

*It must be the same must be printed in birds-eye maple.*

*C. 4. 253*

# CLOVER-LAND

## MAGAZINE

### March 1917



Seeing America Right



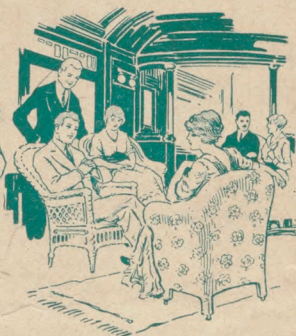
The Compartment



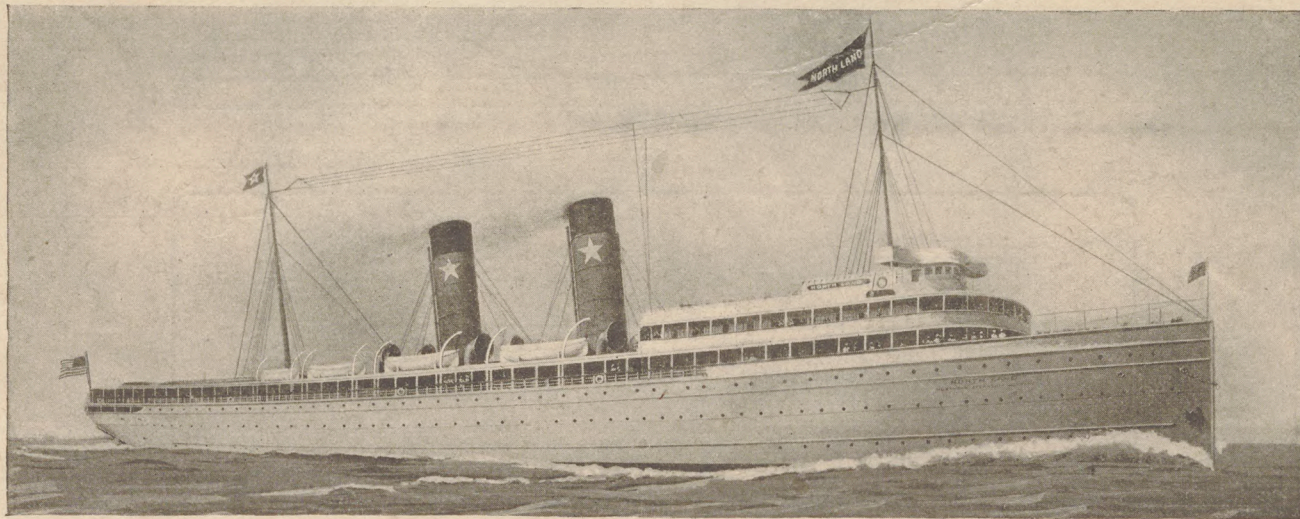
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA



Bungalow Life



Lounging Car



PALATIAL STEAMSHIP NORTH-LAND



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**Clover-Land Teachers Enthusiastic Over Great \$2,000 Vacation Contest**



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Every can of Golden Cup Coffee contains a coupon good for 10 votes for your favorite school teacher in Clover-Land Magazine's Great \$2,000 VACATION TOUR Contest.

Insist on your dealer furnishing "GOLDEN CUP" and the voting coupon.

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# CLOVER LAND

## MAGAZINE

The Home Magazine of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

EDITED BY ROGER M. ANDREWS OF MENOMINEE

VOL. IV No. 3

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN, MARCH, 1917

\$1.00 A YEAR

### California Invites the School Teachers of Clover-Land

By Roger M. Andrews

PEOPLE who have been in California know that there is no other place to go which compares with the Golden State—particularly the southern part—with its semi-tropic dream cities, flower-strewn valleys and groves of golden oranges. No other place of winter recreation has the mountains and the sea together—no other place where the very business of the people is a source of wonder and pleasure.

Those who know the charm of Southern California are concerned only with how to get there. And the experienced travelers among them—those who have made the trip frequently—invariably use the Los Angeles Limited, "A Particular Train for Particular People."

This splendid train leaves Chicago daily from the magnificent Chicago and North-Western Railway terminal. It provides all the newest refinements of luxurious travel, such as valet and barber service with observation club car, ladies' parlor and library car, also gentlemen's buffet and smoking room where news bulletins and stock reports are posted twice daily en route. Dining car service all the way obviates the inconvenience of leaving the train for meals and expedites train schedules. Pullman sleepers, with sections, compartments and drawing rooms, are most modern and luxurious. Phone connection at both terminals—local and long distance.

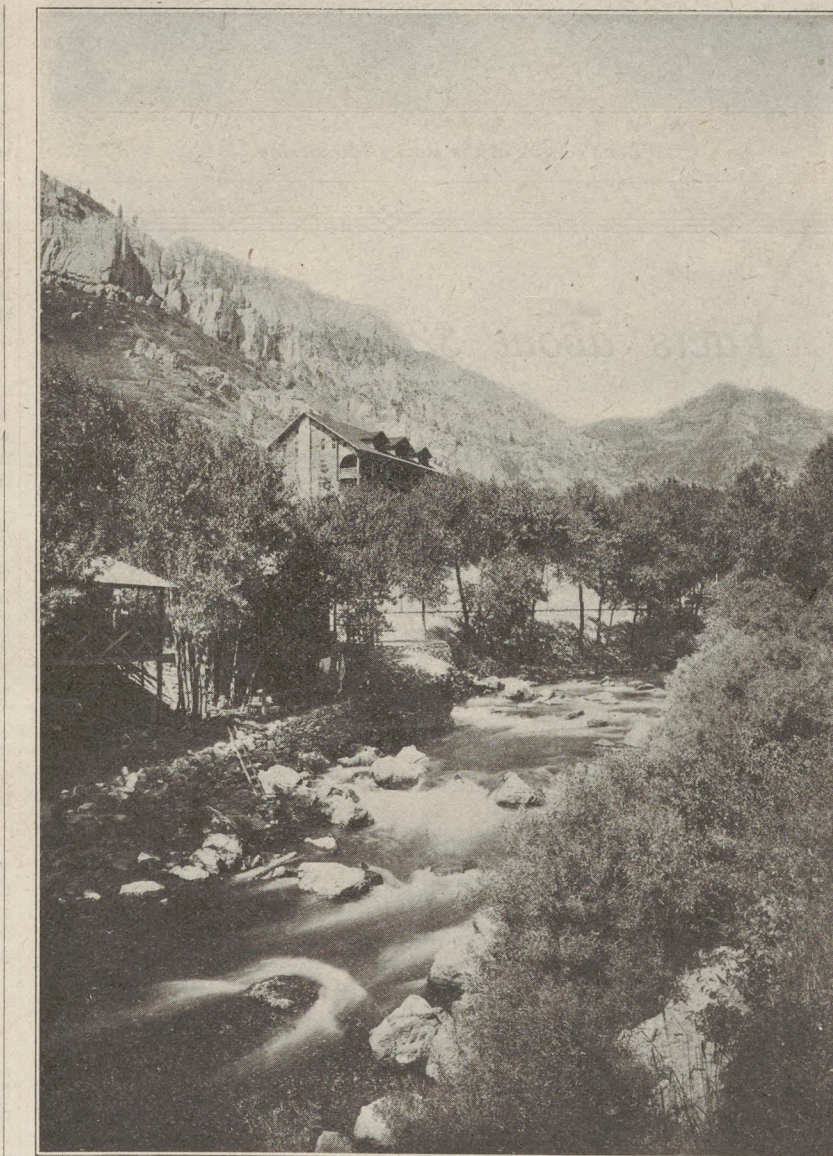
Starting from Chicago the Los Angeles Limited runs first over the line of the Chicago and North-Western. At Council Bluffs and Omaha this train passes onto the rails of the Union Pacific System, over which it travels to Salt Lake City. From here it proceeds to Los Angeles along the Salt Lake Route.

The first leg of the westbound journey is across the beautiful close-titled prairies of Illinois and Iowa. From Omaha west to the sea the journey is one of surpassing and continuous interest. "Breadth of vista" is the one phrase which fits the trip.

The Union Pacific — "First Road West and Still First"—parallels the old "Overland trail" nearly all the way to Cheyenne, following one wide valley for five hundred miles.



Miles of Sunny Beaches



The Famous Hermitage, Ogden Canyon, Utah

Then, after crossing the Laramie Mountains on a high ridge, the line runs for several hundred miles through the Great Divide Basin. Then, more mountains pierced by beautiful canyons—down into the broad valley of the Salt Lake region, skirting the shores of America's Dead Sea, and on into the broad stretches of the Escalante Valley.

Crossing the state line from Utah to Nevada and following the route of the "Old Mormon trail" over the southern

rim of the Great Salt Lake basin the route plunges down through the canyons of the Meadow Valley Wash, noted for their weird sky line and magnificent colorings.

Thence across the same brush plains of Nevada and into the confines of the Golden State. With a long climb beside the waterway of the historic Mojave river, the Sierra Madre Mountains are crossed through the Cajon Pass.

Thence the way leads down into the

glorious valleys of California's "Sunland."

Here the rails cut through groves of glistening oranges, passing through cities and villages eternally flower-clad.

As the vista of the great San Bernardino Valley opens out before the traveler there is seen to the north, upon the face of one of the lower heights of the towering mountains, one of the most unique landmarks in American history. This is the famous Arrowhead clearly emblazoned upon the mountain side. Spanish and Indian legends both attribute the existence of this famous Arrowhead, which covers an area of 9½ acres, to supernatural causes. These legendary stories all unite very closely with the Arrowhead itself, the wonderfully curative hot springs which flow from the mountain directly below its point. This Arrowhead has been used since the inception of the Salt Lake Route, as the official trademark of this railroad.

All the way—except where wonderful canyons are traversed—these trains are in the midst of broad scenic stretches.

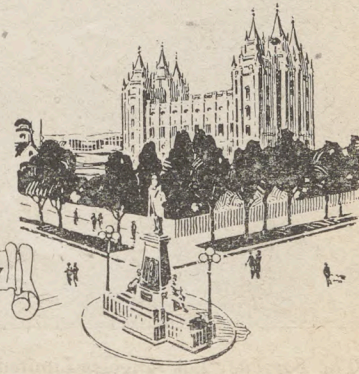
There is nothing to obstruct the view of America's most interesting mountain ranges, five miles to a hundred miles away. No other journey in the world can furnish such continuous superb vistas.

Weather bureau figures show that in the summer this route averages less than 70 degrees of temperature and in winter its average is more than 30 above. Warm in winter and cool in summer—it is the ideal all-year-route. In winter the location of the lines—in wide valleys and on ridges—renders freedom from snow blockades.

Before reaching Ogden on the westbound journey these trains pass through some of the most beautiful scenery in the world—the Wasatch Mountains of Utah.

Echo and Weber Canyons, with their variegated coloring and weird rock formations, hold travelers to the observation platform.

Many travelers break the western journey at Salt Lake City, the rich, historic, unique inter-mountain metropolis and terrestrial "Zion" of the Mormon church. Framed by the tow-



Temple Square Salt Lake City

In All the World No Trip Like This



# CLOVER LAND

ering, snow-capped peaks of the Wasatch Mountains, while before it stretch the waters of the Great Inland Sea, with great buildings and broad streets, flanked by towering poplars and cottonwoods, with magnificent homes and beautifully paved rural drives; while to the north and south stretch thousands of acres of intensely cultivated and most profitable valley lands, Salt Lake City is one of the most beautiful and imposing cities of the world.

Here may be seen the Mormon Temple which required a half-century in its construction, and the famous Mormon Tabernacle, which is acoustically the most wonderful building in the country. At the extreme limit of its great auditorium the sound of a pin falling upon a silk cushion may be distinctly heard. In this tabernacle is located one of America's greatest pipe organs.

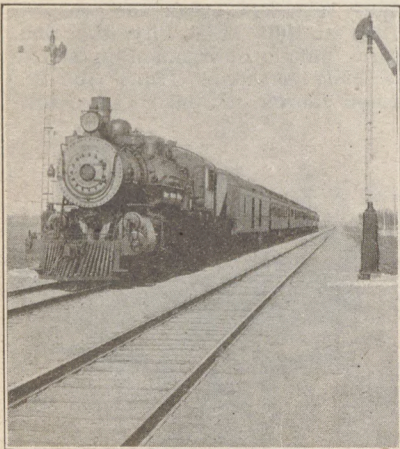
Recitals are given to which tourists and visitors are welcome without charge. A short distance from Salt Lake City's center and on the shore of Great Salt Lake is the Saltair Bathing Pavilion, where bathers enjoy the briny waters, in which anyone can swim.

After dropping down from the heights of the Sierra Madres into the valleys of oranges, the traveler rides to Los Angeles through an amazingly fertile district—the world's greatest citrus center. Vistas of green, dotted with gold, and dark mountains in the background give this part of the journey a unique and powerful fascination. Soil, climate and mountain water are making this region one of the most richly productive sections of America.

Climate and other factors have made Los Angeles a wonderful business metropolis. The same climate has made this city and its environs the Mecca of American travelers. Within easy reach of Los Angeles lies the broad Pacific with its fine beach resorts and fascinating islands.

To the north and east rise the glorious Sierra Madre Mountains, sheltering beautiful valleys and cut by gorgeous canyons through which run automobile roads equal to any on the continent. Every American should know this wonderful region and know it well. Southern California is rightly called "The American Riviera." There is no question of this. The only question is how to get there. Wisdom's answer is, Union Pacific and Salt Lake Route.

California calls you! Surely. And why should one make the trip by the Union Pacific Salt Lake Route? Listen to these convincing facts: The Union Pacific has spent fifty years in perfecting its system and its methods for conducting travelers across the continent with an acme of comfort and enjoyment. It is the pioneer railroad following the Overland Trail used in succession by the early explorers,



The Famous "Los Angeles Limited"



Long's Peak in the Rocky Mountains

## Facts about \$2,000 Contest

Contest limited to teachers in any public school of any grade in the upper peninsula, actually employed as teachers on or before Feb. 1, 1917.

The contest will end at noon, July 21, 1917.

The judges, who will have absolute charge of the awards and pass on any questions which may arise, will be C. W. Gram, cashier First National Bank of Menominee; William Webb Harmon, cashier Lumbermen's National Bank of Menominee, and R. A. Packard, cashier Commercial Bank of Menominee. The president of the Upper Peninsula Educational Association will be invited to sit with the judges.

The winners of the eight vacation trip prizes will leave for these trips on or about August 1, as suits the pleasure of the majority. The cash prizes of 10 per cent commission on every subscription vote cast will be paid to the teachers failing to win the grand prizes, and paid before the winners leave on their trips.

Any teacher may enter the contest, or any friend may enter it for her, by filling in the coupon printed on this page and mailing to the Contest Editor, Andrews Building, Menominee, Michigan. Full instructions and supplies will at once be mailed to the teacher so nominated.

The details of the number of votes with each subscription to Clover-Land Magazine, the votes with all advertisements and other interesting information will be found in full on pages 22 and 23 of this issue.

Each contestant is urged to write the Contest Editor for full information, or to write direct to Roger M. Andrews, the publisher and president of the Andrews Publications, for information.

This contest will be carried out with dignity and without any publicity which might offend the most sensitive young woman.

It is simply a co-operation effort on the part of two great educational forces—Clover-Land's teachers and Clover-Land's magazine—to extend the usefulness of this progressive publication and to generously reward the young ladies who assist in helping develop the upper peninsula's only magazine.

the gold seekers, the Mormon disciples, the overland stage coach and the pony express.

It is the most direct route, being laid out along the line of least resistance. Its path lies through the parts of the west richest in agricultural wealth and scenic beauty. The main line is double-tracked three-fourths of the entire distance. Every mile of track is protected by automatic electric block safety signals. Dustless Sherman gravel has been used in ballasting the roadbed. New steel equipment that embodies every modern convenience, promoting comfortable and safe travel, is constantly being added. The motive power is derived from engines of the latest types. A trip on the Los Angeles Limited means comfort and enjoyment all the way.

"In all the world no trip like this" has come to be the common expression for the wonderful boat ride from Mackinac Island to Buffalo on "the greatest greyhound of the Lakes," the palatial steamship North Land, which will carry six of the winners of the teachers' contest on their 1917 vacation.

In all the world, indeed, there is no such beautiful water route, no such body of fresh water, as our own great lakes; and, certainly, in all the world, for size, speed, safety, comfort and luxury there is no such steamer as the "North Land" sailing the unsalted seas.

To make the Mackinac-Buffalo trip, stopping at Detroit and Cleveland, and with a whole day amid the historic wonders of Niagara Falls, is to "see America first" from a new angle, and to obtain a vision of its beauty and grandeur, its present development and its limitless possibilities.

Four days upon the shimmering waters of the great lakes in August, interrupted by an entire day at Niagara Falls, offers a vacation trip which may well appeal to every young woman teacher in our Clover-Land schools as the summer outing par excellence, especially since it is promised under the condition of everything absolutely free, and furnished without regard to expense by the publisher of Clover-Land Magazine.

The question has been raised by some of the teachers who have entered the contest, as to whether if they desire, they may stop over for a longer stay than scheduled at any point on the Pacific trip or the Niagara Falls lake trip.

The publisher is pleased to say that the winning teachers may regulate their trips as they desire, stopping over at any point as long as they wish, and then resuming their trip where they left off at the expense of the magazine. The publisher will purchase and pay for first class round trip tickets for all the winners, carrying stop over privileges, and will arrange all the stop over details, upon advance request, with the railroads or the steamship company.

Absolutely nothing in the way of expense or trouble will be spared by Clover-Land Magazine to make this, its first subscription contest, all that the most exacting winner might require. The publisher has a long record of success in this line, is able to perform any contract he undertakes and refers to any bank in Menominee or in any other city in the Upper Peninsula.

The opening quotation might well be paraphrased to read—"In all the world no free vacation trips like these" now offered the teachers of Clover-Land in return for their help in making Clover-Land Magazine better, more widely read and more useful in its patriotic effort to promote the welfare of every one of the fifteen counties of Clover-Land.

Cut this coupon and mail to Contest Editor,

CLOVER-LAND MAGAZINE, Andrews Building, Menominee,  
or give it to your favorite school teacher.

**GOOD FOR TEN VOTES FOR**

Miss \_\_\_\_\_

of \_\_\_\_\_

in Clover-Land Magazine's \$2,000 Vacation Contest for School Teachers.



# CLOVER LAND

## The Noblest Institution in Clover-Land

By Katherine Marion Stiles

**A**N organization, corporation and co-partnership, in which every resident of the Upper Peninsula, may have an unlimited share of stock, viz: interest and good fellowship, is the Good Will Farm Association at Houghton. The dividends paid, are health, happiness and home to neglected and parentless children.

The Good Will Farm and Home Finding Association was organized at Houghton in 1900 and incorporated in 1901, to care for friendless and neglected children of the Upper Peninsula. In 1914 the constitution and by-laws were revised, the name changed to Good Will Farm Association, and incorporated for the same work throughout the state of Michigan.

The association has upon its directorate, since the beginning, some of the most prominent and philanthropic men and women of its locality. Among those serving first as trustees were Dr. W. H. Dodge, C. A. Wright, the Rev. D. Stalker, Johnson Vivian, Jr., John Duncan, Mrs. L. Senter, D. W. Sutter, Edward Haas and Webster Dock. Three of these Dr. Dodge as president, Mr. Haas as treasurer and Dr. Stalks, still serve with the same unflinching interest.

The directors of the association at the present time are: Dr. Dodge, Hon. W. J. Galbraith, Edward Haas, Rev. Daniel Stalker, Edward A. Hamar, Edward Ulseith, Mrs. A. B. Simonson, Mrs. W. J. Uren, Gordon R. Campbell, Dr. L. L. Hubbard and John C. Condon.

Mrs. Laura J. Donaldson, superintendent of the association, has been identified with the Upper Peninsula orphanage, four years this month. Previous to coming to Houghton to supervise the worthy work, she was for ten years with the Illinois Home & Aid society, one of the largest organizations of the kind in the world. For several years Mrs. Donaldson was assistant to Dr. Hastings H. Hart, now with the Russel Sage Foundation in New York, and she was also associated for several years with Henry W. Thurston, now head of the School of Civics and Philanthropy, New York.

Mrs. Donaldson is a gentlewoman in the truest sense of the word, educated, refined, motherly and of gracious and sweet manners, an excellent executive and business woman, but sympathetic, loving and lovable. She is always ready to co-operate in all cases where death, disease or dissipation have placed this scourge on the innocent ones, and in numerous cases that have come to my attention in the Menominee Juvenile court, Mrs. Donaldson has been a most willing co-worker.

During the time of the association's existence, the home has sheltered over 1,100 children. Some of these have been adopted in good families. Many returned to their own families or relatives, when conditions were such they could be properly cared for. The directors have kept in touch with advanced methods of charity work, and while children are received from the courts by commitment, and by surrender from parents, to be placed for adoption, the greatest efforts of the association, are toward keeping the family together, to help parents tide over a period of distress, and not to throw off their obligations too quickly. The tie of blood is strongest, and no good parent should be deprived of his or her children through poverty. The wisest help that can be given a dependent child, by restoring its own home, unless that home is hopelessly destroyed by death, abandonment, vice or crime.

While the natural home for a child is the family into which it was born, yet, if through sickness, death or unfitness, the child be deprived of that home, there must be a substitute. The ideal family home, of course, is the best substitute, but there are institutions where home is spelled with a small H, and where the atmosphere is one of freedom, fun and laughter. Such an institution often offers better opportunities than the average home for practical industrial training because it possesses two features which the average American home is losing—obedience to authority, and a house full of children.

While the work is non-sectarian, there is a religious training, and many a grown-up would be put to shame to hear these little children in their Sunday school recite the different Psalms, the Beatitudes, Commandments, and sing the Creed. Their Sunday school is most enjoyed and the collection is an important item, because each penny is a real gift, for it has been earned by its donor.

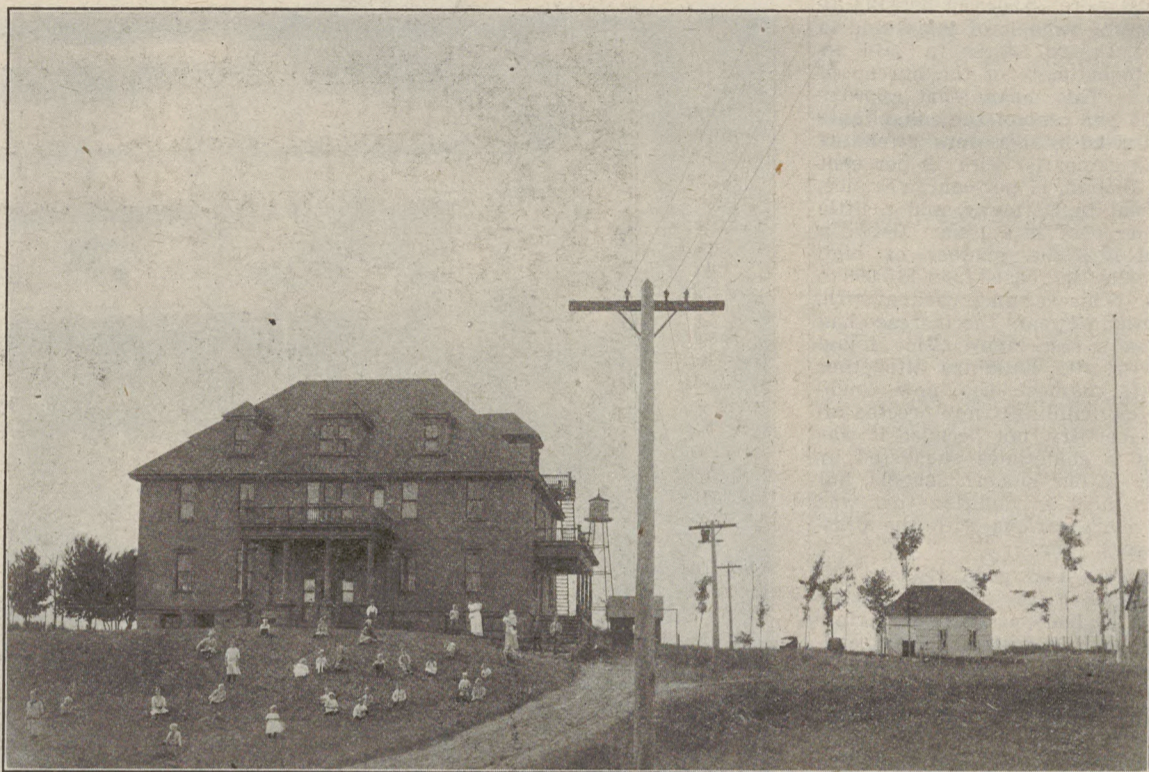
The Good Will Farm, like most institutions, did in its transition period make mistakes, but the association has learned wisdom, and has now acquired stability, system, and a plan of work, that has gained not only recognition in its locality but throughout the state of Michigan. The life of the child while at the Good Will Farm, is made as near like the real home, as can possibly be, and a visit to the Good Will Farm will change the general erroneous idea of an "institution."

Character building is particularly strong at the Good Will Farm, and the children soon learn the spirit of true independence for they are taught to earn, save, to give. Each child has its particular work to do, and on Saturday receives its earnings,—true only a few pennies, but His or Her Own. Children come to the Good Will Farm with no training in either manners or principles, but it is surprising how soon they try to be like the others. The first efforts on the part of the workers, is to instill a feeling of pride. Good clothes are furnished, tooth brushes and individual towels, and thus the children are helped to

be proud of cleanliness, truthfulness and honesty, and are taught to be proud of the home, to do nothing to bring disrepute upon it, or the children in it. One of the hardest boys ever handled at the Good Will Farm, a boy who was rude, greedy, forward and lazy, said the other day: "I am a lot better boy than when I came, and I want to be still better." It would be hard to find a more manly or better mannered boy than he is today. The children attend the public schools, and those above the fourth

grade are taken to town in the school bus. The younger children have a walk of about a mile. Their reports are good and their training at the home helps them to receive the best

(Continued on page 28.)



The Good Will Farm at Houghton



Mrs. Laura J. Donaldson  
the Efficient Superintendent



The Evening Song Makes Visitors' Eyes Dim



# CLOVER LAND

## How the Modern High School Serves the Community

By G. C. Malcolm, Superintendent of Sault Ste. Marie Schools

THERE were 23,500,000 persons attending schools of some kind in the United States in 1916 according to estimate of the bureau of education. This means that approximately 24 per cent of the inhabitants of the United States were attending school as compared with 19 per cent in Great Britain, 17 per cent in France, 20 per cent in Germany, and a little over 4 per cent in Russia. Between 1910 and 1916 the number of high school pupils increased from 915,000 to 1,329,000. This was an unusual growth. For a period of years the increase had been steady and many cities found themselves with buildings altogether inadequate to meet the new conditions. New buildings were erected all over the country, not because it was a fad as is sometimes suggested by the critic of our modern schools, but rather to meet a condition that was growing more serious with the passing of every year.

There were two good reasons for this increase. In the first place many of the states had passed more stringent laws dealing with school attendance. In Michigan, for instance, every boy and girl was expected to attend school until he or she had reached the age of 16. Previously many pupils had been dropping out of school to go to work. This was especially true in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades. In consequence such pupils were lost to the higher grades. The compulsory attendance law did much to hold these pupils not merely through the grammar grades but also in bringing them into the high school. In the second place, we find that a new tendency in education was developing. The high school had long been considered as a place where pupils were prepared for college. As a result the course of study had been drawn up to meet the need of those intending to enter one of the professions. The new type of school was working away from a curriculum adapted to a small and specialized class towards one which would be truly representative of the needs and condition of a democratic community. New subjects were added such as manual training, drawing, sewing, cooking, music, bookkeeping and stenography. More freedom was also given students in the election of subjects. As a result a far larger number of pupils found that high school had something to offer them.

