumps. Your pine plains and blueberry flats would be great picking here in the spring, to say nothing of your clover and blue grass, and still every little while some one is killed out here quarreling over range, and the feed in Cloverland is not used.

For the most part, from Alpena to Duluth there are millions of acres that domestic stock never have used. You can't see where a bite has been taken out. There is plenty of room in the Great Lakes region called Cloverland to summer and winter every sheep in the U. S. A., and then some, and do it with a greater profit than any part is doing at present.

There has never been as great an opportunity in the west for the last forty years in the stock game as there is in Cloverland today. If you people knew what you had, the wool would be floating around in the air like cotton around a cottonwood grove.

In the spring it takes us two weeks to get from our summer range to market at the best we can do. When the market closes today at Chicago your commission man knows about what it will open at tomorrow. You can load up this afternoon or evening and be in Chicago in the morning. No guess work about it.

Along the E. & L. S. above Escanaba there is a live bunch of stockmen. They all have a siding on their land. It could be the same way all over or nearly so. Another good thing about your part of the country is the snow and no thawing in the winter. It not only protects the feed but the ground as well. As I came up from the southern part, in March, 1918, the country was flooded with water, running everywhere or nearly so before I got to Alpena. We had to use the track belonging to another road as our track was under water. The continual thawing and freezing all winter left so much frost in the ground that the later snows all run off and it must have been several weeks before the pastures were in shape to put stock in. And above the line where it doesn't thaw in the winter there wasn't enough frost in the ground but what the snow could draw out, and the snow sank into the ground and the pastures could be used as soon as the snow was off. Not even enough mud

to dirty your shoes and on good clay and clay loam soil.

George Mashek's sheep were out and I never saw a band of ewes as fat and with as good a clip in my life. I would like to know what he got for his clip. After all, 90 per cent of our troubles is lack of feed. You couldn't run a herder off from his job in Michigan. All he has to do is to eat berries and catch fish.

I asked one of Mr. Grey's herders who came from Idaho, how he liked herding in Michigan, and he said it was a shame to take the money. They would all go to Escanaba Saturday night and stay until Monday. Camp tenders and herders, everything O. K. when they came back. Nothing killed. No mix ups. Nothing to bother them. Fat and full, some lying down, some eating, scattered over the clearing and along the clearing and along the stream. Couldn't imagine anything more peaceful and quiet.

What would happen if our herders and camp tenders all went to town Saturday night and stayed till Monday morning? We just passed a law here in Wyoming this winter to make it a misdemeanor to turn a band of sheep loose, punished by a fine or by imprisonment or both. I have seen herds of sheep on the Big Horn mountains so close in the early part of the summer that the camp tender had to herd the sheep while the herders ate their breakfast.

Our public domain is badly overstocked. Guess the government will have to take hold of it like it did the scab and cure it up. They won't let you overstock the forest reserve or the Indian reservation.

Hope I can get to Cloverland before lambing and avoid the worst part of the year. When grass is starting the sheep run and are hard to handle, and it takes about three times as many lambing hands here, and still we can't save the twins. Couldn't raise them if we did, as our long, hard trails to the mountains cut everything down to the survival of the fittest.

When you fellows are through lambing, your troubles are over and ours just begin. I got the per cent of lambs raised from Alpena to Duluth by the different sheepmen and they ran all the way from 80 to 100 per cent. That was made by a man named Larson, near Bayfield. He had a small band of 600 ewes and the weights ran all the way from 66 to 118 pounds on the market; most of them were 80 pounds or better. Hope I can make as much as the average.

I have made several trips to Cloverland the last three years, trying to find the Joker. Well, I have found the joke is on the man that don't go there. The boys are all coming up to see me when I get located, and if I don't show them more feed than they ever saw, I will pay the expenses.

J. W. Walton, formerly of Ishpeming, has arrived home from Seoul, in Korea. Mr. Walton left his home in 1914 in company with several other Ishpeming men to sink shafts in that country. He was employed as a shift boss when he first went there, but has been in full charge of the development work for the past three years. He is employed by the Seoul Gold Mining company. Capt. Walton expects to leave Ishpeming during April, and will take his family with him. He reports that weather conditions in Korea are about the same as in Michigan, with the exception that it never gets so severely cold in winter or as warm in summer as we have it here. Capt. Walton was raised in Ishpeming at the Salisbury location, and his many friends are pleased to learn of his success and wish him well in his new home and occupation.

