

9, No 3

# CLOVER-LAND

MAGAZINE

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*December, 1918*



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# CLOVER LAND

## MAGAZINE

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

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### Transforming Cut-Over Lands Into Dairy Farms

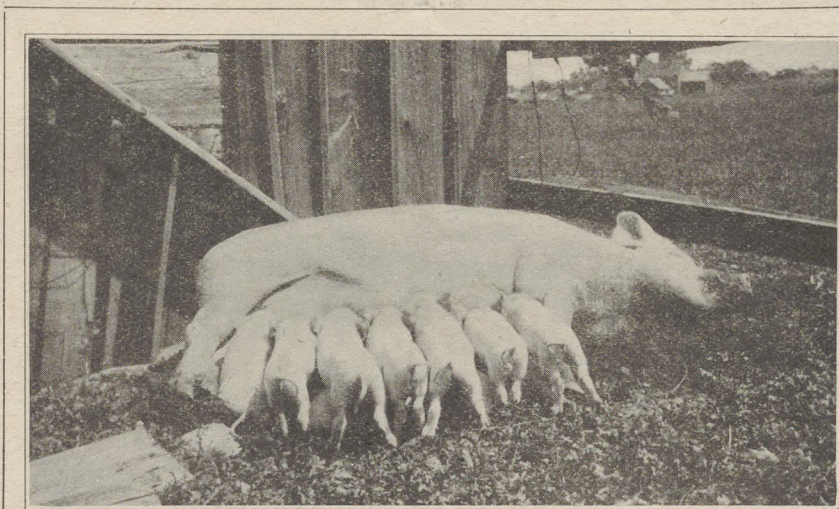
By E. B. HILL, Agricultural Agent, Menominee County

**E**VEN the most far-seeing lumberman of a few years ago in his dreams for the future of Menominee county Clover-Land, could not have imagined the transformation of a land of timber, lumber camps and stumps of a land of cleared farms, and livestock. The remarkable development of 1,600 farms has been a source of pride to the men who have grown up here and a source of wonder to people of other sections of our great country.

Men with vision from all parts of the country have, for the past few years, been loud in their praise of Clover-Land as a livestock section. They have told us their impression of the great possibilities which we have here to be developed. Men who have been in charge of this development have worked steadily with that ideal uppermost in their plans. The following story of the growth of dairying in Menominee county is suggestive of work already accomplished or to be accomplished in other counties of this section.

The pioneer farmers in this county started their dairying in a small way, beginning with one or two cows and adding on to their herds as more land was cleared to produce feed, until at the present time we no longer find the log barn housing its one or two cows, but good sized barns of modern construction and equipment housing 12 to 20 cows. In some cases the pioneer was more of a lumberman than a farmer and so was not remarkably successful in his changed plan of work. However, the farmers who have followed these pioneers are most uniformly successful.

Why is this a livestock country? Why has dairying been successful? The desirable features of the country which make it so adapted are coming to be well known throughout the greater portion of the United States, and so it is not necessary to go into these features in detail. However, a mention of the more outstanding features is not out of place. With a well distributed rainfall of 32 to 38 inches per year, this county seldom feels the effect of prolonged dry spells. Pasture does not dry up in the latter



Dinner time for the whole family. Seven are feeding and three more waiting. In eight months they sold for \$250 cash, \$25 apiece.

part of the summer as it does in sections farther south. Thus it is never necessary to supplement our summer pasture with barn feeding. In a large number of cases farmers have had the opportunity to graze their dairy stock over unoccupied cut-over areas, thus leaving their clear lands to produce winter feed. On a large percentage of the cut-over land red, white and alsike clover grows wild, hence the name—Clover-Land.

By far the greater portion of the farms are devoted to growing crops that go with the dairy business, such as clover, alfalfa, corn for silage, roots, barley and oats. It is the ability of this soil to produce an abundant pasture, large yields of clover, alfalfa and silage corn that makes it an ideal livestock section. Stock is healthier, has greater vigor, and gives better results than stock in sections farther south, due to the natural climatic conditions.

We know by accurate records that there are over 125 farmers success-

fully growing alfalfa in the county. Over two-thirds of them have started growing this crop within the past three years. There are over 300 silos in the county which are filled with corn silage every year.

From reports gathered from farmers during the past spring, we have figures which gave the number of dairy cows owned in the county in 1917 to be about 7,264. The same report gave the number of dairy cows owned in the county in 1918 8,230, or an increase of nearly 1,000 in the county during that period.

The interesting feature of this development is the general improvement in housing, feeding and care of the stock, as well as the improvement through breeding.

The plan of the farmers and agricultural men is to standardize the dairy stock in the county to as few breeds as possible, and thus concentrate our efforts towards one end. The reasons for this plan are obvious and its success can be best proven by the following figures. In 1915 there were about 25 pure bred Holstein bulls in the county. Today there are 87, an increase of 62 in the past three years. In 1915 there were about nine pure bred Jerseys; today there are about 13, an increase of four in the past three years. In 1915 there were three pure bred Guernsey bulls; today there are six, an increase of three in the past three years. The only other pure bred bulls in the county are one brown swiss and two shorthorns.

Three Holstein Breeders' Associations are now in operation to improve the dairy stock by means of pure bred sires. The Daggett Holstein Breeders' association, owning eight pure bred Holstein bulls, is the largest association of its kind in the state, and is a great step towards improved dairying in the central part of the county.

Proportionately the number of pure bred Holstein cows is much larger than that of any other breed. In 1916 there were 61 pure bred Holstein

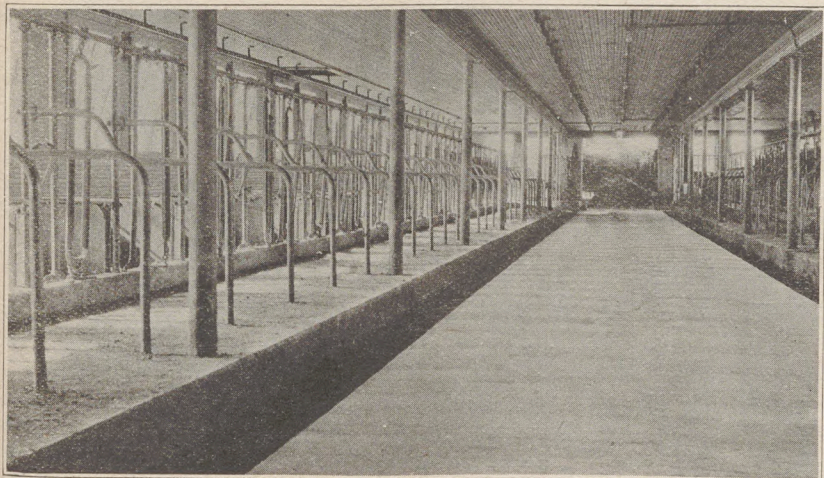
cows in the county, in 1917 there were 103, and in 1918 there are 137. Most of these cows have A. R. O. backing and are of good individuality and breeding. This pure bred stock and the offspring, and the large number of high grade cows are a great factor in the development of the dairy industry. Practically all communities in the county have their full quota of these pure bred animals.

For the benefit of resident farmers and new settlers in the county who wanted to get a better start in dairying and yet were financially unable to do so, the business men of the county formed a Menominee Dairy Stock association. This enables farmers to buy pure bred bulls and pure bred or high grade cows, either Holsteins or Jerseys, on time payments. Money bearing interest at the rate of six per cent is loaned for two years' time to any reliable farmer who will take good care of the stock purchased. During the past three years seven carloads or 122 heads of pure bred and high grade Holstein cows have been brought into the county from the best Holstein sections in Wisconsin. Several pure bred Holstein bulls have been brought into the county from the best Holstein sections in Wisconsin. Several pure bred Holstein bulls have also been obtained in this way. No other breed of stock has been purchased.

The Boys' and Girls' Calf club was formed last year, for which 36 pure bred and high grade Holstein calves were brought into the county. In payment for these calves, two year notes were given, the notes being endorsed by the father or some other responsible person. The bringing of these well-bred calves into the various neighborhoods served to further stimulate interest in improved stock.