The building of a new high school in the Soo, then, was the natural and inevitable result that was brought about by the above tendencies. In 1885 the graduating class was composed of a single member. In 1916



The Finest Gymnasium in Clover-Land—New Soo High School

the number had increased to more than 60. With this growth in mind, no far-seeing board of education would have felt justified in building just for the present. Fortunately such a policy guided the board in the planning of the new building. To some who are not thoroughly acquainted with existing conditions the school may seem unduly large, but a careful investigation will reveal the fact that practically all of the building will be utilized from the beginning. On the other hand, the rooms are sufficiently large to take care of the additional students for a number of years to come.

A modern high school, if it is to serve the community to the best advantage, must make provision for many different kinds of work not found in the school of a few years ago. To fit a boy for a trade was then only a dream in the minds of a few, while now it is a reality in many of the schools of the country. Today the practical value of the vocational and the continuation school is generally accepted. Instruction in sewing and

cooking was formerly left to the home. Today it has a place in the schools. Instruction along commercial lines was left to the business college. There seems to be no valid reason, however, for thinking that this work cannot be handled equally as well in the public school. The development of the physical side of the student was almost entirely overlooked until recent years. Today physical instruction has its place in the curriculum of all schools of any size in the state. We are extremely fortunate in having a well equipped gymnasium that ought to offer advantages not merely to the student body but to the townspeople as well. Formerly a school building was open from 9:00 until 4:00. Today many schools are open from eight in the morning until ten in the evening. While school costs have increased, it must be borne in mind that the work and influence of the school has been greatly enlarged.

The completion of the new building should mark a new epoch in the educational life of the city. The grade of work that will be done ought to be better because of the increased facilities; the life of the student body should be more attractive because of the pleasant conditions under which the work will be done, the influence of the school should be more extensive inasmuch as its aim should be to reach out and touch the life of the adult as well as care for the student body. The expenditure of such a large sum of money can be justified only on the ground of increased returns. The board of education has seen fit to provide exceptional opportunities. It is to be fondly hoped and confidently expected that the city as a whole will feel the influence of this institution which we proudly call "Our Soo High"

### HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORK.

The Girls' Garment Making Club at Witbeck, Marquette County reports satisfactory progress and interesting sessions. Most of the girls are working on their second garment.

The Girls' Garment Making Club at Marquette County is ready to work on the third garment, or dress. They had their completed garments on exhibit at the Christmas program held in the school house.

All girls in the clubs received a little greeting from the Extension Office, Upper Peninsula:

"Now I get me up to work,  
I pray the Lord I may not shirk,  
If I should die before I wake,  
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

This serves in a way for the motto of the year.

Miss Justin spent Jan. 2nd to 5th in Delta County helping Commissioner Woolpert organize clubs in the rural communities there. Places that have already applied for visits are Kipling and Maple Ridge.

Miss Justin's work is being appreciated in the communities where she has worked. Her assistance is available to all those in the Upper Peninsula that wish it. For further information concerning Home Economics Extension Work, address Miss Margaret Justin, Home Economics Specialist, Marquette, Mich.

Property on Stephenson avenue in Escanaba has been purchased by the Standard Oil Company and as soon as the weather is favorable construction will be started on new buildings and tanks. A large sum will be expended on these additions to the company's plant here. James G. Moore is district manager.

\* \* \*

Portions of Michigan avenue, Parmenter street and Jenkins street in Menominee will be paved with concrete this year, it was decided by the city council.



New High School, Sault Ste. Marie

When writing to advertisers, please mention Clover-Land Magazine.



# CLOVER LAND

## Prize Essay on Clover-Land, Written by Munising School Girl

By George W. Rowell, Jr., Secretary-Manager U. P. Development Bureau

**T**HE glories of Clover-Land or the Upper Peninsula of Michigan are told in an essay written by a small 13 year old country lassie, Doris Powell, who won first place in an essay writing contest on Clover-Land held by the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau. She has received a check for \$15 as a reward.

The girl is a daughter of Aaron Powell, one of the pioneers of Clover-Land and one of the first farmers in Alger County. He has watched the fifteen counties of Upper Michigan grow from a "worthless" waste as state geologists once claimed into the greatest mineral section of America as well as an important farming, industrial, lumbering, resorting and touring section.

Miss Powell attended a rural school most of her life and only recently entered a Munising school. She became interested in the Clover-Land essay contest and all the material in her essay was secured through her own study. Unlike most of the writers in the contest she failed to mention the famous "War of Toledo" which is seldom mentioned in American history. The "war" resulted when the territories in which Toledo is located was taken from Michigan and given to Ohio. That was in the early thirties. Michigan called out its territorial troops and sent them to Toledo but Ohio refused to fight so the Michigan troops returned home.

In order to quiet the Michiganders Congress gave Michigan what is now Clover-Land. It was declared worthless and Michigan remained out of the union rather than accept the Upper Peninsula. Later a "rump" convention was held and the state was admitted. Today Clover-Land constitutes one-third of Michigan and is one of the wealthiest regions in the United States.

Miss Powell's essay, the winner over 2,480 entered by Clover-Land students, follows:

"Clover-Land includes the whole of the Upper Peninsula, or more than one-third of the land surface of Michigan. It is 318 miles long and its width at Keweenaw Point is 164 miles, and contains 10,480,000 acres of land. Its population is about 350,000. It is bounded on the north by Lake Superior, on the South by Wisconsin, Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. On the East it is bounded by the St. Mary's river, which separates it from the province of Ontario, Canada, and the Menominee river forms about one-half of the Wisconsin boundary.

There are now completed, or in the course of completion nearly two thousand miles of perfect gravel or macadam turnpike in the Clover-Land district. To the motorist a trip to this wonderful country will leave lingering memories of drives over excellent roads through the beautiful forests.

Tourists from all over the United States come to visit Clover-Land and spend their summers among the beautiful rocks and hills.

In Alger county is Grand Island, the finest summer resort and the greatest private game preserve in the world. Here many tourists spend their summers.

Among Clover-Land's natural curiosities are the Pictured Rocks in Alger county, which stretch along the shores of Lake Superior for about fifteen miles. They are sandstone rocks worn by the water to form picturesque shapes resembling old castles, temples, arches and so forth, and are colored by deposits of copper and iron. They range from 150 to 300 feet in height, and when viewed from the boats along the shore produce an impressive and wonderful sight. Alger



Doris Powell of Munising, 13-year old Prize Essay Winner

county can surely be called the "Picture gallery of Clover-Land."

The rivers of Clover-Land are as beautiful as the scenery and they flow mostly Southward. The largest rivers are the Taquamenon and Ontonagon, draining into Lake Superior, and the Sturgeon, Escanaba and Ford rivers draining into Lake Michigan.

By the help of these rivers lumbering can be easily carried on, for in the spring, logs can be sent down the streams to the saw mills where they are made into lumber. Lumbering is carried on extensively at Manistique, Munising and Escanaba. Some of the most important kinds of trees grown in Clover-Land are hemlock, maple, elm, basswood, ash, birch and white pine.

The lumber made from these trees are manufactured into furniture, building materials, paper and shingles. Besides these many other things are manufactured out of other materials. Hides of cattle and other animals are shipped here to be tanned.

Another important industry of Clover-Land is mining. Great quantities of copper and iron are mined every day. Large beds of iron are found at Gogebic, Marquette and Menominee. It is also mined near Houghton, which has been the leading mining region in the world. Iron was first discovered at Marquette in the year 1844 and mining operations were begun in 1846.

The development of the industry was greatly retarded by the lack of transportation facilities, so that in 1872 the output of iron from the Marquette range amounted to only 948,552 tons of ore. In 1845 the Marquette, Menominee and Gogebic ranges yielded 2,240,887 tons. The improvement of the facilities for transportation of the ore and the extension in the use of iron and steel gave a new impulse to iron mining and brought Clover-Land to the position of the largest iron producing region in the United States. Gold is also mined. The chief shipping ports are Escanaba or Lake Michigan and Marquette on Lake Superior.

Chief among the industries of Clover-Land is agriculture. Originally a large part of Clover-Land was considered irreclaimable because of its extensive swamp areas, but these have

been very greatly reduced by drainage. The northern part of Clover-Land is extensively wooded, and a considerable portion of it is too rugged to be adaptable for agriculture. The farming area is continually spreading towards the north, and every decade has witnessed large additions to the farm acreage. About two-thirds of the farm area is included in farms ranging from 50 to 175 acres. Some of the chief crops are wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, hay, beans, peas, celery and potatoes. Apples, pears, peaches, quinces, plums, cherries and small fruits are also raised.

Education has not been neglected in Clover-Land. The Great Ordinance of 1787 enjoined that "morality and the means of education should forever be encouraged." Clover-Land as a part of the great empire created, can now truly say, after the lapse of 120 years, that she has kept her promise. School houses and churches have ever been seen on the front line of her advances. To maintain her educational system, Clover-Land expends millions of dollars annually. In every town and city there are good graded schools and also a high school. The Northern State Normal at Marquette was founded in 1899. After that many other schools were founded. Escanaba has six ward schools and a \$100,000 high school. Besides these there are others, such as the School of Mines at Houghton and a school of Agriculture at Chatham.

The Upper Peninsula Development Bureau was organized in February, 1911. It was formed to encourage and advance agriculture, manufacturing, and industrial interests in Clover-Land. It is not in the land business, but is composed of a body of Clover-Land citizens who rejoice because they live here. They are patriotic, healthy, hospitable and honest folk, who want every one to join them. It works for the development of all of the counties and for the members of the association, and to thoroughly advertise and promote the advantages of Clover-Land. It has been doing some very good work in developing our country and in helping many people to find good homes.

Clover-Land is no longer on the frontier. Her people are proud of their progress and have their faces

toward the future, ever hopeful for newer and better achievement. They do not forget that many of the sources of their strength lie in the experiences of the past, that from the story of those who have gone before, they draw guidance and courage, and so we leave Clover-Land on the road to prosperity."

### Mary E. Simpson Wins Second Prize

The second prize in the Bureau contest was won by Miss Mary Simpson of Menominee, 12 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Simpson. Her essay follows:

**T**HE old time prophet talked to his people of a wonderful land God was to give them, a land flowing with milk and honey. We might well call Clover-Land the promised land of modern times, for God has indeed given to it an overabundance of good things. Noted as it is for its great physical beauty, Clover-Land can also boast of its great natural resources and wonderful possibilities for development in every line.

Almost entirely surrounded, as it is, by great waterways Clover-Land has been highly favored even in its location. This land, also known as the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, is bordered by three of the Great Lakes, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan and Lake Superior and on the west and southwest flows the beautiful and useful Menominee river. Thus nature has added to the beauty of its location great facilities for transporting its rich produce.

All through the northern part of this country, the land is dotted with shafts and stock piles, the outward indications of a great underground industry. Daily thousands of men descend deep into the earth to dig out the treasures of iron and copper which have made Clover-Land not only rich



Mary E. Simpson of Menominee

but famous. Copper is mined in three counties, Houghton, Keweenaw, and Ontonagon. These counties are known throughout the United States as the copper country for here are inexhaustible mines of richest store which not only produce a large percentage of the copper mined in the United States but copper which is classed as the best in the world.

In iron mining, too, we can claim distinction for in Dickinson county is located the largest single iron mine in

(Continued on page 27)



# CLOVER LAND

## Sheep Raising Industry Thrives in Clover-Land

By James Maney

**S**HEEP raising and feeding and cattle feeding are coming to be recognized as very important industries in Clover-Land. Farmers are beginning to realize the value of cut-over lands and many of them are falling in line and taking advantage of their opportunities to have their lands cleared of brush, weeds and the like, and at the same time, to fatten their stock.

Because the sheep ranges of the west are being absorbed for farming purposes, the western sheep men are looking elsewhere for pastures, and many of them are directing their attention to Michigan and Wisconsin for this industry. Those western men who have visited this country have expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the appearance of conditions here and it is believed that within the next decade (of years), Clover-Land will be as noted as a sheep country as the Western ranges have been in the past.

Climatic conditions are favorable to the sheep industry. Our winters are considered relatively long. Sheep, however, not infrequently pasture well into December, and sometimes even into January, and begin pasturing again from the middle of April to the first of May, and are usually able to be on permanent pasture by the middle of May. It is believed by some that our heavy snowfalls are obstacles to not only the sheep industry, but also to other lines of agriculture but this is not true, since the snows protect the vegetation during the winter, and by the time it has disappeared in spring, the frost is out of the ground and the uncovered vegetation is in vigorous, thrifty condition for growth. Our rainfall is unusually well distributed and a real drought is hardly known.

About the middle of October, last, a bunch of Clover-Land sheep, fed on wild clovers and grasses, were shipped to Chicago, where they topped the market by six cents for two weeks. These sheep had received no grain whatever. It is often difficult for a foreign sheep feeder to be convinced that the mutton carcasses he sees hanging up in our butcher shops are



A. K. Barnes' 18 Months Old Clover-Land Ewes

those of sheep that were fattened without the use of grain.

A number of experiments with sheep will be tried out in upper Michigan the coming season. An Idaho sheep man is planning to bring from 1,500 to 2,000 breeding ewes to a piece of land in the Ontonagon valley. He expects that several of his neighbors will accompany him. This man comes to Clover-Land through the efforts of Jos. A. Jeffery, land commissioner for the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad, who is devoting much of his time to interesting outside sheep men in the possibilities of upper Michigan for this industry. In this work, he is co-operating with a number of honest and reliable land men who are selling suitable lands for this purpose.

Over in Iron County, County Agricultural Agent R. G. Hoopingartner, has obtained the financial co-operation of a number of business men to assist the farmers of that vicinity in an experiment with sheep. Recently, a carload of sheep of the Western range type was divided amongst a number of farmers, who are to receive half the wool and half the increase for their efforts.

A southern Michigan man is desir-

ous to "farming out" sheep in a similar manner to Clover-Land farmers. He has sought the co-operation of Mr. Jeffery of the South Shore Railroad, who, with the assistance of the county agents, will make a canvass to see how many farmers would like to take advantage of this offer.

Foreign sheep feeders, in making inquiries concerning the adaptability of Clover-Land for sheep raising, are inclined to believe that the winters are too long and too cold for this industry. If these men could but see local sheep raisers wintering flocks year after year, at some expense during this season, but with success and at good profits in the long run, they would cease to doubt. Therefore, it is up to the people in Clover-Land to gather together actual facts—things that have been accomplished, and then help boost this splendid country by advertising them to the limit. A deplorable fact, however, is that people living in upper Michigan are oftentimes the first to knock—not because they have tried and failed, but because they have an idea that they know more about most things than anyone else. The writer recently had an argument with a party who had lived in upper

Michigan for twenty-five years, and who expressed his pity for any sheep raiser that might be induced to bring his sheep to our north country. His argument was that the winters are so long that the expense of feeding hay is too high. Of course, this party had never tried raising sheep—he just had an idea that he ought to know something about it. It is just this class of people who are hurting the country the most and sad to say, there are many of them. Here are some facts:

The Idaho sheep man who is getting ready to move his sheep into Clover-Land, is feeding at present in Idaho at an average cost of 33 cents a day per head. For example, therefore, it would cost him \$8.25 a day to feed 25 sheep. Jerome Brown, of Matchwood, who has wintered flocks for several years, estimates, that if strictly fed on hay, 25 sheep would require about 3 tons of hay during the time that the sheep are not able to get their own feed in the fields. Hay, delivered on cars, sells for \$9.50 a ton, in upper Michigan. Which man is paying the most for wintering his flock?

Mr. Brown usually commences to feed hay to his sheep about the first of December, or at the time of the permanent snow fall. Two years ago, he fed no hay until the first of January. About the first of April, his sheep commence to range out, though they receive a little hay at night for three or four weeks. In the last three years, Mr. Brown has fed very little hay, giving oat straw and chaff instead. Last year, he thrashed fourteen loads of clover for seed and wintered sixty-one sheep on the clover chaff, oat straw and chaff, and two tons of hay. He estimates that with the clover chaff and oat straw and chaff he has on hand this winter, he will feed from two and one-half to three tons of hay to the same number of sheep. Mr. Brown feeds no grain. He has made an exception to this rule only to feed twelve late lambs.

Mr. Brown is very proud of the appearance of his sheep which he says can be seen at any time. He thinks their condition will be proof that they do well on the feed they get.

(Continued on page 30)

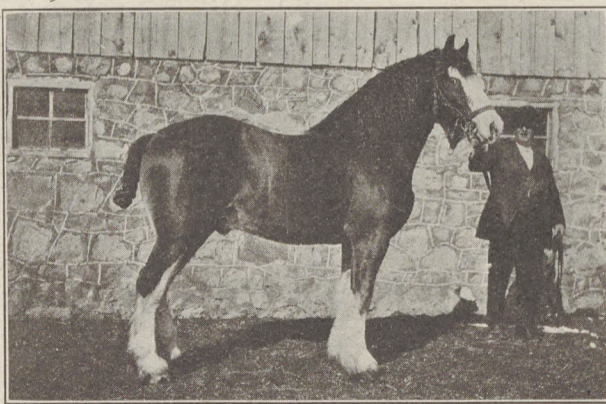
## Clover-Land's Champion Horses, by Judge L. C. Holden, Sault Ste. Marie

**W**HEN James Wilson, our long time secretary of agriculture for the nation, declared that the Upper Peninsula of Michigan (Clover-Land) is one of the most favored locations by nature for the production and development of animal industry within the United States, and predicted a speedily brilliant future for us in that respect, he had knowledge of the facts and merely uttered a truth for which our climatic and pastoral conditions fully account. As these conditions are natural they will abide with us. Where all nature so greatly favors our animal industries in the various species, breeds and kinds, all we need is "the man behind the beast" to make unrivaled success.

### Horses of Clover-Land.

Heretofore I have pointed out the numerous world's records taken by Clover-Land's dairy cows, both Holstein and Jerseys. Permit me at this time to present to your readers a few facts concerning our horses. I write only of the horses I personally know in the east end of Clover-Land.

Chippewa county claims to be the banner work-horse county of the state.



Champion Clydesdale, Owned by Dan McIntyre

This claim has not yet been successfully disputed. In fact, those who know our horses concede the correctness of our claim. One of our perfect modelled Belgian stallions has from \$25,000 to \$30,000 worth of his progeny eating our present low priced, but nutritiously rich clover and mixed hay within the county. We also have

splendid Percheron and Shire stallions that have left, and are still leaving, excellent foals on the many farms in Chippewa county. Several Clydesdales are doing like good service.

### State Grand Champion.

But we have one young Clydesdale stallion pictured herewith, from a ko-

dak snap-shot taken by a little girl, which has proven his individual merit in many a show ring, and before many judges. Starting as a mere "sucker" he has never failed of first prize in any contest in the show ring.

Among the shows where first honors have been awarded to the Soo stallion are Toronto Exposition; Creemore Christmas Fair; Guelph winter show; Central Algoma District Fair; (champion of all breeds) Chippewa County; Michigan State Fair, where as a two-year-old the Soo Clyde won the grand championship and trophy cup, competing not only against Michigan stallions but also against the best of Canada, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. This young Scotch horse, the grand champion of Michigan, is being extensively patronized in the stud and is making good—wonderfully good. And why not? This pride of the show ring is not an accident. His pedigree shows the names of many of the most noted show celebrates of war-torn Europe. Only royal purple Scotch blood flows in the veins of the Soo's great horse, and his splendid conformation has

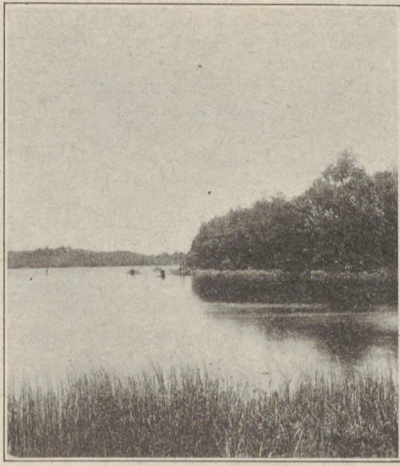
(Continued on page 28.)



# CLOVER LAND

## Lewis H. Morgan, the Eminent Scientist, Lived at in Marquette County

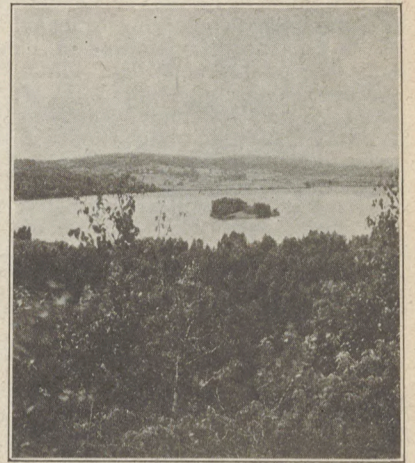
By John O. Viking of Ishpeming



Diamond Lake, now Lake Sally, where the great beaver dam on Grass Lake was situated

*This article is affectionately dedicated to the memory of Nah-ben-ay-ash otherwise Rev. T. C. Thomas "The hall of science is the temple of democracy"*

Deer Lake, Ishpeming, as it is today, one of the beauty spots of Marquette County



FEW, indeed, there are who at this date realize that one of the revolutionizers of nineteenth century thought, and the only American recognized by all European universities as a scientist, Lewis H. Morgan, the great scientist and literateur, author of the "League of the Iroquois," "Systems of Consanguinity," "The American Beaver and His Works," and the epoch-making "Ancient Society," at one time lived in Marquette county.

Lewis H. Morgan was born at Aurora, in Cayuga County, New York, Nov. 21, 1818, and he died in the city of Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1881. He graduated from Union College where he studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession for some time, until he in 1855 became interested in the development of the iron mines of Lake Superior and in railroads. He devoted himself to these interests for some time until he had acquired a comfortable fortune, and, as he was no moneyhog, then withdrew from industrial pursuits and devoted himself to his noblest lifework—the study of ethnology and kindred sciences, which studies later on materialized in the above mentioned works.

It may be of interest to know how Morgan became interested in the study of ethnology, and, as the story is a pretty one, it is herewith set forth.

When Morgan returned to Aurora from college he joined a secret society, composed of the young men of Aurora, which society was called the "Gordian Knot." Through the influence of Morgan the society was reorganized and became thereafter the "New Confederacy of the Iroquois." They held their meetings at night, lighted by campfires that were kindled in the ancient stamping ground of the Cayuga and Iroquois Indians. The object of this "Confederacy" was a very worthy one, that of gathering together the fragments of the history, institutions and government of the Indians and to encourage a kindlier feeling towards the red man. We cite the closing lines of his preface to "Ancient Society."

"When discovered, the American Indian tribes represented three distinct ethnical periods, and more completely than they were elsewhere then represented upon the earth. Materials for ethnology, philology and archaeology were offered in unparalleled abundance; but as these sciences scarcely existed until the present century, and as but feebly prosecuted among us at the present time (1877 when this was written—J. O. V.), the workmen have been unequal to the work. Moreover, while fossil remains buried in the

earth will keep for the future student, the remains of Indian arts, languages and institutions will not. They are perishing daily, and have been perishing for upwards of three centuries. The ethnic life of the Indian tribes is declining under the influence of American civilization, their arts and languages are disappearing, and their institutions are dissolving. After a few more years, facts that may now be gathered with ease will become impossible of discovery. These circumstances appeal strongly to Americans to enter this great field and gather its abundant harvest."

In 1846 Morgan attended an Indian council at Tonawanda. October 31, 1847 he was adopted into the Hawks of the Senecas and was given the name Ta-ya-da-wah-kugh—"one lying across," "signifying that the bearer had put himself across the line of communication to preserve the friendship of the whites and Indians." As the red man now considered him one of their own it became considerably easy for him to study their habits, customs, etc.

In 1857 Morgan published his "League of the Iroquois." It was dedicated to his friend Ely S. Parker, a full-blooded Seneca, thusly:

"To Ha-sa-no-an-da (Ely S. Parker), a Seneca Indian, this work, the material of which are the Fruits of our joint Researches, is inscribed, in Acknowledgement of the Obligations and in Testimony of the Friendship of the Author."

A few more explanatory remarks about aforesaid Parker may not be amiss.

Parker was born on the Tonawanda reservation in 1828. He was a grandson of the famous Red Jacket. Was well educated. A civil engineer by profession. Going to Galena, Ill., he became acquainted with U. S. Grant, serving afterwards upon his staff. Became Grant's private secretary. It was he who wrote at Grant's dictation the terms of Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Parker was made commissioner of Indian affairs when Grant became president. Parker died August 13, 1895 and his remains now rest in the Forest Lawn cemetery, Buffalo, besides those of his illustrious grandfather and other great men of the Seneca nation.

After this digression, now to return to Morgan's sojourn in Marquette County.

In Marquette there lived Samuel P. Ely, his most intimate friend. Said Ely was also a friend of aforesaid Parker. In December, 1899, Ely wrote the following in regard to Morgan's work: "The value of this great work will be appreciated in time." It is, also, to Ely we are indebted for the

following remarks on Morgan's painstaking methods:

"The American Beaver and his Works' was begun and mostly written at my house at Marquette. Mr. Morgan conceived the idea one day when he and I were out with an Indian guide near Grass Lake, a little lake to the north (\*) of Ishpeming. This lake was about seventy acres in extent, just above a large beaver dam which had occasioned it.

"This is a wonderful animal," said Mr. Morgan, "which has never been properly described." He instantly undertook its description and it is safe to say that no other animal has had its story written more accurately, scientifically, and sympathetically than the American beaver. It is a nocturnal animal, rarely seen at all by day. Mr. Morgan with one or the other of his Indian guides, who were devoted to him, watched night after night near the Deer Lake dam, and several other well-known dams, and saw all the processes of their construction. The moonlight nights of nearly two months were thus occupied, and nothing was left to conjecture."

To Samuel P. Ely, Morgan dedicated his book on the American beaver, "as a slight memento of long and uninterrupted friendship." Ely passed away in Paris, June 14, 1900, his remains, however, are at rest in Marquette.

As a fitting conclusion to this article the closing paragraph of Morgan's "Ancient Society" is worthy of notice:

"It must be regarded as a marvelous fact that a portion of mankind five thousand years ago, less or more, attained to civilization. In strictness but two families, the Semitic and the Aryan, accomplished the work through unassisted self-development. The Aryan family represents the central stream of human progress, because it has proved its intrinsic superiority by gradually assuming the control of the earth. And yet civilization must be regarded as an accident of circumstances. Its attainment at some time was certain; but that it should have been accomplished when it was, is still an extraordinary fact. The hindrances that held mankind in savagery were great, and surmounted with difficulty. After reaching the middle status of barbarism, civilization hung in the balance while barbarians were feeling their way by experiments with the native metals, toward the process of smelting iron ore. Until iron and its uses were known, civilization was impossible. If mankind had failed to the present hour to cross this barrier, it would have afforded no just cause for surprise. When we recognize the duration of man's existence upon the earth, the wide vicissitudes through which he has passed in savagery, and in barbarism, and the progress he was

compelled to make, civilization might as naturally have been delayed for several thousand years in the future, as to have occurred when it did in the good providence of God. We are forced to the conclusion that it was the result, as to the time of its achievement, of a series of fortuitous circumstances. It may well serve to remind us that we owe our present condition, with its multiplied means of safety and of happiness, to the struggles, the sufferings, the heroic exertions and the patient toil of our barbarous, and more remotely, of our savage ancestors. Their labors, their trials and their successes were a part of the plan of the supreme intelligence to develop a barbarian out of a savage, and a civilized man out of a barbarian.

