

CLOVER-LAND MAGAZINE

NOVEMBER 1918

TEN CENTS THE COPY

THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY,
MARQUETTE, MICH.

Clover-Land "Honey Beef" on the Hoof

Stockmen of Clover-Land:

When You Are Shipping Your

CATTLE, HOGS or SHEEP

or When You Are Buying for

STOCK or FEEDING PURPOSES

Your interests will be served to best possible advantage in the hands of

CLAY, ROBINSON & COMPANY

CHICAGO
KANSAS
CITY

OMAHA
ST. LOUIS
DENVER

ST. JOSEPH
ST. PAUL
BUFFALO

SIOUX CITY
FORT WORTH
EL PASO

CLOVER LAND

MAGAZINE

FOUNDED BY ROGER M. ANDREWS OF MENOMINEE; EDITED BY CHARLES R. HUTCHESON

Vol. IX No. 2

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN, NOVEMBER 1918

\$1.00 A YEAR, 10c THE COPY

An Interesting Visit to the Great Chicago Stock Yards

By CHARLES R. HUTCHESON

DID YOU ever visit the Union Stock Yards in Chicago? People who have traveled all over the world consider it one of the most wonderful sights that the human eye has ever seen. Livestock of almost every description and from every section of the United States and parts of Mexico and Canada arrive there daily to be sold to the great packing companies or to feeders who will take them back to the feed lots on their farms and finish them so that they can be sold finally to the packers.

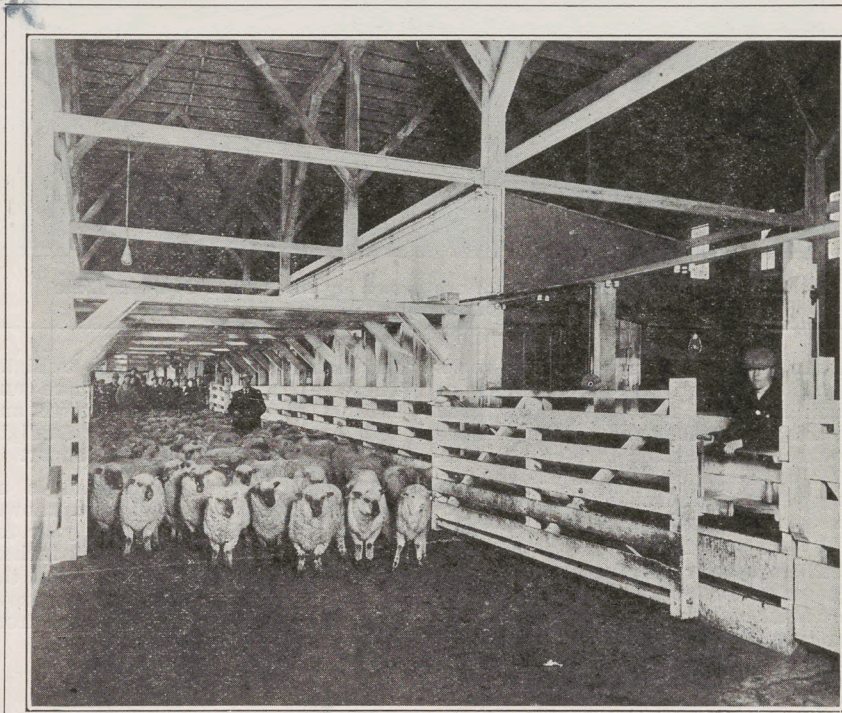
The packing house business had its start from a small butcher shop. The big packing house is a great big butcher shop that runs under the most modern methods and economic plan of efficiency.

The greatest packing houses in the world are locating in Chicago. The demand of these packing houses for killing beef cattle, hogs and sheep creates the demand that makes it necessary for the greatest supply of livestock to center in Chicago. Supply and demand govern the price of meats, mutton and pork and as there is the greatest demand at Chicago, therefore, it is the greatest livestock market in the world.

In view of the fact that many of our Clover-Land stockmen were about ready to ship their stock to the market at Chicago, I made a trip down to visit the market to see just how the different grades of livestock were selling. When a stockman ships stock to the Chicago market, it is consigned to one of the many different commission firms who receive the shipment and place it in their sales pens. About eight o'clock in the morning the buyers from the Chicago packing companies, speculators, shippers to other markets or packing houses not located in Chicago, or stockmen desiring feeders, come around to buy the stock that has been shipped to Chicago. The commission men are the representatives of the owners of the stock. They put a price on it that the farmers or owners should get for it and endeavor to make a sale to one of the above prospective buyers at this price.

I spent two days, October 15 and 16, with salesmen of the biggest commission firm or stockmen's representatives, studying the market and just how the stock is handled on the market.

I had not been in the yards more than ten minutes until a buyer from one of the big packing houses rode up and looked over the fence at a pen of corn fed steers. He asked the commission firm's salesman the price that he wanted for the stock. He shook his head and rode away, but almost instantly another packing house representative rode up, opened the gate and rode in and looked the stock over quite carefully, and he asked the same question. He said: "If you will take off ten cents a hundred, I will take them." The representative of the owner of the stock, the commission man, shook his head. "All right," says the packer's representative, "I will take them." They were sold for \$19.25 a hundred. I helped drive them down to the scales and these steers brought just \$300 apiece. There were twenty of them. Just think of it!



Weighing sheep in the great plant of Swift & Company

Three hundred dollars apiece. When I was a boy I remember my father fed several hundred head of steers each year and if we got \$75 apiece for four year old steers, fed on corn for twelve months, we thought it some price and in fact it would have been a record breaking price. When you consider that corn is three to four times as high as it was then, we naturally have to conclude that you would expect to get three or four times as much for the finished product.

I was very much attracted by seventy-five head of Hereford two-year olds that had been shipped in from Kansas. They were all of uniform size and weight and to the average eye they were as attractive as the cattle that just sold for \$19.25. The packer's representatives rode up to the fence, looked over and shook their heads at the price asked by the commission man and then rode away. I became intensely interested and took a seat on the edge of the pen and watched. Over a dozen buyers came up and looked these cattle over and rode away. They were only asking \$15.50 a hundred for these cattle and they looked almost as good as those

just sold for \$19.25, but when you reached over and felt of their covering of flesh, it did not have the firmness, nor was it as smooth, nor did they have the finish over their backs and in the thighs as did the ones sold at this extra high price.

I found out by asking questions that these cattle had been fattened on cotton seed cake and grass. They had been fed for ninety days on cotton seed cake along with their grass pasture. They were finally sold for \$14.75. The next pen of cattle that were sold brought nine cents. They were an indifferent lot, some of them weighing a thousand pounds and some of them would only weigh eight and a half. Two or three of them were fairly well fleshed but the majority of them were big, lean, rough steers that had undoubtedly been running on just fair pasture during the summer and had no grain whatever.

Then I went down through the yards and saw them sell old cows that went for canning purposes, other cattle that went for bologna and all the various kinds of meat that is handled and packed by the packing houses. A visit to the stock yards, carefully watching the selling of the

First Shipment of 1918 Clover-Land Cattle

D. M. BURTS, one of the 1918 new grazers of the upper peninsula, accompanied a car of cattle consigned to our Chicago house. This was Mr. Burts' first shipment, and he expressed himself as well pleased with the service given him, and the prices obtained, and expects to ship a couple more cars within the next few weeks.

In speaking of the country in his territory, Mr. Burts is more than enthusiastic. He says, "It is the best

range cattle country I have ever seen. It has the best variety of grass and plenty of good, pure water. I shipped cattle in June from New Mexico that were so poor that I had to help them from the cars, but after being on the northern peninsula for a short time my cattle are getting fat and bringing excellent returns. It certainly is an ideal country for summer grazing." (From Clay, Robinson & Company's Livestock Report, Oct. 24, 1918.)

different shipments of stock, is one of the greatest educations any one interested in the stock business can possibly get.

It is the check that the stock owner gets from his commission firm that tells the story. Every producer of livestock wants this check to be as big as possible. He must know the kind of stock that satisfies the packer in order to get the biggest check. The first essential to a stock feeder is that he knows good livestock and can estimate what they will gain in a certain length of feeding or grazing and know what he can afford to pay for them. Buying is in many cases one hundred per cent in the stock business. If you pay more for the stuff than it is worth it will make no difference what excellent gains you get or how they are sold in the market, if they are not bought right you cannot make a profit. Second, of course, in importance is knowing how to handle the stock while you are feeding it or grazing it. But the final work is the marketing of the stock. To know when to market it and how to grade it when you send it to the market, are things that most men learn by years of experience which sometimes is a dear teacher.

I followed this same process in visiting the hog pens where I saw all classes of hogs from little pigs to old hogs weighing four hundred pounds apiece pass from the hands of the owners through the commission representatives to the packers.

Then I went over to the sheep sheds and found here thousands and thousands of sheep that had been shipped in from almost every section of the country. The sheep that were grain fed or grass fattened were taken by the packers very readily, but when it came to the average, indifferent classes of old ewes that were poor, and lambs that had been half starved and stunted, it was hard to find anybody who would invest their money in these classes. It would take too much space to tell of all the things of interest I found here, but the one great impression that I took away with me was that too many people seemed to handle their stock in a careless manner. They do not properly feed their stuff or do not have sufficient pasture for it to run on during the growing season.

The main point that I wish to bring out is that when we read the market reports from the stock yards too few of us realize how severely the stock is graded before it is sold on these markets. We see the big price that some of it brings but it is only the choicest prime, well finished stock that brings these enormous prices. The majority of the stuff that is marketed is the average stock.

I heard stockmen from every section complaining that they lost money on this shipment and made money on that one and in every instance I found it true that where the men made the profit they made it on a good, uniform, high quality bunch of stock that was well graded, uniform in size and of even condition. They had been carefully fed or grazed and fitted in a manner that put it in attractive condition to answer the demands of the packers.

CLOVER LAND

Clover-Land Is Celebrated for Its High Quality Potatoes

By J. W. WESTON, Agricultural Extension Agent

MUCH has been said about "Clover-Land," the fifteen counties of the Upper Peninsula, celebrated for its high quality of potatoes and other root crops. The Upper Peninsula consists of some 10,682,240 acres, 65% of which is good agricultural land, and only about 6% of this area has been put under cultivation. An average estimate of that area devoted to potatoes is about 20,000 acres, and the average normal yield is about 140 bushels per acre, compared with the average yield over the United States of 96.5 bushels.

(Note:—The Bureau of Crop Estimates in its report for United States, Oct. 8th, estimated the white potato crop for 1918 at 391,000,000 bushels. This is a falling off of over 50,000,000 bushels of last year's crop, and an increase of over 30,000,000 bushels above the ten-year average. The total acreage devoted to the crop this year is about 4,000,126 acres. This allows a yield of about 95 bushels per acre for the United States at large.)

The good potato growing areas of the Upper Peninsula are fairly well distributed over the entire peninsula. The soil has been roughly classified by the United States Department of Agriculture into three general types: Miami sand, and sandy loam; Forty Payne sandy loam; and Superior clay.

The Miami sand and sandy loam were timbered with hardwoods, such as maple, beech, etc., on the level, well watered areas, and the more hilly sections where water drained off more readily, the soft woods came in, such as spruce, hemlock, white pine, etc. The Forty Payne sandy loam is the type of soil made by weathering from calcareous (limestone) rocks, which underlie a great part of the region and carry a large part of the best hard wood timber.

On a line struck slightly east of Marquette, southwest to Iron Mountain, practically all east of this line is of calcareous (limestone) formation, and practically all west is of crystalline (granite) formation. The superior clays of the Ontonagon valley and the Chippewa county territory are distinguished by their heavy texture and the fact that they contain sufficient lime so that when wet the soil puddles and when drying shrinks and crumbles into a friable mass, leaving no large heavy clods. Bricks of good quality are made of this clay at Rudyard, Chippewa county.

The sandy loam soils (both Miami and Forty Payne) are fortunately found over the widest area and are usually best on the higher ridges. It might be called a light chocolate brown silt loam with a mixture of gravel and broken bits of the decomposing rock



Field of Improved Seed Potatoes grown by the White Marble Lime Company, near Manistique, Schoolcraft County

of the limestone formation. The rocks beneath generally are porous, or lay at such an angle as to give fairly good drainage, and then the nearness of the rocks to the surface furnish considerable moisture to the soil above, during periods of drouth, thus enabling the plants to grow unchecked throughout the growing season.

The Superior clay areas have been shown to be poorly suited to potato production. As a rule, hay, grain and pasture have been the principal use made of these lands. Unfortunately, however, smaller areas of this type of soil occur in spots in fields of the loam soils, making it necessary to plant the clay or clay loam areas.

Most of these sandy loam soils are deficient in phosphorus and the Forty Payne soils are generally abundantly infected with potato scab disease, which in favorable seasons may injure the marketability of a large portion of the potatoes.

While the climate of Upper Michigan, having long, cold winters, may discourage people from farther south from coming here to farm, there are certain favorable climatic features which counteract in a large measure such disadvantages and guarantee to the farmer fully as large profits in many lines of agriculture as may be secured in good farming communities elsewhere. The winter usually begins with a heavy fall of snow, which remains continuously on the ground until late in the spring, accumulating at times to a depth of three or four feet. The effect of this covering of snow is to prevent the freezing of the ground and to protect tender vegetation that would otherwise be killed. The importance of this feature is that grasses can get an early start in the spring and prevents winter killing.

The snow fall also has a tendency to equalize the temperature, preventing January thaws that occur so often farther south.

A wrong impression has been created concerning the summers in the Upper Peninsula. The facts are that the days are marked by long hours of sunshine, with generally warm days and cool nights. The warm weather comes very quickly, and as the ground is free from frost, plants put forth a wonderful growth and crops mature so quickly as to offset the shortness of the growing season. The facts are that at Houghton the sun shines 90 hours longer from March 21 to Sept. 21 than it does at Chicago,

and nearly 110 hours more twilight. These extra hours of sunshine and twilight give us a rapid growth and high quality of vegetation. Sunlight is equivalent to starch and sugar.

The distribution of rainfall is so uniform that a drought is unknown. The average rainfall for the year for the Upper Peninsula is 33.4 inches, distributed so that 21.5 inches of the entire amount comes during the growing season, with a high average from May 1 to Sept. 30.

Chart of Rainfall.

The peninsula has a wide range of temperature. The records show that at points right on Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, the average growing season is 146 days, while a record of sixteen years shows that the average growing season at the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station at Chatham is 85 days. The average last spring frost is June 13, and the average first fall frost is Sept. 6. This indicates that when you get away from the influence of the Great Lakes the average growing season is much less and indicates that as severe weather conditions prevail at the experiment station as will be found in the Upper Peninsula.

The general practice of soil preparation for the potato crop is to plant potatoes on a sod. Not all farmers practice a consistent rotation. The temptation, sometimes influenced by labor conditions and sometimes by soil conditions, is to grow more than one crop of potatoes in succession on the same field. Where a three or four year crop rotation is practiced, the potato crop is unusually followed with oats, barley or spring wheat, and seeded down to clover and timothy. The third or fourth year, sometimes longer periods, after hay is removed, a coat of barnyard manure is applied (in a few instances) and the second growth plowed under in the fall. Spring plowing is practiced on some of the lighter sandy soils, but generally fall plowing gives the best results.

In the spring, the ground is disced and harrowed until a good seed bed has been secured. If sod is spring plowed it is well to disc it before plowing as this breaks up the sod into small pieces that will work together and favor the supply of capillary water coming up near the surface. If clover sod is not available, top dress with well rotted manure and disc

in thoroughly before manure has time to dry out. Well rotted manure is not apt to cause scab as fresh manure. Keep ground harrowed with spike tooth harrow in order to keep weeds down and soil in good condition.

On account of our soils being mostly new and that the livestock interest is developing as the principal agricultural industry, dependence can be placed on barnyard manure as a source of plant food. Applications of about ten tons of manure per acre are made on to the sod. In some instances 250 pounds of acid phosphate is being added at planting time to even up the necessary plant foods.

The results obtained at the Upper Peninsula Experiment station at Chatham in the use of barnyard manure and acid phosphate, 14%, as a commercial fertilizer is as follows, used on alfalfa sod:

	12 T. Manure per Acre	Without Manure
Check	209.1 bu.	145 bu.
250 lbs. Acid Phosphate per A.	206.6 bu.	153.5 bu.

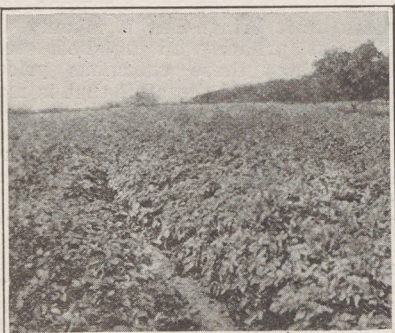
The leading commercial varieties grown are Green Mountain and Rural as a late potato, and the Rose, Early Ohio, Irish Cobblers and Triumphs for early potatoes.

By far the larger proportion of the crop belongs to the Green Mountain and Rural classes. The Upper Peninsula farmer is more liberal in the use of seed in planting his crop than is customarily practiced in Lower Michigan, ranging from 9 to 16 bushels per acre with an average around twelve bushels. The average yield of the state is 86 bushels per acre, thus indicating that the growers in the Upper Peninsula appreciate the value of a liberal supply of seed.

Two types of planters are coming into use, the picker or one man planter and the two man planter. The picker planter requires only one man to handle it. The seed pieces are picked up by forks attached to revolving vertical disc which passes through a compartment containing the cut seed, and each fork as it revolves through the cut seed is supposed to pick up a seed piece on the point of the fork. This seed piece is tripped off and falls into the dropping tube. Its accuracy in planting is dependent to a very large extent on the uniformity in size and shape of cut seed.

The operation of the two man planter is much simpler. The seed pieces are raised singly from the hopper by a revolving cogged wheel and deposited in the pockets of a revolving horizontal disc which discharges the seed piece from each pocket as it passes over the dropping tube. The accuracy

(Continued on Page 30)



Potato demonstration plot, Upper Peninsula Experiment station. Chatham, Alger county



Machine planting potatoes on U. P. Experiment farm. The machine soon paid for itself.

CLOVER LAND

A Chicago Stock Yards Expert's First Visit to Clover-Land

By A. H. PETHERBRIDGE

(Editor's Note:—Mr. Petherbridge came to Clover-Land as the representative and purchasing agent of Clay, Robinson & Co., Chicago Stock Yards, one of the largest livestock commission houses in the United States.)

THE CHICAGO stock market is the largest livestock market in the world. All livestock markets are governed by the prices paid in Chicago. Livestock prices are governed by supply and demand. With all the world's largest livestock packing houses having their main plants at Chicago, it makes it the main market of the livestock world.

For three years we have heard and know how the drought stricken sections of the west and southwest have been suffering. Much has been said about what different bureaus and organizations were endeavoring to do to aid in placing this stock from the sections on other lands. It has been taken by most people as advertising and propaganda being sent out to boom certain territories. Regardless of all this we have received authentic information that fourteen western stockmen had moved their sheep and cattle to the Great Lakes cut-over section known as Clover-Land. Much has been said in the newspapers and magazines about the wonderful pasturage growing on these cut-over sections. Every good American knows the necessity of meat, wool and mutton. We know food will win the war and we have hoped that some of these sections will be successful in helping take care of the serious problems existing on the western ranges.

Your editor was the sheep and cattle specialist for your bureau and who represented your people in the west, interesting the stockmen in coming with their stock to your country. Also it was he who took up the matter with Mr. Charles O. Robinson, president of our firm, asking that we send a representative to visit the western range men in Clover-Land, see their stock and talk with them about the best time to market same. He told Mr. Robinson that as a result of this western movement Clover-Land was going to send to the Chicago market four million pounds of meat and mutton more than has ever been sent to the Chicago market from this section before. Mr. Robinson was much interested because this amount of fat, mutton and meat was greatly needed and certainly would give the country a fair test as to what it could do. I was asked to go and make a visit to the stockmen and do what I could informing them in regard to the best time to market their stock and learn more about the possibilities of that Great Lakes country.

I arrived as Escanaba, Mich., Sept.



C. R. Coffin on his new ranch in Dickinson County, Clover-Land. He says he has found the best grazing country in the United States. He came from New Mexico this year.

26, Mr. C. R. Hutcheson met me at the train with an automobile and at once we started for the country. On the way out he showed me pictures of various bands of the 25,000 sheep and



A. H. Petherbridge of Chicago

groups of the 2,500 head of cattle that were shipped in from these drought stricken sections. They were more than poor. He informed me that they were so poor that some of them had to

be picked up and helped off of the train. I at once came to the conclusion that if this stock that was shipped into this cut-over section from the far west in such a thin condition had become anywhere near what we would call fat, we would have to recognize Clover-Land as one of the best grazing sections in the world. In all my experiences in the western country we never expected to fatten stock when it was put on the pasture in the spring in such a poor condition.

Yet my pilot, the Clover-Land enthusiast, said that there was no question but what ninety per cent of this stock would go to the market in a good fat condition sometime during November.

"November?" I said. "Can you keep stock on grass until November? All of the western range stock has to come off the grass as soon as it frosts."

"That," he replied, "is just when our pasture becomes its very best. It is then that cattle put on hard fat and smooth out into good killing condition."

In a very few moments we were out to a little station called Kingsley, where two men from Arizona had brought in about one thousand thin weathers in July and it certainly did my eye good to look at these sheep. Fat as if they had been fed on grain for months. They were owned by Messrs. Jelston and Hess, who came from near Phoenix, Ariz., where they have to irrigate in order to get good

pasture or any growth of feed to amount to anything. These two grazers naturally were well satisfied with the country. They had no losses from wild animals or poisonous weeds and the only complaint was that they hadn't known about the country sooner and they didn't bring more sheep with them this spring. They estimated that their sheep had gained at least thirty pounds in about ten weeks.

We went on. I was well impressed. It was especially pleasing to find these two experienced shepherds from Arizona so enthusiastic about this new country. I was desirous of meeting Mr. Grey of Idaho and seeing his sheep. Mr. Grey has about 12,000 sheep that he moved from the deserts in southern Idaho, where he lost several thousand lambs and several hundred ewes before shipping to Clover-Land last spring, and since arriving here his sheep have done excellently. Mr. Grey has been in the sheep business all his life and is known in Idaho as an expert sheep man. He gave me a picture that was taken when the sheep arrived and said, "You see my sheep came from one of those drought stricken regions. Why, we didn't even have good drinking water, and when I landed here the 25th of June this year I was one of the happiest men in the country. I knew my sheep would have the best feed and an unlimited amount of good, clear, healthy drinking water."

He was very enthusiastic about the country and seemed to forget that I was more interested in seeing his sheep than I was about the country. The accompanying picture showing the size of his lambs now and the way they have gained tells why he is so enthusiastic about the country.

Mr. Grey says that he is in Clover-Land to stay.

I found that Mr. McBride of Burley, Ida., had shipped in 2,500 ewes and lambs the latter part of July and he was running them just about four miles north of where Mr. Grey had his sheep. Mr. McBride came from the drought stricken sections in Idaho, also, and he, too, was enthusiastic about the wonderful grazing lands of Clover-Land. He says that it is going to save him from a tremendous loss this year, and as these lambs are only a short distance from the Chicago market, his first move in sending them to the grazing lands was one toward the market that he intended to ship to, and as soon as they were fat in November it would be only a short run down to the Chicago market.