In a very few years Menominee county will be known as a Holstein section. Having the one breed in the majority, it is easier to improve the

(Continued on Page 30)



A modern, well lighted and well ventilated Clover-Land dairy farm.



This little girl's pet calf won first prize in the Menominee County Calf club

# CLOVER LAND

## Texas Expert Sheep Man Coming to Clover-Land to Stay

By CHARLES R. HUTCHESON

MR. W. M. Kelly, of Eldorado, received all first and second prizes on his Dickinson-Delaine Merinos. His first prize aged ram was awarded sweepstakes over all breeds, a well merited prize, as he is a ram of good size and excellent conformation, and carries a fleece of beautiful crimp and color. Mr. Kelly's exhibit also contained two excellent ram lambs of the right type and character, well covered and well grown; also a ram and two ewes, recently purchased from the McDowell flock of Canton, O. Mr. Kelly is breeding for size, form and fleece, with good length and density and plenty of oil," says the report of the San Angelo and Fort Worth Fairs, in the American Sheep Breeder.

The Clover-Land Magazine takes great pleasure in the fact that Mr. Kelly is moving to Clover-Land next spring. A letter from him states that he has bought a tract of four thousand acres in Marinette county. He is a native of Texas, and has been in the sheep business all his life. For twenty years he has been a breeder of registered sheep, and has shipped ram lambs to ranchmen and farmers throughout the west.

At every Texas sheep show, Mr. Kelly's exhibits have always taken places at the head of their class. His friends and competitors are well aware of the fact that in order to beat him in the show ring they have to produce something far better than the average.

There has been a chronic drought for a long time in the part of Texas where Mr. Kelly lives. He is anticipating great possibilities in sheep breeding up in Clover-Land, where drought is unknown, and where the climatic energy has stamped the pure bred stock already raised in this country as the most vigorous and healthy stock raised anywhere in the United States. The records already made at

the Roycroft and Emblagaard farms in Clover-Land, have proven to the world that this section is second to none when it comes to producing world's records in pure bred stock.

Mr. Kelly visited Clover-Land last summer when the entire southwest was as dry as a bone. Here he found green pastures everywhere. He inspected the small farm flocks and the larger ones that were grazing here during the summer. He found all farmers and shepherds unanimous in the statement that Clover-Land was the most dependable grazing section that they had ever had any experience with. Sheep relish all the varieties of forage, and the clover and blue grass are a first-class mutton, milk and wool producer.

Clover-Land is to be congratulated upon being favored by the coming of Mr. Kelly to make it his permanent home. Next year, when the first prize, champion and sweepstakes champion ribbons are tied onto Mr. Kelly's sheep, they will also be Clover-Land's sheep. There is an increasing demand for pure bred rams throughout Clover-Land. The number of sheep owners has increased over a hundred per cent during the last year. They need pure bred sires. It will be very helpful to them to be able to purchase their breeding stock right at home.

All visitors to Clover-Land this season, who know anything about the sheep breeding business, have been very much surprised at the size, weight and fleece of our native lambs. It is not uncommon to find lambs two months old weighing sixty pounds. The reason for this is that their mothers have been wintered on clover hay or pea straw, both of which are ideal sheep feed, and in the spring time they have plenty of green grass before lambing, and all during the period that the lamb is nursing. As soon as the lamb is old enough to eat

grass he finds an abundance of tender, nutritious blades of blue grass, leaves and blossoms of clover, and many varieties of palatable brouse.

Before Mr. Kelly picked out a location he became thoroughly acquainted with all the above conditions, and the only regret he has is that he did not know of Clover-Land sooner.



Twin lambs on Kelly ranch, at 6 months old.

## Government Compliments McMillan

THAT the work of Duncan L. McMillan, Clover-Land's animal husbandman, is being watched in Washington is evidenced by the following story which appeared in The Weekly News Letter published by the government on Nov. 6 on page 5 under the caption of "Better Sheep Breeding Shown by Extension Worker at County Fairs."

That the county fair is a fertile field for carrying on extension work has been demonstrated in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan by Duncan L. McMillan, extension specialist in sheep industry of the United States department of agriculture, cooperating with the Michigan College of Agriculture. During the recent county fair season Mr. McMillan displayed a novel sheep exhibit, prepared strictly on educational lines, at five local fairs. The object of the display was to demonstrate improved methods in handling and breeding sheep to farmers already in the business, and to stimulate and assist others in getting started properly. It illustrated to beginners the advisability of using western ewes as foundation stock and crossing them with purebred rams of the black-faced breeds to build and grade up flocks.

The exhibit was made up of several pens of sheep, including one of western ewes brought in from the range this year, and others of first, second and third crosses of western ewes and pure-bred rams. One pen of Angora goats was used to demonstrate their brushbearing ability by placing quantities of brush in such fashion as to make the goats climb for it. Milk goats were also included in the exhibit. The sheep in the exhibit were used for special judging demonstra-

tions and in illustrating the more important points to be considered in selecting breeding stock and culling the flock. Visitors showed keen interest and took advantage of the opportunity to ask questions, which kept the extension men in charge of the exhibit busy explaining various phases of the sheep business.

On the whole, the most important things accomplished seem to be that farmers came to realize the value of the pure-bred sire. Also, they learned to appreciate western ewes as foundation stock and to recognize the error of using the open, coarse-wooled breeds of sheep for this purpose.



George W. Rowell, Jr., retiring secretary-manager of the U. P. Development Bureau



"My son, Roy Kelly, with yearling ram, bred on my ranch. Weight 178 pounds. Sold for \$300."

# CLOVER LAND

## Some Timely Lessons From the Forest Fires of Minnesota

By THOMAS B. WYMAN of Munising

ANSWERING your request, I am pleased to send you herewith such material regarding my recent trip over the fire-burned area of Minnesota as may be of interest to your readers.

I had expected, from the newspaper reports which I had read, to find a serious condition, but the actual destruction was so much greater than that which I had anticipated that I came back to my office with the feeling that we cannot push our forest protective work too vigorously nor should we permit any means to pass by which we can gain safety from forest fires to our state. We are engaged in a work of paramount importance and one which, in itself, may mean an active or retarded development of our state, depending upon the success of our efforts.

Our party left Duluth over the Brookton road and before we had gone five miles from the center of the city we had encountered the edge of the fire. At a point three miles from Duluth Heights we stopped at a destroyed farm home belonging to Mr. Herman Stebner, whose address is R. F. D. No. 1, Duluth. Of the conditions here we took a number of photographs.

Mr. Stebner had lived his forty years of life on this 80-acre tract and stated that although they had used fire in clearing their land and although they had passed through a period of dangerous slash conditions, this was the only time that they had suffered loss through fire.

Mr. Stebner lost his entire farm property which included horses, stock and hay barns, cattle, horses, pigs, wagons, new harnesses, farm implements of all kinds, together with his entire season's crops which had just been harvested and stored. In the cellar of his house he had placed 1,500 bushels of potatoes, and while these were not entirely lost, those which he was salvaging at the time could hardly be used for other than stock feed. Since the fire Mr. Stebner has built a one-room cottage for the use of his family during the coming winter. Assisting Mr. Stebner in the work of clearing up the refuse and in sorting over what remained of his potato crop, was his neighbor from across the road whose property was likewise totally destroyed.

After leaving the Stebner property we passed a number of refugees who had left their property during the fire, taking what possessions they could, and were now returning either to devastated property or, in the event that the fire had not destroyed their homes, to again take up their farm work.

Continuing on the trip we noticed on both sides farm home after farm home had been destroyed and that the fire had taken many peculiar turns, caused, of course, by the extremely high wind. Meadows were still burning deep in the soil; acre after acre of timber had been undermined and was falling; and that which still stood was burned to a point where even if it could be utilized it would necessarily be for the most crude purposes. Poplar timber, valuable as paper pulp, was blackened to the point where the work of eliminating the ash and dirt would be prohibitive. Balsam and spruce, wherever it had been burned, was practically a total loss. Other coniferous timber was entirely destroyed and in practically every case further use of the timber for its legitimate purpose was out of the question and firewood would be the only practical alternative.

Over the entire area which we traveled the condition of timber under-

mined prevailed and the fire risk must necessarily increase as this timber goes down through the weight of soft snow and the influence of wind. The condition another season will be, in places, extremely bad.