The works of Morgan have endeared him to thinking and humanitarian perusers. When he changed his vocation in life he chose the noble party, and, moreover, gained for himself a name that shall endure for ages.

(\*)—This is an error as Grass Lake, according to Morgan's map is located south of Ishpeming, or rather was situated immediately west-southwest of Lake Diamond, now Lake Sally, from whence Ishpeming draws its water supply. Today, but little remains of the lake in question, where, in the sixties, was located one of the greatest beaver dams on the American continent. The other lakes and rivers where Morgan studied the beaver was Lake Mary, now Ogden Lake, also known as Iron Mountain Lake; Lake Helen, now Long Lake; and, as designated on Morgan's map, Natural Pond, in common parlance known as Mud Lake, located in the northern part of Ishpeming, and the Carp and Ely rivers.

A Commercial club has been organized at L'Anse. It is generally agreed that with the new chemical plant practically assured for the town and with negotiations in progress for a pulp mill, the town's future looks brighter than at any time in the last generation. The Commercial club has a membership of close to 100 and eventually will have that number enrolled. The members have set a population of 5,000 as the goal toward which they will strive, which will restore L'Anse as one of the upper peninsula's leading towns. The present population is only 1,200, but the members of the club look with confidence on the future. The following officers were elected: President, H. J. Seifert; Vice Presidents, J. O. Maxey, O. J. Smith, E. O. Alter and C. Kelsey; Secretary, J. J. O'Connor; Treasurer, T. D. Tracy.

Henry Key of Hancock has secured a contract for the erection of a big coal extension for the Copper Range railroad company. The extension will be 51x310 feet and when the work is completed the company will have a much larger space for coal storage at its dock in West Houghton than ever before. Work will be started immediately and rushed to completion.



# CLOVER LAND

## How College of Mines Reduces Taxes on Agricultural Lands

By Homer A. Guck, Editor Houghton Mining Gazette

I am going to recite one incident to the point I am trying to make. It is but one of a hundred of which I have personal knowledge. Elton W. Walker is the son of the late Dr. Walker of Detroit, for many years one of Detroit's prominent physicians. He came to Houghton and was graduated from the Michigan College of Mines. He got a lot of practical experience on the staff of the Calumet & Hecla engineers from 1897 on. Then he went to Arizona where he made good on copper ore mining. Then he came back to Michigan and took charge of the Mass Consolidated property in Ontonagon county.

At that time the Mass was "down-and-out." It has been organized by Boston capitalists, mine opened, mill built and all the money spent when the production started. Then it was discovered that, commercially speaking, Mass was a failure. The rock was too poor in copper to make a go of it. Two million three hundred thousand dollars was paid in altogether, eight dollars a share on the original organization and the balance in ten installments, the last assessment being levied in May, 1911. At first it looked as if the thing could be pulled through. Production was maintained to a high point of 2,547,000 pounds in 1903 and then gradually slipped off.

When Elton Walker took hold Mass Consolidated was losing money. It had never made a commercial profit over any length of time. Assessments on the shareholders alone made it possible to operate. The market value of the stock was at an insignificant figure. The assessed valuation of the property was likewise insignificant. A losing mine cannot be considered good collateral even for the tax assessors. Walker had the technical training of the Michigan College of Mines. He had the practical experience of actual mining and actual engineering. He tackled the Mass Consolidated problem.

And what has happened? Mass Consolidated is paying regular dividends. Mass Consolidated has half a million of dollars in the treasury. Mass Consolidated, for the first time in her life has a real market value. It is worth a million and a half in real money at present. It has a taxable valuation for the county of Ontonagon county at approximately that figure next spring. A few years ago it was valued at one-tenth that figure.

That is but one million out of many others that have been added to the valuations of the upper peninsula of Michigan. Every additional million of taxable valuation that goes onto a mining country—iron or copper—means just that much larger share of taxes paid by the mining counties and taken from the agricultural counties. Houghton county today pays more taxes than any other county in Michigan—excepting Wayne and Kent, and we are very close to Kent.

Now the fact that the Mass Consolidated has been turned from a failure to a success is due in a large measure to the Michigan College of Mines and the work that Elton Walker did there. He has associated with him in this work numerous other men from the same institution, his assistant, Mr. Jones and his mill superintendent, Mr. Douglass.

I have cited the case of Mr. Walker and the Mass not because they are the largest nor the most important but because they are simple, ordinary examples of what a factor the Michigan College of Mines is and has been in the growth and development of cop-

per and iron barren lands, without taxable value, made into profitable, important tax paying industrial interests. There are any number of others. These men work out efficiency methods of handling rock that formerly was wasted. They put into operation schemes that make it possible to employ thousands of men where there was work for no one but the caretaker before.

The instance of those who have taken failures and made successes out of them are many. Those who have taken mines that were nearing the end of their usefulness and have put them back on a substantial basis are likewise numerous.

Take a man like Russell Smith for instance. He is superintendent of the Ahmeek mine today. That mine pays half of the taxes of Keweenaw county today. Russell Smith went out into a swamp in that Keweenaw district less than 20 years ago and laid the lines for the first drainage to make it possible to sink a shaft. Today Ahmeek is worth \$20,000,000 in the market. Russell Smith, by the way, is a nephew of S. L. Smith, one of Detroit's prominent citizens, and a man always closely associated with the development of our mines.

And I could tell you of the work John Knox has done for the Calumet & Hecla and W. H. Schacht at the Copper Range mines and Tom Wilcox, son of Senator Wilcox, in making the White Pine a million dollar property out in the wilderness of Ontonagon county. But I cannot go into details. I might tell you about that young fellow down in the iron country who developed a paying mine out of what was considered worthless iron ore.

I might cite you the case of John L.

Harris who has just put the Hancock on its feet, the old Hancock that was opened during the Civil war by the father of John Ryan, the big New York mining head of the Anaconda copper company, and re-opened by John Harris, helped by John Ryan's money and now is out of debt and in the earning class after a campaign of nine years of surmounting obstacles that none but a Michigan College of Mines man could overcome. There are so many of these instances that I can only mention one or two that come before. Oh, yes, here is the case of A. H. Wohlrab, underground head of the Isle Royale, the mine right above Houghton, on the hill. That mine has been so poor and in such hard luck through the 50 years of its existence that it could just keep its head above water.

And when the supervisor of the township talked about the valuation he was ashamed to assess it, fearing the management would close her up. And Isle Royale today is actually paying quarterly dividends of \$1 a quarter on a 160,000 shares. The man who did the underground opening and brought about the marshalling of the highest grade force of fine working men in the district is Wohlrab. He will not acknowledge it himself. He will tell you it is Captain Jim Richards, the superintendent of the property and they did work it out together and the combination of the technical training of the one and the broad experience of the other did it. They have the lowest grade copper in the world. It runs 13 pounds, often 12 pounds to the ton. Yet they take that from a point a mile from surface, blast it out, shoot in small cars to a skip, haul it to surface, crush in a rockhouse, ship it again to a mill on the lake shore, stamp it, grind it, roll

it, pound it and wash it. Then they ship it again to a smelter and then by rail or boat to New York. For every 2,000 pounds they get an average of 13 pounds of copper and they do it at a cost of 12 cents a pound. And they pay the labor the highest wages in the world. Now the Isle Royale is on the Portage township rolls for next year at a figure that will have the proper effect of reducing the taxes of the common property owner in this township.

### AN APPRECIATED LETTER.

Bark River, Michigan,  
February 19, 1917.

Mr. Roger Andrews,  
Menominee, Michigan.

Dear Mr. Andrews:—

I am enclosing a coupon from the February "Clover-Land", and desire to enter the "Clover-Land" contest. Will you send me the necessary instructions please? I think this surely is a wonderful offer and more than worth working for.

My aunt, Mrs. Reynolds, won your 1907 Washington trip and said that any girl who wouldn't work for a trip you planned surely was going through the world with her eyes closed.

Sincerely,  
NANA A. MACAULAY,  
Bark River, Michigan.

The Andrews Publications,  
Menominee, Michigan.

We can't help being a friend to Clover-Land Magazine, nor can we afford to allow our friendship to wane because of the recognized ability of the magazine for bringing the communities of Clover-Land harmoniously together. Just a few more years of constant plugging, such as Clover-Land Magazine has started out, will revolutionize the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. It will make it an organized commonwealth and bring about a condition that any state in the Union will well be proud of.

Personally, the Wagner Organization Service Bureau feels indebted to Clover-Land Magazine because of the mutual interest that exists between it as a magazine and ourselves as a commercial building organization bureau. Your magazine has helped us wonderfully and we feel that we have helped you. We trust and sincerely hope that the New Year will bring us closer together both personally and through business and that the Upper Peninsula will recognize the urgent need of properly organized commercial bodies.

Wishing Clover-Land a very happy and prosperous New Year, we beg to remain,

Very truly yours,  
Wagner Organization  
Service Bureau,  
By Charles B. Wagner.

An egg selling association with the object of securing better strains of poultry, preventing waste of products, store and sell eggs and poultry, and to purchase supplies more economically, was formed at a meeting at Skandia in Marquette county.

\* \* \*

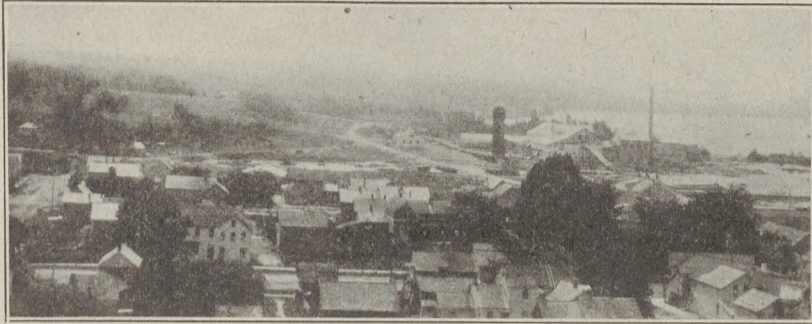
Senator James C. Wood of Manistique has introduced a bill in the Michigan legislature which would increase the amount of state aid to county fairs in Michigan to \$100,000 a year for the next two years, instead of \$50,000, as it is now.



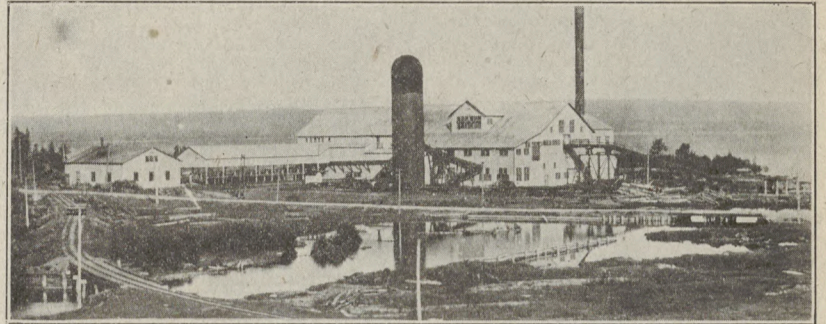
# CLOVER LAND

## L'Anse to Be Center of Great Stearns Lumber Activities

By Roger M. Andrews



Bird's Eye View of L'Anse



Stearns Lumber Mill at L'Anse

THE location of the Stearns & Culver Lumber Company at L'Anse deserves to be called an event in the development of the Upper Peninsula. If this concern puts into operation the same policies under which it has conducted its operations at Ludington and other points the possibilities for the future development of L'Anse are unlimited.

The Stearns interests consist of the Stearns Salt & Lumber company located at Ludington, the Stearns Coal & Lumber company, Stearns, Ky., the Carron company at Ludington, the Stearns & Culver Lumber company at L'Anse, Kentucky & Tennessee railroad, the Stearns Hotel company, Ludington, the Consolidated Lumber company, Manistique, the Stearns Lighting & Power company, Ludington, the Handy Things Manufacturing company, Ludington, the Ludington & Northern railway, Ludington. All of these are going concerns and represent a great investment of capital.

The Stearns Coal & Lumber company are the owners and lessees of thousands of acres of coal and timber lands in the states of Kentucky and Tennessee. This concern employs from twelve to fifteen hundred men. The Stearns Salt & Lumber company

has an average pay roll of five hundred men and the Carron company of Ludington, which manufactures game boards, folding tables, and wood specialties employs about one hundred and ninety men.

Last year the Stearns interests distributed in Ludington alone \$780,468.53 in wages. During the same period they handled over 15,000 carloads of raw material and manufactured products in and out of Ludington and paid out \$423,323.99 in freight charges.

In the February number of the Stearns Co-operator, a monthly publication issued by the Stearns interests, the following statement is made: "The prospects now are that L'Anse will become the focus of the Stearns lumber activities and that all its activities in that line will be concentrated at that point." It would seem from this that L'Anse is to be congratulated upon its prospects for the coming years.

The men at the head of affairs in the Stearns interests have always taken a lively interest in civic affairs and an active part in community building. Mr. J. S. Stearns, president of the different Stearns companies, is a man of broad sympathies and liberal views.

He has never failed to respond to any call made upon him for the betterment of Ludington and has invested thousands of dollars for the welfare of the city, without any noise of drums or flourish of trumpets. The summer resort business of the city has been his special care. He took over the Epworth hotel at Ludington's principal summer resort and assumed the financial burden for several years at a loss to himself. The Ludington & Northern railroad was taken over in the same way and in the same spirit. The Stearns hotel was built at Ludington fifteen years ago, that the town might have adequate hotel accommodations without any prospect of its yielding a return of the investment. If Mr. Stearns shows the same spirit towards L'Anse the growth of the town will be assured.

Mr. W. T. Culver, vice president and general manager of the Stearns interests is a man of liberal and progressive ideas and we understand that he has some very ambitious plans for the future growth of the city of L'Anse. It is Mr. Culver's idea that all of our jealousies and quarrels are the result of our misunderstanding and misconception of our neighbor's motives, ambitions and ideals and that the remedy

for all this misunderstanding is to get better acquainted with each other. He is a thorough believer in co-operation and team work in community building. He has been closely associated with the work of the Board of Trade in Ludington and is largely responsible for the adoption of the county farm agent idea, the County Y. M. C. A. idea, the playground movement and the night school system in Ludington. Everything indicates that the citizens of L'Anse are prepared to co-operate with the new concern to the limit in pushing the fortunes of the town and, if they continue to retain the present civic spirit, they will avoid many of the rocks and pitfalls upon which the prosperity of so many towns has been wrecked.

We understand that it is the intention of the Stearns & Culver Lumber company, to manufacture their timber to the last inch. Everything which can be used for merchantable by-product will be utilized. A chemical plant is to be established as a further development of the intensive idea. As a result of all this effort we expect to soon see a thriving town at the foot of Keweenaw Bay; one which will be rated high among the cities of Clover-Land.

### A Temperance Poem, by Mrs. Chas. F. Dettman

"Oh, my! Oh, my!" said the pretty rye  
"I feel sad enough to have a good cry.  
I thought I was meant to be used for  
food.  
And was planted and grown to do some  
good.  
And now, when I've done my best, just  
think!  
I'm converted into a nasty drink.  
If I had known about this last fall,  
I really don't think I'd have grown at  
all."

A stalk of corn bowed its graceful head,  
And sighed, "I almost wish I were dead!  
For the same disgraceful fate, I fear,  
Awaits my every ripening ear,  
'Tis a burning shame to use us so  
And force us for such a base purpose to  
grow."

A murmur arose on the summer air.  
A murmur of sorrow, and grief and despair,  
Among the hop vines as they trembled  
with fear,  
For they knew that they were doomed to  
make ale and beer,  
And they mourned that in all their beauty  
and pride,  
They must be on the brewers' and drunkards'  
side.

Then the grape vine and apple trees  
looked around,  
And shook from their topmost leaves to  
the ground,  
As the farmers talked of the cider and  
wine  
He would make in the fall, from each  
tree and vine.

Let us work and pray for the happy day  
When temperance folks can have their  
way,  
All through our land, from east to west,  
(For temperance folks know what is  
best.)  
And by the time we have older grown,  
'Twill be the best country that ever was  
known.

Building plans at Manistique are brisk. Charles Ekberg will build a residence on Main street this spring. Work has been started on remodeling the interior of the William De Hutt shop building.



Mrs. Chas. F. Dettman, Marquette

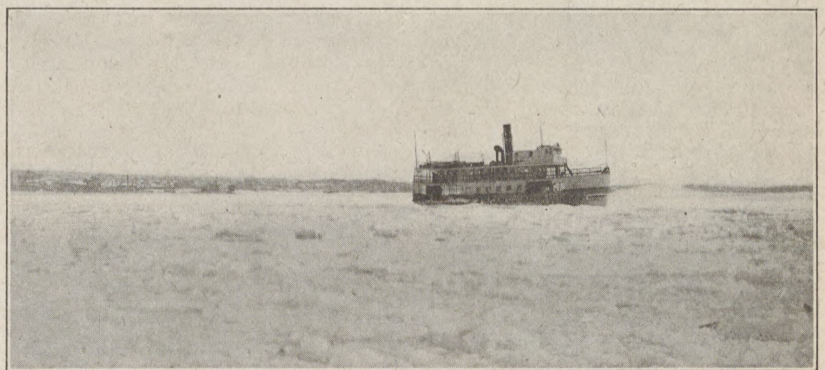
### Soo Car Ferry, by Charles E. Chipley

For many years it has been assumed that it would be impossible to maintain water navigation between Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan and Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, during the winter months.

This has been absolutely disproven, the ferry Algoma has maintained one-

length of 124 feet and beam of 26 feet.

As the present winter has been the most severe in the past seventeen years, it is now assured that ferry service can be maintained between the two Soos in the winter time as easily as it can at Detroit, especially if car ferries were built for this ser-



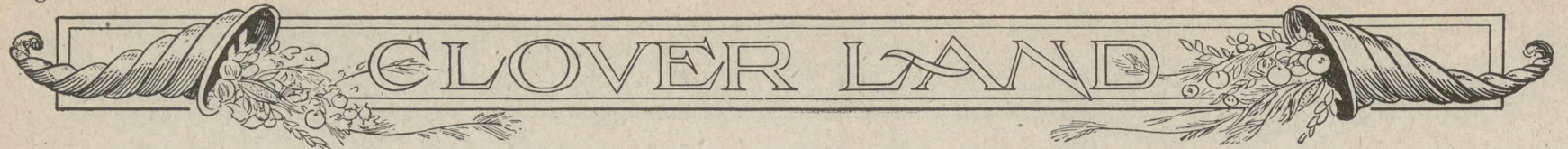
half hour service between the twin Soos without losing a trip throughout the winter. The Algoma was not built particularly as an ice crusher, is only 107 tons net registry with a

vice. This may mean much to the twin cities in the near future as the international bridge now has difficulty taking care of the traffic which has naturally increased the past few years.

The annual banquet of the Ishpeming Advancement association held on Monday, Feb. 12, was a great success and evinced the spirit and enthusiasm of the members of the association.

Nearly two hundred Escanaba businessmen attended the annual banquet of the Escanaba Commercial club held on Feb. 13 and the affair was a rousing success.





## CLOVER-LAND MAGAZINE

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

The illustrated monthly magazine of  
the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

ROGER M. ANDREWS  
of Menominee,  
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HENRY E. BACON.....Associate Editor  
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Official Organ of the Clover-Land League of Municipalities

MARCH, 1917

### The \$2,000 Teachers' Contest

If the publisher entertained any doubts of the loyalty of the people of the Upper Peninsula to the Clover-Land Magazine, and its efforts to advertise and promote the development of these fifteen counties, those doubts have forever disappeared since the great \$2,000 vacation contest for school teachers was announced.

The success of this enterprise is already assured, the public is enthusiastic in its anxiety to participate and the teachers themselves have lost no time in planning to enjoy a vacation of luxury without a penny of expense to them.

The Andrews Publications of Menominee, with seventeen years of successful faith keeping with the public, stands behind every detail of the magazine offer, and at the same time assures to every contestant that there will be not the slightest feature introduced which will give offense to the most sensitive young woman, her family or her friends.

The contest is simply a joining of the two great educational factors of Clover-Land, the schools and the press, to help one another.

None will deny the educational force of Clover-Land Magazine, which carried the story of the growth and development of these fifteen counties to nearly half a million readers in 1916, and certainly none will seek to belittle the splendid school system of the Upper Peninsula which is equal to that in any section of the United States, and far superior to the systems maintained by separate states with all the dignity of an exclusive state system.

The publisher has plainly stated the purpose of the contest as an effort to broaden the scope, increase the circulation and strengthen the hold of Clover-Land Magazine upon the path already marked out for its development.

And the proposal is to reward with wonderful vacation trips, free of every expense, and liberal cash commissions the young ladies who, with the co-operation of the public, contribute to this desirable end.

Clover-Land Magazine is today the greatest prosperity agent of the Upper Peninsula, and closely allied with its success and growth are the interests of every city, every community and every county in this, our beloved empire of opportunity and development.

### The State Line Boundary

The attorney general of Michigan has decided to at once institute proceedings to determine the actual legal boundary line between Wisconsin and Michigan, as a result of the vigorous campaign maintained for years by Representative Nelson and other patriotic citizens of Gogebic county.

A valuable strip of land rightfully belonging to Michigan and the Upper Peninsula has been held as Wisconsin territory, according to the claims of the state of Michigan, and in line with the historic facts printed in a recent issue of this magazine in support of Michigan's demand for a fair and just settlement.

We want nothing more than our own just dues, but the facts seem to admit of little doubt but what the legal limits of Gogebic county have been unlawfully restricted and much of its valuable area claimed to be a part of our neighbor on the south. The progress of the case will be followed with much interest in every part of the Upper Peninsula.

### State Board of Agriculture

It is a pity that not only the entire Upper Peninsula, but the entire north half of all of Michigan, has not today, and probably will not have for at least two years, a representative upon the State Board of Agriculture. More than 70 per cent of all the agricultural development in Michigan during the last few years has been carried forward within the limits of this section of the state, by direct county aid, by government aid and with the co-operation of the Michigan Agricultural college.

The cause of the former criticism of the Board of Agriculture for its neglect of Clover-Land has happily ceased to exist and our participation in activities of the state is generous and thoroughly appreciated. But that does not lessen our regret that we have not at least one of the six members of the state board living here, knowing intimately our conditions and ambitions and ready to directly represent us in these matters.

Ernest Gall of Iron Mountain has just completed a skillful piece of work by writing the Lord's Prayer on a piece of a postal card the size of a postage stamp. He is an engineer at the Pewabic mine.

William Pilley of Iron Mountain has been presented with an annual pass by the Milwaukee road, having been in the service over 25 years. He is entering his twenty-seventh year of service.

The work of sinking a new shaft at the Monongahela mine in the Crystal Falls iron district will commence as soon as the drill hole is completed, it was announced by officials of the M. A. Hanna company.

The Lake Superior and Ishpeming Railway company has constructed a sawmill to saw the timber in an old ore dock at Marquette. It is estimated there is 4,000,000 feet of lumber in the dock.

All three banks of Menominee, the First National, the Lumbermen's National and the Commercial Bank, have been designated as depositories for Menominee county.

The grounds around the new station of the Copper Range railroad at Painesdale will be made into an attractive park, it was announced by officials of the road.

Clover-Land Magazine is making the Upper Peninsula famous; it is operated at a financial loss, and all for our benefit, and it is necessary that they have our undivided help so it may continue its course, and eventually repay earlier efforts.—FRED H. BEGOLE, Mayor of Marquette.

## Four Leaf Clovers

By Leo Patrick Cook of Houghton

The editor of Clover-Land Magazine has asked us to write something for him once in a while about matters in the upper peninsula. We never really thought about the matter before but we are among the veterans of the writing trade in this upper peninsula. We were working at it away long before the Spanish war. And we had been in the upper peninsula quite a while before that.

Historical events at which we were present during our life time of residence in the state of Superior, which was the name tried out before Col. Mott discovered clover, were:

The dedication of the international bridge at the Soo.

The opening of the first power-operated lock at the Soo.

The arrival of Chase Osborn at the Soo to begin his preparation for oratory and governorship.

We reported the trial of the man who killed Dan Dunn at Munising.

We were a conductor on the first electric road in Michigan, which road was in the upper peninsula.

We have been in Clover-Land long enough to know something about it and to have grown to love it for its climate, a thing that is peculiarly suited to making a man thankful for small blessings.

### Clover-Land Towns.

Gladstone.—Not an Indian stronghold but it makes the best tomahawks in the world. Home of Carl Mason and that's something. Where Don McNicol, great telegraph authority of the Railroad Man's magazine got his start.

Marquette.—Named for the man who first saw the possibilities of Clover-Land. Where President Russell and President Kaye operate different kinds of colleges. We know graduates of both that are doing well. The traveling man's paradise. The town that taught Mansfield how to act.

Menominee.—How the deuce a man named Cook ever got money enough to run a big wholesale grocery is something we never could understand.

Sault Ste. Marie.—"Hope springs eternal in the human breast." Has a water power canal that made possible a lot of beautiful bridges. Where we got our start. The Oliver block is the smallest brick business block in the United States.

Escanaba.—Where we'll all go when we're dry.

Norway.—Home of Judge Flannigan, the most distinguished graduate of the University of Maple Grove. Chester Knight, please write.

Iron Mountain.—If it never did any more than give Tom Flaherty to the world that would be glory enough.

### Fun in a Small Town.

Living as we do in a small town (the best small town on earth, however), we have come to realize that one who develops the habit of looking upon the bright side of things can have a lot of fun at even a cross-roads village.

Whenever we get a chance we tell this one:

One of our village undertakers is a man of serious habit of mind, not on account of his business, just because he is built that way. He would be serious if he was managing a comic paper. It happened that he had put in new equipment, in his case not a new plant. There is no novelty in a plant with him. It was our lot, as a matter of the day's work, to drop in and write something about the new outfit. The morgue particularly appealed to us. It was full of gleaming white enamel and glass and glittering steel and we remarked:

"This is a beautiful place you have here."

"Yes sir," responded the mortician, "it is a pleasure to work here."

\* \* \*

The manager of one of our moving picture palaces was standing at the front of his establishment, when a very drunken man tried to fall into the place.

"You can't go in here," expostulated the manager. "Go into this saloon next door."

"I can't walk," pleaded the drunk.

"That's alright," retorted the movie magnate, "you can make it in three reels."

\* \* \*

Two prominent citizens of the village are old friends with tastes somewhat alike. But Captain Bill last summer developed a taste for golf and must have thought that Captain Dick shared this taste with him as he did the older sport of fishing. Captain Dick was just returning from the stream when he met Captain Bill.

"I got three in bogey today," said Captain Bill.

"You're a darned old liar," responded Captain Dick, "they ain't no such stream in the country."

\* \* \*

Bill Miller of our town is a great pool player. He greeted us very cheerfully one day and said:

"Well, I beat the champion of Boston today."

"So?" we came back, "and whom may he be?"

"Charlie Paine, president of the St. Mary's Land company."

"Is he a pool player?"

"A pool player!" exclaimed Bill, "why, he's an all 'round athlete."

\* \* \*

A dear old friend of ours died not long ago. He was Jim McDonald of Hancock, better known as Pig Iron Jimmy. He saw the funny side of things. Jim Dee has a central heating plant in Houghton and it furnishes heat to nearly all the buildings on two blocks of the principal street. Last winter the wooden insulation on the main steam pipe broke or rotted away and the steam made the bricks in the pavement so warm that all the snow melted away. Clouds of steam poured out of the pavement at various places.