I found Mr. C. I. Wadsworth had between two and three thousand ewes and lambs that he shipped from southeastern Idaho and this man says even

(Continued on Page 17)



Messrs. Petherbridge and MacBeath looking over some cattle brought from Arizona



4,000 Clover-Land sheep in cut-over land pasture

CLOVER LAND

A Fishing Film Which Will Help Make Clover-Land Famous

By **KENNETH R. EDDY** of *Sault Ste. Marie*

Assisted by two Clover-Land boosters, Mr. James A. Cruikshank, writer and stockholder of the American An-

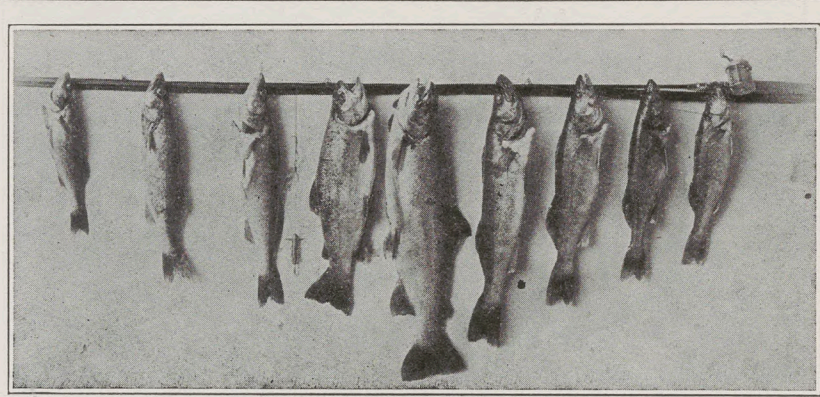
gler of New York, has secured a wonderfully realistic motion picture of fishing in the Soo Rapids.

IN the course of a trip covering several states in the interests of his publication, Mr. Cruikshank reached the Soo in August with a well-defined plan for filming a fishing story.

He had heard much of the rainbow trout fishing in the swift waters of the rapids and had determined to carry back to New York a comprehensive, well-illustrated lecture on the subject.

The American Angler is a magazine devoted exclusively to the subject of fishing, from the sportsman's standpoint, lectures illustrated with slides and moving pictures being used in connection.

Mr. Cruikshank's first thought on reaching the Soo was to look up the movie man and arrange for the taking of the scenes. The New York office of the Pathe company had advised him to get in touch with their Upper Michigan representative, Kenneth R. Eddy. The preliminary steps in the work of filming completed, it was necessary to seek the aid of an expert fisherman,



Rainbow Trout and Pike from the Soo Rapids

picture-making trip, was not considered either dangerous or disloyal, for the necessary authority was shortly forthcoming and the last obstacle thus removed.

The night before the trip was to be made, was a busy one. Pete Vigeant conducts a sportsman's supply store in the Soo, and way back in this store, where the chance customer could not disturb their work, sat the proprietor and Mr. Cruikshank, sorting and arranging their fishing tackle, considering weightily the pros and cons as each trout-killing bait came to light, from the bottom of the tackle boxes. On the sidelines sat the cameraman, but vaguely familiar with the fishermen's jargon, but keenly alive to the picture possibilities as the trip was laid out in detail. Hopes, fears and surmises on the outcome of the following day's adventure were expressed in rapid succession and it was after midnight before the little party broke up.

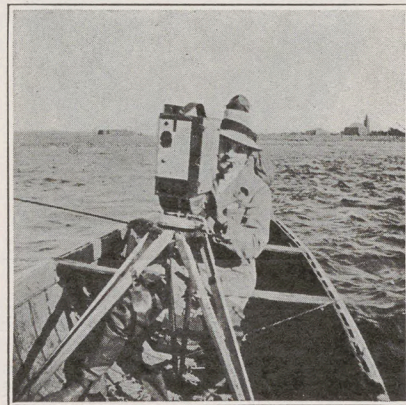
Next day dawned bright and clear, too bright perhaps for the best fishing, but ideal for taking pictures. Everybody appeared on the scene at the specified time and all were arrayed in their "don't-care" clothes. Dressed for any emergency, canvas hunting togs, hip boots, and any old hat that would keep the sun off. The start was made from the south pier of the canal, then around the other piers, and swiftly under the International bridge, and into the rapids. Here the big canoe, with its load of human freight, fishing tackle and cameras, drew up for a time so that the permit might be examined, which procedure was duly photographed as being a necessary part of the trip.

While the pilot guided the canoe, the fishermen whipped the water deftly, and the cameraman took a shot, here and there, as a particularly fine piece of water was passed. Here, a monster wave would curl up, mounting six or eight feet above the surface, and a little beyond could be seen a swirl of water rushing around a big rock, or in other places a deep quiet pool in which the big fellows lurked.

Over the faces of the fishermen spread a look of deep content. Not the indolent content with which you sit down with your pipe and the evening paper, but a look of intent, eager, happiness, such as only a true fisherman feels when he has discovered an ideal spot for the uninterrupted pursuit of the gentle art of angling. There is a certain fascination about fishing for rainbows in the rapids, which few ardent fishermen can resist. There is the rush and roar of the water, the

thrill of a vicious strike, then the fight with an eight-pounder. Threshing the water, running away, then back again swiftly, leaping out of the water, dodging behind a rock to take advantage of a swift eddy, the big rainbows put up a whale of a scrap in these waters.

It was 2 o'clock before anyone thought of lunch. The canoe was brought up sharply against a pile of rocks, which reared their ugly heads above the surface, well out in the stream. While hungry mouths stowed away the grub, the strikes and battles of the morning were rehearsed, and later on, when the pipes had been lit, the tackle was given a thorough overhauling. New baits, alluring bright spinners with feathered barbs, were arranged in the tackle-boxes, the movie camera oiled, the film magazines changed, and everything was ready for the afternoon's work.



The movie Camera was placed amidships

The balance of the day proved just as enjoyable as the morning had been. As the afternoon wore on, the canoe was making its way slowly down the rapids, held in check at will by the slender pole in the hands of the pilot. Towards the foot of the rapids and about the middle of the stream, a large flat rock proved a serious obstacle to further progress. Only about twelve inches of water flowed over the top. The canoe could not ride over it. The Indian studied the situation critically, but if he was at all worried as to how he was going to get around the rock, and get his party safely out of the rapids, he did not show it. With stoic calm, characteristic of his race, he surveyed the outlook, steadying the canoe against the pole the while. "Ugh, haf to lif de canoe ober here," was his conclusion, "dis place too shoal."

An Indian never says "shallow," but always, "shoal."

So out on the rock the party clambered, standing gingerly where the rushing water around their legs threatened to dump them over, every moment. "This is certainly the most unique portage I have ever witnessed," remarked Mr. Cruikshank, planting his feet carefully, to avoid stepping into a hole. Meanwhile the cameraman seized the opportunity to get a few shots with the camera set up on the rock, and the rushing water swirling around the tripod legs. Some action there!

Safely across the rock, and on their way once more, the balance of the day passed swiftly, and then came sundown and the best catch of the day. A striking picture was made of the struggle to land the fish, a silhouette against the crimson, clouded sun. And then returned a weary bunch, happy in the thought that soon they could enjoy a well-earned night of repose.



The Indian Pilot studying a critical situation

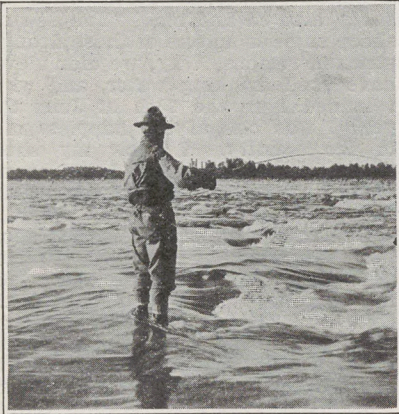
Mr. Cruikshank is now back in New York, mightily pleased with the result of his trip to the Soo. In writing to a friend, he says:

"These pictures are unquestionably the finest bit of action photography, associated with fishing, that have been produced in this country, and I am delighted with them. They will be added to the American Angler collection at once, and shown at Madison Square Garden later. Mechanically and artistically, I consider the pictures as near perfection as they could possibly be."

All of which means that Clover-Land will be creditably and extensively advertised throughout the eastern cities this winter. The pictures will be shown in sportsmen's clubs composed principally of men who can well afford to look over the advantages of Clover-Land, personally, bringing their touring cars and their families with them.



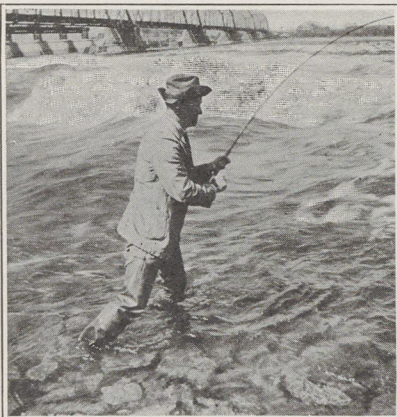
A striking silhouette against the sinking sun



"Pete" Vigeant, a famous nimrod

well acquainted with rapids fishing and the ways of the wary rainbow, who could be depended upon as guide. In this Mr. Cruikshank was fortunate. He managed to get Pete Vigeant, a veteran rainbow angler and an enthusiastic sportsman, interested in the project. Pete knows the best pools in every section of the rapids, the best baits with which to lure the canny rainbows and the safest and surest methods of landing the quarry after getting a strike.

Pete, once interested, became an ardent ally. Soon he had provided an Indian pilot to handle the big canoe in the treacherous waters. Then there were the military authorities to be interviewed. The rapids are part of the section under guard for the duration of the war, and would still be as far away as Egypt unless the permit could be obtained. How this was arranged we know not, but evidently the purpose of Mr. Cruikshank's fishing and



He is a writer for "The American Angler," published in New York

CLOVER LAND

Beating the Hun With Music, While Enroute to Berlin

By **ROGER M. ANDREWS**

THE OLD adage says: "There are more ways of killing a cat than choking it to death with butter."

There are also more ways of putting the kaiser out of business than by the use of shot and shell and poison gas. That these three elements of destruction are most useful and at the present time in great evidence, while the German army is going home to Berlin, cannot be questioned. But other elements enter into the successful campaign of right against wrong and one of the most potent and useful factors behind the lines is music.

Clover-Land has given to the United States navy one of its most gifted musicians. Although he tried his best to get into active service before the mast or whatever they call the kind of service which means duty on a battleship, he was taken out of this ambitious branch and told that he could do more good as a musician than he could as a fighter. Like a good sailor he therefore did what his superior officers told him to do and hopes that he is contributing his share to defeating the Hun.

During the winter of 1918 there were a large number of young naval sailors at the Cleveland, O., training school for officers in the navy. Four of these young men had been drawn into a personal friendship by reason of the fact that they were all musicians and all singers. They hoped that before long they would all be ensigns in the United States navy.

But their officers heard them sing and play and decided that their particular gift in these lines could be made very useful to the general patriotic campaign in this country and



Secretary Daniels' "Four Singing Sailors" directed by a Clover-Land Jackie from Menominee

among men on battleships and destroyers. These young men were all quartermasters in rank when they were transferred from the officers' training school and organized into what is officially known as "Secretary Daniels' Four Singing Sailors." Clover-Land is ably represented in this quartette by Quartermaster Harry Durocher, U. S. N., of Menominee. This young man's father served with distinguished honor in the civil war and the boy was an early volunteer in the United States navy, joining at Cleveland, O. He is the second tenor in the quartette which includes, "Shorty" Ogden of Indiana, first

tenor; Harold Smapp, of Illinois, baritone, and H. A. McDonald of Iowa, bass.

The young men are detailed to furnish enthusiasm and entertainment for the boys in the navy and for men employed in munition plants and other government establishments. They go wherever the department sends them on land or sea and delight and enthuse their comrades and other workers for the cause of the red, white and blue. Their singing is on a par with that of any professional male quartette in the country and their instrumental numbers are said to be in a class by themselves.

At a recent Liberty Loan meeting in Pittsburgh Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels and "the four singing sailors" were the chief attraction. At the conclusion of the program the secretary told the boys that the only objection he had to their form of entertainment was that it made the people forget what the secretary had said and everything else on the program but the music. He told them that their jazz numbers would put life into an Egyptian mummy and added further that they were doing a great and useful work in their peculiar way of making patriotic use of their marvelous gift. At a meeting in Ohio during the last Liberty Loan drive these boys furnished the music and put so much pep into the audience and so much enthusiasm into the speaker that over \$4,000,000 of Liberty Bonds were sold during one of their performances at a crowded theater.

Harry Durocher is well known not only in Menominee but all through Clover-Land. He is a typical and clean-cut young American, a musician of great ability and probably the best trap drummer in the United States. Years ago he was a newsboy in the employ of the publisher of the Clover-Land Magazine and he gave to his work then the same interest and attention which has brought him so much financial reward and such a splendid reputation in musical circles.

Upon the occasion of the Pittsburgh meeting Secretary Daniels laughingly said to the boys: "Some of these days you men will probably be in the big Jackie band which will march in triumph down the streets of Berlin."

THE extraordinary interest aroused in sheep raising in Wisconsin and Michigan recently is indicated by the millions of dollars of capital which has been put into this project, especially in raising sheep on a large scale by corporations. A list of some of the firms engaged in this work has been compiled by Frank B. Desmond, vice president of the First National Bank of Milwaukee.

Milwaukee Sheep and Wool Co.
Capital, \$250,000.
(Price County, Wis.)

This was the first large sheep ranch to be established in the clover belt of the cut-over hardwood lands of northern Wisconsin. This company was organized in November, 1917; owns 6,200 acres of land in eastern Price county, on which the company established, early in 1918, what is pronounced one of the model sheep ranches of the United States, having most improved style of buildings and equipment of every kind. The company already has about 8,000 sheep on the ranch and expects to increase its stock to 25,000. Its successful operation has attracted the attention of the leading agricultural



Millions of Wisconsin Capital in Sheep

By **F. B. DESMOND** of *The First Nat'l Bank, Milwaukee*

and livestock experts of the United States, many of whom have visited the ranch and expressed themselves as profoundly impressed by the demonstration of the possibilities of the sheep industry in Wisconsin.

This ranch is located eighteen miles due east of Phillips, the county seat of Price county. It represents an investment of approximately 100 stockholders residing in Milwaukee and Phillips. The officers of the company are W. H. Diener, president; Julius O. Frank, vice-president; George A. West, treasurer, and Carl P. McAssey, secretary.

Chippewa Valley Sheep Co.
Capital, \$400,000.
(Chippewa County, Wis.)

Ideally located in the famous Chippewa valley, the ranch of this company is expected to become one of the successful sheep enterprises of the state. In addition to a considerable acreage of so-called wild land, the company has purchased several improved farms on which feed is to be grown for the sheep. This ranch has not yet been stocked with sheep. The organizers of the company state that they expect to bring on their sheep from the west this fall. This company is officered by prominent business men of Milwaukee. George W. McKerrow, a well-known sheep man of Pewaukee, Wis., is to be supervising director.

Wisconsin Sheep and Dairy Cattle Co.
Capital, \$400,000.
(Oneida County, Wis.)

This company is in process of organization and has selected a tract of land in Oneida county on which it is expected sheep will be placed next year.

Clover-Land Sheep and Wool Co.
Capital, \$260,000.
(Florence County, Wis.)

This company is located in Florence county, Wis., and Dickinson county, Mich., and is made up of business men of various cities along the Wisconsin-Michigan boundary. Representatives of the company are now in the west selecting sheep which are to be placed on the ranch this fall.

Northern Wisconsin Sheep and Wool Corporation.
Capital, \$400,000.
(Price County, Wis.)

This company is in process of organization and will be a near neighbor of the Milwaukee Sheep and Wool Co. in Price county. It is not expected that the ranch will be stocked until next season.

American Sheep and Wool Co.
Capital, \$1,000,000.
(Oneida County, Wis.)

This is the largest company yet to be incorporated in connection with the sheep industry in Wisconsin, and has selected lands in Oneida county, a little east and almost immediately adjoining the lands of the Milwaukee Sheep and Wool Co. This ranch will include approximately 30,000 acres on which it is expected 100,000 sheep will eventually be maintained. The company expects to stock this ranch during this fall.

Wisconsin Sheep and Livestock Co.
Capital, \$300,000.
(Price County, Wis.)

This is a company made up largely of Price county business men, and is located in western Price county. J. W. Hagaboom, for many years manager for the O. B. Parham Co. ranch near Medford, Wis., has been engaged to take charge of this ranch. A large

acreage of land has already been cleared and buildings are being erected, and all arrangements made preparatory to stocking the ranch next season.

Diener-Smart Sheep Co.
Capital, \$75,000.
(Price County, Wis.)

In this company are interested Walter H. Diener, the president of the Milwaukee Sheep and Wool Co., and Edward Smart, formerly of Milwaukee, who was at one time associated with Mr. Diener in the automobile business. This ranch is smaller than the others, but is being developed into a model sheep farm, Mr. Diener devoting his entire attention to the interests of this company and the Milwaukee Sheep and Wool Co.



Charles Robinson, President of the Clay, Robinson Company.

the big stock yards commission house through which many Clover-Land Sheep and Cattle men are making their 1918 shipments to market.

CLOVER LAND

Stump Pulling Demonstrations Show Easy Way to Clear Land

DURING recent years the question has been common: Why are there yet large areas of unsettled lands in upper Wisconsin? People have gone to the distant prairies, into the mountains, have gone to tremendous expense trying to make desert lands productive by irrigation, have gone to the plains of Canada, even to the arctic circle—while yet there are unsettled lands right here in the upper portion of the middle west. Why?

Many reasons have been assigned for this strange line of action in the development of the country. It has been said that the craze for the prairie following the development of farm machinery, the activities of the government in advertising the irrigation projects and plains lands, the efforts of railroads that desired to get business for their long hauls from the west, the strong claims of promoters who saw, or thought they saw, fortunes in the exploitation of vast areas, the expenditure of untold thousands of dollars in advertising western Canada—that these and perhaps other causes prevented the settlement of the vacant areas of upper Wisconsin.

But behind these causes are two others—basic causes—First, that much of the lands of upper Wisconsin were not and still are not for sale and will not be until the saw timber is removed; and, second, because of the stumps. These causes are the real ones. Had upper Wisconsin been prairie lands they would have been taken long ago and there would now be no cheap lands in the state. Singularly the sons of men who cleared up the southern portion of the state into the finest and most productive farms on the continent had no desire to go into the upper counties and do for themselves, with improved land clearing machinery, what their fathers had done in the most primitive manner. It was the prairie for them—even to the arctic circle. Polar bears had no such terrors for them as stumps. Good fathers, who had not heard of improved land clearing machinery and who only remembered the primitive methods with which they improved their farms, insisted that their sons should not "break their backs digging stumps."

Back of all the reasons which delayed the settlement of the wonderfully fertile lands of upper Wisconsin, surrounded as they are with splendid markets, was the bugaboo—stumps. It mattered not what the soil might be, it was immaterial that they might be even better lands from a dollar-yielding standpoint than those that

(An Excellent Article from the Wisconsin Advancement Association Bulletin)



Millions of acres of virgin soil which only need to be cleared of the stumps to produce bumper crops of food

have made Wisconsin the noted butter and cheese region of the world—there were the stumps. It did not signify that these stumps were rotted on the surface of the land, that they decayed rapidly or were easily removed, nor that the best of pasturage could be secured before they were removed—the stumps were there and that settled the case.

These hundreds of settlements had built farm homes that compared favorably with those of other portions of the middle west, had constructed

ed in keeping with the progress in other mechanical appliances became known to the public and this provoked the inquiry whether after all the stump question offset more than a fraction of the superior advantages possessed by the soil, seasons, markets, pure water, numerous good towns, excellent transportation and other good conditions that prevail in upper Wisconsin. Having become convinced that all the other conditions in upper Wisconsin were superior, the inquiring public mind wanted to know more about the land clearing machinery—



The green or extra large stumps are easily removed with a charge of dynamite, and afterwards easily handled

highways, schools and churches and in every way proven the desirability of that portion of the state. Creameries and cheese factories in great numbers were established, canneries and pickle factories became common, the quality of upper Wisconsin potatoes, sugar beets, cloverseed, tobacco and other products attracted attention. That one of the upper Wisconsin counties should have the largest country creamery in the world, that another should take the world's award for quality alfalfa and that still another should establish a reputation for cherry, apple and small fruit production, these facts appealed to the public mind. The stump bugaboo found itself subject to discount.

That sheep and cattle men should move from the west and locate on the cutover lands and find immeasurably better pasturage among the stumps than they had been accustomed to, that a great potato concern should open a farm of hundreds of acres, that men of wealth should clear a section of land in a single year, these facts also made the stump bugaboo lose its influence.

In the meantime the fact that land clearing machinery had been advanced

it wanted to be shown. This was the province of the demonstrations that were held in upper Wisconsin during May and June, 1916, under the auspices of the Wisconsin college of agriculture.

Land Clearing Demonstrations.

The Wisconsin college of agriculture selected Carl D. Livingston of the engineering department to have charge of the demonstrations. He had had experience in field work and was

in every way well qualified to have charge of this series of demonstrations. Arrangements were made with the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway companies for a special train over their lines for the purposes of the demonstration.

The machines demonstrated were of medium size—the belief being that it is better to use a small charge of dynamite on a few large stumps than to use unnecessarily large machines and equipment on the many small ones. The more rapid work on the more numerous smaller stumps more than made up for the small cost of splitting the few large ones—and after the large ones were split they were easy to handle. Even the smaller machines were shown to be capable of pulling larger stumps than could easily be handled whole. The smaller machines cost less, are easier to handle, accomplish more work and reduce the supposed strenuousness of land clearing to a point where it compares favorably with ordinary farm work.

The Rate of Operation.

Under the rules of these demonstrations nothing in the nature of competition was allowed, it being designed purely as a demonstration for the farmers of upper Wisconsin to see and from which they might learn something in addition to what their experience had taught them. Some of us, however, wanted some figures as to the rate of operation. The writer attended the demonstration at Woodruff, May 25-26, and as one of the crews was working without delay through stumps to explain its methods, I took occasion to determine the exact rate of operation.

The field was favorable to rapid work. The stumps were such as prevail on land that contained smaller sized timber. The soil was sandy loam. The stumps were more numerous than usual. I make these explanations so that there may be no misunderstanding of the conditions. On the other hand many of the tops were too rotted for rapid work. My estimate would be that the conditions on this field should mean a discount of 25 per cent on the rate of work done there as compared with the average field in upper Wisconsin.

On the plot assigned to this crew there were 80 stumps, covering approximately one acre. The average number in upper Wisconsin will usually run from 45 to 60 stumps to the acre. It was a cloudy morning with such evident appearance of rain that the operations were delayed. At 10:10 the work started and at 11:50 the 80 stumps were out of the ground—an operation involving the removal of 80 stumps in 100 minutes. An acre of stumps removed in less than two hours!

(Continued on Page 34)



The Horse Puller makes quick work of land clearing and does it very economically



The railroads, realizing the importance of land clearing, furnished special trains to carry the message throughout the cut-over sections

CLOVER LAND

Suggestions for Beginners in the Sheep Raising Industry

By O. L. McMILLAN, Extension Specialist in Sheep Husbandry

YOU are approaching one of the most important seasons of the year. The care you give your flock from now until after your ewes are bred will determine to a large extent the profits you will receive next year. Now is the time to go over your flock carefully and cull out any ewes that proved poor milkers this last season, those with poor udders, and the barren ewes. Examine the mouths of all the old ewes and discard all the broken and bare mouthed ones, unless you have a small flock and certain broken mouthed ewes have proven to be extra good mothers. These old ewes will need better feed and shelter than the younger and more vigorous ones.

Begin feeding them a little better so as to have them in good gaining condition when the ram is turned in with the flock. The condition of the ewes at breeding time determines quite largely the percentage of twins born in the spring. Several farmers in Northern Michigan have the idea that the ram is the determining factor as to whether the ewes have twins or single lambs, but experiments have proven that this is wrong. This fact is true however, that lambs sired by a twin ram inherit the tendency to bear twins and it is possible by continuously using rams that are twins, and saving the twin lambs for breeding, to build up, in a short time, a flock that will give you close to a two hundred per cent lamb crop.

The ram should be given a little grain, about a pound a day of oats and bran, oats, or barley and oats, until after breeding season as it is very necessary to have him in a very vigorous condition.

Get the best pure bred ram you can of the breed you prefer. For the farm flocks in Northern Michigan the mutton breeds will prove the most profitable.