At Brookston, Minnesota, we talked with gentlemen of Black Duck, Minnesota, who told us that fires were burning throughout the territory of the fire for months previous to October 12th when the most destructive fires occurred. An instance was cited where, on July 8th, a road contractor set fire to destroy brush which he had cut, permitted it to run into a swamp, and it was still burning at the time of the October fires. Other men at Brookston testified that dredging engines, some little distance from that place, had set fires early in the season which fires had been uncared for, with the result that they were still eating away until early October. These instances and others have given me conclusive evidence that the practice of taking care of fires at once is not sufficiently practiced in that section of Minnesota. At Brookston also we had a talk with a Miss Loretto Newman, a Red Cross worker from St. Paul, assigned to that district to do double duty as an aid to fire sufferers and to influenza patients. The presence of a grave influenza situation at the time of visitation by fire had made conditions in the fire-swept territory appalling. The little town of Brookston, consisting entirely of wooden buildings, was, with the exception of the railroad station, entirely obliterated. A large house close to the town, which miraculously escaped the fire, has been fitted up as a hospital. A point of interest at Brookston was the fact that the planking of the steel bridge across the river had been entirely burned and new planking used.

From Brookston to Cloquet, 17½ miles, we traveled through continuous fire damage. Two instances were encountered showing the distressing accidents which were common during the fire. Just outside of Brookston there was an Overland car bearing Minnesota license 162715. This car was in the ditch at the side of the road and completely burned. A man who was passing told us that this belonged to a merchant at Brookston named Mittinen, who was driving this road with his wife and, because of the dense smoke, was unable to properly guide the car. The car struck a small tree at the side of the road and veered entirely off the road and into the ditch, throwing Mrs. Mittinen out and breaking her neck. The driver was also thrown out and his arm broken, but in some way managed to escape with his life. Further along on

the same road a farm wagon was strung in pieces in the ditch. Before the wagon, one ahead of the other, lay two farm horses burned to a crisp. A small boy who was passing on the road told us that the horses had become unmanageable on account of the heat and smoke and that the little girl who was driving had been killed.

The same conditions of undermined timber existed in this section and showed, if anything, that a hotter fire had prevailed here than in the region closer to Duluth. This is traceable to the fact that there was an increased area of slash and that the land was generally less developed into farms than in the area closer to markets. The burning from Brookston to Cloquet was marked by the fact that it had cleaned the area almost to the point where seeding without additional labor would be possible, but in bringing this about the soil on all areas had been very badly burned.

Apparently the custom of throwing vegetable matter into the roadway at the time of building the roads was followed in this section as in any number of places we found where the fire had eaten its way into both side of a road fill and the danger point had been marked by a row of peeled balsam stakes. Muck or peat lands suffered greatly and the fires were still burning on every hand. Apparently no effort has been made since the fire to put out the burning areas which, under the same conditions as existed in early October, might again cause damage.

Arriving at Cloquet, we found the town, modern in all respects, entirely devastated with the exception of three of the five mills, which had furnished the city a livelihood, and a short row of shacks along the river front. The two upper mills had been burned. In the residence and business sections not a house or building was standing. From Cloquet to Duluth, practically 25 miles, the same evidences of a hurricane-driven fire existed and farm home after farm home had been burned. On the trip of practically 80 miles along main traveled roads only, we counted 112 totally destroyed farmsteads. In no case did we count the mere destruction of the barn unless the house had also been lost.

All along the our entire drive telephone men were engaged in replacing telephone poles and in otherwise mending their destroyed lines of communication. Road crews were repairing damage, bridge crews had already been at work and a great deal of work remained to be done along the line of replacing wooden culverts which had been practically burned out by the fire.

While we did not reach Moose Lake, we were told that the conditions there were more than extreme. Not only was the town wiped out but a great many of the residents were unable to escape without injury and we were told that in one trench 88 bodies, each designated by a small stake, were lying.

No casualties were reported at Cloquet owing to the fact that available cars were at hand and the people were rushed from the city by railroad gondolas, box cars and on flats, as well as in ordinary passenger coaches, while every automobile in the city was requisitioned under authority and used to transfer the people to points of safety.

In the city of Duluth, in all prominent places, are to be seen notices which were used in obtaining the registration of refugees; signs issued by mercantile establishments offering assistance to fire sufferers and notices to refugees giving them information of value to them. A point well worth mentioning is the fact that in all the 80-mile drive no one of our party saw a single warning placard, fire sign, or other plan of forest fire publicity.

Newspaper comment at the time stated that the fires were undoubtedly set by I. W. W. followers and the reasons given were that the fires seemed to spring up simultaneously all over the burned area. I do not lean to this belief, but from the conditions which I observed I am quite positive that carelessness on the part of forest authorities permitted innumerable fires to burn throughout the summer and fall months without attention and that the unusual fall drought aided and abetted the hurricane wind in merging these fires into one vast furnace. It is well to note that in a fire of this nature industry of every kind is hit and it is almost impossible to even approximate the losses sustained. It should be borne in mind also that a huge fire costing the loss of many lives breeds fear and while, in all probability, most of the farmers who lost their property will return and rebuild their homes, it may be years before any new settlers go into this region.

In all, the situation which we saw is so far beyond any fire damage ever experienced in Upper Michigan that it is almost inconceivable that it may come to us, and yet our actual fire conditions and fire risks are much more extreme than those which prevailed in the territory examined. I had expected to see evidences of large areas of uncared for slash, but found instead what would be considered with us a well settled farm country.

The state of Michigan cannot afford to have any such holocaust nor can we afford to permit the rapid development of our farm and grazing areas to be checked by any such occurrence.

The Upper Peninsula of Michigan has been extremely fortunate in its freedom from destructive forest fires, a condition brought about by a realization that every uncared for fire damages someone.

To make the Upper Peninsula secure from such fires as have visited the Duluth territory, every man, woman and child must accept personal responsibility regarding fires and in doing so they are both serving themselves and performing a public duty. Education in fire matters is no less necessary to people of settled farm communities and cities than it is to the residents of forested districts as is proven by the conditions now prevailing at Cloquet.

I hope for combined efforts on the part of every Upper Peninsula citizen to make Clover-Land FIRE-PROOF.



Soil that grew the great forests will raise clover in great abundance

# CLOVER LAND

## W. B. MacBeath Plans Big Cattle Shipment in 1919

By CHARLES R. HUTCHESON

THE cattle market in Chicago today stands face to face with the most peculiar condition in its history. For twenty-five years at least, beeves have been selected and sold according to their covering. It did not make any difference if the carcass weighed three hundred pounds or seven hundred pounds. If it was only well covered with meat, one sold about the same as another. Today, we have the army and navy requirements which are exactly the same as when beef was being produced on twenty-five cent corn, twenty cent barley, fifteen dollar a month labor, and when the best corn belt farms were selling for from forty to one hundred dollars per acre. During those days the "baby beef" business was practically unheard of. When the government requirements were specified, all beef cattle were carried to matured ages.

Now the navy requires a well fleshed steer carcass of minimum weight of 575 pounds, and a maximum of 850 pounds. The army requires a minimum of 450. The government, therefore, will not touch fat, well fleshed, small carcasses.

Grass cattle seldom dress over fifty to sixty per cent. Therefore, cattle weighing much under a thousand pounds are not wanted.

These conditions were unfavorable for Mr. W. B. MacBeath's shipment of about nine hundred head of cattle from Clover-Land, where he has been grazing 1650 head of Arizona cattle this summer. He made a shipment to Clover-Land of about 650 head in May, and a thousand head in July. These cattle were brought from the drought stricken sections of the southwest, where thousands of head of cattle have died for lack of pasture and water during the last three years. One glance at a picture taken upon their arrival in Clover-Land tells the story of their condition.

The day Mr. MacBeath's cattle were sold on the Chicago market was the day when the "fake peace news" reached this country. None of his cattle were heavy enough to meet government requirements, and they estimated that there were 65,000 head of cattle in the yards that day. It was safe to say that 80 per cent of these cattle would not come up to government requirements.