"Anything new today?" asked Charlie Rogers of the Hancock Journal, meeting 'Pig Iron' just as the latter was coming back from a visit to Houghton.

"Sure," said 'Pig Iron', "Houghton is putting in a steam heated street."

### A Tip for Dog Poisoners.

Hancock lately has had a wave of dog poisoning. In one ward twenty dogs were poisoned in one night. George Ross, the county auditor, suffered the loss of two valuable bird hounds (nothing increases the value of a dog like poisoning it) and he was going to have the law on the Borgia if he could find him.

"How do you know you can have the law on him?" we asked, "if he placed the poison out in his own lot?"

George turned to the statutes and showed us. Sure enough the law says that it is unlawful to put poison out where it can be found by animals. George was pretty triumphant.

But we put a pin into his bubble when we showed him another law that says poison may be placed for the benefit of prowling animals if it is mixed with vegetable substances. That's the law.

If a dog poisoner who is not well  
(Continued on page 20)



# CLOVER LAND

## Ontonagon is One of the Best Towns in Michigan

By C. D. Riley

SO many interesting pages have been written about Ontonagon, and so many stories of the olden, as well as of the more recent times, have been told, that it is a difficult task for a comparatively new comer to tell the readers of "Clover-Land Magazine" interesting things that they have not already heard. However, kind reader, if you will not think me presumptuous, I will give a few facts that may be of interest.

Authentic records show that one of the first white men to set foot on Ontonagon soil was James K. Paul. He left Galena, Ill., on the fifth of February, 1843, and, after encountering almost insurmountable obstacles in frosts and deep snow by land, arrived at the mouth of the Ontonagon river May 2 of the same year. The time consumed in making this trip being about three months.

Daniel S. Cash, C. E. Raum and Wm. W. Spaulding left Galena, Ill., May 3, 1845, and after traveling a distance of 700 miles by water, up the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers, down the Brule into Lake Superior, and encountering innumerable hardships, they arrived at the mouth of the Ontonagon river late that summer.

In the year 1844 the United States government erected a house at the mouth of the Ontonagon river, on the east side for a mineral agency, which was then established in this section.

The country about the mouth of the river was surveyed in the spring of 1845 by John Burt. After the survey was made Mr. Paul made a pre-emption claim to a piece of land on the east side of the river about one-half mile from the mouth. Both these claims were made before the govern-

ment reserved the land from sale.

The winter of 1845 must have been a dreary one in Ontonagon, there being only four white persons to remain

here through the coldest months. The spring and summer of 1846, however, brought numerous prospectors and many locations were made on mineral lands in this vicinity and a few companies commenced active operations. Stocks in the various companies ran up very high and the encouraging outlook in those days had much to do with the permanency of Ontonagon. It might be well to state that the Minnesota, now the Michigan, was one of the most promising, and some of the finest specimens of copper were produced from this mine.

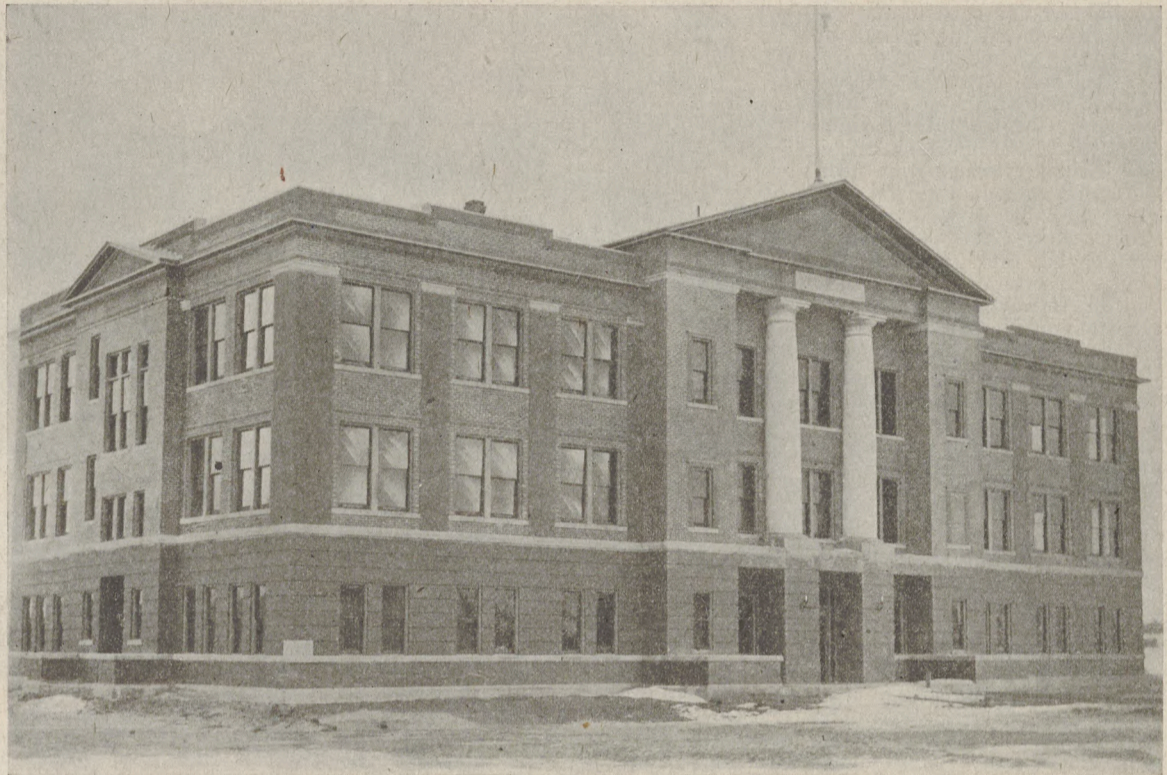
As time progressed more permanent residents came and in April, 1849 the first township meeting was held. Dan S. Cash was chosen moderator, Josiah Chandler, clerk, and J. B. Townsend and P. B. Eastman, election inspectors. This meeting resulted in electing Dan S. Cash, supervisor; P. B. Eastman, town clerk; Josiah Chandler, treasurer; Edward Raum, assessor; Daniel Beaser, highway commissioner; Samuel C. Knapp, highway commissioner; Daniel Beaser, Edmund Lockwood, Edwin Emmons, Samuel D. Knapp, justices of the peace; George B. Mansfield, Henry H. Wolcott, Francis W. Anthony, James W. Parker, constables; J. B. Townsend, school inspector, and Wm. French and Asa Jeffery, directors of the poor.

Ontonagon village was incorporated in 1880 and the first village president was Hon. James Mercer. M. A. Powers, Byron N. White and Chas. Parker were members of the first village council. In those days Ontonagon boasted of many industries such as saw mills, tanneries and brick kilns. The Diamond Match Company operated extensively in those pine days, and their product was sawed and manufactured here. There were two newspapers then, "The Ontonagon Miner," owned and edited by the late Alfred Meads, and "The Ontonagon Herald," owned and published by the late Fred J. Durr. Owing to ill health Mr. Durr was compelled to dispose of his newspaper and the result was the forming of the Ontonagon Herald Company which still owns and publishes the Herald. Mr. Meads moved to Marquette following the destruction of his plant by

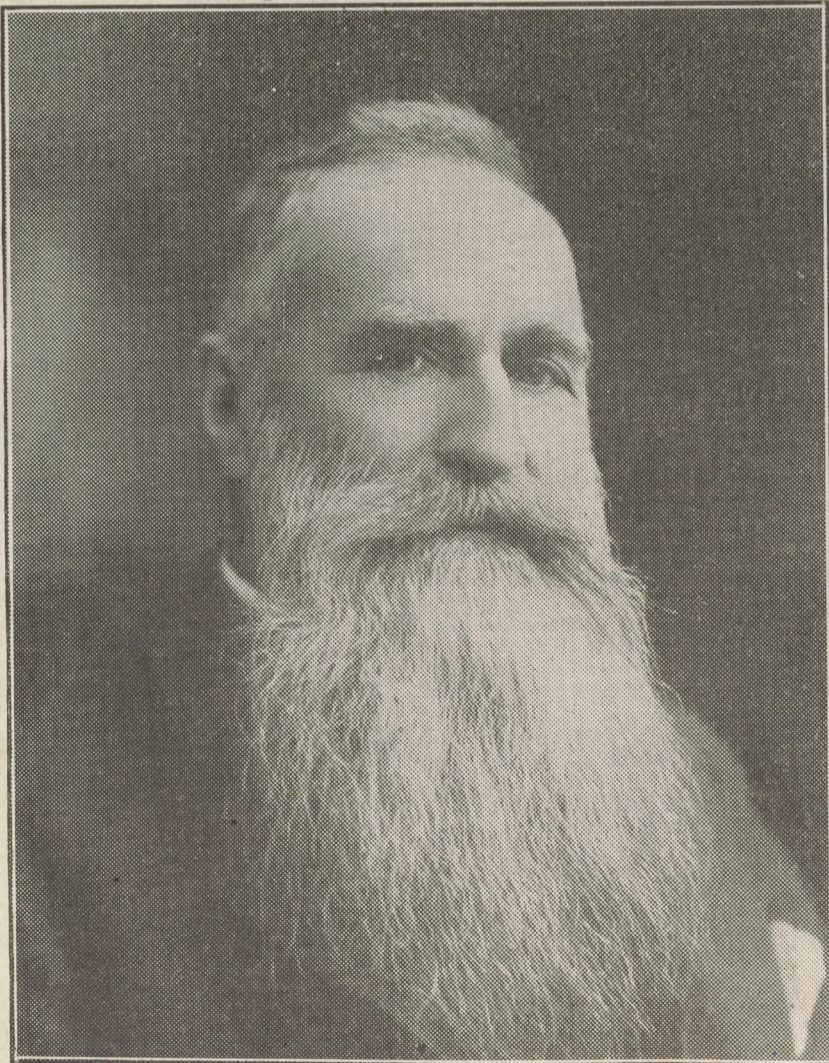
fire which left the field open to the Herald.

This was one of the most promising towns on Lake Superior when, on August 25th, 1896, fire broke out in the lumber yard of the Diamond Match Company and owing to the brisk wind it was impossible to control the flames and the entire village was swept leaving only a few houses and many heaps of ashes to mark the spot where once stood this thriving town.

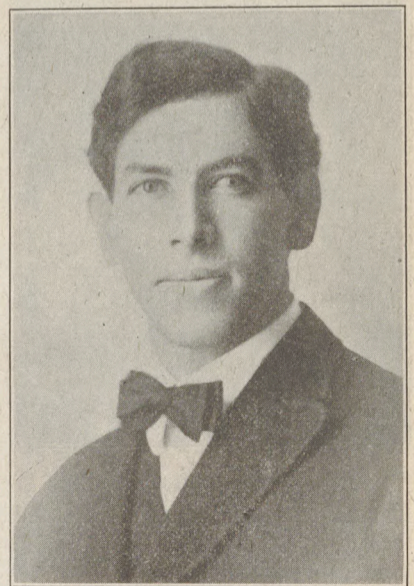
Ontonagon men and women were



Ontonagon's New \$50,000 High School



The late Hon. James Mercer of Ontonagon



C. D. Riley, Publisher  
Ontonagon Herald

not the kind who say "fail," so they set to work immediately to rebuild the town and as the result of their thrift Ontonagon can again boast of having one of the best towns in the state. The main industry is lumbering. There are three saw mills; one of which runs the year 'round and much of the time runs nights as well as days. This is the Greenwood Lumber Com-

(Continued on page 25.)



# CLOVER LAND

## The "Range Towns" of Clover-Land

By Miss Kathrine F. Carlyon

IN the northern part of Clover-Land is a group of five settlements, familiarly called by the people of Houghton county, "The Range Towns." They have received this name because of their location along the copper lode known as South Copper Range, since it stretches south of Portage Lake. Being just a short distance from each other and being connected by the Copper Range railroad and the Houghton county road they have become so closely united that they are often considered by people living at a distance as one town. However, they are five distinct settlements, each one being a little city in itself, although without the city organization.

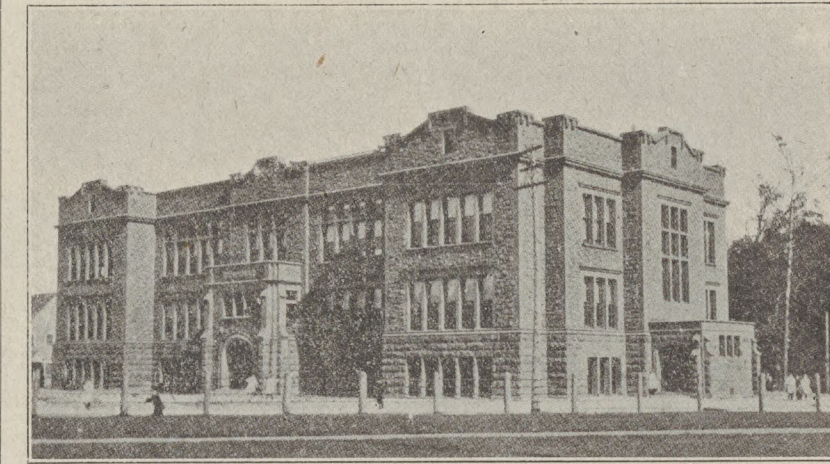
The first of these range towns is Atlantic, situated two miles south of Portage Lake and four miles southwest of Houghton. It is also the oldest of the five towns, the mining company having been organized in 1872 and the miners and their families coming in soon afterwards. Since the other four towns are outgrowths of this settlement the word Atlantic is synonymous with the word home to a great many of them, for the place was always noted for its friendly intercourse and social gatherings. During the early day of the settlement Mr. John Stanton and his son, Frank McMillan, proved themselves true friends of the people, encouraging them along educational and social lines as well as along industrial. Because of their kindly interest the names of Stanton and Atlantic will always be linked together in the memory of those who have lived there, and since the memory of great men secure the future, Atlantic will never die.



Miss Carlyon

From the earliest exploration the mine gave every promise of being rich, and, as a result, Atlantic would have a great future before it, as a prosperous and flourishing town. However, because of the many airblasts and the caving of the ground, the mine was abandoned in 1906, and during the ensuing six years the men found employment in the neighboring mines. However, in 1912 the D. A. Stratton Lumber Company established a handle factory which is able to employ a great many of the men. At present Atlantic is a location of about 350 houses with a population of 2,200.

Ten years after the opening of the Atlantic mine, a rich lode, known as



Painesdale High School

the Baltic lode, was discovered two and one-half miles south of Atlantic. However, it was not organized under the same company as that of the Atlantic until 1897 when work was begun in earnest. Closely connected with the Stanton in the work at Baltic was F. W. Denton, a man greatly beloved by all who come into contact with him. Under his supervision, Baltic has grown into a thriving community, giving every indication of becoming rich and prosperous.

In 1899 the lodes at Trimountain and Painesdale were discovered, and ore was produced almost immediately. The development of the latter mine was under the general direction of Dr. Lucius L. Hubbard, who resigned the position of state geologist to take charge of the operations, and he was rewarded with immediate success. Since then work has gone on steadily under the direction of Superintendent Denton, and each mine is surrounded by a moderately sized community.

Painesdale is the largest of the Range towns, having a population of approximately 4,500. Not only is it the largest community, but it is also the location of a well-equipped library, High school and Odd Fellows temple. The library was erected in 1903 at a cost of \$30,000. It is a gift of President Wm. A. Paine as a memorial to his mother and is named Sarah Sargeant Paine Memorial library in honor of her. Although located at Painesdale, its influence extends to the whole range, for Miss Ethel Kellow, the efficient head librarian, has established a branch office in each of the other four towns. At present, the main library contains 7,500 volumes, and each year finds its circulation steadily increasing. In the adult reading room are two especially notable features. A life-sized oiled painting of President Paine's mother hangs on the south wall, while facing Atlantic, which he loved so much, is a bust of Mr. Stanton, Sr. This bust is made of copper taken from all of the mines under his supervision and is an honest tribute of love and respect to his memory. The High school building, completed in 1909 at a cost of \$125,000 is a finely equipped building of modern architecture and with all modern conveniences. The Odd Fellows' temple, dedicated in the summer of 1916, was erected at a cost of \$20,000 and possesses one of the finest auditoriums and moving picture theaters of the county. Another building, now nearing completion, is the Copper Range depot, which, when finished, will be one of the finest in the entire Copper

Country. Painesdale rightly feels that she has been fortunate to be chosen as the location for these buildings.

The youngest and smallest of the five towns is South Range, located about midway between Atlantic and Painesdale. The first building was not erected until 1903, so the community can rightly be proud of its progressiveness. In 1906 it was incorporated as a village with H. W. Eave as its first president. Its present president is Jacob Uitti and South Range is fast becoming a flourishing village. It is seldom that a settlement of only 1,500 inhabitants can boast of possessing a bank with total deposits of \$900,000, a moving picture theater,



Jacob Uitti  
President of South Range Village

and fifteen stores. The whole range feels proud of the village and unites in helping it to become bigger and better.

Although such a short distance apart, each community has its own places of worship. During the early days the people worshipped in the schoolhouses, but at present each location has at least two modern and well equipped churches. In the five towns there is a total of fourteen, Painesdale having the greatest number—five, of different nationalities and faiths.

However, the bond which really unites these five towns, is the school system, known as the Adams township school system. In each town there is a large finely equipped building, which the children attend until they pass the seventh grade. Then they go to the Adams township High school at Painesdale, arrangements having been made with the Copper Range railroad to have special coaches for the chil-

dren both morning and evening. Other men have marble monuments erected to their memories, but the school system of Adams township will always remain as a living memorial to F. A. Jeffers, superintendent of the school district. It is his skill and supervision that has brought the system to its high standard. For twenty-five years he has worked loyally and faithfully until he has engendered in his teachers and pupils a belief that education is the one goal for which each and every one should strive. For many years he worked patiently and devotedly without receiving any special recognition of his worth, but during the last few years he has become a member of the Michigan State Board of Education, and has been recognized as an orator of statewide reputation.

Closely connected with Mr. Jeffers for many years has been A. D. Edwards of Atlantic, at present a member of our state legislature. Mr. Edwards has always been willing to cooperate with Mr. Jeffers in this great work and in him the school system has always had a friend. The other members of the school board, F. W. Denton, president of the board, John Jolly, E. W. Kruka and Michael Messner, are also willing workers with Mr. Jeffers although they have been members for a shorter time than has Mr. Edwards. A great deal of credit should be given to them for their cooperation and for the success of the school work.

Although still young, the Range towns feel that they have a rich future before them. Located in a rich section of the country, blessed with schools and churches, and inhabited by people who are loyal to their communities, they believe that within a few years they will be recognized throughout the state as a section that is fast coming to the front both educationally and industrially.

Thirty thousand dollars is the total sum paid out in a bonus by the Menominee River Sugar Company of Menominee to growers. The bonus was based on a 50 cents per ton delivery. The company paid \$6 per ton for beets. Next year the company will pay a flat rate of \$6 but will give each farmer an increase of \$1 a ton for his beets for every dollar per hundred that sugar is sold at above \$6.

A formal opening and inspection of the new \$150,000 school building at Sault Ste. Marie, was held Feb. 1. According to Jno. D. Chubb, architect for the structure, an amount of \$40,000 was saved by awarding the contract two years ago. L. E. Chausee was general contractor, and construction of the building occupied just 19 months, which was record time.

One of the most important real estate deals in recent years in Iron Mountain was closed when E. G. Kingsford, upper peninsula agent for the Ford company, purchased lots upon which will be erected a \$20,000 business block.

A contract has been awarded by the official board of the First Congregational church at Calumet to A. A. Johnson for the installation of two hot air furnaces in the edifice.

Plans for a business block to contain stores, office and postoffice have been completed for Michael Kelly. The cost of the new building will be about \$18,000.



# CLOVER LAND

## Menominee Inventor Revolutionizes Making of Steel Tubing

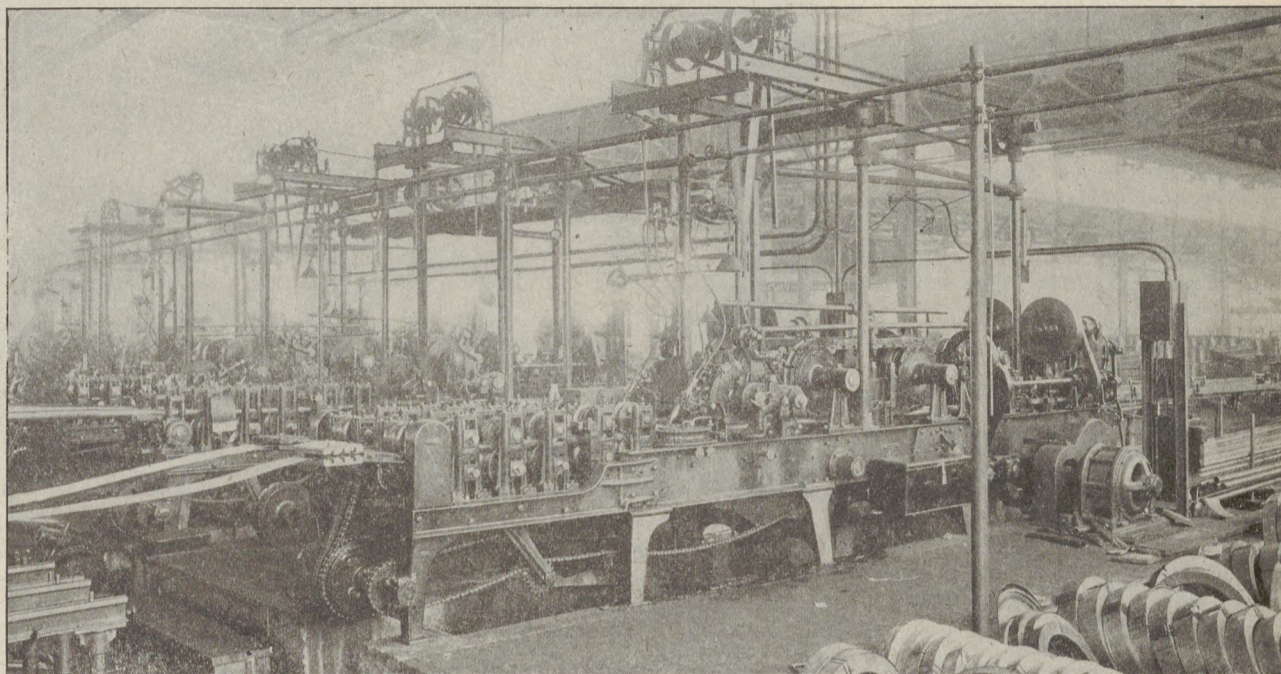
(From the Iron Trade Review, Cleveland, Ohio)

A new method for the manufacture of light gage steel tubing is now being used by the Elyria Iron & Steel Company, at Cleveland, Ohio. A patented oxy-acetylene process is employed which is said to be proving highly satisfactory.

This deviation from the former scheme of manufacture originated in the development of an automatic welding machine invented by Marshall Burns Lloyd, President of the Lloyd Manufacturing Company of Menominee and vice president of the Wells-Lloyd Company. The machine, which was first made by this company at its Menominee, Mich., plant, takes strip steel, forms it into cylindrical butted tubing, welds it, grinds off the burr, polishes the surface, cuts the tube in required lengths and stacks them in stock piles, in an automatic continuous operation. When the development of the machine had reached a practical stage, the Elyria Iron & Steel Company bought the equipment and United States patent and manufacturing rights, the Wells-Lloyd Company retaining Canadian and foreign patents.

At the time of this purchase the Elyria Iron & Steel Company was manufacturing structural tubing and railroad track material at its Elyria, O., plant. The buildings and facilities there did not seem adaptable to the process of making light gage tubing, consequently the new factory in Cleveland was built, and the general offices of the company moved from Elyria.

The departments of the Cleveland



Wells-Lloyd Automatic Tubing Machine, showing strip steel entering forming rolls

erator requires a floor space of 5 x 5 feet and is 8 feet high. Each is composed of 60 plates each 36 inches square, requiring 320 amperes at 120 volts. This current is furnished by two General Electric 100-kilowatt direct-current generator sets, the wiring being arranged for operating the gas generators singly, or in two series of two each. The aggregate capacity of the generator plant is 14,400 cubic feet of oxygen and 28,800 cubic feet of hydrogen per 24 hours. The gas is conducted to two gas-holders, each of 15,000 cubic feet capacity, where it is kept under a pressure of 3 inches of water. The oxygen is metered by an American Metal Company meter installed in the generator plant. The gas-holders are 43 feet in diameter and 26 feet high. They were built by the Cruse-Kemper Company, Ambler, Pa.

Oxygen for the factory is pumped from the gas-holder to two storage tanks near the generator building by a two-stage compressor made by the Hall Steam Pump Company, Pittsburgh. The tanks have a capacity of 5,000 cubic feet, each at 300 pounds pressure. The pump is automatically controlled by electricity to maintain a pressure varying from 275 to 300 pounds. The storage tanks were furnished by the John Wood Mfg. Company, Conshohocken, Pa.

The oxygen is conducted from the storage tanks to the factory through a 2-inch underground line after the pressure has been reduced to 50 pounds per square inch. Hydrogen is not used at the factory and is therefore a by-product of the oxygen process. Hydrogen, and oxygen above the requirements of the factory, are sold to outside consumers. The charging lines accommodate six cylinders of oxygen and six cylinders of hydrogen at one time. The pressure for charging is maintained by a Platt Iron Works three-stage compressor for the oxygen and a Norwalk Iron Works compressor for the hydrogen. Each of these machines has a capacity of approximately 12 cubic feet per minute up to 2,000 pounds pressure.

Carbide for the manufacture of acetylene is stored in a 25 x 25-foot building at the extreme west end of the property. The acetylene gas is generated in a 20 x 34-foot, two-story

brick building, about 20 feet from the carbide storage. Acetylene passes to the welding machines through a 2-inch underground line.

In addition to the nine automatic welding machines, the company has a battery of six rolling machines and 12 welding machines which constitutes the semi-automatic department. This equipment occupies a space in the north bay in the central part of the main building. These machines employ the same principle as is used in the automatics, the difference in operation being that the forming process is carried out on a machine entirely independent and apart from the welding machinery. This arrangement facilitates the handling of job work, which, because of the limited amount of the

employed, but the output has never been up to the capacity due to the scarcity of workmen experienced in making tubing by the oxy-acetylene process. Since the company operates the only plant of this kind in this country, it has been found necessary to train inexperienced men and this is being accomplished as rapidly as possible.

According to word from Ishpeming the Copper Queen company is preparing to attack the surface of Sacramento Hill, at Bisbee, where it is estimated there are about 15,000,000 tons of low grade ore that are commercially valuable. The ore will be taken out by the steam shovel process.

\* \* \*

Three new sewer districts in North Escanaba, Wells, Corcoran and Stephenson have been approved by the Escanaba council. The new sewers will cost \$11,442, \$5,945 and \$14,843.50 respectively, and will be connected with the main trunk sewer now under construction.

\* \* \*

The Calumet and Arizona company is now asking bids for the erection of a mine hospital that is to cost about \$100,000, it was announced at Ishpeming. The old building is inadequate and is lacking in many features that are desired.

\* \* \*

The skill of Raymond Tuhin as a trapper was rewarded at Manistique when he secured bounties totaling \$200 for eight large timber wolves he had killed. After realizing the amount of the bounty, Tuhin sold the pelts of the animals at \$5 each.