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"The taste lingers"

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The Care of Lambing Ewes

By DUNCAN L. McMILLAN

Extension Specialist in Sheep Husbandry, Marquette

IT IS just as important that ewes should have good feed and care before lambing as it is after. A lamb born from a poorly nourished mother has the odds against it right from the start, and a large percentage die shortly after birth. In looking over large numbers of records, kept by sheep men, we find that the care given just before and after lambing determines largely the financial success of the flock. Variations of from 60 to 125 per cent of lamb crop brought to maturity are found among farmers having very similar conditions.

Start giving a little additional feed about a month before lambing, increasing sufficiently to keep the ewe from losing in flesh. One half to a pound of oats and bran, barley and bran or oats would be plenty, the amount depending on the size and condition of the ewe.

A protein feed for roughage, such as clover hay, pea straw, or alfalfa, is very necessary for the full development of the lamb. No one should expect good lambs after feeding timothy hay alone.

Exercise is quite important. Ewes having free run of a yard is usually sufficient. Give plenty of water and salt. Small quantities of roots or well matured silage is an excellent feed at any time, especially so during lambing.

At the time the lamb is expected, place the ewe in a small pen by herself, as there is much less danger of her disowning her lamb. If the weather is cold, the attendant should be there to rub the lamb dry and assist it in getting its first feed. If the lamb becomes chilled and stiff, dip it in warm water of blood temperature until it warms up, then wrap it up with warm cloths and give a feed of

warm milk with a little stimulant, such as whiskey, Jamaica ginger.

Do not feed much grain for a few days after lambing for fear of milk fever, then gradually increase feed. If for any reason the ewe fails to furnish plenty of milk, cows milk can be used to help out. A lamb soon learns to drink from a nursing bottle.

When about two weeks old, lambs will begin to eat grain. A pen in the sheep shed can easily be made with openings large enough to let the lambs through, but not the ewes where oats and the choicest hay can be kept at all times for the lambs to nibble on. The cheapest gains are made while the lambs are young. A stunted lamb seldom makes a profitable sheep.

Do not fail to dock the tails and castrate when the lambs are ten days to two weeks old. There is no danger docking at that time. A castrated lamb always grows and fattens better later in the season than a ram lamb.

Directly after shearing, dip both lamb and ewes to kill lice, ticks or any skin troubles they might have. If you haven't a tank you wish to use for dipping, and have but a few ewes, use a wash tub. Fill it two-thirds full with a warm solution made according to directions found on can of sheep dip used. Most of the standard dips on the market now are good. Wash the sheep and lambs thoroughly.

Castrating, docking and dipping seem to be neglected the most and in my judgment is the greatest cause of loss to the farmer.

Jacob Scholtzen, of Republic, has completed a successful season of logging operations in the Witchlake district.

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY

J. W. Wells, President

WE offer the western grazers their choice of 10,000 acres of Cut-over Lands in Cloverland, Northern Michigan; 30,000 acres of cut-over land in Florence and Forest counties, Wis.

Write Us for particulars or come and see these lands for yourselves.

Several ranches were selected and taken over this year by well-known western cattle and sheep men.

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY DUNBAR, WISCONSIN
MENOMINEE, MICH.

Cloverland's Message at Cody, Wyoming

(From the Northern Wyoming Herald, Cody, Wyo., March 5, 1919.)

CHARLES R. HUTCHESON, editor of the Cloverland Magazine, is a booster for Great Lakes cut-over lands, which he regards as the sheepman's paradise, and just this side the gates of pearl. He claims his country solves the problem of congested range conditions of the west and offers opportunities greater than can be had in South America or other foreign countries. He emphasized the fact that good old U. S. A. offers all that can be desired if the sheepmen will direct their attention to his section.

Mr. Hutcheson is an enthusiastic speaker and puts his message across in a striking way. His words are pointed, strike fire and his rapid fire way of delivery holds the closest attention.

"I have nothing to sell," were his first words. The growers settled back and wanted more. "I have come to tell you of the opportunities which await you in the cut-over lands of Cloverland. Other stockmen have found it O. K. in every respect for summer range, and you can grow the crops for wintering as soon as you clear and break the land.