The black faced breeds, Hampshire, Shropshire, and Oxford, are proving the most popular owing to their firm fleeces and early maturing; the long woolled breeds demanding better care and shelter.

Do not breed the ewe lambs unless especially well matured and even then it is a doubtful practice as it checks their normal development.

Well matured ram lambs can be used for breeding small flocks, but should be removed from the flock at night and given good feed to insure the best of success.

Tag the ewes before turning the ram in, and give especial attention to the long tailed ewes. If you have any difficulty in getting a pure bred ram, notify your county agent.

Following up Mr. McMillan's expert suggestions it will be of great interest to read what J. F. Walker says on sheep breeding in a recent issue of that excellent authority, the American Sheep Breeder:

Week before last I was in attendance at the great Ohio sheep show and saw the awards made, and intel-



Four yearling lambs purchased by Mr. Hewlett for his Lake Ives Ranch in Clover-Land

ligently so from the accepted standards of breeders, and observed that those sheep carrying a heavy amount of oil, especially those heavy clear oils, were looked upon with much favor and ringside comment was largely on oil, both that which was produced by the sheep and that introduced by the shepherd, and I feel sure the average fair visitor took home with him the impression that oil was one of the greatest factors in successful wool production, and the more oil the better fleece.

This week we are working on the wools consigned by the Ohio Sheep and Wool Growers' association, and, looking at wool simply as a material to be worked into cloth, we discover that oil in excess is viewed by the wool man as not only unessential but



Two pure-bred Hampshire rams that are herding the Peterson and Connelly flocks near the Soo.

very undesirable, and those beautiful heavy shrinking, green oiled fleeces somehow seem more attractive when viewed on the sheep's back than when lying in the "buck" pile, and I am writing this with the query in my mind if we have not bowed down to the god of oil and worshipped at his throne and refused to allow our eyes to look or our brain to ponder on some factors that might well attract our attention.

In the first place we must realize what we are producing wool for or its ultimate end. If we are producing an article merely to please our eye, then we are at liberty to create it in any form that our fancy may direct. If, on the other hand, we are aiming to produce a commercial commodity, then we must be guided to a great extent by market demands and requirements and conform to these or else be penalized for our variations to the exact degree we refuse to comply with them; and right here is where the breeder's ideal of a heavy oiled sheep comes in direct conflict with the mill man's demand for light shrinking wools and the latter, having no use for oil, bases his valuation on what these wools are worth on a scoured basis and pays the price accordingly. For example, if scoured wool is worth \$1.85 per pound and a fleece can show 50 per cent of clean wool, it is worth in the grease 92½¢ per pound; if it shows 40 per cent clean wool it is worth 74¢ per pound; if it shows 30 per cent clean wool it is worth 55½¢ while if it shows 20 per cent (and some oily fleeces will even exceed this) it has declined in value to 37¢.

And do not deceive yourselves into believing the wool grader does not know or throw out the wasty fleeces. That is his job, as much as determining the different grades, and every heavy fleece is placed on its actual scoured basis value before it is finally made into cloth. True, in times past, under the old system of flat rate for community buying a breeder of heavy shrinking wools could work his clip in at the same figures his neighbor received, but in doing so his neighbor had to take less than his clip was actually worth in order to cover the deficit thus created.

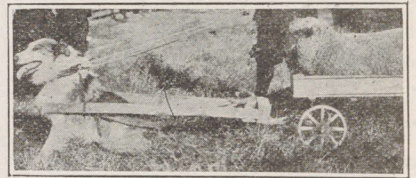
We have always been taught that we must produce lots of oil to preserve strength of fiber, but so far as

I am able to determine it is not necessary to produce 70 to 80 per cent to effect this. The Australian growers are able to produce a good serviceable wool of high character with less than 50 per cent of oil. The English tweeds and chevots are made from light shrinking wools and are noted the world over for wearing qualities. And just between us, frankly speaking, have we as breeders ever turned our attention to the proposition of producing as much wool as possible with just enough oil to preserve the fleece and no more?

Another thing that impresses me forcibly at this time is the great amount of wool that is being produced that is of low quality, lacking in character, as wool men say; wools of no elasticity, no spinning quality; dead, harsh wools, often gummy with grease and totally lacking in the very thing that makes wool an incomparable fabric for severe weather conditions, life or springiness. Two things are responsible for this: to a minor degree care and feeding, but largely it is a lack of intelligent breeding. As sheep men we have not fixed in our minds a definite ideal and worked steadily to that end; we have hopped one way, skipped another, and jumped blindly into an abyss of mediocre results. And again let me refer to Australian wools that are full of character, elastic as a rubber band, full of life, yet of as good weight as our best American wools in the grease, and far ahead on a scoured basis.

And right now it is time for someone to say, "Well, don't you think it is the climate that makes the difference?" No, I do not, any more than I think the climate is responsible for the variation in two clips of wool I saw graded today. One was a beautiful lot of wool, practically all delaine in staple, light in shrinkage yet good in weight of fleece, around 10 to 12 pounds average, full of strength and quality. The other short of staple, of no character, heavier in shrink by 3 per cent to 5 per cent than the first clip mentioned, dead looking and feeling wool, averaging around 8 pounds in weight—and both were raised in the same vicinity. The difference was that one man was a breeder of sheep and wool; the other a keeper. One had studied the business and succeeded in mastering some of its essentials; the other had followed the lines of least resistance and was reaping his reward.

The time has passed, I believe, when wools can be bought at flat rate prices. The consignment proposition has demonstrated fully that there is a greater variation between good and poor wools than the local buyers ever recognized, and men who are qualified to breed good wools are not to be satisfied with their neighbor's profiteering on their reputation. The future will see this difference in values become more marked and it certainly is time for every thinking man to ask himself now: "Where is my flock going?" and "What shall I breed?"



This photo shows a boy and his pets, a pure-bred Collie dog and Oxford lamb. At the time this picture was taken they had just arrived from a three-mile trip over comparatively sandy roads taking them to the Chippewa County Fair, and this dog hauled the load the entire distance.



Toganbury goat, owned by Robert Foster of Wilson, Michigan, with her two kids. She was exhibited at five Clover-Land county fairs during September, 1918, and admired by the thousands of children.



Two excellent specimens of yearling Hampshire ewes purchased by Mr. Hewlett from Mr. Casler. The one on the right is almost ideal in every way.

CLOVER LAND

The Ranking Clover-Land Officer in the United States Navy

By ROGER M. ANDREWS

GERMAN U-boats are not interfering in any way with the plans of the United States in carrying on the war and the transportation of troops to France.

This is the substance of the opinion of Lieut. Curry S. Prescott, senior lieutenant in the United States navy, and Clover-Land's ranking naval officer, who returned recently from foreign waters where he has been for the past 15 months.

"The reason that the German submarines are not interfering with the war department's program," said Lieut. Prescott, "is because the United States navy is 'on the job.' We are taking no more chances in American waters than we are in European waters, and the result is that the United States has not lost one transport, enroute to France.

Getting Troops Across.

"The main orders of the navy are to get the troops across, and so far we have carried these out to the minutest detail. When one takes into consideration the fact that since America's entrance into the war nearly two million troops have been landed safely on French soil without the loss of one American ship going over, it is without boasting to say that the United States navy has scored a complete victory over Germany on the sea, as will the Allies win on land.

"There is not a doubt in the minds of the people of Europe, nor has there been, so far as I was able to discover since my arrival overseas, regarding the ultimate result of this war. The natives of France, England, Italy and Belgium were resolved to fight it out with Germany if it would take 100 years, and while there were some dark hours, America's entrance into the war resembled the silver lining of the dark clouds, and it is now merely a matter of time, for Germany is beaten, and I know that she knows it.

In Danger Zone 15 Months.

"Since leaving Menominee, I have had some mighty exciting experiences, and went through that which I never believed could happen to me. I was at sea for 15 months, on patrol and convoy work, and we were all over the English Channel and the west coast of France, commonly known as the war zone. We have sunk mines, fought submarines, picked up survivors, and did about everything there was to do at sea.

"One of the most remarkable things I have experienced is the effect the



Lieutenant Curry S. Prescott, senior grade, United States Navy

work of the people 'behind the lines' in America has had upon the men and people across. I was in France before America had actually become started in her war activities—industrial and otherwise—saw conditions then and what they are today, and I want to say that the work done by America in the past year is astounding, almost beyond comprehension.

Sight of Flag Gave Joy.

"When we were over there at first, one of the things that caused greatest joy among the navy men was to sight an American ship flying the Stars and Stripes. So enthusiastic were we at the discovery that we would run to the ship and draw right up alongside her, resolved that if we did nothing else, we would protect the ship flying the American flag. The great work done by the Emergency Fleet corporation is now in evidence, and it is quite common to see six or seven American ships grouped together, coming to France with men, foodstuffs or supplies. It is a great feeling to witness this improvement by our country, and I want to say it has had a good effect upon our men,

and also the people of Europe, those who are with us to wipe out Germany.

"In the beginning, it was a common sight to see the receiving ports in France piled high with supplies, which would be deposited by the arriving ships. This sight is no longer seen, for as soon as a ship with supplies arrives, the railroads are lined up, and the supplies packed away and transported up to the lines where they are needed. Supplies vary in size and description, everything being included from a paper of pins to a steam locomotive.

Railroading in France.

"Speaking of locomotives and American railroad men, the French are having a desperate time trying to accustom themselves to our railroads and methods of railroading. A large French box car looks about as big as a caboose to our cars, and they are not very strongly built. Sometimes a French car is placed between two large American cars, and the former is not equipped with air brakes, so the result is that when a stop is made, the French car does the balky horse act and rises right up in the air.

"American railroad men have been called 'crazy' by the French because they drive their trains so fast. I remember one single track trestle, which is of stone and as solid as could be made. The French train comes to the trestle, stops, and barely creeps across. The American train comes up to the trestle and shoots across at high speed, while the Frenchman stands by, throws up his hands, and yells 'crazy.'

No Date for End of War.

"There is no date set for the ending of the war, at present. Our main job is to keep the Huns on the run, and from what I have actually seen, America is doing her bit, in this connection, with a mighty record."

Lieut. Prescott was called into service on April 6, 1917, the day America entered the war. He was a lieutenant, senior grade, in the second battalion of the Michigan naval militia, and was engineer officer of the battalion. He left Menominee, going to the receiving ship, and was assigned to the U. S. S. Iowa. In June, 1917, he crossed aboard the U. S. S. Harvard, a ship formerly owned by the late James J. Hill, railroad magnate, which had been converted into a government craft. This boat was in the flotilla, which was the first of the American naval forces to enter foreign waters.

Now at Naval Base.

From the time of his arrival in European waters until Aug. 1, of this year, Lieut. Prescott has been constantly aboard the Harvard, which was at sea doing patrol work, and aiding in convoying American transports. On Aug. 1, Lieut. Prescott was promoted to the base at St. Nazaire, where he is now assigned as assistant United States naval port officer.

Lieut. Prescott is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Prescott of Menominee. The three sons of Mr. and Mrs. Prescott, Lieut. Curry S. Prescott, Ensign Fred Prescott and Chief Machinist Mate James Prescott, the only children of the family, are now all in naval service.

On June 3, 1916, Lieut. Prescott was married to Miss Lyle Lorraine Comstock, of Chicago, a most charming young woman, and one of the most gifted pianists in the northwest. Since Lieut. Prescott left for war, Mrs. Prescott has been actively engaged in Red Cross and other war work, as has Mrs. Fred M. Prescott, who is also a noble worker.

CLOVER LAND

THE PETER WHITE
 PUBLIC LIBRARY,
 MARQUETTE, MICH.

Results of 1918 Grazing Campaign

By GEORGE W. ROWELL, JR.

MORE THAN 2,000,000 pounds of fat mutton and the same amount of fat beef is being shipped chiefly to the Chicago market from Clover-Land this year in comparison to only a small fraction of the above amounts in years past. This remarkable increase has been brought about by the location of western grazers through the wide campaign of the Development Bureau.

During the season which is now passing more than 26,000 sheep and 2,800 cattle were grazing on the former vacant cutover lands of Clover-Land. Much of this livestock is still here so as to get the benefit of the excellent feed and in order to give the markets a chance to recover from the recent slumps caused by great Western shipments to the stock yards.

Several thousand sheep and several

hundred cattle will be kept here by different grazers for breeding purposes but by far the larger share will go to the markets thus adding a tremendous amount to the nation's fast decreasing food supply. Practically all of the livestock shipped in this year was in wretched condition owing to the poor status of Western feeding grounds. Much of that brought here would have perished for lack of good food had not the Clover-Land pastures been opened up.

Thirty-seven grazers were located in Clover-Land this year. In some cases large land owning firms did most of the actual work but the great majority were located solely through the efforts of the Bureau and all of them were attracted this way through the extensive campaign which the Bureau conducted.



W. B. Orr's Lakeview Farm in Schoolcraft County



Buckwheat Field, Lakeview Farm, Schoolcraft County, Clover-Land

A Typical Clover-Land Farm in Schoolcraft County

Walter L. Orr of Manistique, Schoolcraft county, is specially proud of the team of thoroughbreds whose picture is presented here.

They are a pair of mares, full sisters, five and six years old, sired by Dan K, with a pacing record of 2:24 1/4.



Clover-Land thoroughbreds

Their dam was a Morgan mare whose pedigree is not known to Mr. Orr.

These prize mares were bred on Mr. Orr's farm, raised and broken to harness by their owner. He exhibited them for the first time this year at the Schoolcraft county fair, winning first prize in the driving class. Experts have declared them as well-mated and well broken as any team in the upper peninsula.

Walter L. Orr was formerly an active partner in the firm of Orr Brothers, for thirty-five years conducting a wholesale and retail meat market in Manistique. A year ago last March he retired from the business and is now devoting himself to his real estate interests, and to his splendid farm, Lakeview, situated four and one-half miles from Manistique.

The accompanying pictures taken on Mr. Orr's farm are typical of the agricultural development of Schoolcraft county, where there is plenty of

pep to the square inch, and where resides the chief of upper peninsula hus-

ters, Leo C. Harmon, president of the Development Bureau.

Great Future for Northern Michigan

By C. A. KLEMAN

I HAVE been called upon to write an article on the future of Northern Michigan as a live stock country. Personally I think there is a great future for the upper part of Michigan, as well as the northern part of lower Michigan, as a stock country, providing parties use a little good horse sense and do not put any more stock up there than they can take care of financially, and especially where they are going to carry stock over the winter they should have the winter's feed provided for before the

bad weather sets in.

Like all new country, there will be some people who will make a failure through their own mismanagement and then blame it on the country, but the price the land can be bought at, if a man will clean up a portion every year and get in shape to raise enough roughness to care for his stock in the winter, there is no question in my mind but what he will make a success, and a big success. But it will take several years of hard work to accomplish this and in my opinion the

only way to make a success is to be in shape to winter the stock over.

There has been a great deal of money made in the past three years by parties buying stock in the spring and selling it in the fall, but you must understand that we have had rising prices in the past three years, which I must give the greater part of the credit to. Take in normal times, parties buying stock in the spring when they usually are the highest, and selling in the fall, when as a rule they are the lowest, I doubt very much if there would be much profit. This part of my article pertains to the smaller operator. As for the large range man, who has no summer range

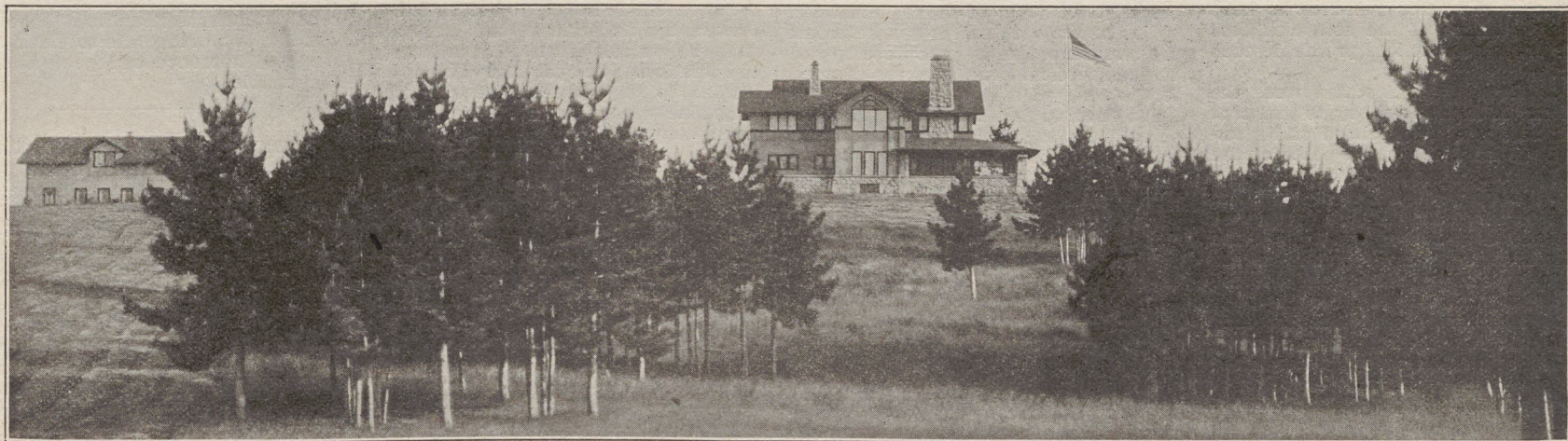
to look after his stock, no doubt he can ship his stock to Northern Michigan in the spring and get the benefit of and big increase in weight and get rid of them in the fall, but if he is prepared to take care of them in the winter so much the better.

My strong advice is to use caution for if a man goes up there and uses bad judgment and loses money he not only hurts himself but he gives the country a black eye.

I have a small place in the Northern part of lower Michigan and I am very well pleased with the results.

C. A. KLEMAN,

With Clay, Robinson & Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants.



C. A. Kleman, ranked high among Michigan sheep pioneers, lives in this beautiful ranch home, "Pine Lodge," in Clare County, Michigan, handling from 2,500 to 5,000 sheep each year. Mr. Kleman's "small place" covers 1,240 acres.

Clover-Land Magazine

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

The Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Clover-Land.

ROGER M. ANDREWS.....President and Publisher
P. C. MUNROE.....Vice President and Business Manager
CHARLES R. HUTCHESON.....Vice President and Editor
HENRY A. PERRY.....Assistant to the President
ROBERT G. MURPHY.....Associate Editor
O. F. DEMSKE.....Circulation Manager
R. P. McFARLANE.....Superintendent of Printing

THE ANDREWS PUBLICATIONS,
313, 315, 317, 319 Grand Avenue,
Menominee, Michigan

Entered as second-class matter January 27, 1916, at the post office at Menominee, Michigan, under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price, postage paid, \$1.00 a year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

Make all remittances to Clover-Land Magazine, or R. M. Andrews, Publisher.

Official Organ of the Clover-Land League of Municipalities

NOVEMBER, 1918.

Stock Farming Essential

Crop production depends largely upon the fertility of the soil. Most virgin soils are rich and fertile. Nature made them so. Most pioneer farmers take advantage of nature's plan, thus storing in the soil all the necessary elements to produce plant life for human and animal food and pay too little attention to the giving back process which is necessary to permanent agriculture.

When one travels through an old agricultural community he can easily pick out the livestock farms from those that are purely crop producing farms, even though the stock is not in sight. Nitrogen is an essential to all plant life. Nitrogen is the plant food that is replaced in the soil by barnyard manure. The stockman, as a rule, returns every few years a good supply of nitrogen and other plant food elements by scattering barnyard manure uniformly over his lands and thus he puts back into the soil as much nitrogen as the plants took from it when they were growing. Thus, the stockman safeguards this most valuable plant food element. He also realizes the value of clover as livestock feed. Clover and plants of the clover family take insoluble nitrogen from the air and through the bacterial family that grows on shoots of clover, called legumes. We find this insoluble nitrogen transformed into a soluble nitrogen that can be used by plants. Unless a farmer is raising stock he has little encouragement to grow clover and legumes.

Commercial fertilizer supplying nitrogen and other necessary plant food elements in order to replace plant food taken out by the annual crops is very expensive. It is so expensive many farmers feel it costs too much to use in quantities sufficient to keep up the fertility of the soil, and thus their crops become less profitable each year.

The New England states were the first states in this country to find that their soil had been robbed of its fertility. Then the eastern parts of the middle west states made the same mistake. Having worn out the soils in the New England states, they moved west and they robbed the soils of the western states. Some of them moved on west, others of them went into the livestock business and rebuilt their farms to a fertile state so that they could cultivate their fields profitably.

Without a doubt every farmer in the Upper Peninsula realizes the value of barnyard manure and the growing of clover on his farm. So we hope that our farmers and their communities will never pass through the sad experience of completely robbing their lands of its soil fertility because by

raising legumes and hauling out barnyard manure the very lightest soils in this Great Lakes section can be made to produce profitable crops.

Clover is a weed in every community in this section. Clover is a nitrogen-gathering plant; clover is one of the best livestock foods grown anywhere in the north. Grow clover and feed it to your livestock; haul out the manure and increase your soil fertility from year to year rather than take any chances of robbing it of the essential elements of plant food life.

It has been found true in all communities that where clover sod has been covered with a coat of barnyard manure and plowed under; that the increase gained in the production of crops is as a rule about double. Grow the double yield crops and clover. Keep all the livestock possible and retain permanently a high state of fertility in your soil.

Confidence in Clover-Land

The person that is blessed with conservative optimism is indeed fortunate. Also one with unlimited yet aimless optimism is cheerful, yet not as helpful and successful as the former. Many people appear pessimistic openly, but in their inner selves they are very optimistic. One might call it selfish optimism and to their friends and associates they are pessimistic.

This selfish hidden optimism is fostered to conceal and to protect, they think, their personal interests. So to speak, they have some good bottled up and they do not want anybody else to know about it. Yet by carefully watching their operations one can soon tell just which class his friend or associate is to be placed in.

The conservative optimism is by far the most desirable to a community, state and nation. Broad-minded, helpful individuals believe in letting others share in a good thing that the whole community may prosper and all may be better and happier as the years roll by.

Without a doubt Clover-Land has passed through an experience this last year which will prove to be one of the most profitable periods in its recent development history. No one desires to discount the days when the pioneers found copper and iron ore and when the woodsmen began to market the great timber interests of this country. They paved the way for this new era. They built cities, railroads and wagon roads, giving the agricultural settler and the food producer a demand for his products. They built schools and churches for him and his family, fostering a community spirit that aids in making life worth living.

The westerner coming into this vast undeveloped agricultural country is much surprised to find the other lines of activity in such an advanced state. It is hard for him to realize that most of the men who came to this Great Lakes section, called Clover-Land, devoted their entire energy and put in all their financial capital into the mining, lumbering, manufacturing and other things essential to the best interests of these industries.

Our newcomers find it has been left to them almost entirely to develop and utilize these millions of acres of good fertile soil, yet it is pleasing and helpful to them to find the leaders in these other great successful activities ready to co-operate and aid in every practical way that they may be successful. The stockmen are without exception seasoned, experienced business men. Yet they are the most optimistic class of people that have ever visited our cut-over sections. Their optimism is well founded, yet we find them conservative and very safe in their estimations and ideas as how to handle their line of activity.

We are, indeed, to be congratulated upon the above conditions which are bound to blend into a harmonious co-operation of all the big interests as Clover-Land advances in the future.