\* \* \*

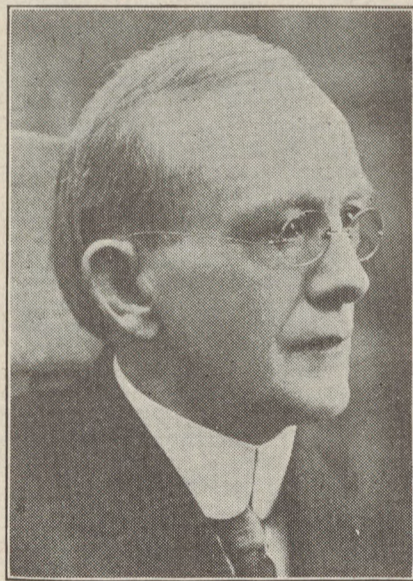
A committee has been named by the Houghton county board to look up the advisability of securing some blooded bulls to aid the campaign for better cattle stock which is gaining momentum throughout the peninsula.

\* \* \*

The Stegath Manufacturing Company's sawmill at Escanaba is in operation again and will have a long run, it is announced.

\* \* \*

Lumbering shipments to outside points are in full swing in Baraga county. Several companies are shipping.



Mayor M. B. Lloyd of Menominee  
the Inventor

plant have four distinct functions—that of generating oxygen, of making acetylene, of welding the tubing, and of shaping it into commercial forms. These operations take place in one large and four small buildings. The oxygen plant is installed in a 42 x 66-foot brick structure, about 125 feet from the main factory. Water previously filtered in a Griscom-Russel Company filter is decomposed in four bipolar electrolytic oxygen and hydrogen generators furnished by the International Oxygen Company, 115 Broadway, New York. Each generator has a capacity of 4,000 cubic feet of oxygen and 8,000 cubic feet of hydrogen per 24 hours. The generators were the first of their kind to be installed, although at the present time similar machines are being installed in various parts of the country. Each gen-



John W. Wells of Menominee  
Mr. Lloyd's Partner in the Wells-Lloyd  
Company

orders, does not warrant the setting up of the large automatics, which are better adapted to continuous stock work.

The plant has been in operation since September 15, 1915. At the present time about 300 men are em-



# CLOVER LAND

## Menominee County Farms and Farm Lands in Great Demand

Several Families From Illinois, Indiana and Southern Wisconsin Arrive In Past Two Weeks—Others To Arrive Soon.

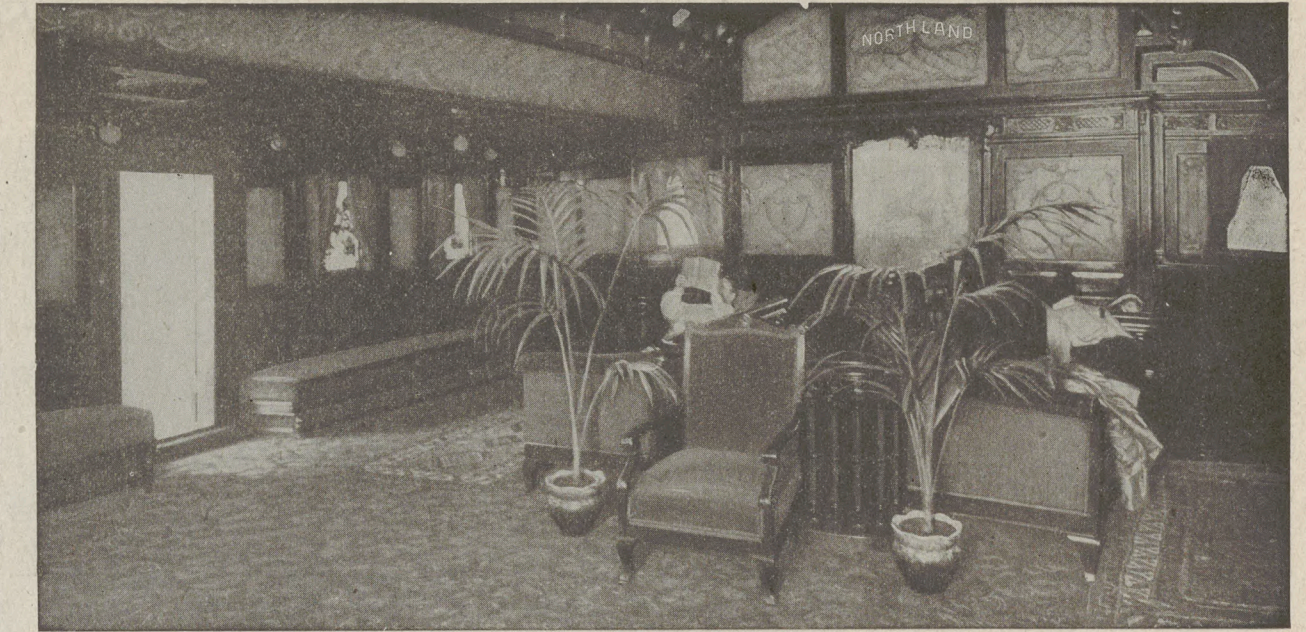
Today, as never before, farmers from Illinois, Indiana and southern Wisconsin are beginning to realize the many advantages offered them by Menominee County, the "Gateway To Clover-Land."

Its sugar factory, refinery, wholesale warehouses, packing companies, creameries, cheese factories, flour mills, potato warehouses and many other industries offer a market such as can be found in no other county.

This is not a one-crop country where the farmer depends entirely upon one product for his support. Its variety of soils, ranging from the sandy loam to a heavy black muck, all rich in productive qualities, assure the farmer of an abundant yield that will bring him in return many times what he has invested in the soil.

In the high priced districts of Illinois, Indiana and southern Wisconsin a large majority of the actual farmers are renters. It is the land owner himself who reaps the profit. The renter, after paying high rent, high taxes and high living expenses, has very little, if anything, left for himself and family. Two or three years of this high rent money would be sufficient to entirely pay for a farm in Menominee County.

The Agricultural School, country schools, churches and good roads which are the equal of city boulevards,



Salon of palatial steamship North-Land on which six winners of \$2,000, Clover-Land Teachers' Contest will travel from Mackinac Island to Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and return, with an entire day at Niagara Falls

are far in advance of those found in other countries much older and more thickly populated.

With perfect climate, abundant moisture and a rich soil, there can be but one result, a steady growth that will in time bring Menominee County to the foremost ranks of agriculture in the whole country.

Through the agency of the Menominee Abstract and Land Company many farmers from Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin have moved to Menominee County in the past several months, purchasing farms, such as the La Valliere farm of 120 acres, located a short distance from the city

of Menominee, on the State Road; Fred Kohrt's 160-acre farm, located near C. I. Cook's Nine Mile Farm; Julius Anderson's 120-acre farm, and Andrew Anderson's 80-acre farm, located near Wallace, and many other farms of different acreages throughout the county. These farms all sold at reasonably low prices, and purchasers are very enthusiastic in their praise of Menominee County.

Anyone not having enough ready money to pay for an improved farm can make no better investment than to purchase unimproved land, which can be purchased at very low prices and on easy terms of payment.

ple through the management of the senior class. Every possible and legitimate effort is made to encourage the girls and the boys who try; while every possible effort is made to discourage the fellow who can and won't, and wishes only to loaf, wasting his time and his parent's funds while he remains in school; discourage him in the things he ought not to do and encourage him in the things he ought to do is the motto.

## Boys' Conference at Sault Ste. Marie

By Chas. E. Chipley

The fifth annual Older Boys' Conference of the Upper Peninsula which is for the promotion of "clean living," "clean speech" and "clean athletics" convened in the Sault in the month of February for a three days' session, February 9th-12th.

Four hundred and fifteen boys, representing nearly every city and town in the Upper Peninsula were delegates to this conference, at which the Sault boys acted as hosts. In addition there were 75 adult leaders of boys' work who met with the boys.

The visitors were met at the train by the scouts of the city and were escorted to the Y. M. C. A. where they were met by a committee of local delegates and received an envelope with the following contents:

- Gospel of St. Mark for bible study—
- Introduction card to hosts—
- Delegate's badge and button—
- "Live work" supper ticket—
- Souvenir booklet of the Soo—
- Song book.

The booklet of views and Soo button were presented with the compliments of the Commercial club.

From the Y. M. C. A. rooms the delegates were escorted to the homes of those citizens who were to act as their hosts by members of the boy scout troops.

A complimentary banquet was given to the delegates by the boys of the Soo at 6:30 on Friday evening in the High school gymnasium, at which Judge L. H. Fead of Newberry, acted as toastmaster, Mayor S. T. Handy welcomed the boys on behalf of the city.

The conference was brought to a close Sunday evening with a rousing meeting in the Presbyterian church, which was attended only by the delegates; the leading speakers were Mr. Dennie Upton, athletic coach of the Grand Rapids High school and Leonard Paulson of Chicago.

## The A. D. Johnston High School

By C. R. Cobb, Superintendent of Schools

The A. D. Johnston High school at Bessemer is on the accredited list of schools recognized by the North Central Association of Colleges and Universities; it offers a college preparatory course, an industrial course and a commercial course, and gives man-

ual training including plumbing, shoe-repairing and wood-working for the boys; domestic science, cooking and sewing for the girls. It has a wireless station which receives weather reports and general newspaper reports every night. Two boys will take

the government examinations in March for a wireless operator's license. There are debating clubs for the boys, debating clubs for the girls; a department of public speaking has been recently installed. There is a thriving boy scout organization affiliated with this school. The library is open six nights a week. A lecture course consisting of five numbers is maintained by the support of the peo-



The A. D. Johnston High School at Bessemer



# CLOVER LAND

## The Mystery of Mackinaw County

By H. J. Smith of Gilchrist

THIS forenoon I started for the mouth of Black river, (Mackinac County), driving the team, with a five-gallon can of kerosene back of the buggy seat, which I intended to deliver to the lumber camp at the shore. The air was cool and bracing and rabbits and partridges scuttled off the road on either side as my spirited pair stepped swiftly along through the patches of sunlight and shadow. We crossed the Black river bridge at a fast trot and turned southward toward the shore of the lake, where the road runs nearly parallel with the river, though hidden from it by the thick undergrowth of the cut over lands.

When about half-way to the shore, I heard the peculiar throaty cry of some bird down near the river to the right of the road. I have often heard the same cry before but had never been able to discover the owner of that head-in-a-barrel voice. This time I resolved that I would sneak up to the thing and know, once and for all, what sort of bird it was.

Discovering a halter strap under the buggy seat, I hitched Teddy and Velvet to a tree a short distance from the road; then I cautiously stole along in the direction from whence that queer note had come. A porcupine waddled off before me, his quills standing straight up and rattling like so many little sticks. The underbrush and trees were so thick that I found myself descending the steep bank of the river before I realized that I had attained it. I let myself down to the water's edge as quietly as possible, parted the bushes, and peered up and down the river in search of my mysterious bird. As usual, when I went in search of him, he ceased his hooting and was nowhere to be seen.

Letting go my hold on the bushes in disgust, I turned to ascend the bank, but caught sight of some greenish rocks a short distance down the stream and about half way up the bank. Their peculiar color roused my curiosity and I scrambled along through the brush until I reached a point just beneath, then clambered up the bank. I soon satisfied my curiosity as to their color when I found that they were covered with a very fine moss, but had that curiosity roused to a higher pitch upon noticing a small round opening under the largest of the rocks.

Stepping close, I stooped and looked into the hole, clutching the bushes growing in the crevices between the rocks to keep from sliding backward into the river. With my foot I attempted to shove the loose earth into the hole, to make it larger, but suddenly felt the ground under my other foot give way. I tried to jump to one side, but was not quick enough, and before I had time to realize what was happening I saw the earth cave in all about the hole and felt myself fairly shoot into it, down a steep slope, amidst a shower of dirt, dust, and gravel, into the blackness of night.

I stopped sliding with a thump and a splash, feet first, and found myself lying flat on my back, with my feet and legs to my knees in water. To say that I was astonished as well as scared would be putting it mildly.

I sat up, found that my feet were on firm footing, and that my head was sore from a thump from a stone which had rolled in after me.

Looking back of me, I found that I had traveled twelve or fourteen feet in that unexpected slide, for the light was streaming down from the entrance to the hole, revealing the fact that I was in a cave, and that all I must do to get out was to scramble

up the slope of loose earth on which I slid in.

Just then something flitted by me! and then another! and another! Bats! More than a dozen of them flitted past and out into the daylight.

Pulling my feet out of the water, I climbed up the soft earth into daylight again, sat down there and dug the dirt out of my nose, mouth, and ears, while the mud on my shoes and trousers was a sight to behold.

This accomplished,—this cleaning up job,—I was seized with a desire to see more of the hole. Espying some cattails in a marshy spot near the river, I thought of the kerosene in the buggy. The very things for a torch! I hastened back to the buggy, fished an empty lard pail out from under the seat, filled it with kerosene, came back to the river with it, cut a dozen or more cattails, and stuck them, heads down, in the kerosene. Then, lighting and holding one of my torches in one hand and carrying the pail containing the fresh supply in the other, I again descended into my hole in the ground, though not as hastily as in my first descent.

When I reached the bottom of the pile of loose earth, I saw that the floor of the cave for a short distance was covered with water, but upon stepping carefully in and feeling ahead before setting my foot down firmly, I found that it was not over four or five inches deep,—probably merely seepage from the river outside. The floor of the cave, beyond the point where the earth had tumbled in, was of solid rock, and, holding my torch high overhead, I soon saw that an upward slant to the rock soon lifted the floor out of the muddy water. Near the entrance, the roof of the cave and the side walls were formed of loose stones, large and small and with occasional streaks of daylight shining through.

I waded across the small muddy pool of water and gained the dry rock. Here the walls and roof were of solid, smooth stone, evidently having been polished so by the action of running water, and on the stone floor were many loose round stones, also polished smooth.

The cave was not over ten feet in height at the highest point and perhaps a hundred feet long by twenty wide. Toward the farther end, the roof sloped down and the walls narrowed in till there was left merely a small opening, leading, for all I knew, straight into the bowels of the

earth.

With some trepidation and a shivery feeling down my back, I stooped and prepared to crawl into this hole. It was not wide or high enough to turn about in and I knew that I might have to back out. I first lighted a fresh torch and put the old one back in my pail to soak again. A distinct breeze was blowing from the hole and the smoke from my torch in my face was anything but pleasant. Then, too, crawling on my hands and knees and ducking corners of projecting rocks required great care lest I get my torch too near my pail of kerosene. As I had to hitch the pail along and hold my torch ahead while I crawled on my hands and knees, frequent rests were necessary. The passage led down a slight slope and, but for one or two drops of two or three feet, with varying heights of roof overhead, the slope was fairly gradual. Here the breeze, blowing in my face occasionally brought a stronger puff of air along with it, all but extinguishing my cattail torch.

I must have crawled and hitched along like this for fifty feet or more when I came to the end of my tunnel.

I emerged into a much larger, oval shaped cavern here,—so large, in fact, that I could but dimly discern the walls of the farther side and in places could not see the roof.

I had just noticed that the floor of this cavern was quite dry and had quite a steep slope toward the far end of the oval, when I was brought up, all standing, with my heart in my mouth, by a sudden horrible hoot; the same hoot which had sent me chasing down to the river bank in search of a phantom bird, but intensified here a hundred times and seeming to fill the whole cave with its horrible noise. I knew immediately that it must have been caused by some natural phenomenon of the cave and sat down close to my tunnel mouth to figure it out.

Again it came, and I noticed my torch flame flicker and jump at the same time. I walked down the slope of the floor a few steps and waited for it to come again. Soon again it hooted, from straight up overhead, and looking up, I saw a small patch of sky through a small round opening in the roof. I had the solution. The puffs of air I had noticed in the tunnel caused this queer noise when they forced their way through this opening. The sounds did not recur at regular intervals, but seemed to deliberately

choose a time when I least expected them and they continued to thus startle me all the time I was in this cavern.

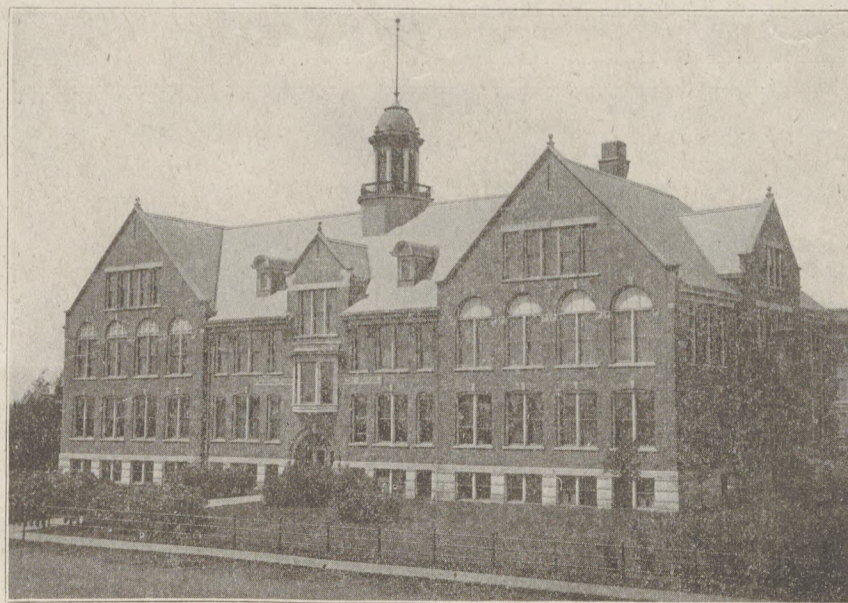
Turning to the left of my tunnel mouth and following the wall, I discovered that down near the floor were many small arched openings, leading back into the darkness some large enough to crawl into and some too small to admit my arm. The floor near the farther end of the cavern and at the lowest point at the foot of the slope down which I had come, was pitted with many round, smooth holes, each hole containing a round smooth stone, the larger stones occupying correspondingly larger holes in the floor. Presumably they had been turned about and around and over and over by the power of rushing water for so long before being allowed to rest at last, that they had worn themselves smooth and round.

Here, also, I discovered a large opening in the wall, with a diameter of four or five feet, close to the floor, and seemingly the entrance to a steep, smooth-walled hole leading almost perpendicularly down into darkness. I could distinctly hear the rushing and gurgling of water far below and mingled with it the musical tinkle of a smaller stream.

Following along the wall, at the very lowest point of the floor I came to a great jagged crack in the wall, reaching from the floor to the roof. The same puffs of air came strongly from this crack. This opening, unlike all the previous ones, gave no evidence of the action of water. The sides and edges of the rock gave rather the appearance of having been split apart by some gigantic force, and in mute witness to the event, the crack, to about a level with the floor of the cavern, was filled completely with fragments of rock which had very evidently fallen from above. Perhaps this great crack was the short cut opened for the waters I heard in the hole and which, long ago, had freed the cavern of water.

While debating in my mind whether or not to venture into this crack, I turned about, with my back to it to shield my torch from the gusts of air while I lighted a fresh one. As I lifted my eyes from the light of the torch, I beheld two gleaming green fire eyes, apparently suspended in the air on a level with my own and not more than fifteen feet away. I all but dropped my kerosene pail and clutched for my automatic in my pocket, lifting my torch high above my head at the same time. At this movement of the light the eyes suddenly disappeared and I saw a black snake, all of six feet in length, slide over the floor and disappear in one of the openings past which I had just come. Probably it was only a large black water snake which had come in from the river through some other opening, but I felt the hair on my head stand straight up. The slant of the floor and the blinding light of the new torch in my eyes had given the eyes the appearance of being suspended in the air. The desire to get out of the hole as quickly as possible was soon conquered by the fascination of discovery and I started into the crack in the wall, walking sidelong at first, because of its narrowness. Soon it widened slightly and I was enabled to pick my way along a little faster over the rough rocks which gave me many a narrow escape from a bad fall.

(Continued next month.)



Crystal Falls Splendid High School



# CLOVER LAND

## Great Water Power Plant for the Copper Country this Year

By Charles W. Bellis, Secretary Copper Country Commercial Club

WHEN a territory comprising four counties with a land area of 2,424,493.75 acres, or 3,788.27 square miles, has all of the most important raw materials entering into general manufacturing; when it has good transportation facilities by lake and rail; when it has cheap fuel and exceedingly low-cost electric power; when it has a prosperous population of 10,000,000 people within a radius of 800 miles, and when three-fourths of the population of a great continent lies within 1,500 miles, sooner or later that territory is bound to become a great industrial community.

Such a future awaits the copper country of Michigan. Few regions are more fortunately placed geographically and commercially than is the Copper Country with its trunk railroad lines; its lake transportation companies; its proximity of iron, steel, zinc, nickel, coal and its home production of 269,000,000 pounds of copper annually. Add to this its millions of feet of standing timber—principally hardwood—the tens of thousands of acres of fertile farm lands; the deposits of kaolin, slip clay, limestone, sandstone, moulding sand and graphite, and to this the fact that over 80,000,000 kilowatts of hydro-electric power may be had for two cents or less per kilowatt hour; then consider the ideal health conditions which make labor efficient and it becomes plain that sooner or later the copper country of Michigan must come into its own.

The development of the Copper Country has long been retarded since the production of copper has made the times so very good that every one was willing to let well enough alone. No one feared the exhaustion of our great copper deposits and no one saw the necessity of hustling after other industries so long as the mines continued to hire 18,000 people and distribute annually \$24,000,000 in wages. There is no fear today that our mines are going to be worked out in our present generation nor in the several which are to succeed. There is, however, a fuller appreciation of the opportunities offered for expansion along other lines, and a more general determination on the part of our business men to present to the manufacturing world the profitable opportunities for a location in this district. The extraordinary facilities for shipping either by rail or water, the nearby raw materials from the mine and forest, combined with an abundance of cheap power, means that the copper country of Michigan is one of the most desirable locations in the United States for almost any line of manufacturing using copper, iron or any form of forest products, or all of them.

### Timber Resources.

In spite of the fact that lumbering on an extensive scale has been carried on in the copper country of Michigan for fully half a century it is conservatively estimated that there is now standing in Houghton and Keweenaw counties alone saw timber whose value on the stump exceeds \$17,000,000. This estimate does not include millions of cords of cordwood, cedar poles, pulpwood, lagging nor railroad ties of which there is a large amount in these two counties and whose value would easily run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Nor is there included 80,000 acres of timberland, containing probably 750,000,000 feet of commercial timber held by corporations which do not offer the stumpage for sale. It is estimated that the timber lands of the



Sturgeon River to furnish 20,000 H. P. Plant

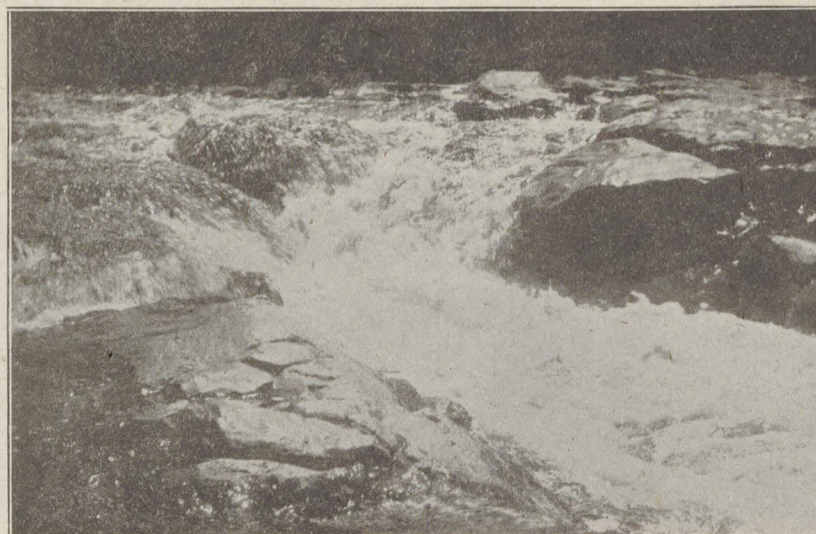
Copper Country will cut about 9,000 feet to the acre. In Keweenaw county, exclusive of the holdings reserved for the market, there are 91,000 acres of wooded lands, while in Houghton county there is an area of about 384,790 acres of standing timber.

These extensive stands of timber are accounted for by the fact that the pioneer lumberman cared for nothing but pine. Other woods of equal value were ignored and the monarch of the northern forest fell alone before the initial onslaught of the lumberjack. As a result, the Copper Country boasts of the largest and finest belt of hardwood and hemlock timber to be found east of the Mississippi river. In Keweenaw county, especially toward the east coast, there is considerable oak which is now being used by Wisconsin furniture industries. The timber in the other counties of the Copper Country consists of hemlock, maple, birch, basswood, cedar, elm, ash and spruce. There are other districts where probably 60 per cent of all of the timber on the land is hemlock, and other districts where practically 80 per cent of the timber is hardwood, which means manufacturing industries using any of the woods named will have no difficulty in finding a locality to suit its requirements.

### Mineral Resources.

The report of the United States geological survey for the year 1916 shows that out of nine states in the union mining copper, the Keweenaw penin-

sula of Michigan ranks third with an output of 269,000,000 pounds. Little else need be said of this wonderful industry unless it is to impress more strongly on the minds of manufacturers the fact that, by manufacturing their product here and then shipping it out to their respective markets, fortunes could be saved by eliminating one-way freights. And in view of the fact that we are within one hundred miles of two of the greatest iron ranges of the United States, namely, the Gogebic and the Marquette ranges, one can easily conceive the fact that the Keweenaw peninsula is destined to sooner or later become one of our great manufacturing centers. While copper and iron are by far the most important of the minerals produced, we would not have you forget that our production of silver is not by any means a negligible quantity. Forty thousand dollar shipments are not uncommon. Generous deposits of red sandstone, one of the most beautiful of known building materials are distributed over the peninsula. The most popular and probably the best known is the Portage Entry Sandstone (Lake Superior red stone) and which is a silicious, fine grained stone of uniform texture, colored a rich red by the sesquioxide of iron. This stone belongs to the Potsdam age. There are also to be found limestone, moulding sand and quite an extensive deposit of a form of kaolin known as slip clay used by eastern companies in



To solve the Copper Country's Power Problem

the manufacture of pottery. The tailings from the mills known locally as "stamp sand" is used in the manufacture of concrete and brick. This same sand is very well adapted for top-dressing earth roads as the line in the sand unites sand and clay forming a kind of concrete.

### Hydro-Electric Power.

Work on the great Sturgeon river power plant will be started immediately. The Northern Michigan Power Company of New York, with a branch office at Sidnaw, Mich., have plans under way to start construction work early in the spring of 1917 on the Sturgeon river water power property. Twenty thousand horse-power is to be developed and this power is now available for manufacturing industries in the Copper Country.

### Transportation.

The peculiar geographical position of the copper country of Michigan renders it an ideal site for all industrial operations. The peninsula is criss-crossed by numerous railroad lines, namely, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & North-Western, Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, Copper Range, Mineral Range and the Keweenaw Central railroads. When a railroad is not convenient there is always Lake Superior, Keweenaw Bay, Portage and Torch lakes or the network of government canals which thread the peninsula. There never has been experienced any difficulty in getting timber to market. This would then be true also for any industry wishing to locate here. With the excellent facilities afforded by both lake and rail, markets are brought nearer the base of operations. A great many free factory sites located on water fronts with railroads crossing them are available. Some of them, owing to the hills in the background possess gravity water power.