Mr. MacBeath's cattle made very good gains while in Clover-Land. The following is an extract from the Chicago Evening Post quoting Mr. MacBeath:

W. B. MacBeath from upper Michigan brought in 26 loads of his cattle that have been grazing during the summer in Clover-Land pastures.



Some of the cattle which W. B. MacBeath saved from the Arizona drought by summering them in Clover-Land.

These cattle were brought from near Tucson, Ariz., where the drought has caused heavy losses among cattlemen. The cattle were poor and weak when they arrived in upper Michigan in June and July, but gained very well up there. Those that arrived early in June were well fleshed and sold well for southern cattle from a country suffering from so long a

drought and only on good feed for such a short time.

Mr. MacBeath is well pleased with Clover-Land as a cattle-grazing country and is planning on a big shipment to Michigan early next spring. He has a ranch up there of 12,000 acres and says the pastures improve with years of grazing. He is scattering blue-grass seed and improving the range.

Big plans are being made for shipping steers for grazing in Clover-Land next year. We were highly pleased to make the acquaintance of Mr. MacBeath and his friends, who accompanied the consignment, their visit as well as his shipment was very much appreciated.

One would be safe in saying that Mr. MacBeath's entire shipment would have sold for from one to three dollars a hundred more under normal market conditions.

Mr. L. T. Bowers, who has been grazing cattle just west of where Mr. MacBeath ran his cattle, was on the market the same day with some native steers. They sold for 13c per pound and weighed a thousand pounds. They came up to government requirements and made Mr. Bowers an excellent profit. He had one spring calf, which was about seven months old, that sold for \$60. A more detailed report of Mr. Bower's cattle experience in Clover-Land will be printed in a future issue of this magazine.

Mr. George M. Mashek marketed 120 head of Clover-Land grass fat cattle which he shipped in from South St. Paul last spring, and he says that after all freight and expenses were paid he made a little over \$34 a head. A detailed report of Mr. Mashek's experience will appear in the January issue of Clover-Land.

## J. Ogden Armour on Peace Conditions

The economic views of J. Ogden Armour invariably attract international attention, not so much because Mr. Armour is an industrialist of world-wide renown, but for the far better reason that they are usually sound—are confirmed by the future.

Although innately an optimist, the optimism of this man of affairs is organically valid in that it is based on a long and varied personal experience.

The Armour interests are what they are today—what the world knows them to be—by reason of the chief's optimism. There never was a time in the history of the Armours—Armour, father and son—when conditions were bad that they might not have been worse; not a time when hope and courage were wanting, when opportunities failed to present themselves to the hopeful and courageous. By talking and thinking and acting cheerfully (with due caution and reservation in needful circumstances), combined with skill and knowledge, the Armours attained to a world-famous industrial position.

Now that the war is over and the

economic problem is the universal problem the outlook, as J. Ogden Armour sees it, should be of uncommon interest.

"First of all, let us remind you that the recuperative power of the United States is unparalleled," Mr. Armour began. "We recover from every depression with wonderful rapidity. During seven years following the Civil war (that awful life and death struggle between ourselves) we were prosperous in the process of reconstruction. True, the panic came in 1873, but the effects were relatively short and in twenty-seven years we paid off what was then considered a colossal national debt.

"Look at our present status. It is not only relatively, it is positively commanding. Considering Europe collectively, she is in a trying position, financially and commercially. We, on the other hand, are wealthy. The war's requisition on us has not disturbed our immense resources, which were not touched, for war purposes, until April, 1917, while Europe has been in the throes of war for over four years.

"Even so, though Europe has been

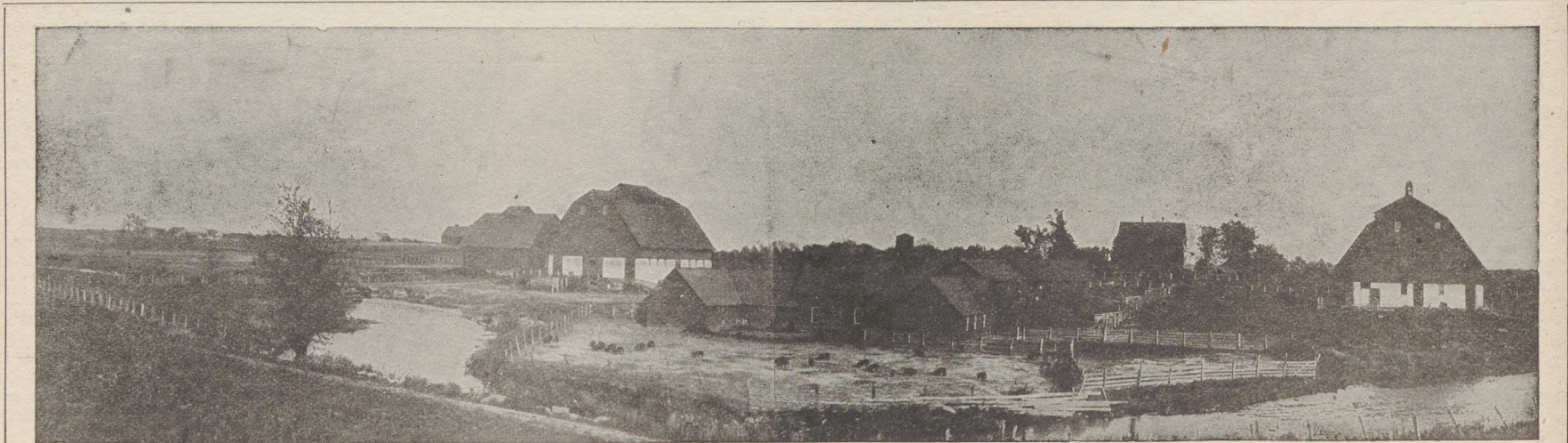
fighting and spending for a long while, it would be rash to say that most of the countries over there will not get themselves in hand in time. Remember France, after the Franco-Prussian war, when the peace treaty was signed at Versailles; when France was bereft of two of her finest and wealthiest provinces and was called on to pay an indemnity of a billion dollars. Then the world thought France was done for.

"Yet what happened? The money toll exacted by Bismarck was paid in an amazingly brief period and France soon surpassed her former position as an international financier. She was for years the chief lender to German promoters.

"The debts of the European countries seem staggering to us at present, but the latent resources and recuperative power of the Europeans as a whole are incalculable. Of course, Germany and Austria have the hardest tasks before them. It will take them longer to recover than the other nations. But in time hard work and close saving should pull them through.

"The important thing—the major

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The beautiful Pleasant Valley Stock Farm in Menominee County, Michigan, containing 520 acres of typical Clover-Land land.

# CLOVER LAND

## Railroad Carries on Successful Hog Raising Campaign

By HARRY FUNSTON

THE National Food Administration in the fall of 1917 began calling attention to the depletion of the herds of Europe as an incident in the great European war. According to estimates the numbers of this stock had diminished by 28,000,000 cattle, 54,000,000 sheep and 32,000,000 hogs.

It is well known that the supply of live stock in the United States has not kept pace with the increase in population during the last ten years. With the tremendous decrease of meat products abroad during the war it was readily seen that the demands for meat would be great, and also with the conclusion of hostilities and during the reconstruction period good breeding stock would be provided with difficulty.

The officials of the Soo Line decided to champion the cause of "Mr. Hog." Accordingly an exhibition car containing some of the prize winning hogs of the Wisconsin and Minnesota State Fairs, was run over a portion of the Soo Line in Upper Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. These hogs were the Duroc-Jersey type and the leaders of their class at the above named fairs, besides taking various prizes at the National Swine Show at Omaha, Neb. The hog breeders who had developed these animals were taken along to talk to the farming community at the various towns. Twenty-six towns were visited in a three weeks' campaign, during the fall of 1917.

A great many people are inclined to associate pork production with the corn belt alone. The territory covered by this exhibition is not claimed as a corn producing region and the general swine production has not received the attention that it should. In order to demonstrate the fact that corn was not essential in providing good hogs, the animals on exhibition were not fattened or fitted for showing on this ration. The old saying of "pigs in clover" was exemplified in the showing of good conditioned porkers who had lived and thrived on clover and water alone.