Many compliments have been paid by western visitors this season to the

The "Why" of Land Clearing in Clover-Land

1. Because it has virgin soil, when cleared, produces yields as good, and in some cases, better than Corn Belt farms—clear more land.
2. Because the cost of clearing is a very small fraction of the increased valuation of the land when cleared—clear more land.
3. Because the first crop of peas, wheat or potatoes will pay for the clearing, with a good profit besides—clear more land.
4. Because time is too valuable to be wasted by plowing or mowing among the stumps—clear more land.
5. Because there is a crying demand for all hays, grains, legumes and root crops that can be produced—clear more land.
6. Because there is summer grazing for four million sheep and one million head of cattle, and winter feed must be raised for them—clear more land.
7. Because it is cheaper to clear land of stumps than to irrigate, as they have to in the West—clear more land.
8. Because only ten per cent of the food consumed locally is produced locally—clear more land.
9. Because there never has been a crop failure in Clover-Land—clear more land.
10. Because the rainfall is abundant, uniform and dependable, and ever-green pastures the result—clear more land.
11. Because stock can make the Chicago market without feed or unloading—clear more land.
12. Because the number of live stock on each farm is increasing every year—clear more land.
13. Because cleared land is worth ten times as much as idle, wild, stump land—clear more land.
14. Because once cleared you can raise sufficient feed to winter all stock, save all your western losses and avoid paying a high freight rate—clear more land.
15. Because native stock is very vigorous and greatly needed for breeding purposes farther south—clear more land.
16. Because the climate is extremely healthful for all live stock, and clover hay, peas, barley, oats, rutabagas and mangles bring them through the winter fat and strong—clear more land.
17. Because the land you clear is the cheapest rich virgin soil in America, and will produce all feeds essential to live stock raising at a lower figure than anywhere else in America—clear more land.
18. Because Clover-Land potatoes are in demand for seed stock as well as for dining car and hotel trade—clear more land.
19. Because in no other region of cheap lands are there railroads, wagon and auto roads, big cash markets, schools, churches, rural telephones and mail routes, all ready, waiting to be used—clear more land.
20. Because land values have doubled in the last ten years—clear more land.
21. Because during the grazing season there are more hours of sunshine than at any point south—clear more land.
22. Because by pulling, blasting and burning stumps you make way for permanent agricultural operations, bumper crops and local community prosperity—clear more land.

business men and residents of Clover-Land. This magazine as a representative of all classes and interests, wishes to thank the business-men, bankers, land owners and all citizens of Clover-Land for the courteous help and treatment that they have given to the western visitors this year, for we know that it will result in a wonderful benefit and speed the day when we will be producing livestock in such a manner that we will rank well toward the top of that line of activity as we do today among the lumbering interests and the mining interests of the United States.

Co-operation, helpfulness and conservative optimism are bound to bring success.

All for One, One for All

The Clover-Land Magazine wishes to have its readers and those interested in the welfare of Clover-Land and the work that this great community is doing to fulfill its duty to the nation to thoroughly understand our purposes and why we ask and need your hearty co-operation. Co-operation is an essential to any great success. The magazine wishes to be the servant of and a co-worker with every loyal, progressive, honest effort put forth to aid Clover-Land in doing its full duty.

First of all, the magazine wishes to report the truth. It desires to tell of the actual happenings, to report the unfavorable, unsuccessful adventures just as well as the successful ones in order that our readers may avoid unsuccessful experiences.

We want every man, woman and child to feel that this magazine is theirs, is working for the betterment of their home life, industrial life, agricultural activities and their future.

We ask you for suggestions, we ask you for information in regard to happenings and possibilities in your various communities. We want to report

everything that is true. We solicit constructive criticism.

Not one fraction of a line of print line space will be given to anything that will tend to destroy, or cause friction or give people false impressions.

If anything is printed that is not absolutely authentic we want to know it so that we can correct it in our very next issue. We want every loyal, hopeful and wide-awake Clover-Land citizen to help us make Clover-Land Magazine what it should be, and to help us spread abroad the truth about this great prosperous Great Lakes section.

We will endeavor to get everyone interested in the progress and betterment of Clover-Land as a subscriber to this magazine. If any of your friends do not know of it and you think it would be helpful to them and that they would be helpful to us, we want you to help us interest them. We are working continually for the benefit of our readers and hope they will find it worth while to enlarge our scope of influence and good as much as possible.

Success From Failure

THE INCREASED valuations of farming property has made many a farmer rich, even though he was not a great success as an agriculturalist. Not many years ago statistics of the Corn Belt farmers showed that the average Corn Belt farmer did not have a net income of five hundred dollars, yet the majority of them were becoming rich. Land values were increasing at the rate of over ten per cent per annum. There were some communities in Iowa and Illinois where land values doubled in five years.

A certain farmer in Iowa bought a farm in 1895 for \$50 an acre. He was

CLOVER LAND

Big Clover-Land Store Gives Annual Farmers' Fair

By ROGER M. ANDREWS

ONE of the most useful and patriotic agricultural institutions in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin, undertaken by any mercantile institution, is the annual farmers' fair week instituted and carried on successfully every year by the Lauerman Brothers Company of Marinette, Wis.

This annual event attracts the attention and cooperation of the farmers for many miles around and is by no means limited to the farmers of Marinette and Menominee counties, although, of course, these localities are the most largely represented at these annual events by reason of their location near Marinette. It has been the annual custom to arrange for the farmers to bring their prize products for display before the public on specially prepared tables in the aisles of the big store in Marinette, which, by the way, is the largest store in this section of the northwest. This farmers' fair, which has been a wonderful success from its inception several years ago, presents to the patrons of the Lauerman company a wonderful exhibit of the produce which is raised in Marinette and Menominee counties and the adjacent territory. Potatoes that stand absolutely unexcelled anywhere else in the world, tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, beets, cabbage, celery, and in fact every known vegetable that is raised in the northwest forms a part of this splendid exhibit. Apples that would make old York state and the Pacific states sit up and take notice, are shown in abundance, and their variety and character have attracted wide attention.

Each individual display is properly labeled, giving the variety and the name of the grower. Competent judges at the end of the week award the prizes of those who have made the best displays and the firm of Lauerman Brothers furnishes the awards to the winners.

The 1918 farmers' week at Lauerman Brothers' store was especially a successful event. Probably the most prominent display this season was the apples. This tempting showing was the first that greeted the visitor as he entered the store, and while the farmers in some parts of both counties claim that this is not an especially favorable apple year, and in fact is not a remarkable year for any sort of



Farmers' Prize Exhibits at Lauerman's Store Fair

agricultural products, yet to the ordinary observer the display gave no evidence of anything other than a banner year.

For example, the apple exhibit displayed at Lauerman's showed a variety and quality of apples that most people do not think possible to raise in this vicinity. The accompanying picture shows the wide scope of this agricultural booth display. Experts have stated that the apple showing in particular was the best of any fruit exhibits since the Lauerman Brothers inaugurated their farmers' week several years ago. Hundreds of farmers were represented in the showing and many received honorable mention and special compliments in addition to those who were given the principal awards.

Following is the list of prizes awarded to the winners of the various ex-

hibits at the Farmers' Fair at Lauerman Brothers company's store in Marinette, Wisconsin.

The 1918 fair this year was the most successful ever held, and some very fine exhibits were on display. The list of awards follows:

Potatoes

- A. A. Diamond, Marinette, Wis., Carmon
- E. J. Ransome, Pine Ridge Farm, Marinette, Wis.,
- Mrs. M. Dresser, Marinette, Route 2, (Sir Walter Raleigh)
- Angeline Schneider, Walsh, (Triumph)
- M. J. Schneider, Walsh, (Triumph)
- Mrs. A. Denell, 1006 State St., Marinette, (Shamrock)
- F. E. Phillips, Marinette, Route 2, 2nd Frank Wood, Peshtigo, (Rural N. Y.)

Blood Beets

- Mrs. D. Legault, 1133 Elizabeth Ave., Marinette,
- Geo. Legault, 3027 Carney Ave., Marinette

Yellow Mangle Beets

- Gerald Phillips, R. 2, Marinette...1st
- Frank Wood, R. 1, Peshtigo..... 2nd

Carrots

- Wm. Tremere, 659 State St., Marinette
- M. B. F. Victor, Marinette.....2nd

Apples

- Wm. Behling, R. 2, Marinette, Wealthy
- H. J. Smith, R. 1, Walsh, Wis., Wealthy
- Frank Wood, R. 1, Peshtigo, N. W. Greenings
- John Votava, R. 2, Grover, Wis., N. W. Greenings
- Robert Mulholland, R. 1, Marinette, Yellow Trans.1st
- Robert Mulholland, R. 1, Marinette, Russet
- John Votava, R. 2, Grover, Russet, 2nd
- John Votava, R. 2, Grover, Wolf River
- H. J. Smith, R. 1, Walsh, Wolf River
- Frank Wood, R. 1, Peshtigo, Talman Sweet
- Frank Loomis, R. 1, Peshtigo, Talman Sweet
- Robt. Mulholland, R. 1, Menominee, Mann
- E. J. Ransome, R. 1, Marinette, Northern Spy
- A. Jensky, 107 N. Raymond St., Marinette, Northern Spy
- E. J. Ransome, R. 1, Marinette, Duchess
- John Jacobson, R. 1, Walsh, Duchess
- Frank Peck, R. 3, Peshtigo, Maiden Blush
- H. J. Smith, R. 1, Walsh, Maiden Blush
- Unknown, crabapples
- Frank Nelson, R. 1, Wallace, Mich., crabapples

Barley

- Frank Loomis, Peshtigo, R. 1,....1st

Buckwheat

- Unknown

Peas

- John Jacobson, R. 1, Walsh, Marrowfat
- Frank Nelson, R. J, Box 36, Wallace, Mich., Marrowfat

(Continued on Page 32)

(Continued from Page 12)

not what one would call an average farmer. He was careless. He used scrub sires, did not properly prepare his seed bed for various crops, nor did he practice proper methods of cultivation. There was a mortgage of \$40 an acre against the place when he bought it, and twenty years afterwards he found that he owed more money than he did when he bought the place. There was then a mortgage of \$50 an acre against it. He was really a failure as a farmer. He was a stickler, which resulted in his making a great financial success, for in 1915 he sold the farm for \$250 an acre. There were 320 acres in this farm, which gave him a very comfortable fortune.

Many old time land owners claim that the man that owns good land is the loser when he sells it. They mean, land that is under cultivation, or which can be cultivated.

The stock farmers or ranchman in the cut-over sections of Clover-Land will find that the increased valuation of these good fertile lands, will undoubtedly be the most important factor in his financial success. If he can take a few sections and make a good living with the stock that he grazes during the summer, and winters on the feed raised on his cleared land,

in a few years he will have a valuable piece of property. There is no good cheap land anywhere, lying idle, that can be compared with the cut-over lands in this Great Lakes section. The land clearing proposition is a matter of investment. It only has to be cleared once. Nature supplies an ample annual rainfall free of charge. The soils are naturally adapted to all leguminous crops, which are the great-

est of soil builders. These crops are also the best winter feed for live stock. Among the stumps there is unexcelled pasturage for about eight months in the year. Therefore, this new country has in store for the man who will stick to it, a promise of riches similar to those that have come to all early settlers in other communities during their development stage.

The funniest roar we heard, apropos of the gasless Sunday, was this:

"There they go again, knocking the poor man. Sunday's the only day I get a chance to enjoy my car."

Poor man! and the upkeep of the institution for a month would buy a Liberty bond.

Anniversary.

By the time this is out our anniversary will have passed. Funny thing about our anniversary—we took the irrevocable step on a Fast day.

The SOGARTH wanted to know at the time why we picked that day and when we got his private ear a little later we let him in. It was so we would never have to give an anniversary party.

Speaking of anniversaries—a friend of ours has made a practice for many years of giving his wife something in sterling table silver annually. These are the days of conservation and a dear old friend of the family, whose peculiarity is a poor ear for words, offered him some advice the other day, in anticipation of the anniversary: "Sterling silver is awful high these

(Continued on Page 26)

Four-Leaf Clovers—By Leo Patrick Cook

On a Gasless Sunday.

We never really arrived at a real appreciation of peace till the evening of the first gasless Sunday. To come out of a popular theater and find the air pure, clear, smokeless, soundless excepting for the low voiced chatter of those who thankfully remarked on the absence of clamor and smell—that was to know something of how the world will feel when this war is over.

These gasless Sundays, however, opened up a few thoughts about automobiles.

"Funny thing about these garages,"—we recall a conversation—"they seem to be just as busy in the winter as they are in the summer."

"Sure, the reason they do so much tinkering with the darned things in summer is to fix up a winter's job for themselves."

A car that had the general aspect of a destroyer slid past.

"Some runabout, that," remarked one.

"Runabout nothin'—she's just shy a back seat."

CLOVER LAND

Manistique's Splendid High School a Credit to Clover-Land

By H. B. WILLIAMS

WHILE the wheels of industry hum with increasing speed and the farmers of the country bend every energy to the solution of the food problem, intense activity prevails in the public schools of the country. In a world apart from the business of making war the youth of the nation are being trained to fill the gaps in the casualty lists and to maintain and increase the high standards of American citizenship.

Here questions no less vital than the planning of military campaigns and the feeding of the belligerent nations are studied and solved, because the child of today is the citizen of tomorrow and the mental equipment that he takes from the schoolroom will be the measure of his ability in the battle of life.

That this condition of fact and theory exists in Manistique as elsewhere throughout the nation is plainly apparent to the careful observer who inspects the schools of our city. Particularly are we impressed with the efficiency and ability in evidence at the high school. This magnificent building, the construction of which has been but recently finished is one of the most modern and up-to-date types. Class rooms corridors and stairways are so arranged that disposition can be made of entire classes without interruption or confusion.

The system of department teaching is being operated successfully in this school as well as in the seventh and eighth grades of the Central school. Children go from one class room to another in order to pursue the different studies. Notices of these changes are given by electric gongs or bells that are automatically operated and controlled by an electric clock situated in the office of the high school.

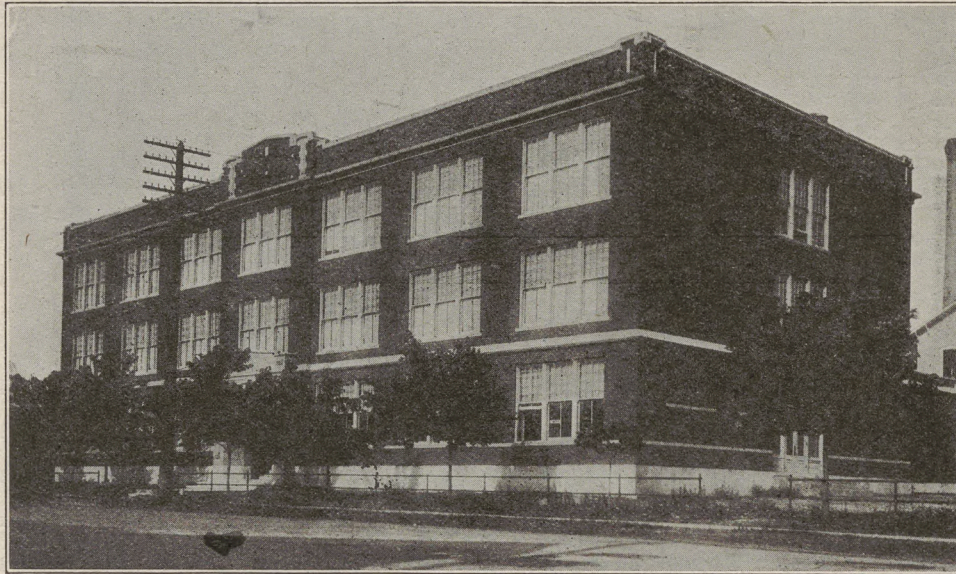
The auditorium is used as a study room by classes from one recitation period to another. At times 150 pupils are gathered in this room with a teacher in attendance to straighten knotty problems and dispense general information. At the expiration of these study periods entire classes move from one part of the building to another and at these times the corridors and stairways present the appearance of a busy street corner in the city.

Hundreds of pupils throng the halls but generally when the study bell, at the expiration of two minutes is

sounded, the pupils are at their seats and the halls deserted.

The visitor is impressed by the admirable lack of confusion on the one hand while on the other he notes the lack of rigidity and the poise of strained attention that characterized the schoolrooms of the previous genera-

each day for instruction in carpentry and wood working. The older scholars are instructed in the higher branches and give practical demonstrations of their skill by building lockers and closets for use in the building. The gymnasium is used constantly and the physical training



Manistique's new High School Building

tion. Supt. T. W. Clemo explains this point very clearly when he says that the desire of the faculty is to create at all times a natural atmosphere that will be as far as possible a replica of the conditions that exist in the world into which these children must sooner or later be thrown on their own resources and into strict competition with the established order or customs. In this school the martinet has no place and the wooden efficiency of the German drill is unknown.

While the high school building has capacity to care for the city's growing population for some years, it is a fact nevertheless that there are but two vacant rooms in the building today. Laboratories and rooms for chemical research and experiment are occupied by earnest pupils under the guidance of capable instructors. Rooms devoted to manual training are occupied by successive classes. Little fellows from the lower grades who give indication of being able to master practical rather than technical work are sent here

classes are making interesting progress in athletic work.

It is also worthy of note that on two mornings of each week squads of high school students are taken out by the drill master and marched on the streets in the vicinity of the school, with company maneuvers and insists on his men assuming the military bearing necessary to secure the utmost physical benefit.

Returning to the Central schools we find the busy scenes of the high school reenacted. In the entire building there are but two vacant rooms and these are cut off from the heating system with a consequent saving of fuel. Besides the ordinary courses of these grades Professor Beckwith delivers lectures on gardening and vegetable growing. In fact every minute of the scholar's time appears to be devoted to the acquisition of knowledge while in the building and during the play hours the watchful care of the teachers are everywhere in evidence.

One more interesting feature of the

school is the home economics department under the direction of Miss Nellie Fredeen, who made so enviable a reputation for herself during the fair exhibit some months ago. In this room household efficiency is taught from the correct method of sewing on a button to the preparing and serving a meal with the correct number of calories and the proper amount of protein. The busy little class of future housewives were busy with basting thread and needles while in the other room appetizing odors intimated that the pupils were beyond the experimental stage. Lunches for schoolchildren are served in this establishment at a ridiculously low figure and included are some of the following menus: Creamed eggs, ginger bread and apple tapioca pudding, macaroni and cheese, baked apples and milk. Spanish raisins, date muffins and chocolate pudding. A spotless kitchen and shining table service adds additional lustre to the service.

On the whole we know of no more instructive and pleasant experience than to spend an hour with Supt. Clemo and his capable staff of teachers in Manistique's greatest educational institution and while the scope of this article is entirely inadequate to tell the whole story, it is hoped that the interest of the patrons and friends of the school may be aroused to the extent of continuing a pleasant line of investigation.

Visitors are welcome and pains are taken to give all information desired.

News has reached Marquette that George Ball of that city, who is overseas, has been commissioned a colonel and will henceforth have charge of the divisional schools in France.

A Marquette county poultry institute and demonstration was held at the county fair.

Many Clover-Land High school boys will go to southern Michigan soon, to harvest crops.

Hereafter letters from American soldiers will catch the first train out of an Atlantic port. Previously the mail was sorted in New York. Now it is sorted in France, while waiting for sailing.

Twelve pure bred Hampshire rams have been received by the Houghton County Livestock association.

Surveying U. S. Lands for Soldiers

A PRELIMINARY survey of every county in Clover-Land is now being made by the Department of the Interior through the several county clerks in order that a bill may be offered to Congress providing for governmental assistance to returning soldiers who may want to take up agricultural pursuits.

Francis H. Murray, of St. Paul, has made a hasty trip into Clover-Land seeking general information on cutover lands. He has charge of gathering necessary data for the Department of the Interior in the cutover regions in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Clover-Land. When his data is completed it will be sent to Washington and there incorporated into a plan for assisting returning soldiers.

Canada has already begun its work of putting soldiers on unoccupied lands. The plan is working so well that the United States hopes to accomplish similar results. Just how

the government will assist is unknown. Before this plan is announced, a great mass of information must

be secured.

The questions which every county clerk must answer are difficult and any persons having information are earnestly sought. Co-operation with the county clerk at once may mean a



Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Basel of Texas on their ranch. They are coming to Clover-Land to live, and their letter on page 30 of this issue tells why. Read it.

great impetus to these counties in the way of developing the waste lands.

The following information is now sought: Acreage of unoccupied cutover lands; of area most suitable for reforestation for agriculture, for grazing; acreage of agricultural lands needing drainage, of agricultural lands drained; proportion of agricultural lands in small holdings, in large holdings; prevailing price per acre for cutover lands; average distance from railroad stations; highway facilities, whether good, medium or poor. Then the county clerk is asked to indicate his areas on a county map.

It is said that the government is seeking this information in every state and that those having the greatest unoccupied areas will benefit the most. Clover-Land has more than 10,000,000 acres of which 400,000 are tilled and 250,000 used for grazing. The last acreage will be greatly increased as a result of the remarkable success which grazers have made this year and who were brought in by the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau.

Clover-Land Magazine's Page of Moving Picture Facts and Fancies

EDITED BY KENNETH R. EDDY
of Sault Ste. Marie

David Wark Griffith, creator of the "Birth of a Nation," "Intolerance," "Hearts of the World," and "The Great Love," is perhaps the best known motion picture director in the world.

He is unalterably opposed to the censorship of motion pictures, in any form whatever, and has devoted a great deal of thought to the subject. It is quite safe to say that he has given the matter more study than many of those well-meaning but misguided reformers, who are always harping on the subject of censorship for motion pictures, a good many of whom believe that all motion pictures are bad. It has been discovered upon innumerable occasions, that the people who first start the cry for censorship in a city or state, are those who never attend motion picture exhibitions. In other words, these reformers do not know what they are talking about, but this fact does not deter them from raising their voices in loud disapproval of motion pictures, and all that pertains to the art. In Canada, particularly, is this narrow-minded policy apparent. We had occasion recently to discuss the subject of motion pictures with a lady who resides in the Canadian northwest, and discovered the lady to be very much in favor of censorship for all motion pictures. After she had explained at some length just how naughty the pictures were, how they led young girls astray, how they taught the boys to become robbers, and Wild West bandits, how in fact they were a great force for evil, we asked her if she was in the habit of attending motion picture shows. We were surprised to hear her answer that she did attend shows, quite frequently. As a rule the reformer replies with great disdain, "Certainly not." But this case was different, the lady in question had viewed all the really big productions, playing her town. Then we asked just which pictures, of those she had seen, should have been suppressed, wholly or in part. She replied that she had never seen any really bad pictures, in fact, she did not know of any picture which the scissors of the censor would have improved. And she had been attending the theater whenever any special was being shown, society dramas, sex problems, vampires, underworld stuff and all the rest, but she had not viewed, personally, anything which could she felt have been cut successfully!

But she had heard of many, many naughty pictures, which never should have been released, because her friends told her so. A particular picture was mentioned. She had seen this picture twice. There were no scenes in this picture which she considered could have been cut and still preserve the story. Yet this picture has been slashed to pieces in every city and hamlet boasting a censorship board. And so it goes, each reformer taking a whole lot for granted. If a friend of theirs so much as lifts their eyebrows, in discussing a picture, immediately the reformer raises a loud protest against all pictures, good, bad and indifferent.

The subject of motion picture censorship has already been taken up in the Michigan legislature, but happily was defeated. It will come up again however, and the people of this great state, should exercise their right of franchise to defeat this cog in the wheels of progress, so overwhelmingly that no statesman will ever again, dare to broach the subject in the halls of the law-makers.

Mr. Griffith has published a book called, "The Rise and Fall of Free Speech in America," in which he advances some excellent arguments on the subject, some of which we reprint below:

"Why censor the motion picture—the laboring man's university?"

"Fortunes are spent every year in our country in teaching the truths of

history, that we may learn from the mistakes of the past, a better way for the present and future.

"The truths of history today are restricted to the limited few attending our colleges and universities; the motion picture can carry these truths to the entire world without cost, while at the same time bringing diversion to the masses.

"As intolerance would thus be compelled to give way before knowledge and as the deadly monotony of the cheerless existence of millions would be brightened by this new art, two of the chief causes making war possible would be removed. The motion picture is war's greatest antidote.

"Intolerance murdered Socrates, crucified Christ, put Columbus in chains, martyred Joan or Arc, smashed the first printing press, invented Salem witchcraft, prostrated Poland, crushed Ireland, and has made Europe a shambles. Intolerance is the root of all censorship.