### Copper County Commercial Club

The copper country of Michigan, through the medium of the Copper Country Commercial club with headquarters at Houghton, whose activities cover the entire Keweenaw peninsula, is seeking new industries. The club wants industries which have a chance to make good. It realizes that there are better opportunities here for certain enterprises than for others; that some are bound to succeed by the very nature of our facilities. It wants successes no matter how small they be. Ten plants each employing ten men are of more value to a community than one plant employing one hundred men. There is a more general distribution of wages. The club is not spurning the big fellows but it is particularly desirous of encouraging small ones which give promise of steady and substantial growth. Some of the industries which we are prepared to offer special inducements and which we believe would make good in the Copper Country are: Woolen mills, hosiery mills, textile works, tanning plants, copper and brass rolling mills, metal working plants of all kinds, chemical plants, flour mills, canning plants, potato elevators, wood working plants, pulp mills basket and box factories. We also want men with ideas which can be capitalized. If the foregoing resources appeal to you, Mr. Manufacturer, then come and make your home with us. The Copper Country will do as much for you as any other community in the land and we know that your coming will be mutually beneficial.



## A Trip Through Clover-Land

By Marie B. Ferry of the Lansing State Museum

**B**EGINNING our journey through Clover-Land by crossing the straits, St. Ignace presented a beautiful picture with the lake, a veritable glimmerglass, the sunlight dancing on the waves and the shores gorgeous in autumn foliage. Arrived ashore, the morning Mass found the church full, although the repairs to the building surrounded you with scaffolds and platforms. Remnants of the old Mission house appeal sadly to you in a part of the chimney left while the building is converted into a novelty store. Our new version of Scripture should read: "In my Father's house there are many stores and garages," as the "mansions" are so nearly extinct.

For the first time I approached the "Soo" by rail from the south, which is not as attractive as riding up hill on a vessel through the Locks. Truly this is the key to the celestial waterways of the world. In the evening, in about an hour, we saw six large boats, one over 600 feet long, passed through the Locks.

The next day we went to the Canadian side, viewing the first lock which looked like an out-of-door bath tub. Unfortunately we were stopped by armed soldiers, who demanded our passports and refused any progress even when we told them how very peaceful we were. A rumor of a German attack on the English locks had reached them. This, and the hundred tents on the hillside, made us realize while not in war we were very near to it. Contentedly we returned to the American shore with its three marvelous locks, and the fourth in construction.

At the Woman's club, held in the hall of the Knights of Pythias, we saw a picture of the log house where this great fraternal organization, second only to Masonry, was born. The

schools of the "Soo" have been benefited by the addition of a new High school, a credit not only to the "Soo" but to the state of Michigan. Its citizens are very enterprising but overlook their great opportunities in showing their precedence and remarkability in putting Michigan on the map. Dates should inform the passerby of the antiquity of their beautiful city. In the park the pillars presented by Ex-Governor Osborn give one a very Oriental feeling. A fine and beautiful obelisk stands on the bank of St. Mary's river, and the new postoffice is located on the grounds of the old Indian cemetery. The contractors were said to have received \$10 per body for removing the remains, and this was publicly done in the day time, and at night the coffins were taken back to insure an extra \$10 apiece the next day. It raises the question: "Who is safe in life or after death?" My heart was rent when I saw left only a broken chimney and about one-half of the old Johnston house, once occupied by Schoolcraft. It is now used for a henhouse. Let us cherish the hope that they keep none but registered fowls.

Our next stop was at Newberry, in Luce County. One of the hospitals of the Upper Peninsula, for the insane, is beautifully located here on the heights of the city. The buildings are extensive and well kept. They were moving into a new cottage. The chapel has a fine auditorium where they have a moving picture show and a dance given weekly. Dr. Campbell, the able head of the institution, said it was very much easier to control the men than the women, as depriving them of tobacco generally brought them to time, but the only recourse for the women was to keep them away from the entertainments, and this was not always efficacious.

There is a good new hotel, a schoolhouse, and a courthouse opposite a splendid piece of woods. There is much taste shown in the care of the grounds, which are well laid out.

We were very sorry to reach Munising at night, and only get a glimpse of the fascinating road even by moonlight, passing through the hills and landing at the back of the hotel, which faces the lake, and detracts one's attention from the breakfast, as the eyes behold the delightful view of forest and lake seen from the dining-room. Munising is the county seat, the court house standing at the head of the street, flanked on one side by a superior high school with spacious grounds, in which the family have placed a statue of General Alger, from whom the county derived its name. On the opposite side is the Catholic church, with its accompanying parochial school, which touches elbows with the Presbyterian church standing on the corner of the block. A member of the Cleveland Cliffs company gave the city a fine Y. M. C. A. building. There is to be found here a very progressive Woman's club, and a loyal Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Forester of the Mining company is doing excellent work along his line, and helping the boys.

Time would not permit a trip to the Painted Rocks and Grand Marais, as we wished. When one looks at these wonders one thinks these are the Northern "Garden of the Gods" and as worthy of admiration.

We stopped next at Marquette which, with its many beautiful homes, is one of the most residential cities of the Upper Peninsula. Its Cathedral, its grand Normal College, the Peter White library, its lighthouse, and expansive Presque Isle park present many attractions to the visitors. The high school in the heart of the city was an interesting place to me, as I faced one thousand pupils gathered to listen to a talk on Michigan.

Following this, I met the students of the Baraga school, and on invita-

tion of Father Seifert, Chaplain of the State's Prison, addressed the inmates in the evening. It was a very novel experience, and for once I had my audience under complete control, for not one could leave the room. However, I did not repeat the mistake of the representative, who addressed the Boys' Industrial school at Lansing, opening his remarks by saying: "Boys, I am glad to see so many of you here!" A souvenir of my visit will be found in the Museum in a sofa pillow worked and presented by one of the inmates.

We are told in Holy Writ: "No one can see God and live." It seemed to me Our Father wished to show us His face, and so He smiled into the deep waters of Lake Superior and we beheld Him in all His glory. Wishing a frame for this picture, He surrounded it with the forest trees and ordered His artists to decorate it for Autumn. Finding the work so great, in despair they threw their brushes and paints in every direction, and so we have the brilliant red of the maples, the gorgeous yellow of the beeches, the rich browns of the oaks, the elusive blue-green of the balsams, and the darker shades of the pines. As the rays of the full moon made a path of shimmering silver on the dark waves of the lake, methought not in picture or word could mortal show the beauty of the scene.

In Baraga, owing to the arrival of a new priest, increased work and diminished pay, we did not see the Indian school. This county with its mines less productive and its lumber nearly gone, yet with its pleasant outlook and worthy citizens, must wait for the agricultural development to keep pace with its neighbors.

At Ontonagon, after passing through the copper country, I was astonished at the progress made in farming. A few more years will show our most fertile fields and our largest crops in this northern section.

This is the land of immense distances. We did not reach Iron Moun-

(Continued on page 26.)

# Southern California, World's Greatest All-Year Play Ground

**D**ID you ever stop to think that it is only a step from winter to flower-starred springtime—that at the end of one's outstretched finger tips is a wonderland? Such a wonderland is California. Three rounds of the clock distant it is from Chicago the terminus of the nation's scenic highway—a fitting climax to a luxurious journey. Three days from Chicago toward the sunset in this great outdoor land. From the Chicago & North-Western Railway terminal in Chicago the palatial Los Angeles Limited strikes westward across the corn belt of Illinois and Iowa (the states that

polis of Nebraska, the clearing house of the cattle and wheat country lying westward. Before one is aware of the transition from the cultivated plain to the rocky slopes one feels the spell of the mountains. There they stretch toward the left, gray-blue, purple, crimson, as the sun plays upon the peaks. These are the Rockies. Every moment of the trip over the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western line represents a new picture. From the continental divide the railroad glides smoothly into the eternal springtime—California the beautiful. California has become the Riviera of the United States, the Levant of the North American continent by reason of a climate that escapes the intensity of the tropics—by reason of warm water winters under sunny skies and summers made temperate by cooling ocean breezes.

### Riverside.

This beautiful city is in the heart of the orange belt and boasts of motor driveways without equal. Riverside is widely known to tourists as "The Mission City." The trail westward leads through Wineville, shipping point for one of the world's largest wine grape producing sections. Thence the road winds through the Pomona and San Gabriel valleys, districts rich in citrus fruits and English walnuts, to Pasadena and Los Angeles.

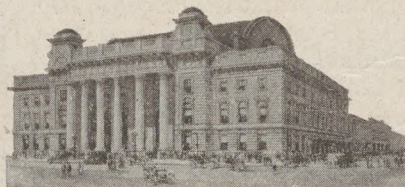
### Pasadena.

Pasadena is said to mean, Gateway to Eden. If this be true, it is well named. Trips to the famous canyons in the mountains and to the tops of the peaks themselves are possible over splendidly graded highways. From the southern part of the city a magnificent view is obtained of the San Gabriel valley, stretching from a rainbow of color in the gardens that make

the foreground to snowcapped Sierra Madre in the distance.

### Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, says one writer, should be revered. For it is sacred ground. Just outside the city stands the famous old mission of San Gabriel, perhaps the best known of the twenty-two erected by the Franciscan padres in their work of civilizing the Indians. It is a center for numerous sightseeing trips—the hub from which radiate numerous steam and electric lines. Los Angeles is the home of the bungalow style of architecture, artistic homes built upon lines which lend



The Chicago terminal. Chicago & North-Western Railway

themselves readily to the sweep of the palms and the trailing vines. A city of roses, is this. Flowers line the driveways. Blooms of all colors nod over walls and hedges. Poinsettias throw a ruddy glow from unexpected corners. And always the air is filled with the scent of the tuberose, jasmine and orange blossom. Verandas are festooned with wistaria.

### Los Angeles Harbor (San Pedro)

Is a link with the old world. Here come the great ships from the seven seas with strange crated produce from the east. Some thirty miles off shore two hours sail from San Pedro, Santa

Catalina raises its mysterious peaks out of the shimmering sea.

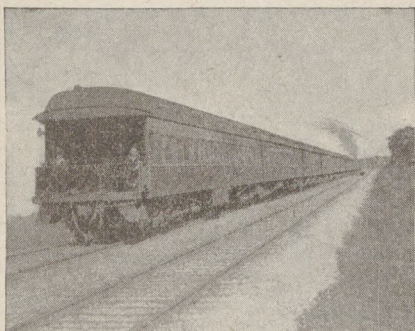
### San Diego and Coronado Beach

Have drawn many an experienced traveler from the resorts of the Mediterranean with their soft even climate and exceptional sea bathing.

One could write volumes and still fail to describe the many interesting sights and attractions for the tourist. We can only repeat an old saying, "One Look is worth a thousand words," one must go and see for themselves, and remember that the Chicago & North-Western Railway and Union Pacific system are not only the first railroads from Chicago to the Pacific Coast, but that they maintain today the most perfect service and run through the best developed section of the great west. The keynote of their service is "The Best of Everything."

These special tour parties leave from the palatial new passenger terminal of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, on the Los Angeles Limited, train de luxe at 10 P. M., Jan. 27, Feb. 3, 10, 17, and 24, and March 3, and run through to California without change in sixty-eight and one-half hours. Every feature of modern travel convenience is included in this popular train, including Pullman standard drawing-room and compartment sleeping cars, observation buffet cars, dining cars and Pullman tourist sleeping cars. The complete equipment and excellent service provided patrons on this splendid train of established reputation, affords a charm of quiet luxury and comfort that is most attractive to the traveler. All meals are served in dining cars the menu including all the delicacies of the season.

Three other fast trains leave from this terminal every night in the year, including the famous Overland Limited, extra-fare train for San Francisco.



Chicago & North-Western Limited trains combine absolute safety with the utmost of luxurious comfort

feed the world) to Council Bluffs.

In 1849 when the nation felt the first influence of the gold rush, Council Bluffs on the Mississippi river was the advance guard of civilization. Here lay the frontier, the western boundary line of the inhabited United States. Council Bluffs is a modern city now. Opposite it looms Omaha, the metro-



## Mrs. Ferry's Impressions.

### State Museum's Curator Had a Wonderful Trip Through Clover-Land.

From October 2 to October 20 ended one of the busiest and pleasantest journeys of my life. In this short time it was impossible to reach four counties, viz: Gogebic, Menominee, Keweenaw and Schoolcraft. The Keweenaw Historical society includes with it Houghton and Ontonagon, or generally speaking, the Copper Country, and is doing valuable work in gathering statistics not heretofore known, which will give excellent information to future historians.

Menominee has done a great deal of work under the leadership of Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer and the history teacher of the schools, Miss Frances Radford. It should be an eye-opener to Americans to learn that a foreign child took the prize offered by the women for the best essay on the city of Menominee! Shades of our ancestors! What are we coming to? Pretty soon our native born citizens will have to have special instruction about our homes!

We must not forget our obligations to one of our strongest allies in the work, the newspapers. No one class has been more generous in giving us space in their papers, which is the same as money, to foster and promote our cause. They consented so willingly and cheerfully to the proposition to set aside a part or more of a column to pioneer matters, securing lists of inhabitants over 75 years old, whose biographies should be gathered by the pupils in schools and credit given them in some study since the curriculum does not require any Michigan history. Many of the editors send us marked copies of local events, which we file. We preserve our records as the Irishman did when he asked the captain of the vessel: "Is anything lost whin ye knows where it be?" "No, you fool, you," was the reply. "Well, yer honor," responded Pat, "yer tay-

kittle is overboard." So our records are too often found in the deep sea.

Men and women of Michigan, shall we lose our rich historic material, or shall we begin to develop and conserve it until the world is convinced that whether we go "North, east, south or west, Our Michigan is best." It seems strange that Mackinac, the first settlement and having the distinction of originating the very first of domestic science and home economics when Baroness Van Hoeffern successfully taught the Indian girls in 1837, including general housework; (she was Bishop Baraga's sister and had she been able to endure the terrible hardships she would have shared his fame); Marquette, which teems with history and romance; and the "Soo," a pioneer missionary field, whose battlegrounds and conflicts are numerous and its commerce phenomenal, should have no historical societies! There are only three in the Upper Peninsula. Make your priority known. History is the basis of education, and how long, O Michigan, will you be ignorant? With united work in our twin peninsulas we could lead the Nation.

The Escanaba Commercial club has opened, through the mail and other means, an advertising campaign to spread Escanaba's fame as a manufacturing center and the surrounding district as an excellent agricultural region throughout the country.

A joint installation held by the various copper country lodges of the Women's Catholic Order of Foresters on Jan. 21 was a great success. About 300 attended.

The Ishpeming Advancement Association has decided to launch a campaign to recruit new members for the booster organization.

## Four Leaf Clovers

By Leo Patrick Cook of Houghton.

(Continued from page 12.)

informed on the fine points of his business should impregnate a double porterhouse steak with cyanide and a dog should eat it and die the man would be liable. But if he flavored a dish of potatoes au gratin or a Walford salad or grape fruit supreme with arsenic he would not be liable.

Try this on your lawyer.

### The Boo-Yaw Belt.

One of the great advantages of Clover-Land that the Upper Peninsula Development bureau has long neglected in its literature is the fact that it is the boo-yaw belt. In the United States there are the cotton belt and the Michigan peach belt and the wheat belt but there is only one boo-yaw belt and that is the upper peninsula.

The boo-yaw belt is at its best when the partridge season is on. We never go hunting but we are always willing to go to a hunting camp, especially to get in on the boo-yaw. This is a sort of a glorified Irish stew composed of partridge, chicken, a little beef and a little salt pork and all the vegetables obtainable all thrown together and stewed. Served as a sort of a heavenly goulash on pieces of bread it transcends all the dishes from Epicurus to Diamond Jim Brady.

The word boo-yaw is supposed to be a corruption of the French word bouillon, which is supposed to mean soup but does not. But boo-yaw is no such thing. It is a regular upper peninsula word and came into existence with the dish. The boo-yaw cook properly has on a hunting shirt and an old pair of corduroy pants and a week's growth of beard and cruising boots and looks as little like a cook as any man can but it is likely he would forget the recipe if he had on a white apron.

Some of these boo-yaw cooks add dumplings to the other ravishing ingredients. Frank Pummerville, who has a cabin near Twin Lakes, is one of the best. Capt. Dick Lang, who has

a trained palate, thinks the boo-yaw was the original nectar and he praises "Pummy's" dumplings extravagantly. He says that when "Pummy" makes a boo-yaw he has to tie the dumplings to the kettle to keep them from floating to the ceiling. Some one is going to write the great Clover-Land ode some day. It will have a verse about the boo-yaw or it will not be complete.

## The State Bank of Ewen

Ewen, Michigan  
is most

### CONVENIENTLY LOCATED

to handle the banking business from all points in the southern part of Ontonagon and Houghton Counties.

C. F. Moll, President, Kenton, Mich.; L. Anderson Vice President, Caldetwood, Mich.; E. J. Humphrey, Vice President, Ewen, Mich.; A. M. Anderson, Cashier.

## NEW HOTEL MARCELLA

Thoroughly Modern

Twenty-four Hour Service

Rates, \$2.50

FRANK LEWIS, Prop.

Ewen, Michigan

# Farm Bargains

80 Acre Farm, 2½ miles from Menominee, Mich., and Marinette, Wis. Good dwelling house, 2 barns, 14 head of cattle, 3 horses, machinery, and all personal property. Price, \$7,000.

120 Acre Farm on main county road, 8 miles from Menominee, Mich. Good orchard, good buildings, 24 head of cattle, 4 horses, pigs, chickens, and all kinds of machinery, and all crops. Price, \$8,500; \$4,500 cash, balance on time.

80 Acres on State Road, with personal property, located near new cheese factory. Good orchard, good buildings, and all horses, cows and machinery on place. Price, \$6,000; \$3,500 cash, balance on time.

100 Acre Stock and Dairy Farm. Joins the city limits. For prices and terms, write.

520 Acre Stock Farm, with personal property. A special bargain. Send for full particulars.

10 to 20 Acre tracts close to city. Easy payments. Short distance from factories.

We have for sale farms of all sizes and prices, and lands we can sell you on easy terms of payment.

## Menominee Abstract and Land Company

Menominee, Michigan

923 Main Street

Telephone 125

## Clover-Land's Great Copper Country Automobile Show

### CALUMET

### April 11, 12, 13, 14

Held in the famous Calumet Colosseum, the largest building in Clover-Land—the home of the Copper County Auto Show.

A cordial invitation is extended to every

county of Clover-Land to attend this show

Special Railroad Rates

Calumet & Hecla Band

Pleasure Cars  
Auto Trucks  
and Sundries



# JOHN A. COCHRAN

CARBONATED DRINKS and BAR SUPPLIES

Raspberry, Pear, Orange Cider

Manufacturer of the

FAMOUS COCHRAN GINGER ALE

Can Fill All Orders Same Day As Received

The House of Service

Houghton

Michigan

# Elk Hotel

Ontonagon's Leading Hotel

IDEAL HEADQUARTERS FOR

SUMMER RESORTERS

Rates Upon Application

H. W. STEGEMAN, Proprietor

Ontonagon, Michigan

## Clean up and Paint up

House cleaning time is here. We are prepared to take care of your requirements in that line. We carry a full line of ALABASTINE Wall finish, Noxall Paint, Kyanize Varnishes, Wall paper cleaner, Paint Brushes, etc. Full line of HARDWARE always in stock. Fair treatment and prices moderate, is our motto.

## John P. Nelson, Hardware

SOUTH RANGE, MICH.

## E. J. TOUSIGNANT

Ontonagon, Michigan

Hard and Soft Coal, Brick, Lime, Cement, Plaster,

Sewer Pipe, Drain Tile, Iron Culverts,

Flour, Feed and Grain,

Hardwood Flooring

Carloads a Specialty

Prompt Shipments

Agent American Seating Co., for Ontonagon and Gogebic Counties, School Seats and Supplies.

ONTONAGON IS THE BEST

COUNTY IN CLOVER-LAND

My Garage and Thorough 24-Hour Service is strictly in keeping with the progress of Ontonagon.

Only Fire-proof and Modern Equipped Garage in the City

LAKESIDE GARAGE

Your Service Station

General Blacksmithing In Connection

HONNAS HOLMSTROM, Prop.

Ontonagon

Michigan

# The Northwestern Cooperage and Lumber Co.

Exclusive manufactures of

“Peerless” Products

“Peerless” Hardwood  
Flooring

“Peerless” Shingles

“Peerless” Building  
Material

If you want the BEST ask for

# “Peerless”



## FARM LANDS

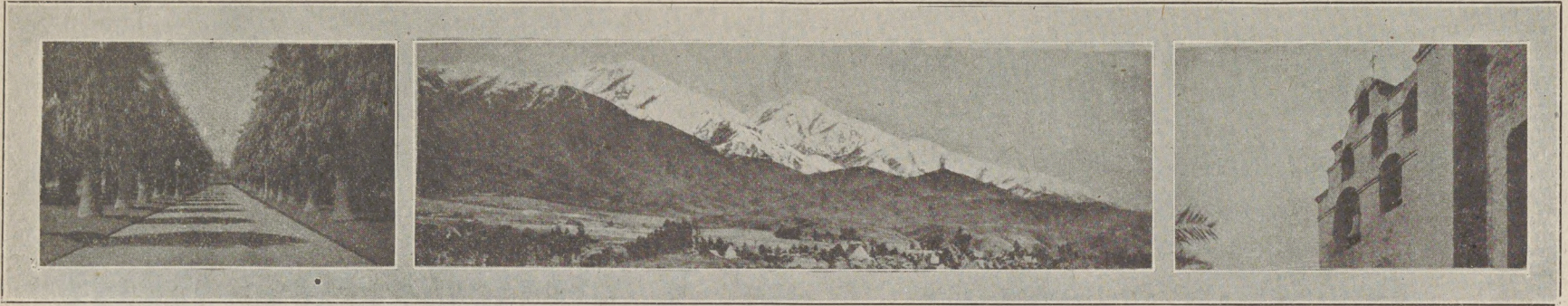
We have thousands of acres of the best hardwood lands in Clover-Land for sale on easy terms. If interested

—write us at—

Gladstone,

Michigan





## The Greatest Offer Ever Made in the Upper Peninsula

Clover-Land Magazine invites the two most popular school teachers in Clover-Land to take a 15-day free vacation trip next August to the Pacific Coast, traveling with every luxury and personal attention, and with every penny of expense of every kind, from the minute they leave home until they return, paid by the publisher of Clover-Land Magazine.

### This is part of a \$2,000 Prize Offer to Clover-Land School Teachers

Traveling in luxurious Pullman cars, the two young ladies will be personally conducted by representatives of three great railroads and will enjoy an unequalled visit to the greatest places of interest in scenic America, enjoying everywhere the best that money can buy. A never-to-be-forgotten trip, visiting the following points:

<p><b>One Day In Chicago</b></p> <p>Sight-seeing trip through the beautiful parks by auto, visiting the Art Museum and the great stores in Chicago's famous loop. Luncheon at the Auditorium Hotel.</p>	<p><b>Two Days of Travel</b></p> <p>Leaving Chicago on America's greatest train, the Northwestern Union Pacific-Salt Lake Route's "Los Angeles Limited," passing through the state of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming to Salt Lake City.</p>	<p><b>One Day In Salt Lake City</b></p> <p>Visiting Great Salt Lake, the famous \$4,000,000 Mormon Temple, and including an auto trip along the Great Mormon trail at the foot of the Rodney Mountains.</p>	<p><b>One Day Crossing the Rockies</b></p> <p>A day's trip across Utah, Nevada and Southern California, over the famous Salt Lake Rocky Mountain trail, one of the grandest trips in all the world of travel.</p>
<p><b>Two Days In Los Angeles</b></p> <p>With headquarters at the Alexandria Hotel, the young ladies will have two days of auto trips through the orange belt, around marvelous Los Angeles, the city of a thousand wonders, personally conducted by Salt Lake Route officials, seeing the ostrich farm and the famous Selig zoo.</p>	<p><b>One Day In Picture-Land</b></p> <p>A whole day will be spent at Universal City, Hollywood, seeing the greatest movie plant in the world in actual operation, and the stars of film-land at their work before the camera. Nothing like it anywhere else in America. Words cannot adequately describe the capital of the picture world.</p>	<p><b>One Day at Pacific Beaches</b></p> <p>Nowhere in the whole world is there an equal of the beautiful Pacific coast beaches, including Long Beach, Ocean Park and the Venice of America. The Clover-Land girls will spend a day seeing these wonders at the very height of the sea shore season.</p>	<p><b>Two Days In San Francisco</b></p> <p>From Los Angeles to 'Frisco on the palatial steamer Harvard, through the Golden Gate in the morning, seeing Golden Gate Park, Chinatown, the Presidio, World's Fair Park, Mare Island Navy Yard, Mission Dolores, Japanese Tea Gardens and the famous water front of San Francisco Bay.</p>
<p><b>Again Across the Rockies</b></p> <p>From San Francisco to Denver on the Overland Limited, through the canyons and along the mountain sides—a scenic trip of stupendous grandeur. Passing through the Sacramento Valley, Reno, Battle Mountain and actually crossing Great Salt Lake. Two days in America's wonderland surrounded by every luxury of travel.</p>	<p><b>One Day In Denver</b></p> <p>An entire day of auto rides and sight-seeing in Denver and along the famous boulevard to Pike's Peak. Visiting the U. S. Mint, the State Capitol, the Art Museum and the wonderful parks which have made Denver a mecca for travelers.</p>	<p><b>One Day Enroute East</b></p> <p>A daylight trip through Nebraska, amid the beauties of the farm scenes and level prairies, contrasting with the mountains of the day before. Passing through Kearney, North Platte, Grand Island and Omaha. Also a daylight trip through eastern Iowa and Illinois.</p>	<p><b>Home, Sweet Home</b></p> <p>After another half day in Chicago, the Clover-Land Girls will return home on the Copper Country Limited of the Chicago &amp; North-Western, having completed a fifteen-day trip not exceeded in interest and pleasure by any offered in all the wonder of "Seeing America First."</p>

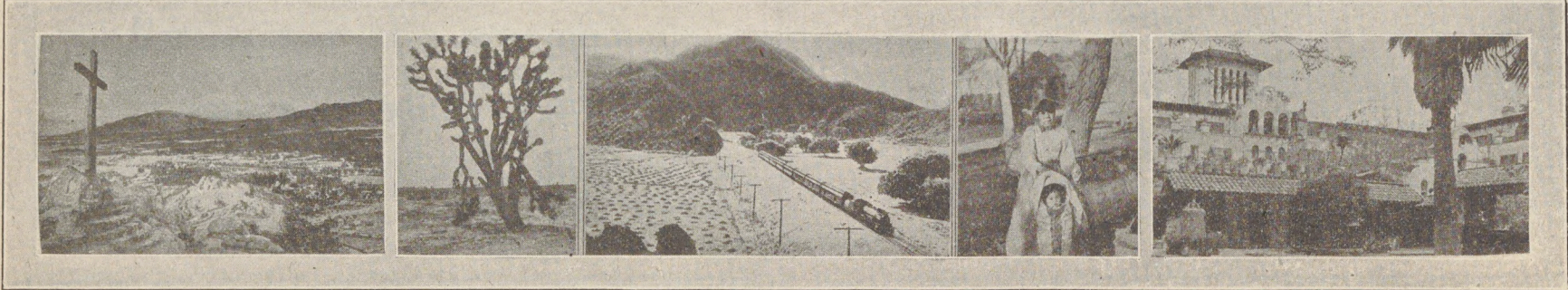
The publisher has arranged with the passenger departments of the Chicago & North-Western, the Union Pacific, and the Salt Lake Routes for the best of everything for the Clover-Land girls.

Colorado, Utah and California are at their best in mid-summer, and this trip could not be made by an individual traveler, with the best of every appointment, hotel, auto and personal courtesy, for less than six or seven hundred dollars.

It will be the event of a life-time for the winners.

It will advertise Clover-Land and Clover-Land Magazine all the way to the Pacific Coast.