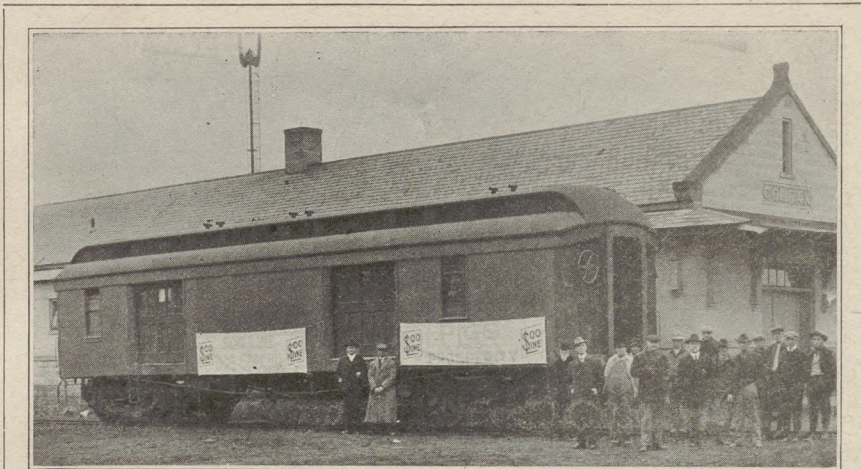
One of the hog breeders had maintained a herd of twenty-two spring pigs on a two-acre clover patch with good water available at all times. The pigs at the age of eight months averaged better than 150 pounds each. It is not generally known, but Denmark normally produces the finest bacon in the world and uses no corn for finishing.

The reception accorded this exhibition car was not only interesting but at times highly amusing. One old farmer in Taylor county, Wisconsin, after looking over one of the lady members of the show, who by the way sold a month later at auction for \$1,650.00, and being told that this particular feminine beauty was a frisky two-year-old and weighed 330 pounds, left the car in disgust. On being approached further this farmer said it was all nonsense to raise such a hog as he didn't know where he could get a "bar'l" big enough to scald her in.

As a result of this campaign arrangements were later made between the local bankers at the towns visited, and the hog raisers, whereby a certain number of young pigs were placed in each locality with farmers designated by the bankers.

In all over 600 pigs were sold and delivered in June, 1918. The farmers have one year in which to pay for their stock so that they are able to take care of the original investment out of the increase in spring pigs.

The final outcome of this campaign bids fair to fill up the farms with registered pedigreed stock of the highest quality. It is inciting other farmers to secure more and better hogs.



*The Soo Railroad's "Hog Raising Special" carried on a great campaign in Clover-Land.*

After delivery of young pigs was made at one town, the farmers immediately bought forty-five more. One stock raiser after securing his share of the pigs paid \$2,000.00 for a boar to further his herd.

Numerous similar instances might be cited but the concrete results will be seen in the coming years as the cut-over lands of the Great Lakes regions are developed.

All the late movements for more

sheep, more cattle and more hogs are evidence not only of the faith the farmers have in their home, and the faith the bankers have in their community, of the faith the transportation companies have in the cut-over lands as a farming territory, but all tends to portray the spirit of the great northwest which is so aptly termed by Kipling in his sentence, "the everlasting teamwork of every blooming soul."

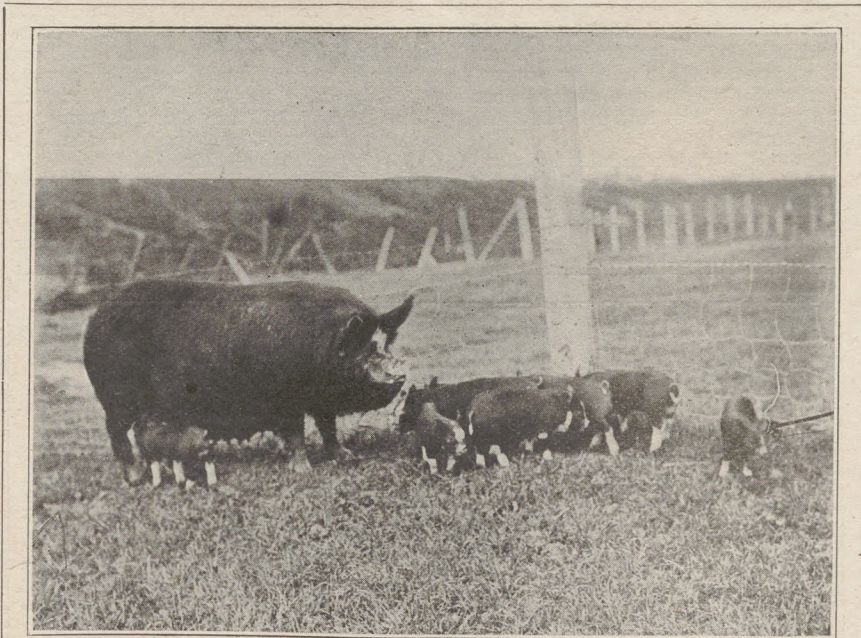
## Banker's "After the War" Forecast

By FRED VOGEL, JR., President First National Bank of Milwaukee

The termination of the great world war has found the financial, industrial and commercial life of the nation to a large extent prepared to handle the great problems attendant upon the transition from a war basis to a peace basis. Out of a clear sky and without warning came this great struggle, and the financial and industrial fabric of the nation withstood the shock without a tremor, thus demonstrating its great strength. And with the coming of peace we will find that the sober judgment and keen foresight of the captains of finance and industry

will pilot business safely through the times of re-adjustment.

The part that the banks will take in this period is a most important one. Prudence and discrimination are the qualities which must come to the fore. The financial needs of the country in relation to the reconstruction period will undoubtedly continue to tax the credit resources of the country for some time to come. However, the slackening of the war demand must be met by the gradual return of capital to uses for the development of the pursuits of peace. And during this



*A contented family on the Roycroft Farm in Clover-Land. Pigs soon become hogs on clover pasture, being finished for market on barley.*

period of the taking up of the slack there will be some slowing down of business. Normal business will return, but it will not be by a rapid and swinging pace. Care should be taken that this return to normal should be along conservative lines and with due regard for the law of supply and demand.

The first concern of the banker must be the needs of his community. As a result of the pressing need of increased food production, the agriculturist has had what might be termed a priority of credit at the local bank and of course his requirements are still of the utmost importance and must be taken care of. The requirements for construction work and public improvements will now be considerable, due to the practically complete cessation of this class of work, and with the return of normal times will come the accentuated demand for credit for purely commercial enterprises.

In its broader and larger aspect, the coming of peace will open a great field to the American banker. Before America entered the war American bankers realized that a great opportunity in world commerce was at hand. The withdrawal of European capital from the commerce of the world gave to America the opportunity for trade development with South America that had for years been the dream of the Pan-American. The provisions of the Federal Reserve Act have enabled us to perfect an admirable discount system, and through bank branches opened abroad, dollar exchange is being negotiated and traded in, and eventually the dollar will be an active competitor of sterling in the finance of the world. With the great stimulus that peace will give to agriculture, industry, and commerce, opportunity is knocking at the door of the banker, both in the small community and in the large city, and according as is this opportunity seen and use made of it, will his bank grow and prosper.

The problem of the re-adjustment of the labor situation is one that will be of great importance and will require careful thought and consideration. The cost of living must come down faster than the wage paid the laborer, and the skilled artisan, and the re-adjustment must be made on a fair and liberal basis. The necessity of personal economy must be emphasized strongly. The great amount of taxation that will be necessary during the coming few years, together with the government loans that the people will be called upon to subscribe for, in order that the large work of military demobilization and the liquidation of government obligations may properly be made, calls for the absolute elimination of waste and extravagance, and the banker is in the ideal position of being the principal factor in bringing the people of his community to a proper attitude of mind toward these questions.

Captain Beyers, husband of the former Miss Nell McNulty of Marquette, has been commissioned a major in France.

The First National Bank of Lake Linden was recently organized. It will have a capital stock of \$100,000.

Clinton Sharp of Escanaba has received his commission as a second lieutenant in the United States army.

Calumet and Keweenaw citizens have raised a large cash fund for the relief of the Minnesota fire sufferers.

Miss Maude Fitch of Marquette is having an exciting time driving an ambulance in France.