"Let the American people stand in fear and trembling of the eventual outcome of the insidious growth of censorship powers.

"Censorship is no fantastical bugaboo—it is a real national peril, because the day may not be far off when censors, under the shadow of the American flag of independence, will be empowered by legislative enactment to foist their individual whims, hobbies or prejudices on the suffering public.

"In the light of such impending calamities, is it not about time to lop off the head of the censorship dragon? All that seems needed is the doughty St. George."

When the occasion arises speak up without fear or favor. Declare yourself openly and emphatically in favor of free speech, free press and freedom of the screen.

Mae Marsh, for the first time in her career appears in a dual role in her newest play, "Hidden Fires." In this Goldwyn picture Miss Marsh appears as a hotel news-stand clerk, taking the place of a supposedly lost daughter of a dotting society mother. The two roles give the winsome star a chance to still further prove her skill as an actress of many moods.

Mabel Normand is having lots of fun in the taking of scenes for "A Perfect 36" which will soon be ready for release. In this picture Miss Normand indulges in aquatic stunts for which she was formerly famous.

A former movie star, now in training at a big cantonment in the west, strolled into a motion picture studio. His former friends and associates crowded around him, eager to ask questions and shake hands. He had forestalled them however, and smilingly handed out a number of printed cards which he called "Gabstoppers". Upon the cards were printed the following questions and their answers.

Hello, Jim—Hello.
How are you?—Fine.
You certainly look good—Yep.
When did you get back—Last night.
How long can you stay?—Ten days.
How do you like it, anyway?—Great.
When do you expect to go across? Don't know.
Any Spanish influenza in your camp?—Yes.
Did you have it?—Yes.
Is that so?—Yes.
Well, so long, old man.—So long.
The stunt created a gale of merriment, but alas we fear it did not altogether answer the purpose of a "Gab-stopper."

Uncle Ab Criticizes the Movies.

I can't understand (and I say it with vim)
If he's dyin' fer her, and she's pinin' fer him—
If his heart's all in shreds and her heart all in tatters,
I can't understand the DELAY in such matters.
I'd jump on the villains, by golly, and kill 'em,
And grab off the gal in the FIRST FOOT OF FILLUM.
—Mooseheart Magazine.

Director—My, you must have been frightened when the burglar entered your room.

Lady Star—Frightened's no name for it; I was undressed.

Director—Quite embarrassing, I'd say. What happened?

Lady Star—Oh, the burglar kindly covered me with his revolver.

If you've bought a Fourth Liberty bond, it is well,
It all helps to send Kaiser Bill straight to—Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Five hundred dollars to \$600 will produce a two reel photoplay complete. Organizations considering the staging of an amateur production of any kind, would do well to consider the possibilities of the photoplay. The cost is not greater than the average costume play of the stage, and the

photoplay has this advantage—the performance may be repeated as often as desired, at no additional expense. A Clover-Land film concern, the Chipewa Film company of the Soo, specializes in this class of pictures, and is always ready to discuss a plan for the staging of an amateur picture.

Shorthand Comments on Recent Productions.

(By the printer's devil.)
"The Strange Woman"—She steps off a street car frontwards.
"Queen of Hearts"—Beats any Jack.
"The Rainbow Trail"—Our castles in the air.
"The Goat"—Blame it on the kaiser.
"Ruling Passions"—The art of the draughtsman.
"Unexpected Places"—The present abode of John Barleycorn.
"The Craving"—Two million Yanks desire to meet Wilhelm.
"The Road to France"—The Atlantic highway.
"A Diplomatic Mission"—Seeing father.
"Battling Jane"—Successor to Carrie Nation.
"The Embarrassment of Riches"—A delightful sensation.
"The Kaiser's Finish"—A consummation devoutly to be desired.

Since the inauguration of "gasless Sundays" old Dobbin has come into his own. A motion picture director of a prominent eastern studio, is using a fine nag to take his Sunday airing. While driving with a friend recently, the friend noticed the horse stop frequently without the customary "Whoa." "What makes him stop so often," he asked. "Well," replied the director, "the only reason I can think of is this—he's so afraid that I'll say 'Whoa' and he won't hear me, that he stops once in a while to listen."

Leon Caverley, cameraman with the U. S. Marines in France has been cited for bravery in action by General Pershing. He has also won a promotion for himself, having been commissioned a first lieutenant recently. He joined the Marines as a private but soon was promoted to a sergeancy. You have no doubt viewed some of the scenes taken by this doughty photographer, in several issues of the Allied War Review.

Three peaceful yokels were going to work on a country road on Long Island. It was just beginning to get light. Suddenly around the bend in the road the men saw the ghost of George Washington appear. They did not stop to ask questions. They may be running yet. The "ghost" was Edward Earle on his way to location. He was to be shot at sunrise in the story.

The British government is going into the moving picture business and has asked the assistance of the Famous Players—Lasky Corporation—in the planning of the immense studios to be built. Complete plans of the present Famous Players, Lasky model studios have been forwarded to the officials in charge of the erection of the buildings.

A headline in a western newspaper, read, "Hart Funeral Arrangements Not Yet Complete." Everybody immediately jumped to the conclusion that William S. was meant. The only comment the great delineator of western types would make upon the report was, "The headline is absolutely correct."

Here's your chance, young men of Clover-Land! Any promising young juvenile man who can carry parts ranging from 21 to 30 years of age is worth his weight in gold these days. The juvenile lead who holds a deferred classification card will be very much in demand in moving picture studios.—Moving Picture World.



Great Scene in Universal Picture "THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI" featuring ANNA PAVLOVA, The Great Russian Dancer

Chippewa County Aggie School Begins Year of Active Work

THE Dunbar School of Agriculture and Domestic Science opened its fall and winter term on Tuesday, Oct. 1, with the following excellent faculty: Archibald S. Smith, B. S. A., a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, as superintendent and instructor in agricultural subjects; Guy C. Gamble, M. A. C., a graduate of the Stout Institute and of the Northern State Normal, as instructor in farm mechanics and agricultural subjects; Miss Alice McCartney, a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College, as instructor in household science.

Fifteen students, all of them from Chippewa county, are enrolled. They are as follows: Donald Weddel, Arthur Lane, John Cottle, Eulalie Grier and Reta Clarke, Soo; John Gowan, Valary Poirier, Edna Louheed and William Cartwright, Dryburg; Freeborn Scales, John Cummnings and Oliver Cummings, Barbeau; James Vanderstar, Fibre; Fred Wallis, Rudyard; Richard Follis, Dafter. This is more than the usual number of students that enroll during the beginning of the first term. Four other students will enter the school soon.

It is expected that the attendance will be greatly increased at the beginning of the second quarter of the school in January, 1919.

The officers and board of directors of the Dunbar school are as follows: Otto Fowle, president; Dr. Geo. J. Dickison, vice-president; Thomas B. Aldrich, secretary; S. A. Cuthbert and D. Knox.

R. G. Day is the farm manager. Mrs. Smith, wife of Superintendent Smith, acts as matron.

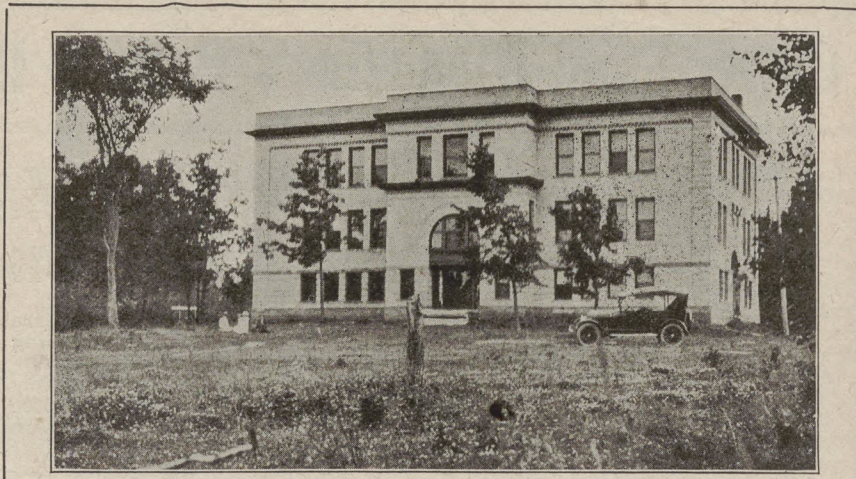
The school is located on a site that is unsurpassed for scenic beauty. It embraces a tract of 600 acres. It is on the west bank of the St. Mary's river, at the mouth of the Charlotte river, a beautiful small stream which runs through the farm. It is 16 miles from the Soo.

This site was donated about ten years ago by Harry T. Dunbar, formerly of the Soo, but now of Buffalo, N. Y.

The school may be reached by launch during the season of navigation or by land conveyance throughout the entire year.

The buildings face the beautiful St. Mary's river. Back of them there is a magnificent forest of elms, oaks, maples, pines and balsams. A more beautiful site for an institution of this kind would be difficult to find.

The school farm is ideal for its purpose, which is to train young men and women to become intelligent, progres-



Main Building, Chippewa's Agricultural School

sive farmers and housekeepers.

The farm has a great variety of soils. They range from muck and light sand, through sandy and clay loams to heavy clay. This makes the farm a most excellent one for testing the various crops under practically every condition, and for ascertaining the fertilization and treatment needed to produce the best crops. It is well adapted for dairying, vegetable and fruit growing and general farming. It also affords a splendid opportunity to study forestry.

The school was established in 1911, under Act. No. 29 of the Public Acts of Michigan. Under the provisions of this law, the Dunbar school receives \$4,000 annually from the state of Michigan for its maintenance and Chippewa county also aids it to the extent of \$6,000 annually.

About \$28,000 has been expended by the county in buildings and equipment at the Dunbar school farm. The structures consist of the main school building, the superintendent's home, several residences for employes, a combination creamery and ice-house, a fine large barn and up-to-date concrete silo and several other minor buildings.

The main school building is constructed of brick, it is 50x100 feet in dimensions.

Some extensive alterations and improvements were made in the school building this year. A space formerly occupied by the manual training department in the basement has been transformed into a dining room, kitchen and laundry.

A new concrete building, 30x60 feet in dimensions, is being built and is rapidly nearing completion. This building will be used as quarters for the manual training department.

An exceptionally fine crop of vegetables was grown in the garden this season.

Quite a large acreage of corn was planted this year for ensilage. This corn crop is now being cut up and put into a silo. It is expected that the corn crop will yield about 60 tons. The silo has a capacity of about 75 tons.

The creamery is equipped with a pumping plant, a cream separator, a churn, and other appliances. Fairbanks kerosene engine furnishes motive power. Combined with the creamery there is a cold storage department which is surrounded on three sides by an icehouse.

The boy students of the school this year erected a building out of refuse lumber. This building is now being used as a piggery. It is expected that later on this year the boys will build an addition to this structure, to be used as a storage room for the farm implements.

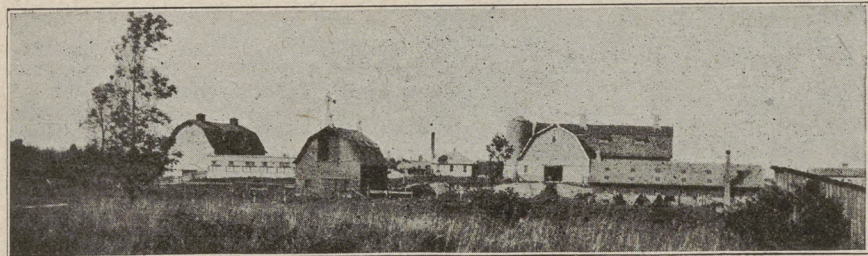
During the last year Superintendent Smith has been experimenting with lime as a fertilizer and some remarkable results have been accomplished. Last fall a considerable quantity of refuse lime from the carbide works was obtained through the kindness of Joseph Scales, superintendent of the Union Carbide company.

After plowing the ground, lime was scattered with a manure spreader and

the ground was disced and then harrowed. About three tons of lime per acre were used. One-half of the field was not treated with lime. The whole field was seeded with barley. Quite a difference could be noticed in the growth of the two sections of this field. The barley on the portion that had been limed was more vigorous and healthy and showed a much better color. When the grain was cut it was discovered that 95 shocks were produced on the portion that had been treated with lime, while the other part that had not been treated, yielded only 55 shocks, a difference of 40 shocks. The portion of a piece of ground that had been seeded with oats and given an application of lime also showed great superiority over the other portion of the field.

This demonstration of the beneficial effects derived from the use of lime as a fertilizer shows that Chippewa county has a boon in this method of treating acid soil and making it more productive.

Both Superintendent Smith and County Farm Agent Kunze claim that nearly all the tests of soil made here show more or less acid. Such soil needs lime to neutralize the effects of the acid. The Union Carbide company has a vast quantity of refuse lime. It is understood that this lime will be given free to anyone who wants it. The lime could be hauled by farmers and scattered over their farms. Great benefit would thus be derived by enriching the ground so that it will yield more abundantly.



THIS 1600-acre stock farm, fenced and cross-fenced, with new barns, 500 acres improved, balance in clover and blue-grass pasture, three miles from a good town, on the main line of the C. & N. W. R. R., and macadam road running from buildings to town and adjacent cities. We offer this, completely equipped, crops, tools and stock—

Price: \$65,000; \$35,000 Cash; Balance to Suit.

Write us for inventory and also let us send you our complete list of improved farms and full information in regard to the stock raising conditions and possibilities in Clover-Land and Menominee County, Michigan.

The weather report for Menominee shows a growing season between frosts of 140 to 160 days. This gives to Menominee County its great advantage in Clover-Land in the production of winter feeding crops, especially corn, which can be depended upon to mature its grain. It also accounts for this county's superior development and its thousands of fine farms. This land, lying at a low elevation and sloping to the south, is protected in the winter from the extreme cold and heavy snow from the north, northwest and west, by the high ranges farther inland, where the snow is from two to four times the depth and the cold much greater than here.

When visiting Clover-Land, come to Menominee County, and you will stay.

Menominee Abstract & Land Co.

Menominee, Michigan, Box 64.

Dealers, Consumers and Wholesalers

Prepare NOW for Your Winter Hay Trade

Can ship on demand 10,000 Tons A No. 1 quality. Warehouse capacity 50 carloads. Member National Hay Association.

WRITE OR WIRE

R. J. FORGRAVE,

Rudyard, Mich.



C. E. Kaye, new assistant cashier of the Manistique State Bank, one of the most rapidly growing banks in Clover-Land.

The Calumet Business Girls' club at a meeting recently made plans for the coming winter.

The old Donahue brownstone block in Ishpeming has been sold to Gill Hodgkins by Dr. T. E. Felch.

Rev. J. F. Borg, pastor of the Swedish Lutheran church in Ishpeming, has removed to Chicago.

Stock Yards Expert's First Visit to Clover-Land

(Continued from Page 5)

our old ewes without any teeth are going to the market this fall in excellent condition. Most of them will sell as killers.

I found the Idaho sheep men without exception well pleased. We found the sheep looking uniformly good. A number of the lambs were weened either because of the drought conditions on the range before they were shipped or because they lost their mothers enroute. Even these were beginning to smooth up and were going to be in fair condition, though they were far below the size of those that were not weened and had the ad-

turned to me and said, "If anybody asks you what I think about this country, just make it as strong as you can and I will O. K. it."

Mr. Coffin is a man who has been very successful in the stock range business in the south and is especially well pleased and satisfied with this cut-over land section.

So you see, the sheep men have made a success of their experiment of moving their sheep to Clover-Land. All of them expressed themselves as favorably as one could expect about the grazing possibilities of the country and also said that everything

over his range and I found a great variety of cattle from baby calves to old cows, probably twenty years old. Mr. MacBeath brought up a variety so that he would be able to test out the country to see which was the most paying. Cows that had to be picked up and helped off the train had gained most surprisingly. One would hardly think these old cows which had been so stunted in the drought stricken sections would ever get back to what we might call a fair condition. His young calves were not only fat but were growing rapidly. His yearlings and two-year-olds were taking on a great growth but naturally were not showing the finish and the fattening condition that were his older steers and middle aged cows. But, without exception, every class of stock shipped in had taken on much flesh and would go to the Chicago market in a far better condition than the average western range stock.

Mr. MacBeath has about 12,000 acres in his ranch and is now running 1,650 head of cattle and expects to increase the number next year. His lands have never been seeded and the grasses growing there every day are just the wild native grasses that have grown in since the timber has been cut. He informed me that the grasses spread very rapidly and the



W. B. MacBeath's cattle Sept. 27, 1918. They arrived in Clover-Land on May 19

vantage of their mother's milk and the excellent pasturage.

Next we visited Messrs. C. R. Coffin and S. W. France from Hope, N. Mex. Mr. Coffin said that he had been running 2,000 sheep on about 12,000 acres in New Mexico and he had to take them all off so he brought them to Clover-Land. He said his sheep were very, very poor when they came in and "now look at them." They were smooth and plump and even though they had been stunted, having gone through three droughty seasons. They were growing and smoothing up at the same time. He

which was needed for the wintering of livestock could be raised profitably and in abundance on these cut-over lands. All that was necessary was to clear the stumps. They are all figuring on making permanent arrangements for ranches.

We left the sheep men and went up the railroad track about six miles and found Mr. MacBeath, the cow man from Arizona, and all Clover-Land is proud of him. Mr. MacBeath is very conservative and at once gives one complete confidence in his ability as an excellent business man and stock man. We spent several hours riding

First National Bank of Iron Mountain

Iron Mountain, Michigan
Resources Over \$1,600,000.00

Officers:
E. F. Brown, President
J. C. Kimberly, Vice President
R. S. Powell, Cashier
F. J. Oliver, Asst. Cashier
Directors:
The President, Vice President, Cashier, and W. H. Scandling, A. Bjorkman, W. J. Cudlip and R. W. Pierce, Jr.

The Delta

The Leading Hotel of
ESCANABA

Fire-proof and up-to-date in every way.
Cafe and Lunch Room in connection.

WISCONSIN HOTEL CO., Props
A. N. Merritt, Mgr. Escanaba, Mich.

Choice Cut-Over Hardwood Lands

Especially adapted to grazing and general farming, located on trunk line railways twelve hours from Chicago markets. For sale, in small or large lots, at reasonable prices, terms to suit purchasers. For particulars write

The Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Co.

GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN

Wanted!
An Experienced Sheep or Cattle Man

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

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

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

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

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

LAKE INDEPENDENCE CO.
BIG BAY, MICHIGAN

JAY B. DEUTSCH, Secretary.

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.

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

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.

Help Us Help Clover-Land

Mr. Charles R. Hutcheson, who personally represented Clover-Land among the western grazers last winter, has been elected vice-president of the Clover-Land Magazine Company and editor-in-chief of the magazine. His plans are as follows:

1. The general welfare of Clover-Land will be the magazine's policy.
2. No political or personal issues will be discussed in its pages.
3. As in the past, no speculative land or other investment advertising not first investigated personally, no medicine advertising, no liquor advertising will be carried in its columns.
4. Mr. Hutcheson's entire efforts will be devoted to presenting facts and illustrations about present conditions and possibilities of development of the unlimited resources of Clover-Land.
5. Mr. Hutcheson proposes to maintain the following features: (a) Western sheep and cattle men in Clover-Land; (b) farmers specializing in dairy and

- livestock; (c) farmers specializing in potatoes and root crops; (d) farmers growing small grains, clover, peas and grasses; (e) close co-operation with Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, county agents and government agricultural workers.
6. It is proposed to circulate the magazine among all progressive Clover-Land farmers and circulate several thousand copies each month among the people in the western states who are possible prospects as Clover-Land settlers.
7. Mr. Hutcheson proposes at opportune times to personally visit the stock men of the west and southwestern states, and carry on the personal campaign which he so successfully inaugurated when connected with the Bureau.

If you will help us make Clover-Land Magazine better and of more practical help, send us one dollar for a year's subscription, and call your neighbor's attention to this opportunity to really co-operate.

CLOVER-LAND MAGAZINE,
Menominee, Michigan.

Please find enclosed one dollar (P. O. or express order or one dollar bill) for which send Clover-Land Magazine for one year, postage paid, to

Name

City or Town.....

State.....

St. Address or R. F. D.....

THE SPIES REALTY COMPANY

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

owns the cut-over lands of a large lumber company operating in various parts of Clover-Land. Inquiries cordially invited.



THE SPIES REALTY COMPANY

Spies Building Menominee, Mich.

pasture would become better each year.

It was surprising to see how much larger the calves were in comparison to the yearlings that were brought in from Arizona.

Mr. MacBeath owns a ranch in Arizona and uses that as a breeding ranch and expects to ship each year to Clover-Land stuff that he wants to finish off and market each fall.

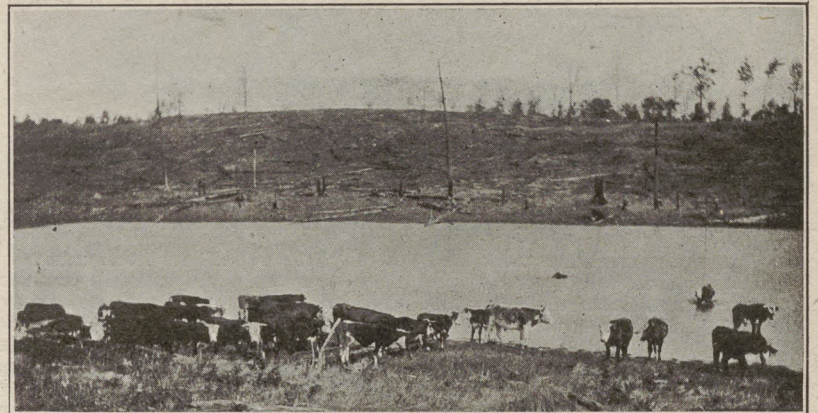
Mr. MacBeath says he will only winter a few of his young stock through this coming winter. This being his first year, he will only put up fifty or sixty tons of hay, but each year he will arrange to winter more cattle, and as soon as possible be able to winter one thousand head.

Two more cattle men from the southwest are in Clover-Land. Messrs. D. M. Burts and W. R. Riley have 100 cattle each that they shipped in from their state to test out Clover-Land this year. Their cattle have made wonderful gains and a change from thin bony critters to good, smooth, fleshy grass fed animals. They are

over lands in that section. He has made a wonderful success and is running about 1,500 sheep this year and about 200 head of cattle. Mr. Mashek's work has been of great assistance in proving to the outsiders that stock raising was no experiment any longer; that the food grown among the stumps was relished by the sheep and cattle and would put on economic gains.

I also visited the beautiful Whitney farms. Here they have over one thousand acres under cultivation and raise crops of clover, peas, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, rutabagas and all grasses with an abundance that is conclusive proof that these cut-over lands will raise all the feed necessary to the economic wintering of livestock. They market from this farm each year several hundred fat lambs that are finished off on grass pastures.

Before returning home I visited one more western stockman, Mr. Carlson, who shipped seven thousand sheep from New Mexico to Spruce,



Mr. MacBeath's cattle show great gains

making arrangements to bring in larger herds next year and are very well satisfied with their first year's experience. I found in Clover-Land a man by the name of Robert Burton of Missouri, and also Francis R. K. Hewlett, of Rapid City, S. D., both of whom were very enthusiastic about this new country. They have several hundred head of sheep here this year and are planning to bring in more next year.

Every westerner who has moved stock to these cut-over sections was more than pleased and is making plans to bring in more stock in 1919 than they have this year. I also found farmers in every community I visited enthusiastic about the livestock raising possibilities of their country because they had received new light and inspiration from the westerners. Western stockmen are coming in and changing the country from an old logging country to a new livestock country. With livestock they will be able to go on in permanent agricultural prosperity. This western stock movement has proven to be the brightest period in the agricultural history of the cut-over lands of the Great Lakes region.

While at Escanaba I went out to visit the pioneer grazer, George M. Mashek, who did the original experimental work in running sheep on cut-

Mich. Mr. Carlson's sheep also made excellent gains and he is making arrangements for a permanent range in this cut-over section.