And it will show the public's appreciation of the faithful service given by the young women who teach our children and help to make Clover-Land schools the very best in the United States.







## Also Six Palatial Boat Trips To Niagara Falls

The six school teachers having the highest vote, next to the winners of the great Pacific Coast trip, will be given a wonderful vacation, with every expense paid, at Mackinac Island, and a trip on the luxurious Great Northern Steamship Company's boats to Buffalo and return, with a day at Niagara Falls.

All under the direction of Roger M. Andrews, publisher of Clover-Land Magazine, who refers, by permission, to any bank in Menominee, and who guarantees that every part of this great offer will be carried out to the letter.

### Fifteen Days of Travel

to Chicago, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, Universal City (Hollywood), Pacific beaches, San Francisco, Denver, Omaha and return.



These four Clover-Land young ladies went as Mr. Andrews' guests to the Jamestown Exposition in 1907, and were received at the White House by President Theodore Roosevelt. On their return they wrote the publisher a letter saying: "You gave us more than we ever dreamed of. Everywhere we had the best of everything. No money was spared to give us the most delightful trip possible."

### For School Teachers Only

The contest will be decided in favor of the eight teachers receiving the most votes. Contest opens Feb. 15, 1917, and closes July 21, 1917

Contest limited to teachers in any public school in the Upper Peninsula, actually employed as teachers on or before February 1st, 1917.

### Votes and Ballots

Receipts for all paid subscriptions to Clover-Land Magazine will carry the following votes, to be cast for any candidate the subscriber desires:

- 1 Year's paid subscription, \$1.00....200 votes
- 2 Years' paid subscription, \$2.00....500 votes
- 3 Years' paid subscription, \$3.00....900 votes
- 4 Years' paid subscription, \$4.00....1400 votes
- 5 Years' paid subscription, \$5.00....2000 votes

Each issue of Clover-Land Magazine will contain a blank ballot good for 10 votes.

These coupons must be voted within 30 and 60 days of date of issue.

### Votes with Advertising

With every dollar's worth of advertising in Clover-Land Magazine for February, March, April, May and June, there will be issued free to advertisers vote coupons at the rate of 100 votes for every dollar of advertising. These coupons must be voted within 30 days of date of issue.

Advertisers may vote themselves or turn over these coupons to their favorite contestant.

### Judges and Ballot Box

The absolute judges of the contest, who will count the votes and decide upon the winners, will be—

- C. W. GRAM, Cashier,  
First National Bank, Menominee.
- WM. WEBB HARMON, Cashier,  
Lumbermen's National Bank, Menominee.
- R. A. PACKARD, Cashier,  
Commercial Bank, Menominee.

The ballot box will be locked and sealed and kept in the office of the Clover-Land Magazine, Andrews Building, Menominee.

Every Clover-Land school teacher taking part in the contest, who fails to win the Grand Vacation Trip Prize, will receive in cash, before the winners leave home, an amount equal to 10 per cent of every paid subscription, the votes of which have been cast for her.

Clover-Land Magazine asks no one to work for its subscription department without pay.

No girl contestant, therefore, can possibly lose.

She will win the great trip, the Niagara trip, or 10 per cent in cash for all her subscription votes.

We cordially invite every Clover-Land booster to help make this contest the greatest success in the history of the Upper Peninsula. What helps Clover-Land Magazine helps every nook and corner of Clover-Land.





# Our Creed

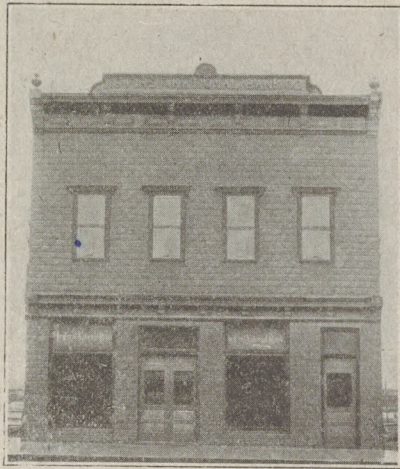
We believe in the policy of Conservatism and Safety.

We believe that a bank should forego a possible profit, rather than accept business involving undue risk.

We believe that a bank should serve the public, as well as make profits for its shareholders.

We believe that each customer, large or small, should receive the same careful, courteous treatment.

If this agrees with your idea of a bank, we invite you to associate yourself with us, and you will find that we live up to our creed.



## First Nat'l Bank

Ontonagon,

Michigan

*Contest votes issued to advertisers with every advertisement.*

The Menominee River Sugar Company paid a voluntary and unexpected cash bonus of \$30,000 to its beet growers for the season of **1916.**

*Contest votes issued to advertisers with every advertisement.*

## NOMINATED IN THE GREAT \$2,000 CONTEST

The following is a partial list of the young ladies who have been entered by their friends in the great \$2,000 Teachers' Contest of the Clover-Land Magazine. Two entries from Newberry, Luce County, have been delayed, and other entries from various counties will be made before April 1st, at which time the contest will be well under way. In the April issue an unofficial estimate will be printed of the votes credited to each contestant on that date.

Names may be added or withdrawn on request to the Contest Editor, Clover-Land Magazine, Andrews Building, Menominee.

### Alger County—

Miss Mary Rowe, Munising.  
Miss Martha Dunstone, Chatham.  
Miss Mollie Christofferson, Catham.  
Miss Gladys Eymer, Catham.

### Baraga County—

Miss Kate Curry, L'Anse.  
Miss Theresa Mege, L'Anse.  
Miss Florence Bowan, L'Anse.

### Chippewa County—

Miss Gertrude Chapin, Sault Ste. Marie.

### Delta County—

Miss Elizabeth Moersch, Escanaba.  
Miss Pearl Kresse, Escanaba.

### Dickinson County—

Miss Pearl Brown.  
Miss Lucile Reidy.  
Miss Grace Simons, Iron Mountain.  
Miss Marie Romman, Iron Mountain.  
Miss Edna Nash, Iron Mountain.

### Gogebic County—

Miss Mildred Hildreth, Ironwood.  
Miss Anna Olson, Bessemer.  
Miss Vomastek, Bessemer.  
Miss Mae Kraft, Bessemer.  
Miss Emmy Bergstrom, Marenisco.  
Miss Kathryn Clark, Wakefield.  
Miss Ada Lewis, Wakefield.

### Houghton County—

Miss Kathrine F. Carlyon, Painesdale.  
Miss Ruth Mehring, Redridge.  
Miss Estelle Schuler, South Range.  
Miss Ena Taffani, Atlantic Mine.  
Miss Rose Harrington, Hancock.

Miss Alice Ansell, Calumet.  
Miss Sophie Blom, Calumet.  
Miss Ethel W. Bennetts, Laurium.  
Miss Mae Tabor, Laurium.

(Houghton Village coming.)

### Marquette County—

Miss Helen Murphy, Marquette.  
Miss Grace Bay, Negaunee.  
Miss Pearl Tucker, Marquette.  
Miss Nina Drake, Marquette.  
Miss Hazel Bush, Marquette.  
Miss Susan Kearny, Negaunee.  
Miss Anna Maney, Marquette.  
Miss Anna Janzen, Marquette.  
Miss Viola Pierce, Marquette.  
Miss Ida Burke, Ishpeming.

### Iron County—

Miss Lillian Murray, Crystal Falls.  
Miss Mabel McGraw, Iron River.

### Mackinac County—

Miss Ethel Lannon, St. Ignace.  
Miss Kathleen Murray, St. Ignace.

### Marquette County—

Entrees coming from Marquette, Ishpeming and Negaunee.

### Menominee County—

Miss Maym Rick, Menominee.  
Miss Nana Macauley, Wilson.  
Miss Elizabeth Gille, Nadeau.

### Ontonagon County—

Miss Margaret Steason, Ontonagon.  
Miss Henrietta Paul, Ontonagon.  
Miss Mary Garney, Ontonagon.  
Miss Dorothy Walker, Ewen.  
Miss Mary Weberg, Ewen.

### Schoolcraft County—

Miss Pearl Clemo, Manistique.  
Miss Olive Leveille, Blaney.  
Miss Hatty Blandford, Gulliver.

### Luce County—

Miss Lucile Scheid, Newberry.  
Miss Anna Autin, Newberry.  
Miss Clara Fassbender, Newberry.

Clover-Land Magazine deserves our united support.—MARQUETTE COMMERCIAL CLUB, J. C. Gannon, President.

We See to It That It Pays You to Buy at Home

Under present conditions  
It's we that are truly solicitous  
To treat you at your own request  
To the Nation's VERY BEST.  
Inferior GOODS we do despise--

By our patrons we're known likewise.  
Remember the store with the UITTI sign,  
Our QUALITY MERCHANDISE you will find  
Strictly in keeping with present times.

Uitti Brothers Co.

General Merchandise  
South Range, Michigan



(Continued from page 13.)

pany, of which Joseph H. Bice is the manager. This institution furnishes employment for several hundred men and saws in the neighborhood of twenty million feet of hemlock, hardwood and pine a year, nearly all of which is planed and dressed in the company's own mill before being shipped. This company owns a vast tract of timber land, enough, it is said, to keep them running for nearly thirty years. It is one of the substantial institutions and one of which Ontonagon may well boast.

The Hawley mill, owned exclusively by John Hawley, is another prosperous institution. This mill runs about six months of the year and furnishes employment for a large number of men.

The principal industry of this section being lumbering and logging accounts for Ontonagon's being a central point for the various loggers. The Diamond Lumber Company of Green Bay owns a large tract of timber adjacent to this village, and ship many million feet of logs from Ontonagon annually. R. E. Anderson cuts from three to ten million feet yearly. Corwin & Riley operate on a moderate scale cutting from one to five million feet a year. E. J. Humphrey is logging out of Ontonagon this year. He will cut about a million feet. Spies-Thompson Lumber Company operates camps here the year 'round. There are several smaller loggers, and, roughly estimating, this vicinity furnishes for the market in the neighborhood of two hundred million feet of logs annually.

Ontonagon is the center of what promises to be a very prosperous farming section. New farmers are locating here continually, and land companies are optimistic regarding this locality.

The village has two prosperous banks: The First National bank with B. F. Barze, cashier and the Citizens State bank with Wm. Hall, cashier. The town boasts of a first class newspaper, The Ontonagon Herald. The business men realize the need of a good newspaper and subscribe liberally, in an advertising way, to its support. Our business men are loyal to the town and help to make it what it is. The hotels here are up to date and many traveling men plan on making this their stopping place.

Ontonagon boasts also of one of the best schools in the state. A modern school building was recently constructed at a cost of \$50,000, comprising the most improved equipment including domestic sciences and manual training departments besides a gymnasium supplied with shower baths, etc. The Ontonagon County Normal is located here, and although it has been established only a short time, has graduated some of the brightest teachers in the state.

Ontonagon is well supplied with churches, there being the Holy Family Catholic church, the Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Swedish Lutheran.

There are three modern garages. Plans are on foot for making a park

within the village limits on the lake shore, where automobilists from other parts of Clover-Land will find recreation when they motor to the county seat.

The county has recently bonded for \$195,000 to build roads. And with these completed, motorists will find their way to Ontonagon over as good macadam roads as can be found. This is the seat of one of the best of the fifteen counties of Clover-Land and the present generation hold great hopes for the Ontonagon of the future. And while each and every resident feels that Ontonagon is now a good place in which to live, they are ready and anxious at all times to aid to the limit of their ability, any new industries that may feel disposed to locate here. There are many good factory sites; several of these the writer ventures to state, are unsurpassed. Ontonagon has a business men's association that will give support to any reputable concern desiring to find a location. The village council is composed of thorough business men who have the best interests of the village at heart. Under their guidance the village is kept in a prosperous condition. James P. Corgan succeeded John Hawley two years ago as village president, and at a recent meeting of the council resigned on account of his business being such that he could not give the office the attention he believed it should have. F. X. Meneau, at the time a member of the council was chosen to succeed Mr. Corgan. This appointment was surely popular, as was evidenced by his unanimous nomination at the recent village primary.

The writer, on behalf of the business men and residents of Ontonagon, extends a cordial invitation to business enterprises, pleasure seekers, conventions, automobile parties, summer resorters, those afflicted with hay fever and, in fact, every one, to visit Ontonagon.

Clover-Land Magazine, edited by Roger M. Andrews of Menominee, should be supported liberally, since it is being published entirely in the interest of the Upper Peninsula.—WALTER F. TRUTTNER, Vice President, First National Bank, Bessemer.

### The Commercial Bank

Iron Mountain, Michigan

Resources Over  
One Million Dollars

O. C. Davidson, President.  
William Kelly, Vice-President.  
W. W. Thompson, Cashier.  
F. O. Morett, Asst. Cashier.

## Who Wins the Battle?

ALL other things being equal, it's the man behind the gun that wins the fight. And it's true in other affairs besides battles. In banking or in business, success is due to the men behind the counter. We take pride in the statement that every employee of our bank is instructed to be courteous to the public, and to render every reasonable service possible. We take pride in the fact that the officers, directors and shareholders, the men behind this bank are among the leading men of this community, men who can be depended upon, men who make this bank what it is today, a strong, reliable, secure financial institution. Established 1903.

*Fourteen years of successful banking.*

## The South Range Bank

Under State Government Supervision

*When writing to advertisers, please mention Clover-Land Magazine.*

## C. F. Eichen

Dealer In

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS,  
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES  
PICTURE FRAMES AND GLASS

Ontonagon, Michigan

*When writing to advertisers, please mention Clover-Land Magazine.*

## In any hardware or machinery emergency

Call us on the long distance phone and get  
"Milwaukee and Chicago service" from Menominee

We are eight hours nearer to you and "service" has built up this great concern.

## Northern Hardware & Supply Co., Menominee, Mich.



# 20 Years

of business in Ontonagon, and the large number of

## Satisfied Customers Speaks

for itself. Just recently, talking to a friend, a man said:

"If I want a choice piece of Meat, the best grade of Groceries, anything in the line of Dry Goods, in fact, anything in any line, I always go to

## Halter & Lemoine

In this age of high prices, you can not afford to buy an inferior article for the same price that

YOU PAY FOR THE VERY BEST—  
WE HANDLE ONLY THE VERY BEST

## Halter and Lemoine

Ontonagon, Michigan

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# PATENTS

ARTHUR WM. NELSON

PATENT LAWYER

Formerly of Messrs. Hawley, Wilson, Dodge, and Nelson  
Chicago.

SPIES BLDG.

MENOMINEE, MICH.

## NEWBERRY : GARAGE

Agents for Ford, Overland and Buick Automobile

Day and Night Service

SERVICE STATION FOR  
Goodyear and Kelly-Springfield Tires

AND GASOLINE

J. C. FOSTER, Prop.

NEWBERRY, MICH.

(Continued from page 19.)

tain until four o'clock in the morning and I was astonished to wake in my comfortable room in the hotel and see the ground covered with snow, which was rained off before night. The new high school is very superior to those found in cities of its size. The old building, so picturesquely situated with a mine at its back door, as you might say, shows the progressiveness of its citizens. As attentive and interested an audience as ever encouraged a speaker, I found here. Visiting the courthouse, and I had already been in nine counties, for the first time I saw in the courtroom a Union flag, placed there by the chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of that city. Each and every county seat had been committing the same mistakes as we had done in the capitol city; line up our foreigners for the ceremony of making them citizens and making them swear allegiance to the National flag, and not one in sight!

While in Iron Mountain I saw the funeral procession of a little Austrian woman, not five feet tall, who was 107 years old. Think of the changes life had brought her! Only by looking backward can we realize what it means to be living today.

From Iron Mountain to Crystal Falls is one continual surprise. Promising farms, neat villages, pleasant valleys, through which flow small streams red with deposits of iron. From Crystal Falls you obtain a fine view of the surrounding country, while in the evening the lights of the homes on the far hills make you realize that "a city set on a hill can not be hid." Here again the courthouse set at the end of the street is of good architecture for its day. Next to this is the high school, connected by a subway to a larger school building in the rear. On one side of this is a large athletic field, and on the other a beautiful small grove. With a good collection of statuary and paintings in the halls and rooms, the plant surpasses any city of its size and shows a live up-to-date school board.

In order to reach the meeting to be held in Escanaba our stay was cut short. The Michigan Pioneer and Historical society, started in 1874, for the first time were invited to hold their autumnal session in the Upper Peninsula. It seems paradoxical when you

recall that the first of our settlements were made here. Were there more intercourse and exchange of places between the two peninsulas, the "straits" would be bridged and we would be one indivisible people. Such hospitality, such co-operation, such surprises in courage, endurance and fellowship binds us to these northern brothers and sisters with cables of everlasting strength and friendship.

The meetings were held in the High school. The grounds were in fine condition and showed the pluck to bring in on cars dirt enough to make this soil on the sand foundation. Will you do for your history what you have done for your soil, and Michigan will be the richer for your labors. Excellent papers were read and good music given under the direction of the music teacher of the schools.

To Father Barth, who started the Delta County Historical society, which offers great hopes, is due much of the success. Michigan should be proud of this loyal citizen and eloquent orator. Nine delegates were in attendance from other counties and we hope they caught the necessity and inspiration of the meeting to do the same thing for their own localities. Three invitations were received to hold the next meeting. While the time is not ripe to write your history now, the time is too far spent in gathering the records while a few of the original actors are with us to tell their stories. Think of your personal losses and those of your neighborhood and estimate what it is in the whole state. Shall we allow states with less material to outclass us? If it is, as we sing, "Home of our hearts," let us be more loyal, wiser, historic men and women and pass on as good, if not better, advantages than those so dearly bought and won by our pioneer ancestors whose debt, so far, has never been paid. Freely as we have received, so freely give to the future.

Work has been begun by Hans Nelson of Green Bay, a contractor, on remodelling the Richter building on Ludington street, the improvements to cost \$7,000.

\* \* \*

New residences will be built this spring by Ole Lundin and Thomas White at Stambaugh. Each house will cost in the neighborhood of \$4,000.

## Electric Power in the Copper Country

We furnish reliable and economical electric power for mining and industrial purposes in all parts of the Copper Country. Many producing mines are purchasing our power for crushing, underground haulage, pumping, shop work, lighting and several for regrinding.

Development mines, or mines not having adequate steam equipment for hoisting and compressing, will find it well worth while to figure with us on complete electric equipment.

## Houghton County Electric Light Company



**PRIZE ESSAY ON CLOVER-LAND,  
WRITTEN BY MUNISING SCHOOL  
GIRL**

(Continued from page 7)

the world, the Chapin mine. From the mines in both the Menominee and Marquette ranges thousands of tons of iron ore are taken daily thus giving employment to many thousands of people, not only in the actual work of mining but in transporting this immense tonnage to the ore docks and loading it onto boats and cars, for always one industry gives rise to many others.

Almost as profitable to Clover-Land as its mining has been the lumbering industry. The early explorers coming to this territory found it a beautiful place heavily timbered with a mixture of hardwood and evergreen trees. The growth of white pine was especially bountiful. They saw the possibilities of great wealth from these timber-lands as the many waterways made the distribution of the logs an easy matter. So the woods were soon filled with lumber camps and many sawmills gave forth the hum of prosperity.

As the vast acres have been cleared, a new industry has sprung up and one which, though still in its infancy, promises much for the future of Clover-Land. The broad farmlands yield the richest of produce. Cereals and tubers seem to grow larger and better here and Clover-Land potatoes are rapidly becoming world famed for their size and food value.

In Menominee county many of the farms are devoted to the raising of sugar beets. These are harvested in the fall of the year and shipped to Menominee, where is located one of the largest beet sugar factories in the United States, "The Menominee River Sugar Co." During the season of 1916 this company alone paid over \$230,000 to local farmers for sugar beets.

The opening up of this large farming country has brought many experienced farmers from nearby states.

They have been so well satisfied with the results obtained in Clover-Land that they have not only stayed but persuaded others to come. This influx of thrifty farmers will of course be of benefit to every industry in Clover-Land.

In considering these various industries, one must not forget that they would be valueless unless easy and cheap methods of transporting all this rich produce were furnished. Here again we are especially fortunate. The Great Lakes with their large freight boats are easily accessible from almost any part of Clover-Land and the railroad facilities are equally as good. Two of the great railroads, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and North-Western connect us with every part of the country and Clover-Land produce has world wide fame.

The development of Clover-Land along all these lines, of course, led to the necessity of a better educational system that the future generations might carry on the work started by their parents. The first school was opened in one end of a blacksmith's shop in 1853. The average attendance was sixteen with five nationalities represented. It was not long before school houses were built and from thence the educational system has rapidly grown and improved until now we have a public school system equal to any in the United States.

But life should not be all work and no play. Relaxation from business is as necessary to the business or professional man as work itself, and Clover-Land, by the very reason of its not being thickly settled or entirely cleared, offers an ideal play ground for the tired business man. The fall of the year finds our woods filled with hunters, and the banks of the streams lined with fishermen, and so plentiful is the game that one need not go back empty handed.

Clover-Land's well kept and extensive roads are constantly toured by automobile parties who visit our mines, wander through our forests, eat

What the

**I. Stephenson Company Trustees**

Wells, Michigan

Offer To Homeseekers on the Sunny Side of  
Clover-Land, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

Choice of 400,000 acres of land at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 an acre for cut-over land.

A climate the same as upper New York, northern South Dakota and central Minnesota—this district is 600 miles south of the much advertised wheat belt of Canada.

A variety of soils fit for all crops grown in the north temperate zone.

Good roads, good schools, good water and climate.

Home markets that now are forced to depend on outside communities for much of their food.

Railroad service that brings 10,000,000 people within a night's ride for farm products, and the equal of that afforded the farmers of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

An unsurpassed fruit country, protected by 1,000 miles of shore line along Lakes Michigan and Superior—a practical insurance against frost damage. A choice of five lines of farming.

**Fruit, Dairying and Live Stock, Truck Gardening, Root Crops, Grains.**

of the produce of our farms, and enjoy our hospitality. May the tales they carry back bring new settlers to our lands to enjoy the prosperity of our domain and unite in the victorious cry—"Clover-Land Forever."

Marquette citizens behaved well during January. The report of the chief of police shows only eleven arrests during the month.

The First National Farm Loan association in Clover-Land was formed at Stephenson and application has been made for loans reaching \$30,600. The directors are C. G. Bergstrom, Oscar Ahola, Emil Sewall, C. G. Swanson, Gust Nelson, Andrew Bergstrom and D. G. Liljestrand.

When writing to advertisers, please mention Clover-Land Magazine.

**PLAY SAFE**

It's dangerous to take chances. Use "OLD FAITHFUL HEMLOCK," that grows in CLOVER-LAND, for the construction of your Farm Buildings. "OLD FAITHFUL HEMLOCK" can be used to equal advantage in the construction of Town and City Buildings. We have Bill Stuff from 2x4" up to 12x12", Sheathing, Flooring, Ceiling and Shiplap made from "OLD FAITHFUL HEMLOCK." Then we have Pine and Spruce Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Finishing; also Maple, Birch, Elm, Basswood and Ash Lumber. We carry a large stock of Hemlock and Pine Lath, and White Cedar Shingles.

Our Lumber Is Manufactured Right and Is Cut from the Choicest Timber That Grows in CLOVER-LAND.

Our shipping facilities enable us to handle both train and boat load orders.



One of the 102 Mills in the Hardwood Association

**Greenwood Lumber Company**

Mills at Ontonagon, Mich.



## Do You Want Farm Land

Suitable for the Raising of Crops of Any Kind, for Dairying or Stock Ranches?

—IF SO—

### VISIT EWEN—The Heart of the ONTONAGON VALLEY

Thousands of farms may be had in tracts of 40 acres and up; prices from \$3.00 to \$20.00, according to soil and distance from town. Terms as liberal as can be found anywhere.

Earn Your Living from the Land While Clearing and Paying for It

Soil a practically inexhaustible clay loam, well watered, just rolling enough for perfect natural drainage. Wild grasses on cut-over lands furnish excellent pasturage, tame grasses produce immense hay crops. Grain and root crops flourish.

#### We Show You

The Ontonagon County Fair, held at Ewen in September, 1913, was conceded to be the largest and best county fair ever held in the Upper Peninsula.

We Produce

#### A Dairy Country

Ewen has a Creamery that made 11,841 pounds of butter and 361 gallons of ice-cream in the month of June, 1914.

The Land Does It

Ewen is located in the heart of the Ontonagon Valley, on the D. S. S. & A. Railway, about midway between Marquette and Duluth.

Lands are going rapidly and the prices are advancing. Your opportunity is now. Write today to

## AUGUST WALLEN

Farm and Timber Lands,  
Ewen, Michigan

Try This on Your Piano—

## Surprise Polish

### Clover-Land's Brightest Product

—Surprise Polish will clean and polish automobiles; will renew, refinish, clean woodwork and furniture in a most surprising manner leaving the surface with a clean, brilliant appearance of newness.

Especially adapted for pianos and all other fine surfaces and finishes such as mahogany, enamel etc.

*A Marvel for Hardwood Floors.*

A Surface Food That  
Makes Anything New

If your dealer can't supply you write to

## A. R. Haist

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Sample sent on request

Agents Wanted

## The Largest Loan Agency

North of Milwaukee

Unlimited Funds For Farm Loans

25 years combined experience in Banking and Real Estate Loans.

### Fred A. Roper

FARM LAND

INSURANCE

MORTGAGE LOANS

Menominee, Michigan

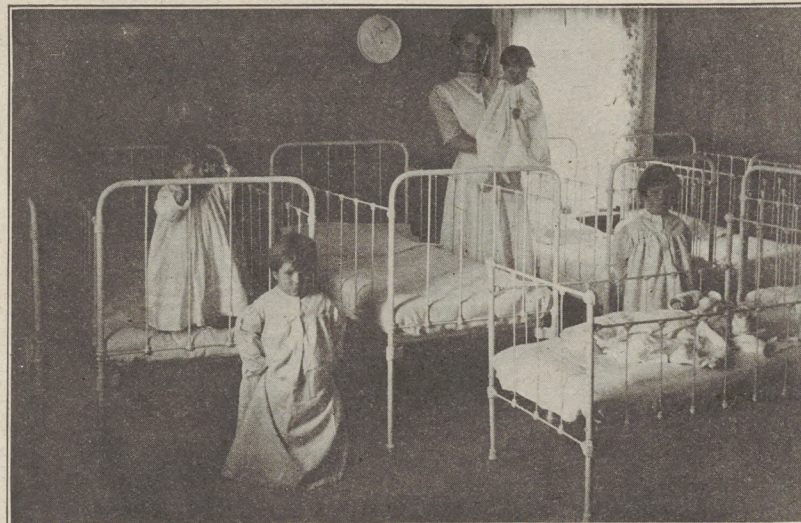
Contest votes issued to advertisers with every advertisement.

(Continued from page 5.)

Mr. Dan McIntyre, the fortunate owner of this champion stallion, is one of Chippewa's hardest working and most prosperous farmers, and he is just as much of a Scotchman as is his horse, or, I may say, horses, for he owns and breeds more purebred Clydesdales than any other ten men in Chippewa county.

at a very reasonable price, just as soon as I can find a better one." Will some reader please tell Dan where he can find a better one?

I would not claim all this glory for Chippewa county, but for the fact it is rightly ours for the present. The other fourteen counties of Clover-Land have the same pure water, invigorating air, rich pasturage and soils to produce the best of grains as has our



The Nursery at Good Will Farm.

When accosted by a visiting horse-man not long ago, Mr. McIntyre was asked: "I don't suppose you would sell Sylvander's Favorite at any fair price, would you?" Dan replied in language which I can't quite reproduce here, because it was tinged too much for me with his native Gaelic: "Oh yes, I want to sell him and will do so

own loved Chippewa. Why shall not the farmers of other Clover-Land counties procure the best inherited conformation in all domestic animals and then taking advantage of nature's best offerings, speedily make all Clover-Land greater and better in its animal industries than even Secretary James Wilson ever dreamed.