# CLOVER LAND

## More World's Records for North-Western Dairies

By M. S. PRESCOTT, in *Kimball's Dairy Farmer*

THINK of a two-year-old heifer averaging 20 pounds of butter every week and practically 70 pounds of milk every day for an entire year! Then think of a three-year-old averaging 23 pounds of butter every week and 75 pounds milk every day for a year and you approximate the story of the performance of Beauty Beets Walker Segis and Jewel Pontiac Segis, the newest stars in the dairy firmament. They were bred and are owned by Sen. J. M. Hackney, St. Paul, Minn. The exact figures of the sensational records just announced by the Advanced Registry office for these two heifers credit Jewel Pontiac Segis with 936.92 pounds of butterfat, and 27,068.5 pounds milk in 365 days, the record being started immediately after her second freshening at the age of 3 years 10 months, and Beauty Beets Walker Segis with 832.51 pounds of butterfat, and 25,343.3 pounds milk in a year, this record being made with first calf at the age of 2 years 8 months. The magnitude of these performances will be better appreciated if they are compared directly with the best previous records ever made by heifers of their ages for both milk and butter, and perhaps best of all by comparison with the work of the average two and three-year-old heifers. The record of Jewel Pontiac Segis displaces the performance of the Jersey, Lass 66th of Hood Farm, for the world's championship in the senior three-year-old class. Lass 66th produced in one year 910.6 pounds of butterfat in connection with 17,793.7 pounds milk, falling short about 26½ pounds butterfat, and between nine and ten thousand pounds milk of the showing for the new champion. The best Guernsey heifer in this class is Dolly Dimple, whose figures are 906.89 pounds of butterfat, and 18,458.8 pounds milk. This milk record is the largest held by any heifer under full age, outside of the Holstein breed. It will be noted that it is nearly 7,000 pounds less than the milk record of the two-year-old, Beauty Beets Walker Segis. The winning of the championship by Jewel Pontiac Segis gives to the Holstein breed the distinction of the leading butterfat producers in every one of the seven age classes from two years up to maturity. Lass 66th of Hood Farm, the Jersey heifer previously mentioned, has been for some time the only stumbling block in the way of a 100 per cent showing of the leadership for the Holstein breed in yearly test. It is now an accomplished fact.

Beauty Beets Walker Segis, although not a Holstein missionary in the same sense as her illustrious sister, has established a record that is quite as remarkable. Her butterfat record displaces that of the Holstein, K. P. Manor Kate, whose production of 818.4 pounds butterfat in a year had stood as a world's record for a longer time than that of any other class leader. Further, her milk record raises the best previous mark by over 3,000 pounds, while no other two-year-old of any other breed has come within 10,000 pounds of her. Further, if our information is correct, her milk record lacks but 2,300 pounds, approximately, of equalling the combined total for the two heifers leading the Jersey and Guernsey breeds in the senior two-year-old class.

In addition to their long-time records, both Jewel Pontiac Segis and Beauty Beets Walker Segis have broken world's records for production in the short-time division, while Jewel Pontiac Segis as a two-year-old also ran among the best ever developed. In many respects this last named heifer is the most remarkable animal of her age of any breed. She holds at least one world's record over all breeds for milk or butter production in every one



A valued member of the dairy family on the farm of Jacob Groos, Delta county

of the five prize divisions recognized by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. These are the seven-day, the 30-day, the eight-months-after-calving, the 305-day and the 365-day divisions. On her records of these varying lengths she holds no less than eight world's records at the present time, which is more by far than any other cow or heifer can claim. In the accompanying tables the detailed records for milk and butterfat production of both heifers are given, with stars indicating the particular performances that have never been equalled by any other animal in the world of the same age.

It will be noted that Jewel Pontiac Segis as a junior two-year-old made a seven-day record of over 18 pounds of butterfat average nearly 84 pounds of milk per day, and that in year's test she crossed the 800-pound mark for butterfat with nearly 22,000 pounds of milk. She is thus the only heifer in the world to complete two years' tests each, above 800 pounds of fat before attaining the age of five years. Her two records at an average of exactly 3 years 5 days averaged 870.16 pounds butterfat and 24,475.15 pounds of milk. No other heifer in the world of any breed at this age, or younger, has ever made even one year's record equalling this showing for both milk and butterfat.

In view of the development of Jewel Pontiac Segis following her first year's work, special interest attaches to the future of the younger sister, Beauty Beets Walker Segis. By comparison

of the tables, it will be seen that Beauty Beets made slightly larger records for both milk and butterfat in the seven and 30-day division, and has a substantial lead in the 305 and 365-day divisions. Certainly, she has a strenuous time ahead of her if she follows Jewel Pontiac Segis through a second year's work.

There are at least two outstanding features in connection with the yearly records of these two heifers. First, they illustrate the possibilities in the development of the ideal Holstein cow, excelling every other animal in the world for the production of butterfat as well as milk. The function of the Holstein cow is not to produce small quantities of milk of high butterfat content, but rather the greatest amount of the most nearly indispensable food product ever devised for the benefit of mankind. Breeders attempting to make the Holstein do up her products in the same form of package as the Channel Island breeds, are going against 20 centuries of effort along the line that has built up the reputation for the black and white breed. By such attempts they are failing to serve not only their own best interests and the best interests of the breed, but those of the consuming public as well. The work of the two heifers forming the subject of this sketch furnishes one of the most convincing object lessons in support of this idea.

The second lesson to be drawn from the work of these two heifers relates to the importance of the sire in building up a herd of producers. Both heif-

ers are daughters of King Segis Pontiac Count and they are not his only daughters in the world's record-breaking class.

One other daughter, as a junior two-year-old, produced 22,937 pounds of milk in a year which stands as a world's record in her class with 776.8 pounds butterfat. Another junior three-year-old produced over 880 pounds of butterfat and nearly 25,000 pounds milk. Two other three-year-olds made, respectively, 772.8 and 825.6 pounds butterfat in a year. His six daughters, the entire number that have thus far completed yearly records and including four three-year-olds and two two-year-olds average 839.36 pounds butterfat and 23,451.2 pounds milk at an average age of 3 years 1 month. Consider that King Segis Pontiac Count is only a seven-year-old sire and that these heifers are the result of but two seasons of service. No other sire of any breed, regardless of his age, or the number of daughters to choose from, can show six two- and three-year-old heifers that can approach the work of these six sisters, regardless of the fact that the six include every daughter of this sire ever tested for the year. In view of this marvelous prepotency, it is interesting to note that King Segis Pontiac Count is a son of a former world's champion milk producer in the yearly division, her butterfat record being second highest at the time, while his sire is a son of the first cow in the world to produce over 1,000 pounds butterfat in a year.

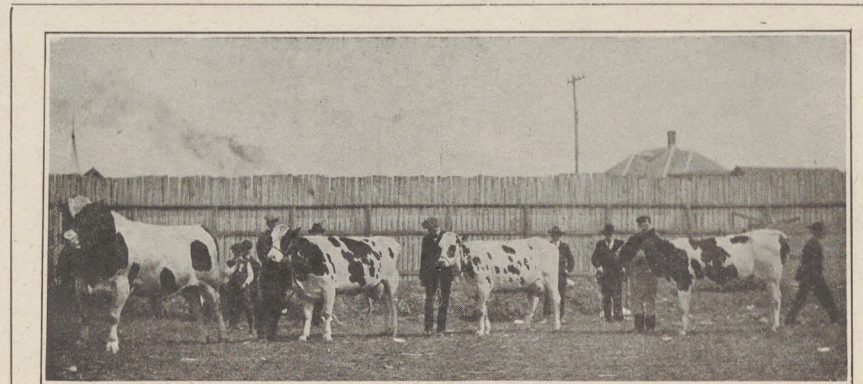
A word as to the care of the two new record breakers might not be out of place. The grain ration was composed as follows:

One hundred pounds barley; 100 pounds hominy; 100 pounds bran; 100 pounds brewers' grain; 50 pounds oil meal; 50 pounds Schumaker feed; best pulp; silage; alfalfa hay; salt; charcoal.