My trip was, indeed, a wonderful surprise to me. Like most men who spend considerable time in the western sections I had come to feel that if the west should fail there will be no other place to range livestock in a large way. But after a ten-day visit in these Great Lakes states I found from twelve to fifteen million acres of cut-over lands, a fair proportion of which is well covered with grass that grows thicker and more abundantly than in any of the western mountain states, where drought is an unheard of thing and where winter feed can be raised in abundance by proper preparation and necessary labor. I am convinced that this section has a wonderful future as a stock raising country. It will mean much to the nation's food supply that these lands are utilized. These lands are taken up by stockmen who know how to run stock and have made a success of it in the western country. It is close to the Chicago market. They have a longer grazing season than one would expect because of the prolific growth of the grasses and the fact that the snow keeps the grass preserved for early spring feed and that they have no dry

Cut-Over Grazing and Farming Lands in Four Clover-Land Counties

Tracts from one section to twenty. If desired can include some cleared and improved property. Write us stating size of tract desired.

VAN ORDEN BROS.
HOUGHTON "Clover-Land" MICHIGAN

Do Not Miss the Great 1918

WISCONSIN POTATO SHOW

America's Largest Combined Exposition
of Potatoes, Potato Machinery, Potato
Products and Supplies, at Milwaukee
Auditorium, November 20 to 24, 1918

For further information and circulars, address J. G.
Milward, Secretary, Madison, Wisconsin.

CLOVER-LAND ADVERTISERS ARE RELIABLE

drought periods during July and August.

After all is said about what the cattle and sheep have done and about the grass and the soil and the location of this country, I wish to say that the greatest asset of that country is the men who are endeavoring to have these idle lands used so that the nation's need of mutton, wool and meat will be supplied. I found there bankers who for years have financed the lumbering and mining interests to the tremendous success that they have gained ready and willing to do everything that would be practical to encourage and help the stockmen. They even go out and help interest the stockmen coming in to this country. They ask them to come in and let them help finance their operations. The banks and the land owners and every business man I met on my trip gave ample evidence of enough confidence in the future of that country to back it up with their own money, and they have not asked the stockmen to buy their lands but have given them to them on the lease option basis so that they could keep their money in their breeding stock, so as not to handicap them financially in increasing their livestock operations.

This trip was, indeed, one of great satisfaction. It is encouraging to know that his work is meeting with such a great success. It is a noble work and one that will do a good that will reach throughout the nation.

Loyalty League Active

E. W. Hopkins of Ironwood, has been appointed chief of the American Protective league for Gogebic county. He has a large number of volunteers working under his direction throughout the country. The American Protective league is working with the approval, and operates under the United States department of justice, bureau of investigation, and its operations cover all of the subjects in which that department is interested, such as espionage and neutrality matters, violation and infringement of the selective

service laws and regulations, sabotage, loyalty investigations, investigations in the explosives act, investigations for food and fuel administrations, problems arising in the Liberty loan, W. S. S., war chest, and other campaigns; violation of the alien enemy registration acts; incendiary fires, propaganda, Canadian military service, and many other violations of the law, almost too numerous to mention, which hinder and delay the government in the prosecution of the war. All violations in the above classes should be promptly reported to Mr. Hopkins.

Where the North Begins

The North begins with a promise,
As you timidly cross its line;
Its trees with branches extended,
Whisper, Welcome, O, son of mine!

Your fears give way to raptures,
As you enter the forest sublime;
And hearken to a world of music,
Led by the swaying pine.

Its flowers are more dainty and fragrant,
Than those of other lands;
They beckon and smile at your coming,
And invite the clasp of your hands.

The rivers, the streams and the brooklets,
Where the rainbow and grayling play;
Run merrily on through the forest,
Singing sweet songs on their way.

Where the land when bereft of its timber,
Is sown by a magic hand;
Its location the same, but now in name,
We term it "Clover-Land."

Yes! The North begins with a promise,
You've doubted—have seen and are
thrilled;
Its wonders have awed and amazed you,
And its promise is more than fulfilled.
—S. A. J.

City Engineer M. W. Wright of Marquette, for the past three years employed as a city official, has resigned his position and will act as agent for the Ingersoll Rand company in the Upper Peninsula.

In the loss of Cardinal Farley and Archbishop Ireland, the Catholic church of America has been hard hit by death in the last few weeks.

If You Are Interested In Successful

Clover-Land's Grazing Campaign

It Will Pay You Well to Visit the

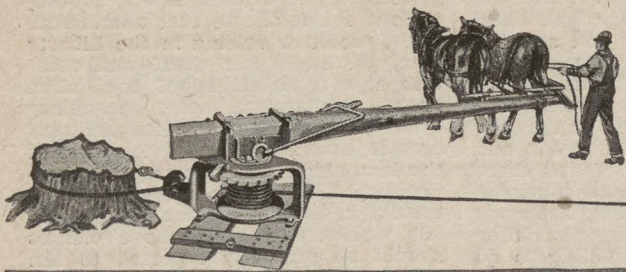
International Live-Stock Exposition

at Chicago, November 30th to December 7th

Thousands of dollars in cash prizes for winning horses,
cattle, sheep and swine. The greatest live stock show in
the world.

Visit the Clover-Land Magazine booth at the show. Have your
mail and telegrams sent to Clover-Land Magazine office, Live Stock
Exposition, Chicago.

Charles R. Hutcheson and O. F. Demske will be in charge



**Send
To-day
For This
Book**

PULL THE STUMPS—

Raise Winter Feed for Clover-Land Sheep

CLOVER-LAND could easily produce an abundance of feed at a low cost to carry on an unlimited number of sheep through the winter—stumps are the only obstacle. Stumps can be pulled quickly, easily and cheaply by

Pulled by Kirstin Horse Power Machine at the Land Clearing Demonstration of the University of Wisconsin.

80 Stumps in 100 minutes. Record made by Kirstin Horse Power Puller under official test at the above mentioned demonstration.

This is the kind of stump the Kirstin Drum Type Puller gets. Those roots had a good grip in the soil, too.

Spectators were astounded at the speed with which the Kirstin One-Man Puller ripped out this big root at the Wisconsin Land Clearing Demonstration.

**Guaranteed
3
Years**

Kirstin Stump Puller

One Man and Horse Power

**30
Days
FREE
Trial**

Land can be cleared with these modern, up-to-date machines so quickly and easily that Clover-Land's great sheep industry need not be held back an instant on account of land clearing.

There is a KIRSTIN machine for every land clearing job—from a few acres to a five thousand acre ranch. There are three types of KIRSTIN Pullers—One-Man Clutch Type, for ordinary clearing; One-Man Drum Type for heavy work, and Horse Power for all kinds of clearing.

Numerous tests on all kinds of stumps, in all kinds of soil, have proven the superiority of KIRSTIN Pullers time and again. That's why there are more KIRSTINS in use today than all other makes combined.

The U. S. Government ordered a carload of KIRSTIN Pullers by express to Camp Upton, N. Y., after a thorough test of all other methods, including dynamite.

We will gladly co-operate with any sheepmen in clearing the land for growing winter feed. The benefit of our years of experience in all stump covered sections of the world is at your command. Let us show you how to clear up your land quickly and at a low cost.

GET THIS BOOK FREE

The most complete book on land clearing published. Contains 85 pages of valuable facts and suggestions on how to clear land at lowest possible cost.

Write for this book.



A. J. KIRSTIN COMPANY

Kirstin Bldg., Escanaba, Michigan
BRANCHES: Soo, Canada; Portland, Oregon



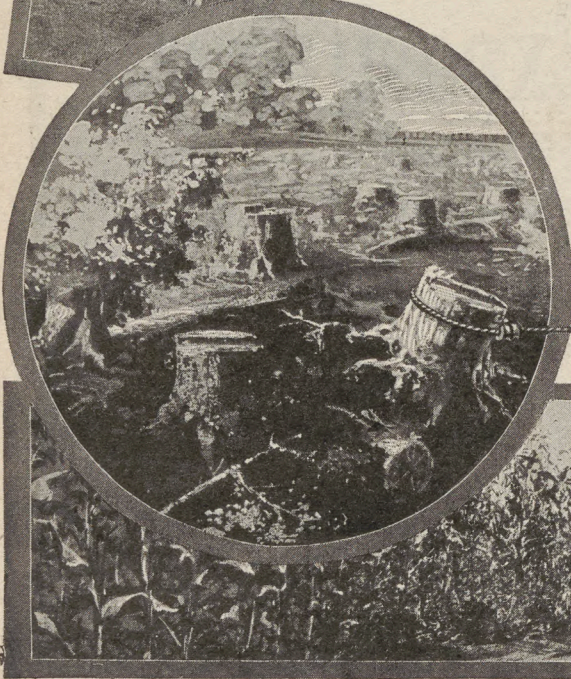
A. J. Kirstin, Co.,
3950 Ludington St.,
Escanaba, Michigan.

Send me a free copy of your big book on land clearing—"The Gold In Your Stump Land."

Name.....

Address.....

The sending of this coupon does not obligate you in any way.



A Splendid Opportunity

ONE of the best available sheep and cattle ranches to be had in Clover-Land is the Cedar River Farm, in Menominee county, consisting of 1,600 acres, lying three miles over a macadam road, from a good town on the main line of the Chicago & North Western railroad. The soil is all a heavy clay loam, the type of soil that produces the heaviest growth of clover, blue-grass and alfalfa in Clover-Land.

The land is rolling enough to drain well into two fine spring streams that pass through it, furnishing an abundance of pure, soft drinking water through the pastures every day of the season.

Between this farm and the railroad the country is settled with fine, prosperous farms. To the west and north large areas of timber have been cut, the stumps are well decayed, and the land is now covered with a heavy growth of blue-grass and clover, ideal for pasture. Five or ten thousand acres or more of this land could be added, if desired, to the ranch. There are 500 acres developed, with miles of woven wire around fields and pastures. The barns are all nearly new and are among the largest and best arranged of any in the Upper Peninsula, with

room and feed space to take care of 5,000 ewes.

This farm was developed by a lumber company to supply men and teams in lumbering operations, but since these operations have practically ceased, the owners would dispose of it for stock-raising purposes.

The barns are all filled with hundreds of tons of clover, alfalfa and mixed hay, the two silos holding 500 tons are filled with silage. There were thousands of bushels of oats and barley threshed and nearly \$5,000 worth of potatoes raised this year.

This place is available for a stock man who wants a ranch that he can put his stock in today or any other day and have the necessary feed, shelter and water for them until the next season, and also have a home for himself, in a well developed community, with all of its advantages, and still have the privilege of cheap pasture lands.

Further information may be had by addressing Clover-Land Magazine.

The National Defense Council has issued an edict that here is to be no "last week" Christmas shopping. "Shop early" is the slogan.



Remove the stumps and behold a rich pasture



Truly a Quality Coffee

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



INSIST ON THE GENUINE

ROASTED and PACKED BY

JOANNES BROS. COMPANY

GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

WE ARE ON THE JOB

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

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

The Prescott Company

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

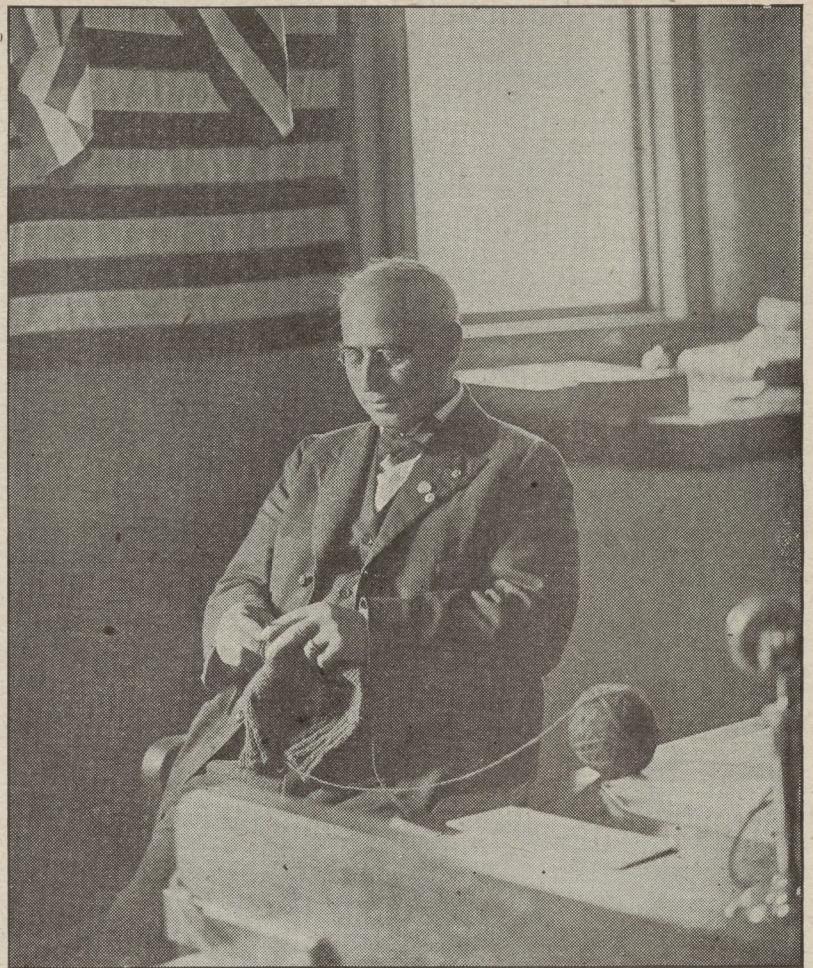
235,000 Acres of Cut-Over Lands

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

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

Bay de Noquet Co. | **Oconto Lumber Co.**
George J. Farnsworth, President | George J. Farnsworth, President
NAHMA, MICH. | **OCONTO, WIS.**

Chicago Offices: Railway Exchange Building, Chicago.



Hon. W. K. Davison, the patriotic knitting judge of Crystal Falls, at work while on the bench

New Soo Hotel

THE SOO has long been a point of interest and importance in the Great Lakes country, picturesquely situated on the shores of Lake Superior and St. Mary's river, it commends itself to both the commercial and sight seeing public owing to the wonderful surroundings of parks, locks and Fort Brady.

Like a great many other commercial centers the Soo, in its rapid development and progress, has been somewhat backward in hotel capacity, more so of late years since the public is becoming more enlightened relative to the Soo's unsurpassed recreation and hay fever healing climate.

The realization of the increasing popularity of their ideal city has prompted several leading and broad gauged business men (having the interest of their locality in view) to cooperate in establishing the most luxurious hotel in the great northwest.

Situated on the present Murray Hill site will be an establishment with a frontage of 118 feet by 127 feet deep, three stories high, built of sandstone with every modern innovation of present day first class hotels. The remodeling of the present Murray Hill hotel

will be done under the personal supervision of Mr. Edward Demar, Clover-Land's leading architect.

The architect has planned a place for the public to meet their friends in a business and social way, a large rotunda 60 by 70 feet square with 60 feet of observation window facing beautiful St. Mary's river, a feature of large fireplaces, scattering parlors, ladies' rest rooms where the highest standards are attained to meet the requirements of the most exacting guests, colonade features will lead you to billiard hall, cigar and news stand, five exclusive commercial sample rooms with double entrances, 250 rooms, 30 rooms with private bath, running hot and cold water and telephone in every room, with electric elevator service.

A cafeteria plan with the very latest ideas in fixtures will be installed with night and day service, as well as special service plan, it being optional with the guest to choose the service. This contemplated service is popular everywhere and recommended by highest authorities.

It is planned to operate free transportation to both trains and boats and with high class management there is no reason why this cannot be made a Soo-For-You hotel.

Opportunity

In the Great Iron Mining Section of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

We have cut-over lands suitable for grazing or farming for sale and lease at a low cost and on easy terms

Come and visit our town of

ALPHA

The Town of Industry in the Heart of the Iron Mining District.

The Nevada Land Co.

Iron County ALPHA Michigan

Chippewa County Timothy and Clover

HAY

All Grades—Prompt Shipments

Write or Wire for Prices.

J. C. SASS, Rudyard, Mich.

Getting Into the U. S. Marines

By PAUL L. ROY

(Note—Mr. Roy is a reporter on the Menominee Herald-Leader and tells the following interesting story of how difficult it is to get into that unexcelled body of fighting men, the United States Marines. After going through the grilling examination for two days, Mr. Roy was rejected because the arch of one foot happened to be an eighth of an inch higher than the arch of the other foot. Had it not been for this slight variance in measurement of his arches, he would have realized his ambition—to be a U. S. Marine—but under the circumstances he was returned to the editorial staff of the Herald-Leader.)

JOINING the Marines, the crack branch of Uncle Sam's fighting men, isn't merely signing your name to a slip of paper and answering a few questions asked by a physician.

To enlist in the U. S. Marine, the "Devil Dogs" as they are called by the terror stricken Germans, one must pass a physical examination excelled by no branch of service in the world.

Recruits for the Marines east of the Mississippi, are sent to Paris Island, South Carolina, and those west of the Mississippi, to Mare Island, California, near San Francisco.

Upon applying to the local or road recruiting officer or to a postmaster designated to act as recruiting officer, the recruit must first answer a number of questions. He is then examined by a physician who gives him the most thorough examination within his knowledge.

If the recruit passes this examination he thinks he has received a very critical "once over" and is almost positive he will be accepted.

From there he is sent to the nearest establishing recruiting office for further physical examination. After submitting to the second examination by a regular marine physician, the recruit thinks that he was never examined before. If he passes the second

examination he is confident that he is a "perfect man" and no doctor on earth, or a scientist, could find one flaw about his body.

However, after spending two days in the receiving station and submitting to the final examination given there, he is convinced beyond any doubt that he had not been examined at all before his arrival at Paris Island if he enlisted east of the Mississippi.

The recruit is put through tests that he never believed the human mind could conceive to bring out physical defects.

If he passes he knows he is a "perfect man" and if he doesn't pass he wonders how in the world that such minor defects could ever have been discovered and what standard of physical fitness the U. S. Marine set for a man, anyway.

Recruits are handled in such a way that they arrive at the receiving station at Paris Island about 7:30 in the evening. They are taken to the quarantine or recruit station, and given "chow," better known to the civilian as supper. After supper they are issued what little clothing is needed until after the physical examination, and then are issued their uniforms and clothing, if they pass.

The clothing issued the men the first night in the recruit station consists of a light weight suit of white pajamas, a bath towel, a bar of soap, a blanket, sheet, and pillow case. He is assigned to his bunk and is at liberty to do what he pleases until "taps" which is sounded at 10 p. m.

The next morning all recruits who have arrived the night before are taken to an open air auditorium where they have the pleasure of hearing one of the finest lectures on manliness, truth, morale, and honesty that could ever be delivered. The lecture is delivered by an officer, one who has had

(Continued on Page 24)

Chatham-Trenary Land Co.

25,000 Acres First Class Farming and Grazing Lands for Sale in Chatham-Trenary District. From One Section to Five Solid Body.

Office: Marquette National Bank Bldg., Marquette, Mich.

Two Clover-Land Brothers Serving in Army and Navy



Lieut. C. I. Cook, Jr., U. S. Air Service, Oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Cook, of Menominee.



W. Carpenter Cook, his brother, a volunteer serving in the U. S. Navy.

To Our New Clover-Land Grazers:

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

LAUERMAN BROTHERS COMPANY, MARINETTE, WIS.

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

This is the Northwest's largest depart-



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



LAUERMAN BROTHERS COMPANY, MARINETTE, WIS.

"The Store With a Conscience."

(Continued from Page 23)

long experience in handling men, and the recruits are highly pleased with having opportunity of hearing such a splendid lecture.

Generally the recruit is examined the second day at camp. His name is called at roll call the first thing in the morning, and he immediately presents himself with others for examination.

The men are lined up in front of the "sick-bay" or quarantine hospital. As each recruit's name is called he steps forward, is given a number, which is painted on his breast with ink, and joins another line. After all men have been identified with numbers the real examination commences.

The men stand at attention, heels together, toes together, thumbs out, and little fingers touching the body. A physician passes in front of the men, another passes in the rear, and all men with flat feet are taken out of line.

These men have their feet examined by a special physician, who measures each foot and arch with great care and caution. The recruit is then returned to the line and the examination continues. The next examination is of the heart and the lungs.

Fifteen men are kept in line, and these men must dance on their toes, from one toe to the other, without moving out of line, while the physician is examining the first man. As one man is finished, another steps out of the line of 15 men and examined, while another man from the regular line steps into the line of 15 men, thus keeping fifteen men in the small line all the time. This is all perfectly timed. If the heart or lungs do not prove very satisfactory, the recruit is told to run about 200 yards at utmost speed, and return, and is examined again. All men are then returned to the regular line. The examination so far has been going on outside unless the weather is such that it prevents it.

The men are then taken into the "sick-bay" or hospital, and the eyes, ears and nose are examined.

Here the men are lined up in a circle. The physician first examines the nose. Another physician examines the ears, and still another examines the eyes.

From the "sick-bay" the recruits are lined up again out doors. They are then examined for broken bones, previous operations and diseases, scalp wounds, "fits," and a number of other ailments and diseases.

Flat-footed men are again taken from the regular line and brought before the chief surgeon, who re-examines the men for their particular defect, and states what shall happen to each man next.

Men with flat feet are generally ordered to continue with the examination, and to "carry a pack in the morning."

"Carry a pack in the morning" is the one thing above all a recruit dislikes. The recruit reports the next morning as ordered and is given a 75-pound pack, the regulation pack of the Marines, and a 12-pound rifle, and is told to "hike-it."

The weather in South Carolina is not very cool by any means and two days in camp is sufficient for the recruit to find out that hiking in the blistering hot sun is not a pink tea. However, he "hikes it" and does it with a smile, because army life is better taken with a smile than with a frown. He is supposed to carry this pack for two hours and is then called in and re-examined. He is questioned as to his feet, how he fared under the strain of the heavy pack and the verdict of acceptance or rejection is pronounced. The few minutes with the surgeon are generally minutes of anxiousness, for the recruit although made to stand the gaff and joking of the veterans in camp, wishes above all to be accepted for the Marines. For he knows that every man accepted for this famous branch of fighters, is 100 per cent fighter, "rip-roaring, fighting, he-men."

After appearing before the surgeon the first time and ordered to carry the pack, he returns to the line and con-

tinues his examination. He is made to run around a circle and his head is examined.

From there he is taken to the physician who examines the eyes, ears and nose of the men the second time. This time his eyes are examined for sight, and his ears for hearing, while in the previous examinations he is examined for growths in either the eye or ear. He is also examined for color-blindness.

After passing these examinations, he is taken back to the "sick-bay" and vaccinated.

After vaccination he is taken to the out-door office and given a booklet, his service record book, a record of which is kept in camp and another filed in Washington. He is identified by markings in the service book of every scar and mark on his body. His father's and mother's name, his religion, age and answers to other questions also are recorded. His finger prints are taken, each finger and thumb print taken separately, and then all fingers together.

This completes the examination for admission in the Marines.

The recruit who is accepted swells with pride at being one of a body of men famous the world over for their fighting qualities. But the saddest of all messages and sights that are seen is when the recruit has been rejected and is handed his railroad ticket all the way home, with enough 'hard cash' to pay for his meals at the rate of 65 cents a "feed" until he again can put his feet under the table and enjoy a "square" as "Mother used to make it."

A colonel of the English army recently amazed his hearers when he said, "The best equipped, organized and most efficient body of its size in the world is the United States Marine Corps."

The U. S. Marines are often confused with sailors of the navy. They are not sailors—they are soldiers. When you see a soldier with a globe, anchor and eagle on his hat, cap, or helmet, you may know that he's a U. S. Marine. That's the distinguishing badge—the trade mark of his service.

Kipling justly quoted the Marine in the following poem:

"An' after I met 'im all over the world,
A-doing all kinds of things;
Like landing 'isself with a gatling gun,
To talk to themb 'eathen kings.
'E sleeps in an 'ammuck instead of a cot,
And 'e drills with the deck on a slew;
For there isn't a job on the top o' the
earth
The beggar don't know nor do.
You can leave 'im at night on a bald
man's 'ead
To paddle 'is own canoe."