(Continued from page 8.)

marks in sewing and manual training. At present there are 43 children in the dining room, and they are sure a noisy, happy lot. A visitor recently asked Mrs. Donaldson if there was perfect silence at meals, and the reply was, "Only at the grown-ups' table, and there, because we cannot hear ourselves talk."

Each morning there is chapel exercise, every evening after supper, stories, games and music. The children's play is supervised and directed by a young woman, whom they love and admire very much. On Saturdays and in winter time, sledding, skating,

ski and snow shoes are enjoyed, and swimming and picnic tramps in the summer.

The children at the Good Will Farm have their studies, their work and their play, and the wholesome living reflects in the happy healthy faces, of the otherwise lonely and neglected kiddies.

Plans are being prepared by Chief Engineer H. T. Mercer of the Copper Range Consolidated Company for a hall to be built for McKinley Temple of Honor lodge at Trimountain. Actual construction work is to be commenced in the spring.

The splendid service  
and the great

## Harnessed Water Power

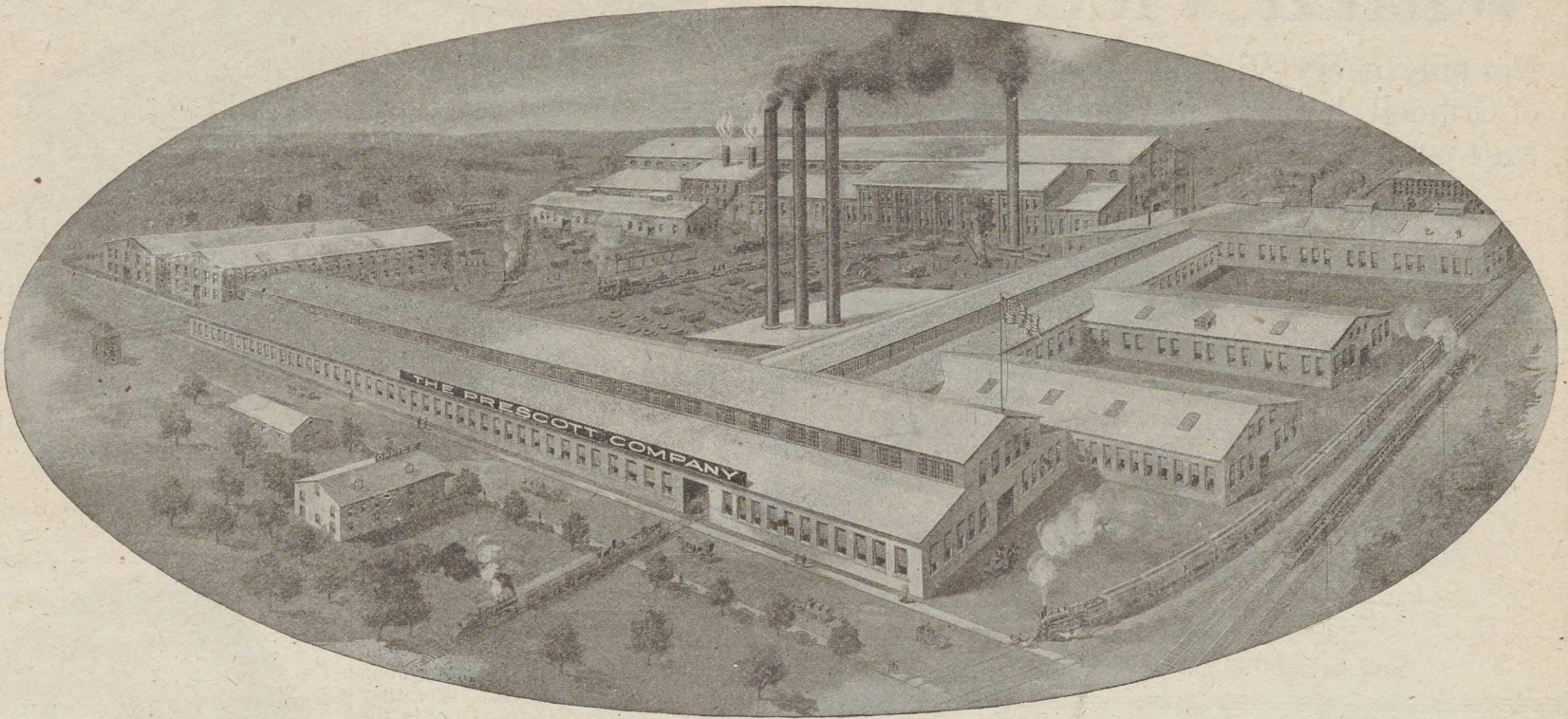
OF

### The M. & M. Light & Traction Co.

Have made Menominee the Power  
City of Clover-Land  
and Menominee County  
the best lighted county in the  
Northwest.



# 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 the biggest machinery plant in the northwest, and the users of Prescott machinery know it is also the best.

The Prescott Company in 1915 made enough saw mill machinery to saw five million feet of lumber every ten hours.

The Prescott Company has just completed a pump to handle 600 gallons of water a minute from a depth of 2,200 feet, which is the deepest electric mine pump in the world.

## THE PRESCOTT COMPANY

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN



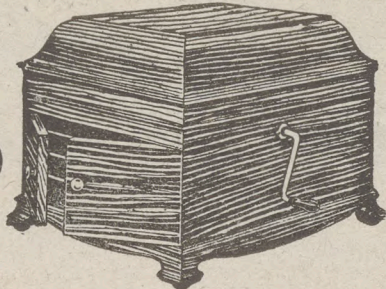
# Enjoy Yourself With a Victrola

Not only every Victrola model at the House of Grinnell, but any instrument sold on very easy payments.

**Victrolas**  
**\$15 to \$400**

And Largest Stock  
of Records

Remember—the greatest singers, bands and orchestras make records ONLY for the Victor Co



## Grinnell Bros.

Escanaba Store, 703 Ludington Street.  
Hancock Store, 307 Quincy Street.  
Sault Ste. Marie Store, 405 Ashmun Street.

# WHITNEY FARMS

WHITNEY, (MENOMINEE CO.) MICHIGAN

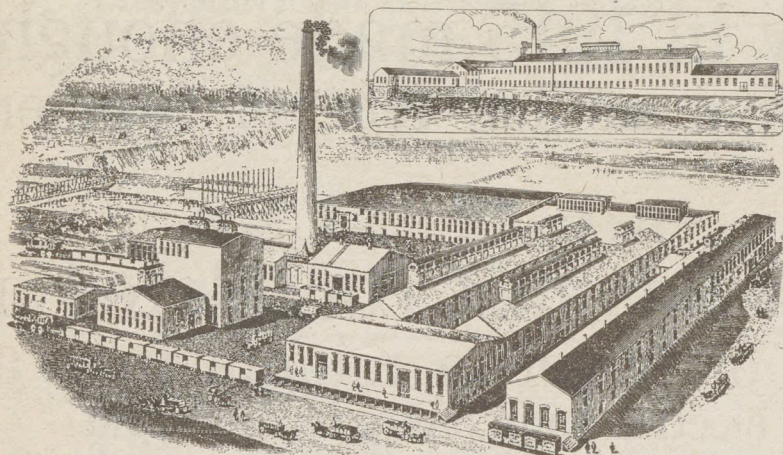
Registered Holstein Cattle. Registered Hampshire Sheep  
Creamery Butter Seed Potatoes White Pekin Ducks  
Chickens and Honey. Lands Adjacent to Farm for Sale.

OWNERS

**NATIONAL POLE CO.**  
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN

# Menominee & Marinette Paper Co.

Manufacturers of Fiber and Manila Papers



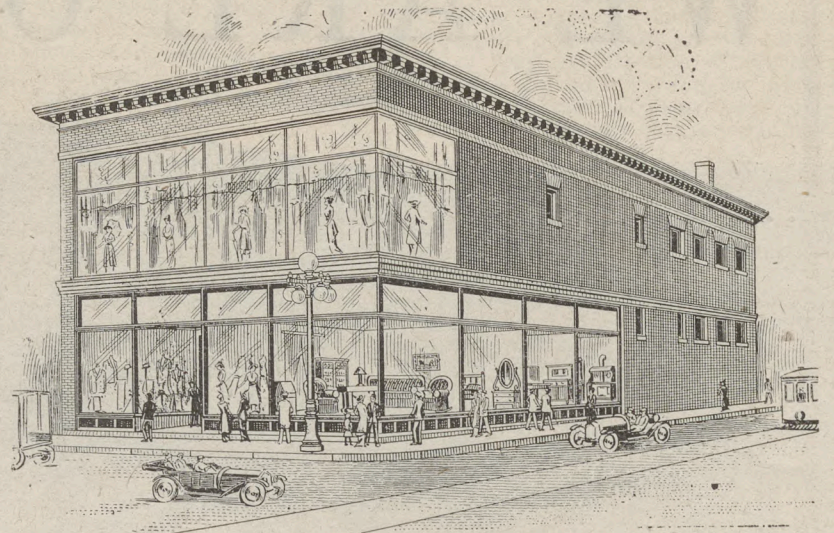
CAPACITY 60 TONS DAILY

H. A. J. UPHAM, President  
ROBERT F. GOODMAN, Vice President  
R. W. S. HOSKIN, General Manager  
F. A. SILLMAN, Sec'y-Treas. C. ANDERSON, Ass't. Sec'y-Treas

Contest votes issued to advertisers with every advertisement.

# CLOVER-LAND BOOSTERS

"One of the Big Four"



Gately-Wiggins Ishpeming Store  
Other Stores at Calumet, Houghton and Iron Mountain

James F. Wiggins, better known as "Jim" is general manager of the four Gately-Wiggins Company stores all located in the upper peninsula. He is probably as well known as any man living in the upper peninsula, having lived here practically all his life. Connecting himself with the late John Gately some thirty years ago, they opened up the first Gately store in the upper peninsula at Calumet, Mich. As the business grew he, believing in the future of Clover-Land, set out to expand and today the Gately-Wiggins Company control four of the largest furniture and clothing establishments in Clover-Land. Every one a credit to the community in which they are located.

Mr. Wiggins is a booster and never fails to help promote a worthy proposition.

Each of the Clover-Land stores under his jurisdiction has as its store manager a local product, one who has worked himself up from some other position in the business. The local managers being Thos. J. Fisher at Calumet, William J. Williams at Houghton, Joseph F. Fitzpatrick at

Ishpeming and John Williams at Iron Mountain.



James F. Wiggins

# Sheep Raising Industry

(Continued from page 8)

The dairy and cattle feeding industry is receiving considerable attention at present. The South Shore railroad is endeavoring to promote the live stock industry by assisting the farmers in any way possible, not only through its land department, but also through its other departments. Recently, the freight department issued a local commodity tariff on pedigreed horses, cattle, sheep and swine, when brought in for breeding purposes. This rate is equivalent to 75 per cent of the regular rate on such animals, and should of course, be an inducement to the farmers of northern Michigan to breed a finer grade of animals.

Iron county stock owners are anxious to build up a better dairy industry, and with the assistance of County Agent Hoopingarner, will institute an educational campaign to eliminate the various cattle diseases which are often prevalent in established dairy centers. A thorough study of a number of the more common diseases, their origin and their prevention, will be mapped out by Mr. Hoopingarner. In a recent talk with the farmers of his district, he pointed out the fact that animal diseases not only affect the producer, but also the public, since any interference with the development of stock cause prices to go up, and hence, another unit in the high cost of living is formed. Mr. Hoopingarner estimates that 20 per cent of human tuberculosis is caused by dis-

eased milk which might have been avoided. He emphasizes the necessity of the existence of veterinarians and suggests that farmers seek their professional services.

Other upper Michigan county agents are planning campaigns of similar nature, and all to the ultimate end of promoting and building up a bigger and better dairy industry in Clover-Land.

A movement has been initiated among taxpayers of Portage township it was learned at Portage Lake, to reduce the pay of the township treasurer by placing that office on a salary instead of a fee basis. The matter has been called to the attention of the township board and by petition may come before the voters at the spring election.

The Michigan State Fire Prevention association will hold a meeting in Calumet on July 25 and will take advantage of this opportunity to conduct inspections in Hancock, Houghton, Calumet and Lake Linden, according to an announcement by State Fire Marshal Winship.

Reports to the secretary of state from all sections of Michigan indicate that wheat suffered little damage due to weather conditions in January and least damage of all in Clover-Land.



# Central West Coal Company

Menominee,

Michigan

Shipping Capacity 100 Cars Per Day

Storage Capacity 200,000 Tons

Located on C. & N. W., C. M. & St. P., and  
W. & M. Railroads

QUALITY *and* SERVICE

GUARANTEED

Central West Coal Co.





**SHKOSH**

**PLATES  
MAKE THE  
BEST  
IMPRESSION**

*Designers  
Engravers  
Electrotypers*

**SHKOSH  
ENGRAVING CO.**  
SHKOSH, WISCONSIN.

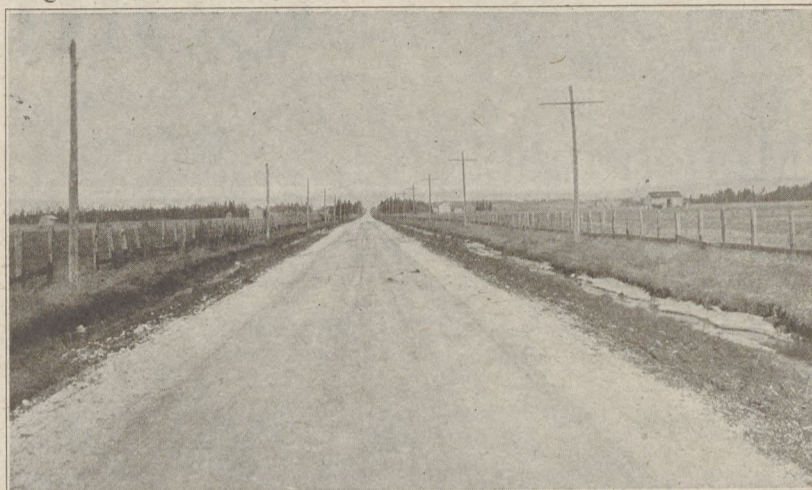
### Dairymen's Convention at Sault Ste. Marie

The annual meeting of the Clover-Land Dairymen and the County Agents was held at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, Tuesday, February 20th and Wednesday, February 21st.

The illness of Judge L. C. Holden of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., who is the vice-president of the association, prevented his taking part in the program,

demonstration was conducted by Dr. Ward Giltner of the M. A. C. in the court yard of the Fountain House hotel.

A feature of the Wednesday program was a talk by Miss Margaret Justin on "Phases of Extension Work for Women in the Upper Peninsula." Miss Justin's specialty is home economics.

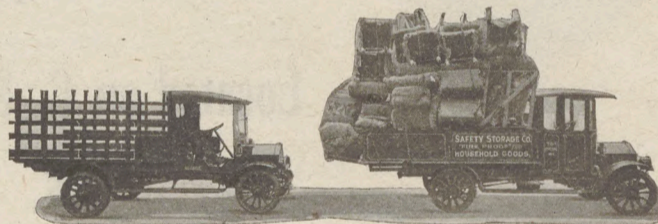
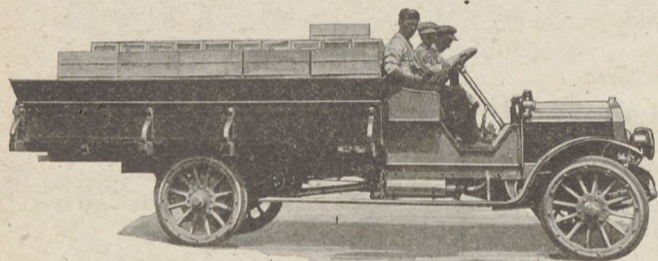


Soo-St. Ignace New Trunk Line

and the absence of State Dairy and Food Commissioner Woodworth was much regretted. A number of splendid talks were given by the dairymen and county agents and agricultural experts, and the talks were highly instructive to all who were interested in farm pursuits. The most important topics of the first day's session were "Progress Observed in Clover-Land", discussed by W. F. Raven, livestock extension specialist, and suggestions for "Clover-Land Dairying", by Prof. A. C. Anderson of the M. A. C. dairy department. A tuberculosis

Sault Ste. Marie enjoyed the visit of the association and feels that the members from out of town were impressed with the wonderful possibilities of the dairy industry in this section of "Clover-Land."

This was the first of the Sault's out-of-town conventions in 1917, among which will be the State Library convention in August and the convention of the municipal officials of Clover-Land during the coming summer. The Sault has become an important convention city, not only for the Upper Peninsula but for the entire state.



# MENOMINEE TRUCKS

5 Models— $\frac{3}{4}$  Ton, \$1295; 1 Ton, \$1575;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Tons, \$1775;

2 Tons, \$2240;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Tons, \$2775. Prices Chassis Only

MENOMINEE fleets are consistently chosen, in competition with other trucks, on the basis of service. Regardless of the quantity manufactured, MENOMINEE high-quality remains unchanged, for increased output is effected only by increased equipment and facilities—never by hurry-up methods or careless manufacture.

For a few more dealers who know they can sell a quality line of trucks, there is still some valuable MENOMINEE territory. It will pay you to communicate with us at once. Wire or write, today.

## Menominee Motor Truck Co.

Menominee, Michigan



**These Strong Clover-Land 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, President  
Edward Ulseth, Vice President  
Edward F. Cuddihy, Cashier  
Daniel C. Harrington, Asst. Cashier  
Pierce Roberts, Asst. Cashier

**First National Bank of Iron Mountain**

Iron Mountain, Michigan

This Bank is interested in every proper effort to develop Clover-Land and advertise its resources.

Officers:

E. F. Brown, President  
J. C. Kimberly, Vice President  
R. S. Powell, 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, President  
John Henes, Vice President  
C. W. Gram, Cashier  
F. G. Wanek, Asst. Cashier

**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, President  
W. G. Fretz, Vice President  
L. H. Fead, Vice President  
E. M. Chamberlain, Cashier  
E. L. Fretz, J. C. Foster  
Andrew Weston, Matt Surrell

**First National Bank of Bessemer**

Bessemer, Michigan

Capital, Surplus and Profits,  
\$125,000.00

Oldest Bank in Gogebic County

**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.

Ellsworth S. Coe, President  
Wm. J. Richards, Vice President  
A. J. Pohland, Cashier

**The Lumbermen's National Bank**

Menominee, Michigan

One of the Oldest and Strongest Banks in Clover-Land

Officers:

Warren S. Carpenter, President  
Wm. Webb Harmon, 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:

Otto Fowle, President  
Chase S. Osborn, Vice President  
Edward H. Mead, Cashier

**Escanaba National Bank**

Escanaba, Michigan

Assets over \$1,000,000.00

Bank with an institution whose directors and officers are actively interested in Clover-Land.

**First National Bank of Marquette**

Marquette, Michigan

Over Two Million Dollars of Resources

Officers:

Louis G. Kaufman, President  
Edward S. Bice, Vice President  
Charles L. Brainerd, Cashier

**Commercial Bank of Menominee**

Menominee, Michigan

"The Bank of The People"

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

**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, President  
E. H. Hotchkiss, Vice President and Cashier

**THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALGER COUNTY**



William G. Mather, President.  
G. Sherman Collins, Vice President and Cashier.  
John N. Korpela, Asst. Cashier

**Marquette National Bank**

Marquette, Michigan

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

Officers:

J. M. Longyear, President; D. W. Powell, Vice President; F. H. Begole, Vice President; F. J. Jennison, Cashier; H. R. Fox, Assistant Cashier; E. A. Brown, Second Assistant Cashier.

Directors:

John M. Longyear, J. G. Reynolds, Wm. G. Mather, Daniel W. Powell, A. T. Roberts, Fred H. Begole, Austin Farrell, Dan H. Ball, R. P. Brownson, Frank J. Jennison.

**Houghton National Bank**

Houghton, Michigan

United States Depository  
Capital - - - - \$200,000  
Surplus - - - - \$200,000  
Undivided Earnings, \$240,000

Officers:

J. H. Rice, President  
W. D. Calverley, Vice President  
A. N. Baudin, Cashier  
S. H. Frimodig, Asst. Cashier  
R. T. Bennalack, Asst. Cashier

**The Marquette County Savings Bank**



Savings Bank Building



# EASY TO REACH US BY MAIL

If it is not convenient for you to call at the Bank, you can have the benefit of the security and profit which an account here affords by doing your banking by mail. Many people are using this method of depositing their money with us, and our records prove that the mails are safe.



Open an interest or check account, thus conducting your financial matters privately

## First National Bank Marquette, Michigan

DESIGNATED UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY  
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$250,000.00

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

Contest votes issued to advertisers with every advertisement.

O. M. Granum, of Smith & Granum, who are building the large stone crushing and power plant for the Union Carbide Company at Wendrick's Quarry, near Sault Ste. Marie, reports that the new plant will be finished by the middle of March. The plant will have a capacity of 1,000 cars of crushed stone per day and will take the place of the present crushing plant.

Lieutenant Eben Baken, who has been in charge of the United States Coast Guard at the Soo for the past two years, who has been stationed on the cutter Mackinac, has been transferred to San Juan, Porto Rico, where he will be in charge of the cutter Itasca. Lieutenant E. S. Addison who has been stationed at San Juan, will come to the Soo.

## Spies - Thompson Lumber Co.

WHOLESALE  
ROUGH LUMBER DRESSED



Menominee, Michigan

Let us Figure on Your Retail Requirements

We can give you plans and specifications for silos, barns and other buildings.

Contest votes issued to advertisers with every advertisement.

## Agricultural Development in Houghton County

By Leo M. Geismar

(Continued from last month)  
As counties go in Clover-Land, Houghton is one of the smaller counties, although its area of 652,160 acres lacks less than six per cent from being as large as the State of Rhode Island. In varieties of soils, its area is made up as follows:

Lakes and swamps	124,320 acres
Rocky and chiefly mineral lands	23,520 "
Clay loam	42,240 "
Sandy loam	350,720 "
Lake clay	35,840 "
Sandy gravel	55,040 "
Light sandy soils	20,480 "
Total	652,160 "

Dividing the above into poor and good agricultural lands, the following may be classified as poor: 1st.—the lakes and swampy areas; because until they are drained, their value as farming lands is insignificant; 2nd.—the rocky area within the mineral belts, because of the stony character of the soil and its topography being made up of more or less steep hills and numerous ravines; 3rd.—the light sandy soils, because in their present condition they do not contain a sufficient amount of humus for the production of profitable crops. Referring to these soils however, Dr. A. C. Lane, formerly state geologist, states that "analysis of the underlying sandstone show a relatively high per cent of feldspar, amounting in some cases to one-third of the rock, so that the sandy soils derived therefrom should have, therefore, a good per cent of potash, which would be slowly yielded by decomposition, to the permanent enrichment of the soils."

Proper drainage and careful handling will therefore render available as farming lands the largest percentage of the 168,320 acres which are thus classified as poor soils.

### Production Insufficient.

The best grades of agricultural lands represent therefore an area of 483,840 acres at the present time and deducting from this 106,277 acres which are occupied by 1,240 farms, leaves 377,563 acres of the best land still available for future agricultural development. This is enough for nearly 5,000 additional farms and the extent of this large acreage will be appreciated when recalling that there are forty-six counties in the state, not one of which has a total area as large as this.

Of the present area in farms, less than 40 per cent, or about 40,000 acres are improved. The following figures will show that this is inadequate for the growing of sufficient crops to meet the local demand.

This area of improved land in Houghton county is equal to two-fifths of one acre per capita. Using the figures given by the last United States census, it will be found that the average in the state amounts to 4.56 acres per capita. In the counties above mentioned for comparing the length of the growing season, the area of improved land is as follows: In Allegan county 8.85 acres per capita; in Barry county 11.15 acres; in Eaton county 8.82 acres; in Ingham county 4.66 acres; in Livingston county 13.97 acres; in Oakland county 8.22 acres, and in Macomb county 7.1 acres. This means that the average amount of improved farming land per capita is nearly 11½ times greater in the state, and nearly 35 times greater in Livingston than in Houghton county. In other words it means that in order to supply its local demand and ship out as much farm produce as the average county in the state, Houghton county would require over 450,000 acres of improved land instead of 40,000; and in order to equal the per capita in Livingston county it would require nearly 1,600,000 acres, or nearly 2½ times more than the entire area of Houghton county.

In dairy products, a similar comparison will show that the present lo-

cal supply is far from meeting the requirements of the local demand. Using the figures given by the last United States census, it will be found that taking the state as a whole there is one dairy cow for every 3.6 of population. In the counties above mentioned the number is as follows: In Allegan county one dairy cow for every 2.1 of population; in Barry county one for every 1.85; in Eaton county, one for every 2.2; in Ingham county one for every 3.9; in Livingston county one for every 1.3; in Oakland county one for every 2.1; in Macomb county one for every 1.7; while in Houghton county there is only one for every 30.3 of population.

This means that while six years ago there were 2,900 dairy cows in Houghton county, it would require 250,000 to equal the per capita number in the state and over 69,000 to equal the per capita number in Livingston county. These figures show that no other county in the state offers opportunities such as Houghton county does for the development of agriculture and especially of the dairy industry.

### Beginning of Farm Growth.

Agricultural development began soon after the first copper mines were opened up. If it has not kept pace with the development of the mining industry it is because the first mining ventures were largely failures. When development finally followed their successful operation it went at such rapid rate that neither farming nor any other industry has been able to keep pace with it even to this day, for within a very short time Houghton County took the rank which it still holds as a world leader in the production of copper of the highest quality.

The Cliff mine is the first which began active operation in 1842, and this mine also cleared up the first farm which was developed in that region.

In 1846 the Suffolk mine built the first smelting works and at the same time developed quite an extensive farm. Both were abandoned in 1848, for there was no known process at that time by which the iron which the rock contained could be separated from the copper. This farm was bought and operated by an uncle of Thomas O. Bennett, one of the oldest prominent pioneers of Houghton who worked as a boy for a number of years on this farm and there laid the foundation for the rugged constitution and perfect health which he still enjoys.

Notes relating to prices which prevailed in those early days were furnished by the late Horace Greeley who as a young man acted as a newspaper correspondent of the New York Weekly Tribune and spent the summer of 1847 at Copper Harbor. In these articles which the Tribune published in July, 1847, Greeley describes the possibilities and future development of the Copper Country in glowing style and with occasional flashes of delightful humor. He refers to \$15 to \$20 per month for common labor, to \$30 per month to miners for eight hours work per day, and in mentioning \$40 a ton for hay and \$1.12½ a bushel for potatoes, he foresees a competence in three years time for the farmer with 100 acres of land half cultivated.

Prices taken at random from store books kept in 1856 by R. Sheldon & Son of Houghton, and by the Pittsburgh & Boston store of Eagle Harbor in 1863 show that butter was selling for 22 to 25 cents a pound; eggs for 18 to 25 cents a dozen; cheese for 10 cents a pound; dried apples 12½ cents; crackers 10 to 13 cents; rice 10 to 12½ cents and coffee 35 cents. There is one charge entered for a pair of men's shoes at \$1.25 and for a pair of baby shoes at 75 cents. On the other hand oats were selling at \$1 a bushel, corn at \$1, onions at \$1.50 and peas at \$2 a bushel, while potatoes sold for \$1.50 and in one instance for \$1.25 a bushel.