They were milked and fed four times daily during the entire year. Jewel consumed daily, on an average, 26 pounds grain, 80 pounds beet pulp, 12 pounds silage and eight pounds alfalfa hay; while Beauty Beets took a daily ration of 24 pounds grain, 68 pounds beet pulp, 16 pounds silage, and eight pounds alfalfa hay, with salt and charcoal as needed. During the summer they ran out, and at that time the silage was dropped from the ration. Part of the time green corn fodder was fed in the yard. This may appear to be a big feed bill but look at the returns—as much milk from two heifers as from 12 to 15 average cows, and they consumed far less feed than such a number would require, with even greater difference in labor cost. At present milk prices their product would sell wholesale for around \$2,000, while as a matter of fact it was certified and sold in St. Paul under Arden Farms special brand for over double that figure. The best care and intelligent treatment, when applied to the right kind of dairy machines yield returns in proportion.

While it will be the good fortune of few of us to breed and develop two such producers as these heifers of Senator Hackney's, their performances will prove a wonderful incentive to more painstaking breeding and a more favorable opportunity for development along right lines. These benefits will make themselves felt far beyond the confines of Holsteindom. The whole dairy world will be the gainer.

Hundreds of school students in the Torch Lake district have aided the government and the farmers of their district by assisting in the harvesting of the large potato crop.



At the Newberry, Luce County, Dairy Farm



# CLOVER LAND

## Efficient Use of Horses in Practical Farm Work

By WAYNE DINSMORE, Union Stock Yards, Chicago

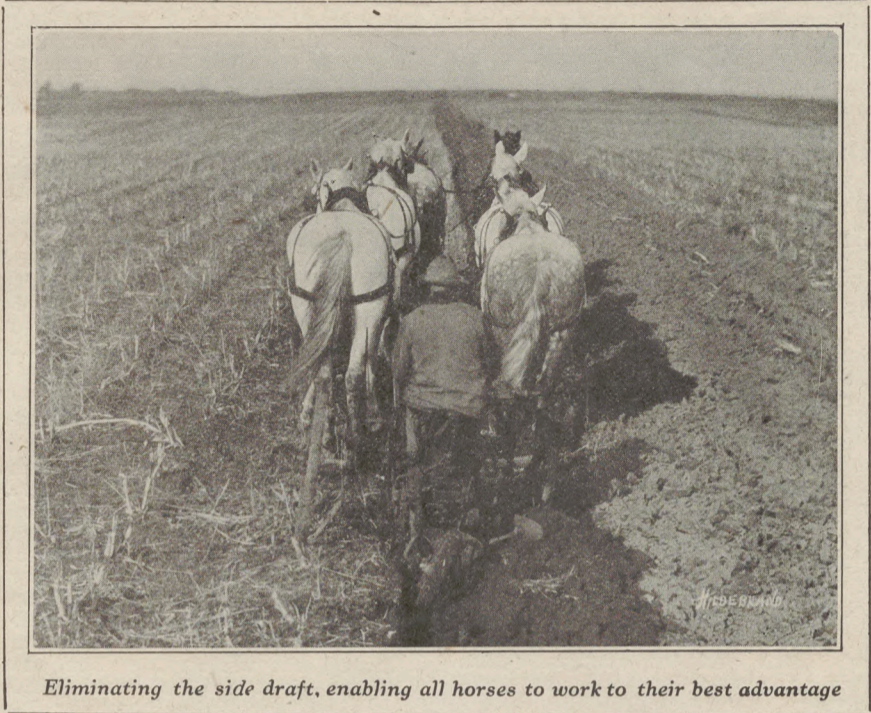
**T**HE shortage of labor available for field work in tilling our farm lands has been marked in the last season and will be still more noticeable in the spring of 1919. The monthly wage of farm hands has also advanced to the highest level ever known. These factors have directed attention to the use of hitches enabling one man to do more work than has heretofore been the rule.

The use of three, four and five horses on larger soil tilling implements has grown in the last few years. Gang plows, 20 disc harrows, and 8 foot binders are numerous now on the farms of the Central West. Unfortunately lack of knowledge of practical hitches for four, six or eight horses has resulted too often, in a lack of power on such implements. The horses used have been pulled too heavily, often overheated or pulled down in condition, and because of lack of power frequent rests have been necessary, with the result that the work accomplished per day has not been up to the capacity of the machinery used. This usually occurs in spite of the fact that additional horses are actually on the farm standing idle in barns or pastures.

Last fall, within six weeks' time, I was in New England, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Idaho, and Washington. In New England, even on the valley lands, free from stone, two horses, a ten-inch plow and one acre per day was the rule. In Pennsylvania and Ohio sulky plows, three horses, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 acres per day was general practice. In Iowa and Illinois 2 bottom gangs, and four or five horses, turning from 4 to 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  acres per day was the usual plan, even among our better farmers. But in Idaho, Oregon and Washington three bottom plows, with 8 and 10 horses or mules, turning 8 to 10 acres per day was the plan in vogue among the better farmers; and they made less fuss over driving 10 horses than corn belt farmers do over driving 5.

Regardless of the introduction and use of other power units, some horses will always be needed in farm operations. Experience has shown that under mixed farming systems prevailing in the Central West, six draft horses is the minimum allowance on a quarter section farm, and as many of the best farms contain from 200 to 300 acres, 8 to 10 horses is the rule on a large proportion of our most effectively operated farms. On many of these, especially live stock farms, all work will be done by the owner and one or two helpers, who may be immature sons. On farms of this sort, the six and eight horse hitches will be found especially valuable, for one man can be started in the field, and the other, be he owner or employee, can proceed to other work, such as seed selection, adjusting machinery needed in the next farm operations, caring for live stock, or hauling out fertilizer from field lots and barns to fields, or some of the numerous other tasks waiting to be done on a farm. Actual experience satisfies us however, that six, eight or ten horse hitches should be trusted only to the owner of the horses who should be a first class horseman, or to a son or employe who is an A 1 teamster with his heart in his work. Careless, reckless employes, or boys too young to exercise discretion should on no account be trusted with such teams. It must be reiterated in the strongest possible terms that these larger hitches will not be operated successfully by ordinary hired hands.

Frequent requests for information relative to the practical hitches for large teams, and observation of good results obtained on the Pacific coast with such teams, led the writer to take up the subject in June, 1918 with



*Eliminating the side draft, enabling all horses to work to their best advantage*

Professors E. A. White and J. L. Edmonds, of the Illinois Experiment Station. These men were greatly interested in the problems and were prompt to pledge their hearty cooperation in collaborating with the Percheron Society of America in carrying out a series of practical field tests calculated to help horsemen in dealing with this question.

The writer secured complete sketches of all hitches used in Montana and on the Pacific coast, from Prof. E. L. Potter of the Oregon Agricultural college who also furnished the details of the system of "Tying in" and "bucking back."

This "Tying in" and "bucking back" is the secret of the simple system of driving these six, eight and ten and twelve horse teams, by driving the leaders only, and is the principle followed in driving the 26 and 32 horse or mule teams used on the combined harvester, threshers used on the Pacific coast. Our especial thanks are extended to Prof. Potter for his courtesy in furnishing all of this information, which we desired before starting our own work.

It was determined to make extended field tests of every conceivable hitch, for while certain 8 and 10 horse hitches have been used for 20 years on the Pacific coast, this was no proof

that they were the best that could be devised. A hitch of four horses abreast on sulky single bottom, and on two bottom gang plows has been commonly used for many years in Illinois and Iowa, yet this hitch crowds the horses, compels them to pull at an angle, creates side draft, and increases the tractive pull required by at least 25 per cent. Knowledge of these facts made it imperative to test the work carefully, in order that we might recommend only hitches proved satisfactory in the field.

We secured the help of E. A. White, head of the Division of Farm Mechanics at the University of Illinois. He brought to the work great technical skill, scientific knowledge, and long experience in field tests with farm implements. He had at his command the shops and skilled mechanics of the University of Illinois and a dynamometer similar to those used in testing the tractive pull exerted by locomotives.

He also had the assistance of leading plow companies and the help of Prof. J. L. Edmonds of the Animal Husbandry Division, whose horsemanship was enlisted in the tests. White's time has been given up almost wholly to this work for the past three months and the horsemen and farmers are under especial obligations to Prof. White



*Four and six horses and hitched in tandem fashion to avoid crowding*

and to the Illinois Experiment Station, for permitting him to deal with this in an official capacity.