And the Marine Corps has ever been true to its motto, "Semper Fidelis" (Always Faithful.)

Here's the Proof!

Editor Clover-Land Magazine:—You will probably be interested in knowing that we handled a small shipment of sheep from Brauns Bros. of Iron Mountain, Michigan, last week. Part of the lambs sold at \$16.50 and part at \$16.65 per cwt. The day that their lambs were here \$16.75 per cwt. was the extreme top of the market on choice fed western lambs, so you can see that their lambs had to be in right good condition to sell within 10 to 25 cents per cwt. of the extreme top.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) C. A. KLEMAN.

Chicago, Nov. 5, 1918.

Receiving word in the morning of his brother's death in France, Richard Davis, of Menominee, resigned his position in the afternoon, and left that night to enter service to avenge his brother's death.

Raymond H. Zerbel of Marquette recently completed his first year on the western front in France.

Francis Hewlett of Ives Lake farm, Big Bay, has received a shipment of 1,000 sheep from South Dakota.

West Menominee recently dedicated a service flag containing 207 stars, with appropriate ceremonies.

Clover-Land Lands

J. M. Longyear Agency

MARQUETTE, *Established 1878* MICHIGAN.

Over Half a Million Acres

Stump and Brush Lands and Timbered Lands

Ten distinct ownerships. All titles complete
and taxes paid to date.

For Sale in Tracts to Suit Purchaser's Selection

Member U. P. Development Bureau

PATRONIZE CLOVER-LAND ADVERTISERS—THEY ARE RELIABLE

CLOVER-LAND AND SHEEP

THE officers of the First National Bank of Marquette believe in Cloverland. They believe that sheep can be raised in Northern Michigan to the mutual advantage of the sheepmen and the business interests in general.

SHEEP raisers are invited to make use of the facilities which this old and reliable financial institution offers in banking service. We have numerous patrons residing at a distance and on this account we are familiar with the needs of out-of-town customers. Your patronage is solicited and correspondence invited.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

Designated Depository of the United States

Capital and Surplus \$250,000

Thank You

Mertzon, Texas. October 22, 1918.
Clover-Land Magazine,
Menominee, Mich.
Gentlemen:—

Find enclosed \$1.00 for which send me your Clover-Land Magazine. Mail your last issue at once. I am greatly interested in Clover-Land and have secured a 4,000-acre tract of land at Dunbar, Marinette County, Wisconsin, and will move to it in the spring. I am a native of Texas, have been in the stock business all my life and have been in the sheep and goat business for the past twenty-eight years and have been a breeder of high class sheep for more than 20 years. I believe that Clover-Land is the best I have ever seen for sheep and goats. I expect to be up again this fall and if I do will call and see you. I can furnish you with a few cuts of some of my fine sheep if you care to use them.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) W. N. KELLY.

Rev. R. D. Hopkins, pastor of the First Methodist church of Menominee, has been appointed to a pastorate in Detroit.

Many Clover-Land boys are taking advantage of the government offer to get some free schooling by joining the Student Army Training corps.

"Penny" Morrison, noted Marquette football player, will enter the University of Michigan under the Student Army Training corps.

Sunday, Oct. 27, has been selected as the day for America to go back to the old time schedule, in force before the daylight saving plan was adopted.

"Bill" Newett, who was wounded in France, is being cared for by Miss Mable Sundlad, a nurse from Negau-nee. Neither knew the other was in France until the former was assigned to a ward where the latter was on duty

Some of the Best of Clover-Land's cut-over grazing tracts are located in

IRON COUNTY

In the Heart of Michigan's famous iron belt

When visiting Clover-Land do not fail to make a trip through the Western part of Iron County, and see for yourself what it offers the new-comer.

For any information or further particulars, write to the secretary,

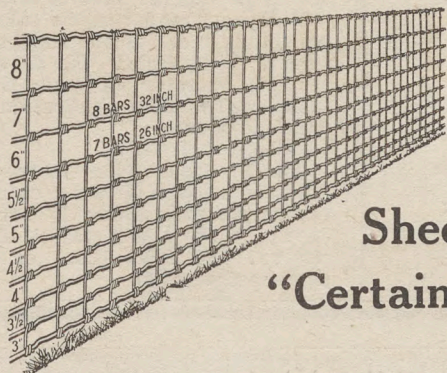
Commercial Club

IRON RIVER, MICHIGAN



"The greatest sheep and cattle country in the United States, if not in the world."
—Frank J. Hagenbarth, President National Wool Growers' Association

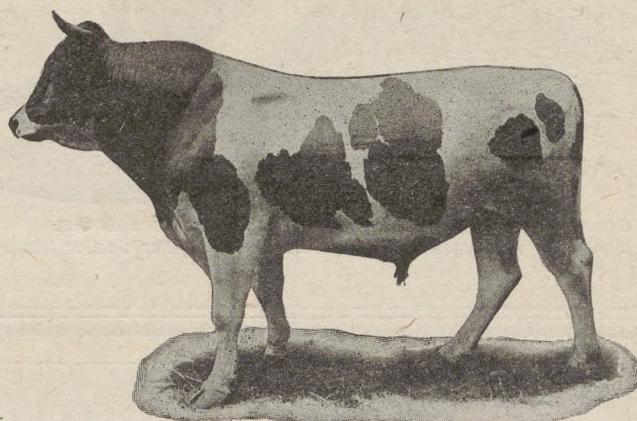
WIRE FENCING AND ROOFING



CLOVER-LAND'S greatest Wholesale Hardware House offers you its services and purchasing power to help you secure the most reasonable price and the quickest delivery on your requirements for—

**Sheep and Cattle Fencing,
"Certainteed" and "Pioneer"
Roofings,**

**Hardware Fixtures for Stock Sheds
and Ranch Houses**



Famous Bull, Iron Range Fobes de Kol, Owned by John Quayle, Rock, Delta County, Clover-Land.

EVERYTHING you need in the hardware line can be secured from our Menominee warehouse—right here—the front door to Clover-Land. Come and see us—if you can't come, write or telephone. We want to hear from you—better still, we want to meet you face to face and talk it over and show you the greatest stock between Chicago and Duluth—right here in good old Clover-Land in the U. S. A.

Northern Hardware and Supply Company
Menominee, Michigan



5000 MILES

THE MIGHTY AMAZON

Announcement

We have secured the agency for Amazon Supertires, the tire that has met with unprecedented favor throughout the entire country.

It is the tire that is "doing things" Outwearing all others, and averaging the highest uninterrupted mileage of any tire on the market!

Amazon's remarkable tread of live, velvety, virile rubber runs from four to five thousand miles without showing appreciable signs of wear.

Amazon's re-inforced carcass protects against expensive blowouts with the resultant tube destruction.

And Amazon's Aristocratic appearance—a jet-black body with a circling snow-white stripe, adds class and character to any car.

Come in and get acquainted with "Amazon, the Supertire"

Clover-Land Distributors: Northern Hardware & Supply Co., Menominee, Mich. Clover-Land Dealers: Write us for Agency Proposition. Ask your dealer about Amazon Supertires.

Four-Leaf Clovers
(Continued from Page 13)

days," she said. "I think your wife would be just as well pleased if you give her a few pieces of this Maternity silver that we see advertised."

* * *
Wool.

We had the pleasure of listening to Leo C. Harmon, O. L., at a meeting of the Houghton county board of supervisors last month. We say pleasure because we enjoy hearing a man talking intelligently about a subject and quitting when he gets through. He told about the progress of the campaign to make the upper peninsula a wool growing country. We had not been advised to any great extent about the matter before because we do not read newspapers. And we have a legitimate reason for not doing so.

Harmon seems to have struck a lead that will mean real money to the upper peninsula. We probably will not participate in this money but we like to see our neighbors prosper and for this reason rejoice.

In our own county we are doing something in a small way toward promoting the ba-ba business. Under the leadership of Leo M. Geismar, O. L., a stock raising association has been formed to let sheep to farmers on shares. It is working well. Coming in contact with this enterprise taught us something about sheep. A sheep will live and grow fat on a diet that would starve a burro, for one thing. We know of a farmer who has cut brush and stored it up to feed his sheep this winter. We wish we had it in the cellar for kindling.

We might recommend the Geismar plan to farming communities that can not take advantage of the larger Harmon plan.

And—now we are getting at it. It may be that Prof. Geismar will slip us that wool batt he has promised us, in return for this publicity. He has taught the farmers' wives how to make wool batts, which make the finest comforters as is. One is being made for us.

After it gets into the house and is covered with flowered sateen it probably will be used only on legal holidays and holy days of obligation, but we'll have it, a prized possession, something like a dress suit.

* * *

Democracy vs. Citizen.

We pull this one just to show that we know how to take a joke:

The proof reader in the office where we put in most of our time began to swear. We queried. He answered:

"This operator has set this up: 'Aliens who make applications to become democrats—'"

"Well—?" from us.

"Well"—from him—"there is no more connection between citizens and democrats than there is between—"

"That'll be about all o' that," we averred and from there on the old argument was on.



WE HAVE a number of fine tracts of cut-over lands still remaining. Our free lease plan will appeal to every sheep man who means business. We invite correspondence and a personal visit of inspection.

BALDWIN CORPORATION, Appleton, Wisconsin.

OFFICIAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA of CLOVER-LAND

for the ten-year period, 1907-1916, compiled from records of local offices, United States Weather Bureau

	CLOVERLAND											
	Escanaba, Michigan		Lander, Wyoming		Helena, Montana		Salt Lake City, Utah		Roswell, New Mexico		Boise, Idaho	
Latest Average Killing Frost in Spring.....	May 9		May 16		May 2		April 22		April 8		April 21	
Latest Killing Frost in 10 Years.....	May 27		May 28		June 3		May 11		May 2		May 12	
Earliest Average Killing Frost in Fall.....	October 6		September 15		September 27		October 22		October 28		October 15	
Earliest Killing Frost in 10 Years.....	September 23		August 25		September 12		September 25		October 17		September 24	
Average Annual Growing Season (in Days)	149		121		145		182		203		178	
Shortest Growing Season in 10 Years.....	134		95		83		140		161		146	
Variation from Average (in Days).....	15		26		62		42		42		32	
	Temper- ature	Rainfall	Temper- ature	Rainfall	Temper- ature	Rainfall	Temper- ature	Rainfall	Temper- ature	Rainfall	Temper- ature	Rainfall
January	16	1.42	19	.61	18	.91	29	1.46	41	.23	31	1.81
February	15	1.57	22	1.01	24	.65	34	1.66	44	.52	36	1.56
March	25	1.88	33	1.16	34	.55	42	2.23	50	.46	44	1.08
April	37	2.63	44	1.81	44	1.02	50	1.61	59	1.38	50	1.19
May	49	2.68	50	1.94	50	2.61	57	1.90	66	1.02	56	1.51
June	60	2.71	60	1.03	54	3.49	67	1.31	74	1.23	64	1.44
July	66	3.77	67	.59	66	1.31	75	.56	80	1.55	72	.62
August	64	3.31	65	.62	65	.84	74	.72	76	2.59	71	.10
September	57	3.01	55	1.31	54	1.61	64	1.10	69	1.28	62	.45
October	46	2.09	44	1.54	44	1.33	52	1.80	58	1.25	52	1.30
November	35	2.49	32	.50	34	.49	41	1.21	47	.51	41	1.61
December	23	1.57	16	.97	23	.44	32	1.29	38	.62	30	1.42
Total Inches	29.1		13.1		15.2		16.8		12.6		14.1	
Least Rainfall in any June, July or August, in 10 Years.....	August, 1908 1.06		August, 1913 .10		July, 1914 .21		August, 1915 Trace		June, 1915 .14		August, 1914 Trace	

Ten men scheduled to leave Menominee for army camp on Oct. 23 failed to go because all showed a high temperature the afternoon of departure.

R. W. S. Hoskin of Menominee has written a march song, "Our Boys From the Shores of Green Bay," which is dedicated to the men in service from Wisconsin and Clover-Land.

The Calumet & Hecla Mining company has decided to erect a large water works at Lake Superior to supply Calumet and Red Jacket with pure drinking water.

The first American soldier Mrs. B. T. Barry of the Copper Country met in France, where she is engaged in Red Cross work, was Lieut. Adolph Weismiller of Hancock.

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY

J. W. Wells, President

WE offer the western grazers their choice of 10,000 acres of Cut-over Lands in Clover-Land, Northern Michigan; 30,000 acres of cut-over land in Florence and Forest counties, Wis.

Write Us for particulars or come and see these lands for yourselves.

Several ranches were selected and taken over this year by well-known western cattle and sheep men.

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY DUNBAR, WISCONSIN
MENOMINEE, MICH.

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.

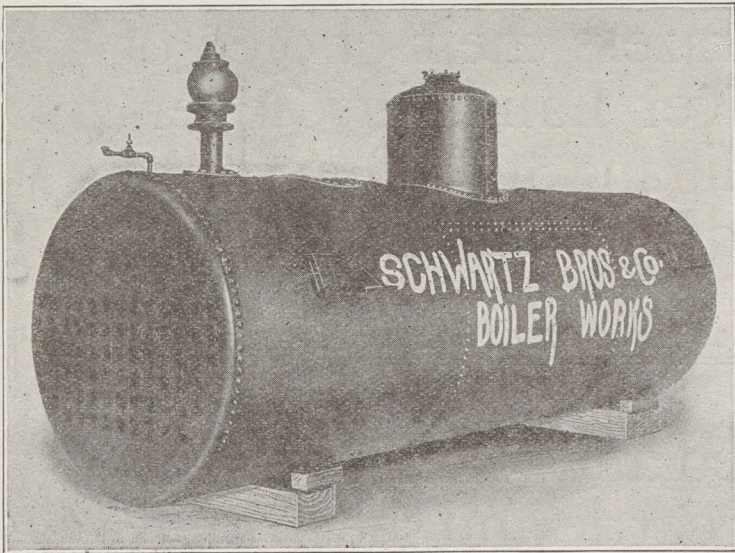
Chas. M. Schwartz,
President

John H. Schwartz,
Vice-President

D. A. Hastings,
Secy. and Treas.

SCHWARTZ BROS. & CO. BOILER WORKS CHEBOYGAN, MICHIGAN

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



Manufacturers of

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

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

U. P. Bureau Report for September

By GEORGE W. ROWELL, JR.

ALONG with our monthly report we enclosed a map of Clover-Land upon which we have roughly sketched tracts which grazers have taken since our campaign was begun one year ago. There were 24 tracts and 32 grazers. All of these have not closed their deals but are well enough along so that we may consider them positive.

Among these 32 grazers many are in operation, some have been grazing for the summer while others have just arrived. Among the former we find owners of 25,000 sheep and 2,500 cattle grazing here and doing far beyond expectations. Most of these will go to the Chicago market this fall owing to a great shortage of clover hay. A few thousand sheep will be retained here for breeding purposes.

You will see that some counties have several grazers while others have none. This is due to three reasons. First: Grazers were permitted to go where they wanted to go and not where we wanted them to go. They looked over many tracts and picked what they liked best. Second: Grazers are human and like company. Hence, when one went into a locality, others wanted to go there also. Anyway, the movement had to start somewhere. Third: Some counties have never had available tracts to offer, others did not offer any until late in the campaign while others had tracts but which did not appeal to the grazers. That is our only answer to the possible question as to why the grazers have located where they have.

During September A. J. Basel of Texas took a tract of 10,000 acres in Chippewa county. Mr. Basel picked out a block of land in Southern Michigan early in the summer but when he visited the place this fall he found a drought had destroyed the grass. He came here and took the Fibre tract for himself and a Dr. Norwood.

Mr. Huffaker of Texas has reached Ewen with his family and some stock. He will winter on a farm and then take up his Ontonagon grazing land in the spring. Mr. Corson of Wyoming, the first grazer to sign up for a tract last spring, has reached Newberry with his family and will work on his tract in Luce county so that it will be ready next spring.

There will be a few more grazers here this fall. One is now here and we expect to close him up in a day or two. We have carried page ads in The American Sheep Breeder and National Wool Grower all year and will continue to do so. They bring real results.

One of the most pleasing events of the month was the receipt of a check for \$100 from Francis R. K. Hewlett of the Lake Ives Ranch at Big Bay. He brought the check to this office with the statement that it far from repaid the Bureau for what it had done. Mr. Hewlett came here from South Dakota.

Mr. Hutcheson, our extension specialist and who has played a prominent part in our campaign, has severed his connections with the Bureau. Shortage of finances made it necessary for us to find some other means of showing grazers over the country. We find the Michigan Agricultural college glad to have the several county agents do this work.

We are now working on the livestock rate, from western points to Clover-Land. This has been a stumbling block. The unfairness of the present rate is shown in this instance: The rate from South Omaha to Green Bay for 900 miles is 25 cents per hundred minimum car load. The rate from Green Bay to Little Lake for 155 miles is 23.5 cents. Hence, a difference of but 1.5 cents for a difference of 745 miles. Chairman Eyman of the Chicago-Western freight traffic committee has granted us a hearing during this month. Railroad freight agents of roads operating in Clover-Land have agreed that we should get a better rate and will support our claim. The Department of Agriculture, Food Administration, Immigration Commission and our representatives in congress have been appealed to and have given us assurance that if we do not get assistance in the Chicago hearing they will all participate in the effort.

The Livestock Loan association, which is absolutely essential to the success of our grazing movement, was given some impetus at the annual meeting of the Clover-Land Bankers at Sault Ste. Marie. President Harmon and Mr. Hewlett spoke on the subject. Definite action will come soon.

Our financial standing is as follows:

Account	Sept. Expense	Total to Oct.
Advertising	\$ 299.80	\$ 8,745.45
Automobile	121.16	376.34
Clerk hire	135.00	1,023.50
Manager's salary	288.00	2,323.20
Newspaper subscription	13.50	61.35
Office expense	17.94	270.29
Postage	14.00	876.24
President's expense		157.85
Rent, janitor, wire, etc.	68.80	596.78
Printing		51.33
Traveling expense	59.50	834.45
	\$1,017.70	\$15,316.76

Receipts for September.

Sept. 4, W. S. Chapin (booklets)...	\$ 2.50
Sept. 14, Chippewa County	500.00
Sept. 19, Ontonagon County	250.00
Sept. 21, S. Crawford & Sons	20.00
Sept. 27, F. R. K. Hewlett	100.00
	\$872.50
Balance on hand Sept. 4	\$3,733.44
Receipts to date	872.50
	\$4,605.94
Expense for month	1,017.70
Total on hand Oct. 1	\$3,588.24

This is the month when boards of supervisors make annual appropriations. We are expecting our directors to handle the matter in each county so that we may have assurances of proper financial support. We believe that our results are convincing proof of our worth to Clover-Land. We know that we have kept our officers informed of our work so that they can appear before the boards, if necessary, to get our appropriation. Anyway we are depending upon these men to do what they can for us at the annual meeting.

We are hoping that there will be a general increase in contributions so we can play a prominent part at the livestock conventions in Salt Lake City this winter and open another branch office there this winter.

Respectfully Yours,

—The Upper Peninsula Development Bureau.

—George W. Rowell, Jr.,
Secretary-Manager.

The Indian Drum

Up by the lakes hangs an Indian drum—
Tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, tum!
It starts to play when the big storms
come—

Tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, tum!
Whenever a wreck on the beach is tossed,
It gives one beat for each life that is
lost—

Tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, tum!
That is the myth of the Indian drum.

It keeps its vigil with a measured
thrum—

Tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, tum!
And never in the records has a wrong
beat come—

Tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, tum!
A youth and his bride went out for a
sail,

And both of them perished in the terrible
gale;
But all that was heard was a single
tum—
There was just one beat on the Indian
drum.

The folks of the village were sad and
glum—

Tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, tum!
They said to their chief, "What's the
trouble with the drum?"

Tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, tum!
The big chief smiled, "Smart drum," said
he,

"A man and his wife are one, you see."
Tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, tum!
That is the myth of the Indian drum.

—John C. Wright.

Upper Peninsula Cut-Over Lands

Suitable for Grazing or General
Agricultural Purposes

For Sale

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

The Northern Peninsula of Michigan is the best Livestock and Dairying Country in the United States if not in the World. It can care for 8,000,000 sheep and 1,000,000 head of cattle.

For Information Write

Land Department, Charcoal Iron Company of America
Marquette, Michigan

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

The First National Bank
of Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CAPITAL and SURPLUS \$4,000,000

Commercial Banking Business conducted in all
its branches, including

Foreign and Domestic Exchange,
Collections, Bond Department,
Savings Department,
Safe Deposit Vaults.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS,
MANUFACTURERS AND INDIVIDUALS INVITED

When You Have Read CLOVER-LAND Send It to a Soldier in France

A Letter From Texas

San Angelo, Tex., Oct. 1, 1918.
Clover-Land Magazine,
Menominee, Mich.

Gentlemen:

Not long ago you will remember receiving my check for a year's subscription to your good magazine, and I take great pleasure in informing you that it was through the pages of your magazine that we first became interested in Chippewa county, where I am to locate next year.

I spent several weeks looking over northern Wisconsin, the northern part of lower Michigan, and the upper peninsula of Michigan. I saw many excellent grazing tracts, but the one I finally chose suits me to perfection.

Anyone having spent as much time looking over the country as I have, becomes thoroughly convinced that your section is bound to become one of the greatest sheep and cattle raising sections in the United States. There is green grass in Clover-Land when every other section of the country seems to be dried up. Those two lakes are not only something to talk about, but they give you a uniform fall of moisture. The soil is composed of the right proportions of clay and sand to give excellent drainage. The fertility of the soil is well illustrated by the excellent crops of all grains, root crops, hays and grasses.

We expect to move to Clover-Land with at least one thousand breeding ewes next spring, and will make a permanent sheep ranch of the tract we have selected.

I wish to again thank you for the excellent information I received from the Clover-Land magazine, and also wish to congratulate you upon your choice of the new editor. If it had not been for Mr. Hutcheson I would not have gotten this excellent tract of land. I told him that I wasn't satisfied with what I had found up to the time I saw him, and in two minutes after I told him what I wanted, he showed me on the map the tract that would suit me. I was a little doubtful about it being as good as he de-

scribed it to be, but when I walked over the tract later I found it twice as good. Without a doubt he has the most definite information about the condition of the lands, and what they are best fitted for, of anyone in your country.

Wishing you both unlimited success in your splendid work, I am,
Sincerely Yours,

(Signed) A. J. BASEL.

Clover-Land Is Celebrated for High Quality Potatoes

(Continued from Page 4)

Accuracy of the machine is dependent on the accuracy of the second man to see that each pocket has a seed piece, and to remove extra seed pieces. Chances are with a good man a more perfect stand can be secured with the two man type, while with the one picker type the labor of one man is saved and expense of planting lessened, although there are chances that the fork of the picker planter may fail to get a seed piece or another spears two or more pieces, there is no one there to make the change and a more or less uneven stand is the result.

The culture of the potato crop varies widely as the varieties. The general practice is to begin cultivating with a harrow to keep down the weeds until the potatoes come up, and then in the larger fields the use of the two-wheeled cultivator, throwing the dirt up around the plant, leaving a broad flat hill. This cultivation continues every week or ten days, until the plants cover the row.

Too much practice is made of using the shovel plow, hilling the potatoes the last time, when in blossom, before the plants cover the rows, which cuts off a large number of feeder roots and gives the plant such a shock that the number of tubers set is small and the plants are stunted the balance of the season, resulting in a smaller yield.