"Cloverland is not a place for a man to come who expects to get rich quick. It is a country that will get better each year you graze the land, and the land will increase in value and make you a lot of money. It is an ideal sheep country and cattle get fat there. We have no poisonous weeds; no trouble with wild animals. We shoot the dogs. We are going to make a great stock country of it. We want western men to come back there with real red blood, who have made a success of the stock business out here in the big west. We are only one night from the greatest live stock market in the world. Our grasses are always green. We never have a crop failure.

"I am not going to try to tell you a lot of things that it will do for you. The feed is there. The water is there. We have eight months' grazing and four months' feeding. We are right at the door of the markets. One outfit of 5,200 ewes were wintered there last year and they lost but forty-seven during the winter. Our farmers never have trouble with the sheep diseases that you are discussing. They may have them later on. I am not going to try and make you believe that ours is the only country.

"Every western stockman that visited us last year said that it was the best summer range he had ever seen. We want you to have your breeding and winter range here and a finishing range back there where there never has been a drought. There is good drinking water on every section and the land is close to the railroads.

"Seven Wyoming sheepmen have been there and picked out summer ranges that they are well pleased with. Gentlemen! don't go out of the business that you have been successful in because you are short of range. Come to Cloverland.

"We ask you to come and make us a visit and if you find that our claims are wrong you will be the first western man that has been disappointed. We are in this work for national production and development. The land is sold or leased at very low prices and the terms made to suit your case."

Captures Potato Prize

Wallace Kieger, of Skandia, aged eleven years, succeeded in capturing first prize at the state potato show. He was so notified by R. A. Turner, state club leader of the Co-operative Extension work in agriculture recently. This is not the first time that this boy has been the victor in a potato growing contest. In Marquette county he held the championship of the club organized by Simon Anderson, and won the first prize at the Marquette county fair for the best potatoes. Two years ago he won \$8 at a potato show in Ishpeming. This is the second time that the Kieger boy has been the champion potato grower of the various boys' potato clubs of the state. L. R. Walker recently returned from Lansing and said that there were more than 250 entries in the contest. At the last contest in the state young Kieger won as a prize a Holstein calf. The prize winning potatoes were Green Mountains.

The Aerial Cutlery Manufacturing company, of Marinette, is planning on building a big addition to its plant which is located in East Marinette. The structure will be of brick and will match the main building in height. The business of this progressive enterprise seems to have outgrown its present quarters to such an extent that a big addition is imperative. It is reported that work on the new addition will begin late this spring.

The Michigan College of Mines at Houghton has asked for an appropriation of \$163,000 for the coming two-year period. The bill is now before the state legislature.

Northeastern Minnesota

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Cloverland

"The New Live Stock Country"

which is made up of Northeastern Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin and Northern Michigan, to the

Sheep and Cattle Men of the West

GREAT AREAS of cut-over land, well watered by streams and lakes, accessible by rail and good highways, are now being assembled in solid blockings under the direction of the Commercial Club of Duluth, and will be available for early summer grazing.

The big land owners have come forward with their immense holdings, and joined in this great movement to transform the vast acreage of idle lands into a productive live stock empire.

For detailed information address the

Commercial Club of Duluth, Minnesota

W. I. PRINCE, Secretary

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600-acre farm, 400 acres under cultivation, best of soil, 10-room house, 5 big barns, silo. Only two miles from center of this fast growing city. Fenced and cross-fenced.

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When visiting Cloverland do not fail to make a
trip through the Western part of Iron County, and
see for yourself what it offers the new-comer.

For any information or further particulars, write to
the secretary,

Commercial Club

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Here Is a Ranch Bargain Worth Looking Into Today

Four hundred and eighty acres of Cloverland's best land, now under cultivation. All fenced in, cleared of stumps, stones, etc. Good hardwood land. Farm buildings complete (insured for \$15,000.) Farm machinery, tractor, gang plow. Silo. Can winter from 1,000 to 1,500 sheep.

Farm is two miles from railroad station, with good roads. Adjoining 2,500 acres of grazing land, nearly all cleared. Plenty of water.

Another 10,000 acre tract of good grazing land available, on main line of Chicago & North-Western road, in Cloverland.

To bona fide inquirers we will quote terms and grazing offers which make this one of the best opportunities in the section of country which Frank J. Hagenbarth, of Utah, says is: "The greatest livestock and dairy country in the United States, if not in the world."