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

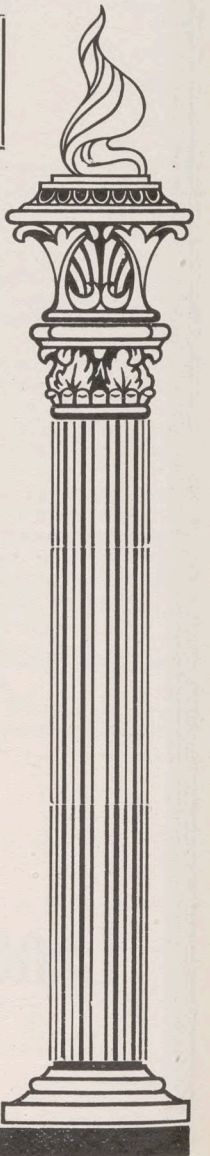
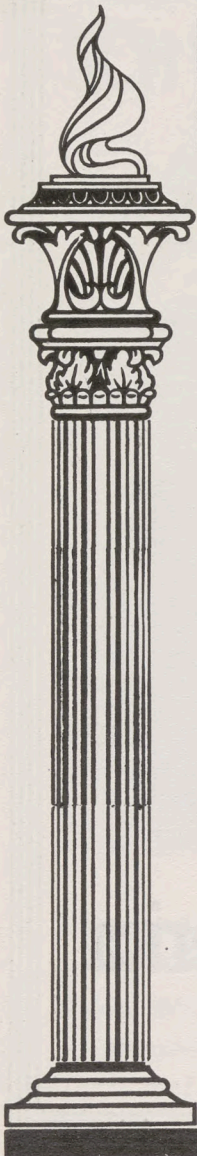
We offer Cut-Over Lands

in Dickinson, Baraga, Menominee, Iron,
Gogebic Counties, Clover-Land.

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

J. W. WELLS LUMBER COMPANY
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

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



J. M. LONGYEAR
FRANCIS R. K. HEWLETT

LAKE IVES RANCH

BIG BAY, MICHIGAN

SHEEP-WOOL

Registered Bucks
Rambouillets
Shropshires

October 3, 1918.

The Upper Peninsula Development Bureau,
George W. Rowell, Jr., Secretary-Manager,
Marquette, Michigan.

My Dear Mr. Rowell:

Since you were instrumental in bringing me from South Dakota to Clover-Land this summer, I believe you will be interested in knowing what results I have secured thus far. Hence my letter of today.

On July 24 I brought to the ranch 500 head of Idaho yearling ewes, crossed between Shropshire and Rambouillet. They arrived in fair condition. I herded them for two days to give them time to recover from the trip and weighed them after they had been in a dry corral over night. They averaged 93 pounds.

On August 26—thirty days later—I weighed the same sheep after they had been in the dry corral over night. They weighed 105 pounds. The sheep had not been fed. All they got to eat was what they secured while grazing.

On September 26—sixty days later—the same sheep weighed 126 pounds. They were weighed after being in a dry corral over night.

Therefore, Mr. Rowell, these yearling ewes in sixty days of Clover-Land grazing gained 33 pounds. The first thirty days showed a gain of 12 pounds and the second thirty days, a gain of 21 pounds. They were herded on 200 acres of meadow land by inexperienced boys and an experienced dog. They were placed in the same dry corral each night. There was no irrigation and no feeding.

While these results are astounding and will hardly be believed by the average Western operators, yet they are absolutely true and I am having this letter sworn to before a Notary Public just to prove to you and others that what I say is true. Of course, I know that the meadow land upon which my sheep grazed is better than the average cut-over lands in Clover-Land, but my experience this summer has proven to me that grazing is an ideal occupation for Clover-Land. I came here a skeptic, but I am so much in earnest now that I will have 10,000 or more sheep here next spring.

I have just brought in 600 more ewes and 300 lambs from South Dakota. I also have 75 bucks. I will keep the ewes with my original 500 for breeding purposes, but will graze the lambs for a month or so and then sell on the market. I shall weigh them and keep an account of the results, for you may want them and I know that I do.

For your general information, I will say that the fleece on the 500 ewes is as white as snow and I am confident that I will get a wool clip well worth while next spring.

I have a few head of heifers. They have been here two months and look as fat and silky as any animals that I have ever seen. While I know they have made tremendous gains yet I have no figures to show it. But my results are great enough so that I shall also increase my number of cows next spring.

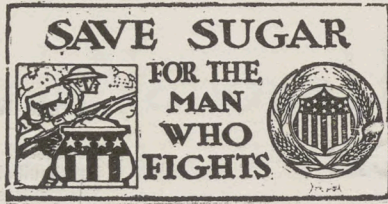
I am a firm believer in Clover-Land as a grazing country and will always lend my assistance in proving this to others. You may feel free at any time to send visiting grazers to my ranch.

Respectfully yours,

FRANCIS R. K. HEWLETT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of October, 1918.

(Seal) WILLIAM H. ELLIOTT,
Notary Public, Marquette, Co., Mich.



WE are doing our best to aid the United States Government solve the food problem. Every acre of sugar beets raised and every pound of Sugar manufactured will help to win the war.

Use sugar—and all foodstuffs—sparingly and carefully

Menominee River Sugar Co.

Geo. W. McCormick, Manager

MENOMINEE,

MICHIGAN



Everything in the Realm of Music and the Best

A Better Piano

—One of the important advantages which selection at the House of Grinnell assures you.



WE are musical instrument specialists—our entire organization, resources and energies devoted to the sale of musical merchandise exclusively—a vast number of pianos are required in our twenty-four stores. It is, therefore, but natural that manufacturers everywhere are anxious that we represent them. Then, too, we are, ourselves, piano manufacturers.

CONSIDERING these factors, together with our positive knowledge of piano worth gained through the nearly forty years we have been in the music business, it could hardly be otherwise than that ours should be a superior line.

WHATEVER amount you have in mind to invest, it will procure for you a Better Piano at the House of Grinnell—for each Piano of our line is the leader of its respective class.

CONVENIENT PAYMENTS

Grinnell Bros

Exclusive Michigan Representatives World's Best Pianos

Detroit Headquarters:

GRINNELL BLDG., 243-245-247 Woodward Ave.

BRANCH STORES: Detroit Branch, 57-59 Monroe Avenue; Adrian, Ann Arbor, Bay City, Escanaba, Flint, Highland Park, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Port Huron, Pontiac, Saginaw, Sault Ste. Marie, Traverse City, Ypsilanti, Chatham, Ont., Windsor, Ont.

Steinway
Knabe
Grinnell Bros.
Sohmer
Vose
Sterling
Shoninger
Smith & Barnes
Huntington
Mendelssohn
"Pianola"
Player-Piano
Duo-Art
Reproducing
Piano

(Continued from Page 13)

Mrs. J. Prudhome, 2403 Riverside, Marinette (Rural N. Y.) 2nd
Stanley Trbuskwski, High Falls, Wis. (Wh. Early Ohio) 1st
Fred Brumm, 1064 Marinette Ave., Marinette, (Early Rose) 2nd
Frank Wolfe, Ingallston, Mich., (Russet) 1st

Pumpkins
Mrs. Wm. Lueskow, 2314 Lelah St., Menominee, Mich., pie 1st
Mrs. J. Parshek, 2311 Lelah St., Menominee, Mich., pie 1st
A. Enderby, Marinette, R. 1 2nd

Hubbard Squash
Bartley Colwell, 2606 Minn. St., Marinette 1st
Mrs. A. Enderby, Marinette, R. 1 2nd

Summer Squash
John Puchinsky, Pierce Ave. Rd., Marinette, summer squash 1st
Ellis Miller, 906 Parnell St., Marinette, large Hubbard squash... 2nd
Bartley Colwell, 2606 Minn. St., Marinette, large Hubbard squash... 1st
Mrs. Wm. Lueskow, 2314 Lelah St., Menominee, Mich., summer squash 1st
Henry Schelk, Crivitz, Wis. 2nd

Cabbage
Mrs. Wm. Lueskow, 2314 Lelah St., Menominee, Mich., Early Wakefield 1st
Mrs. J. Parshek, 2311 Lelah St., Menominee, Mich., Early Wakefield 2nd
M. B. F. Victor, Marinette, Wis., flat Dutch 1st
Mrs. Wm. Lueskow, 2314 Lelah St., Menominee, Mich., flat Dutch... 2nd
Mrs. Wm. Lueskow, 2314 Lelah St., Menominee, Mich., Danish Bald Head 1st
Irene Lueskow, 2314 Lelah St., Menominee, Mich., Danish Bald Head 2nd
Gertrude Parshek, 2311 Lelah St., Menominee, Mich., red cabbage... 1st

Oats
E. J. Ransome, Marinette, Wis.... 1st
Stanley Trzusawiski, High Falls, Wis. 2nd

Soy Beans
Raymond Dresser, R. 2, Marinette, Wis. 1st
Raymond Dresser, R. 2, Marinette, Wis. 2nd
H. B. Phillips, R. 1, Peshtigo, Wis. Early 1st

Navy Beans
E. J. Ransome, R. 1, Marinette... 1st
John Votava, R. 2, Grover, Wis... 2nd

Tomatoes
F. E. Phillips, R. 2, Marinette, green on vine 1st
Jesse Legault, Marinette, green on vine 2nd
Ed. Perso, Marinette, Golden Queen 1st
L. J. Spencer, Maple avenue, Golden Queen 2nd
L. J. Spencer, Maple avenue, ripe tomatoes 1st
L. J. Spencer, Maple avenue, ripe tomatoes 2nd

Wheat in Sheaf
Frank Loomis, Peshtigo 2nd
H. J. Smith, Walsh, (threshed)... 1st

Cucumbers

Mrs. Wm. Lueskow, 2314 Lelah St., Menominee, Mich., ripe 1st
Turner Garland, 53 Bay Shore, City, ripe 2nd

Cauliflower

M. B. F., Marinette 1st

Celery

M. B. F., Marinette 1st

Red Onions

Maria Phillips, R. 2, Marinette... 1st
Mrs. J. Parshek, 2311 Lelah St., Menominee, Mich. 2nd

White Onions

Mrs. J. Parshek, 2311 Lelah St., Menominee, Mich., 2nd

Yellow Onions

W. J. Schneider, Walsh 1st
Mrs. J. Parshek, 2311 Lelah St., Menominee, Mich., 2nd

Corn

E. J. Ransome, R. 1, Marinette, sweet 1st
Mrs. Wm. Lueskow, Lelah St., Menominee, sweet 2nd
Raymond Dresser, R. 2, Marinette, No. 12 1st
Mrs. M. Dresser, R. 2, Marinette, No. 12 2nd
Fred Brumm, 1064 Marinette Ave., Marinette, No. 12 2nd

Pop Corn

Fred Brumm, 1064 Marinette Ave., Marinette, pop corn 1st
Mrs. H. Snow, 1025 Jackson St., City, Flint corn 1st

Cheese.

F. C. Miller, Peshtigo 1st

Green Peppers

Mrs. John Reese, 400 Ludington Ave., Menominee, Mich., 1st
N. S. Nelson, 603 Ogden St., Marinette 2nd

Muskmelon

Mrs. D. Legault, 1133 Elizabeth Ave., Marinette 1st
Mrs. D. Legault, 1133 Elizabeth Ave., Marinette 2nd

Sugar Beets

M. B. F., Marinette 1st
Austin Phillip, R. 1, Peshtigo... 2nd

Rutabagas

E. J. Ransome, R. 1, Marinette... 1st
Mrs. Mary Mickey, Walsh... 2nd

Turnips

Mrs. Mary Mickey, Walsh... 1st
John Puchinsky, Pierce Ave., Marinette 2nd

Kohlrabi

Mrs. Wm. Lueskow, 2314 Lelah St., Menominee, Mich., 1st

Summer Radish

Jacob Schmit, 416 Main St., Marinette 1st
Mrs. Frank Loomis, R. 1, Peshtigo, 2nd

Black Winter Radish

Ray Young, Riverside Ave., Marinette 1st
Gertrude Parshek, 2311 Lelah St., Menominee, Mich., 2nd

Parsnips

Mrs. Wm. Lueskow, Lelah St., Menominee, Mich., 1st
Fred Drumm, 1064 Marinette Ave., Marinette 2nd

Red Mangle Beets

Mrs. Wm. Lueskow, Lelah St., Menominee, Mich., 1st
Irene Lueskow, Lelah St., Menominee, Mich., 2nd

Menominee Boys' Garden

WHAT can be accomplished by diligent work and conscientious application is evidenced in the results obtained by six enterprising young school lads of Menominee, on a plot of ground consisting of one and one-half acres.

Spurred on by the government's constant appeal for more food, and resolved to do all in their power to aid the government in its campaign against the ruthless Hun, the six young men secured the right to plant the plot of ground, and their recent harvest shows their plans are amply repaid.

On their small but densely planted "farm" the boys have harvested a half acre of sugar beets, every one of which is above the average beet raised in Clover-Land, three-quarters of an acre of fine potatoes, and 400 head of healthy cabbage.

The young agriculturists are: Paul Silvernale, Roland Lamack, Harry

Gjelsteen, Lawrence Erickson, Fred Deameis and Gordon Laikin.

So much success was recorded by the boys in the sugar beet plantation, that it is their plan to plant more acreage of beets next summer. They are also negotiating for more land, and will probably double the size of the plot they planted this year.

Probably no prize garden of any farmer in Clover-Land received more care and attention than was given the plot planted by the Menominee boys. They were out early in the morning, and stayed late at night, and everything that human power could do to aid the garden truck along, was done to make their garden the best.

With the experience the youngsters have obtained in this summer's garden work, it is expected that next fall will witness a tract of land that will be second to none in Clover-Land insofar as results are concerned.

RAISE YOUR OWN WOOL!

and Help Keep the Boys in the Trenches Warm

You use 8 pounds of wool a year, you eat 75 pounds of meat a year.

Each sheep produces 8 pounds of wool per year. Lambs unmarketed average about 75 pounds. Therefore, it takes one sheep to furnish the wool to clothe you and one lamb to provide the meat to help feed you.

The United States now has only one sheep to every three people. Clover-Land is far below this average. Due to the vicious Kincaid homestead law, the western grazing lands have been cut down, so that fewer sheep are being raised there every year.

Something must be done to increase the supply of wool. The government is very anxious to have undeveloped grazing sections converted into sheep ranches.

It is an economic crime for Clover-Land with several million acres of cutover timber lands suitable for sheep, and with climatic and other conditions most favorable for sheep raising to demand wool from an already short national supply.

With its splendid pastures, Clover-Land should raise much more than its quota of wool.

The western ranch men are ready to bring their flocks to Clover-Land if Clover-Land is ready to furnish the land and the capital for carrying on the business.

To Prove Sheep Raising Successful in Clover-Land

The Clover-Land Sheep and Wool Company is being organized with \$260,000 capital, and will place 5,000 bred sheep on 10,000 acres of land in Clover-Land. This is to be a demonstration ranch for the purpose of proving to the western sheep men and to capital throughout the country that sheep can be raised profitably here, and also to prepare for agriculture great tracts of cutover lands. The sheep are great land clearers and after they have run on land for a few years that land is ready for the plow.

The ranch of the Clover-Land Sheep and Wool Company will be managed by a very successful western sheep man, Mr. H. C. Abbot, vice president of the New Mexico Wool Growers' Association. The organizers of the company and the men who will be the directors are all prominent business men in Clover-Land, among them being G. W. Earle, Hermansville; E. F. Brown, Andrew Bjorkman, M. F. Fox, R. S. Powell, A. E. Brauns, W. G. Monroe, F. C. Cole, G. M. Garvey, Iron Mountain; Max Sells, Peter McGovern, E. A. Thieman, Florence, Wisconsin; Charles E. Lawrence, Finlay A. Morrison, Iron River.

Enough stock has already been subscribed by these men and others and by some of the big sheep men of the west to pay for the land and sheep. About \$65,000 is being offered to the public for the purpose of securing funds for the building of buildings, fences and for working capital.

Prove Your Faith in Clover-Land

It behooves every believer in Clover-Land to invest in as much of this stock as possible to help this movement which means so much to Clover-Land, so much to our Nation, so much to you. By purchasing this stock you can prove your faith in Clover-Land, you can show the government that you are ready to raise your own wool instead of taking wool needed for the army, you can have a very profitable investment and you will be doing your bit in the carrying out of the greatest plan for development ever attempted in Clover-Land.

CLOVER-LAND SHEEP AND WOOL CO.,
Iron Mountain, Mich.

Gentlemen:—
I believe in Clover-Land. I am thinking of investing in the Clover-Land Sheep and Wool Company. Please mail me complete information.

Name

Address

City

Clover-Land Sheep and Wool Co.,
Iron Mountain, Michigan

Our Business:**Motion Pictures****Your Business:****Investigate****CHIPPEWA FILM CO.**

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

**Banks and Bankers of
Clover-Land**

WE OFFER special terms on accounts from Michigan banks and invite correspondence from our Clover-Land friends. Should any of your customers visit Jackson, or move here, we shall be glad to have you give them a letter to us. We shall extend a hearty welcome to them while in our city.

UNION BANKMEMBER FEDERAL
RESERVE SYSTEM

Jackson, Mich.

**For Sheep and
Cattle Ranches**

Write to

GRIMMER LAND CO.

MARINETTE, WISCONSIN

Owners of a large acreage in Clover-Land

(Continued from Page 8)

To make anything like a definite statement as to the time required or the cost of clearing upper Wisconsin land is practically impossible. As a rule the size of the stumps does not mean as much as it is natural to suppose. As a rule if they are much more than the average size there are less of them. Very frequently where portions of the land is covered with a large number of large ones, other portions of the same tract will have a minimum of stumps. Frequently the more and larger stumps the better the land, although this is not always the case.

In any event, with the tremendous prices prevailing everywhere for productive land, the impediment offered to the use of the cheap lands of upper Wisconsin by the stumps is one calling for little consideration—especially when the inquirer really understands the full productive value of these lands. The stumps of upper Wisconsin have to be removed but once—then the land is cleared forever. It is not an annual cost, and as a matter of fact it is a part of the investment in an improved farm. In many parts of the west farmers pay annually per acre in freights more than the interest on the cost of clearing land in upper Wisconsin.

Again, the farmer has times of the year when he is not fully employed—when he has time to clear some land—and fortunately the portions of the year when there is spare time from other work is the best time to clear land. This is especially true with the beginner and enables him in a measure to earn a portion of the cost of his completed farm. The cheapness of good land clearing machinery enables him to make good use of small capital.

Another important element of the land clearing situation is that one of the most suitable times for land clearing is in the late fall, when the farm operations in the fields are completed for the year and when weather conditions are such as to enable a maximum of work to be done. Land clearing in upper Wisconsin can be continued until early winter, and the work of brushing can go on after the ground is frozen and until the depth of the snow interferes. This usually means the middle of December.

New Pastures Each Year.

It is a common practice in upper Wisconsin, as the farm is being improved, to have new pastures every year. Work is started during the spring period before the fields are ready for planting. Several acres are brushed off, harrowed and seeded to



Stumps too heavy to be piled after being pulled are split with dynamite

some grain crop and clover. The grain crop may be allowed to mature and harvested and the clover used for fall pasturage, or the grain may also be pastured. In either event the field is a paying one from the start. Clearings made in the early fall are often sown to rye and clover, which gives earlier pasturage in the following spring. For this purpose there is no stump problem, for the pasturage will be supreme with the stumps still standing.

Each succeeding year more pasturage is created by brushing and seeding among the stumps, and each year some of the older pastures are cleared of the stumps for cultivated crops. Each year the number of cows or other livestock is increased by natural process and the farmer who starts even in a small way and clears sufficient land to take care of the increase of his herd soon has a good home.

This is the way the splendid farms in upper Wisconsin have been made rather than purchased by their owners. You cannot see the processes at the present time, for the stumps are gone, but in many instances the old as well as the new buildings may be seen and they are eloquent in their portrayal of the progress that has been made on the fertile lands of upper Wisconsin. What thousands have done under past conditions other thousands can do under the better conditions of today.

Two Million Pounds of Fat Mutton and Beef

More than 2,000,000 pounds of fat mutton and the same amount of fat beef is being shipped chiefly to the Chicago market from Cloverland this year in comparison to only a small fraction of the above amounts in years past. This remarkable increase has been brought about by the location of western grazers through the wide campaign of the Development Bureau.

During the season which is now passing more than 26,000 sheep and 2,800 cattle were grazing on the former vacant cutover lands of Cloverland. Much of this livestock is still here so as to get the benefit of the excellent feed and in order to give the markets a chance to recover from the recent slumps caused by great Western shipments to the stock yards.

Several thousand sheep and several hundred cattle will be kept here by different grazers for breeding purposes but by far the larger share will go to the markets thus adding a tremendous amount to the nation's fast decreasing food supply. Practically all of the livestock shipped in this year was in wretched condition owing to the poor western feeding grounds.

Much of that brought here would have perished for lack of good food had the Clover-Land pastures not been opened up.

Thirty-seven grazers were located in Clover-Land this year. In some cases large land owning firms did most of the actual work but the great majority were located solely through the efforts of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau and all of them were attracted this way through the extensive campaign which the Bureau conducted.

Only a dozen of those located have been operating here this year because they took their locations late and could not close out their Western holdings in time to make the change. Some of those who did not operate this year including John Corson of Wyoming but now of Newberry, and A. C. Huffaker of Texas but now of Ewen, have arrived to spend the winter here and to get their lands in shape for spring, when their herds will arrive.

The Bureau will continue its great campaign and the excellent results obtained this year indicate an even greater influx of grazers next year.

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.

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

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.

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

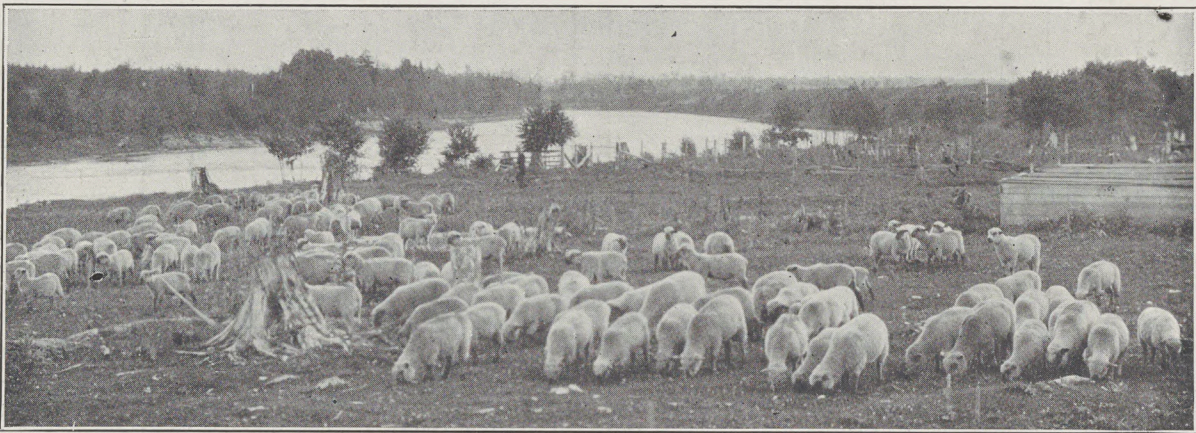
First National Bank of St. Ignace, St. Ignace, Michigan. The oldest and largest Bank, and the only National Bank in Mackinac County. Your business inquiries will receive prompt and courteous attention. Officers: O. W. Johnson, President; E. H. Hotchkiss, Vice President and Cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALGER COUNTY, MUNISING MICH. Illustration of the bank building. 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 \$250,000. Officers: J. H. Rice, President; W. D. Calverley, Vice President; A. N. Baudin, Vice President; C. H. Fridmodig, Cashier; R. T. Bennallack, Asst. Cashier; Edward Rompf, Asst. Cashier; F. C. Stoye, Asst. Cashier.

The Marquette County Savings Bank, Savings Bank Building. Illustration of the Savings Bank Building.



Western stockmen in Clover-Land, after their first summer's grazing, pronounce
Clover-Land to be a

100% Success

Have you a dependable, permanent range? If not, come to Clover-Land

THIS company has tracts ranging from one section to 50,000 acres ready for practical stockmen. Prices and terms that will suit, and all information cheerfully furnished without your incurring the slightest obligation to us.

CONSOLIDATED LUMBER COMPANY

MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN

"In the Heart of Clover-Land"