We refer, by permission, to Cloverland Magazine.

B. J. GOODMAN, JR.

ISHPEMING, Cloverland, MICHIGAN.

Cloverland's Editor at Arizona Cattle Meeting

(From the Arizona Republican, Phoenix, Feb. 14, 1919)

Particularly interesting was the address of Charles E. Hutcheson of The Cloverland Magazine of Cloverland, Michigan, who advocated that the cattlemen of Arizona use the large tracts of unoccupied land in his section of the country for finishing ranches. He pointed out that he had not come to sell or give anything away, but that he was present at this convention to tell its members that the people of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota had thirty millions of acres of good cattle grazing land to offer the cattlemen of the southwest. During the fall of 1917 there was a great demand, said Mr. Hutcheson, for increased production of all kinds of food, and when the demand came for increased meat productions the west was already overcrowded. The land owners of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, at the National Wool Growers' convention in 1918, presented definite lease options to western stockmen, which was the first time, said Mr. Hutcheson, that these lands were ever offered to stockmen for grazing purposes. As a result of this offer forty-two western grazers came to Michigan and picked out tracts for ranches. During the year 1918, he said, 2,000,000 pounds of meat and 2,000,000 pounds of mutton were sent to the Chicago market.

The westerners found the grasses growing there very nutritious and found sufficient good drinking water for their stock, and that the rainfall was so distributed through the hot summer months so as to protect the country against drouth, he said. This, he said, was the first year's demonstration of what the westerners could do in this Great Lakes section where the United States Department of Interior says there are over 30,000,000 acres of cut-over lands that are idle today, and that would make good farming lands with proper development.

He pointed out that the people of that section do not make great claims of what the country will do in a year's time, but it is an opportunity where land can be gotten that will develop into a good permanent ranch that will be improved after they have been grazed in a couple of years, and eventually this country will become the greatest dairy section in the United States. He said there was an average of eight months' grazing season and four months when you have to feed. The winters, he said, are not so severe as in other northern countries, because the lakes temper the climate and these same lakes insure against drouth and guard off cyclones, tornadoes, hot and sultry weather.

Mr. Hutcheson said that a year ago he had come to Arizona and interested M. King and his partner, M. S. Plummer, in his proposition, and as a result they bought a township for their finishing ranch. This ranch, he said, of

23,400 acres has three lakes and two rivers in it. And from that time a number of stockmen from every state west of the Missouri have picked out tracts in Cloverland. This whole Cloverland belt, he continued, is a night's ride from about one-third of the population of the United States, and the majority of them are consumers. There are found there, he said, over 100,000 farmers that are prospering.

He pointed out that W. B. McBeath, one of Arizona's excellent cattlemen, carried on the first demonstration in a large way of shipping cattle to Cloverland. The largest shipment of his cattle were on the market when there were 65,000 head of cattle dumped onto the Chicago market one day. But by comparing the day's market reports of Chicago, where his cattle were sold with those of Denver and California, Mr. Hutcheson said, that his cheapest cattle canners sold for 5½ cents, while canners shipped direct from Arizona to the latter two markets sold that same day for four cents.

In closing, he said that tracts of land can be secured there ranging from one section to 100,000 acres, and that stockmen can have terms arranged to just about suit his own case. He pointed out that they would rather keep Arizona cattlemen in the United States than see them go to South America and other foreign countries, for there is no need going away from the good old U. S. A., for every western visitor who has made a trip to Cloverland says it is the makings of the best grass country in America.

The energetic farmers in the Felch district, near Iron Mountain, Mich., are engaged in organizing a co-operative company to finance a flouring mill. The commendable movement is being promoted by Carl A. Carlson and others. Within a very few hours the farmers approached subscribed for \$3,500 worth of stock and the movement is certain to be a success. Only a small mill will be erected at first, but it will be planned so that it can be enlarged at a comparatively small additional cost. Considerable grain is grown in the Felch district and the acreage is certain to be increased as soon as a mill is provided. The grain is now taken to mills at Gladstone and Rapid River and the expense is no small one.

Olis Rule, of Negaunee, has opened a pool and billiard room in the Scandinavian building on Gold street, formerly occupied by him as a saloon. Mr. Rule was honorably mustered out of U. S. army service and is ambitious to make an honorable living for himself.

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