"Tying in" consists of tying the near horse in each pair to the hame of the off horse with an ordinary tie-strap, and tying the off horse, (the furrow horse) to the draw rod running forward to the next team. These tie straps should be just long enough to permit the horses to move straight forward when straightened out on a pull. When correct lengths are once determined a snap should be tied in at the proper point, so that in hitching up it is only necessary to snap it to the proper place after the neck yoke has been attached to the horses.

Bucking in is done by taking a strap or rope 10 feet long, placing a snap or buckle on each end and a ring on the strap running free. The ends of this strap are snapped into the bit rings so that his strap rides the same as an ordinary checkrein but is slightly longer.

An ordinary tiestrap is snapped into the ring and then tied back to a ring welded on the draw rod. The length of this, called a "buck strap" is adjusted by field test, and a snap then tied in at the proper point to snap, into the ring on the draw rod. The buck straps should be so adjusted that the horses will work freely, but be checked whenever they are in danger of drawing the chain back against the pulley wheel.

The tests have been carried out at South Bend, Ind., at the Illinois Experiment station, and at Dunham's Oaklawn Farm, Wayne, Illinois, where it was necessary to transfer the completion of the work, on account of lack of suitable fields at the Experiment station. Our especial thanks are due to Dunhams for many courtesies shown us in the completion of this work.

Details of the hitches are fully explained by Prof. E. A. White in the following pages.

### Details of Hitches. (By Prof. E. A. White.)

In order to use horses efficiently on the plow, hitches must be devised which eliminate side-draft and enable the horses to work under favorable conditions. Most abreast hitches crowd the work animals and cause sidedraft on the plow. To overcome these difficulties, and work no horses on the plowed ground some form of tandem hitch must be used.

For the disc-harrow, which should be used with a tongue truck, the 3 and 4 abreast hitch is satisfactory when no larger units are desired. Six horses abreast take up too much room, cause crowding and there is some danger of the outside horse turning into the machine. For this hitch a combination of 3 and 3 with extension tugs can be used.

Where heavy hauling is to be done it is frequently desirable to use more than two horses. To get a satisfactory three horse hitch on a wagon fills should be used. If more power is desired the most practical hitch is 2 and 2 with extension tugs. In this case the neck-yoke must be fastened so that it cannot come off the end of the tongue. In order to secure the proper line of draft in all these hitches it is absolutely necessary that the double-trees, or eveners, be of the lengths specified. Wherever possible, the use of the wide singletrees 30 or 36 inches, should be insisted upon.

### 4-Horse Hitch (2 and 2) Extension Tugs.

In this hitch a pulley is attached to the ends of each singletree. A chain, 13 feet long, goes around each pulley. One end of this chain is attached to the tug of the wheel horse and the

(Continued on Page 23)

# CLOVER LAND

## A Romance of the Early Days in Clover-Land

By CHARLES B. WHEELER of Foster City

IN all probability the best view of the natural scenery of Clover-Land can be obtained on the summit of Felch mountain, for it is there that you see the beautiful Sturgeon river and the valley below, the fairest in all Michigan. Here the Sturgeon nestles at your feet, a vale of pure delight that bewilders the eye and fills the soul with ecstasy. It is larger than it seems at first sight, coiling and uncoiling, hidden here and there by jungle and growths, winding its way to Lorretto, where it finds its final outlet into the great Menominee.

The valley seems to have been fashioned for all the fabled spirits of forest and stream. Fairy hands tinted its slopes and Dame Nature carpeted its floor with the riches of green brocades. Nowhere is there a clash of color, nowhere is there a naked hillside or monstrous rock to mar its beauty. Stately elms and majestic maples are scattered everywhere. They stand in stately groves, their great limbs spread out like gigantic plumes and in their shade the tourist finds rest and recreation. Here once lived Monee, a beautiful princess of the Menominees.

In the fall of 1906 a trapper, while visiting his traps at a point in the river near Flech, found a knife made of copper on which was engraved the head of an Indian girl which, after careful investigation, was found to be that of Monee, an Indian princess of the Menominee tribe of Indians who inhabited the northern peninsula of Michigan many years ago, but of whom today a few remain.

From the little town of Perieux, Dordage, France, emigrated one Joe L'Eppe, who came to the northern peninsula of Michigan in the year of 1903, and among his possessions was a tomahawk which he brought from France, bearing the same engraving as that on the knife found by the trapper, which proves, that the early French traders who conducted trading posts at Point St. Ignis and other places on the southern shore of Lake Superior were at one time connected with the Menominee Indians of the northern peninsula of Michigan.

At an early period there was a trail, parts of which exist today, leading to Menominee, then in a southwesterly direction to what is now the Menominee Indian Reservation at Keshena, Wis. It was on this trail that Pierre La Dazelle, an attache of a trading post, met the fair Monee, close to her father's wigwam, and a romance followed which is here described.

Beneath the azure skies of a beautiful day in June stood Monee on the mountain's crest, fair as the beautiful wild flowers which grew in profusion around her. Suddenly she observed the approaching form of a white man. Her first impulse was to hide or run to her father's wigwam, as this was the first white man she had ever seen, but with a sudden change of mind she decided to remain there until the stranger should come near her.

The sudden meeting occasioned La Dazelle some surprise, for it was he. Soon regaining his composure, he approached the fair Monee. Somewhat startled, she attempted to escape, but after a few assuring words spoken in her native tongue her fears vanished.

Monee stood gazing at him for some time as there was much to be admired in this man, even in his rough attire. His trim erect figure needed only a fresh suit to be irreproachable. On the other hand, a careless observer, at first sight, might have mistaken him for a hulking navy, but there was nothing of the navy in his swinging stride or in the resolute poise of his head as he approached Monee.

It was not until the fading sun, hidden behind a drifting cloud, reminded them that the shades of night were fast approaching, that, with an assurance of welcome, they proceeded to her father's wigwam, some distance way.

On reaching the wigwam, Monee's father, Chief Standing Wolf, expressed displeasure at the presence of a pale-face in his home. However, after a few pleading words spoken by Monee, he consented to the stranger remaining.

La Dazelle made frequent visits to the home of Monee and, being a very athletic young man, he won many victories in athletic games of the Indians in which he participated, thus gaining favor with Chief Standing Wolf and winning the admiration of many of the tribe. This aroused bitter animosity among the young men of the tribe, among whom was Flaming Arrow, who vowed vengeance on the pale-face. The romantic meeting of La Dazelle and Monee on the mountain's crest and the subsequent visits to her home soon developed into a love affair and the part in which Flaming Arrow figured is here described.

The Sturgeon shone white in the bright sunlight and on its banks the brilliant wild flowers drooped and

hung their heads, as on one hot July day Monee and La Dazelle were skimming down the river in their birch canoe. With a smile hovering over her face and the light of unspeakable gladness in her eyes they glided softly down the river, when suddenly the report of a gun sounded behind them, the bullet whizzed close to La Dazelle's head. "Lie down in the boat," Monee called to La Dazelle, and they immediately put into shore. As he walked down the river a short distance, with his trusty gun in his hand, he heard a rustle in the shrubbery a little distance from the river bank where Monee was awaiting his return.

Although he realized he was an excellent target, he stepped forward and fired at the spot. He heard a groan and a muttered imprecation when presently Flaming Arrow rushed on toward him and a battle royal ensued in which many shots were exchanged, with the result that Flaming Arrow lay dead at La Dazelle's feet and La Dazelle himself was seriously wounded. However, he managed to return to Monee, who was awaiting him, and with her assistance and much difficulty, they reached her home.

In the hours that followed fever set in and La Dazelle became delirious. He experienced many strange visions,

faces came and went, now a kindly face like that of an angel and once he fancied he saw the face of his dead rival, Flaming Arrow. These visions appeared and reappeared to him during his unconsciousness when suddenly he roused one day and opening his eyes he saw Monee leaning over him.

La Dazelle's convalescence was an enchanting experience, with Monee cooing over him and the genial visits of the tribe's people. The time passed rapidly and he soon recovered. As he sat outside of the wigwam one afternoon, Monee was flitting about plucking wild flowers. It was then she promised to become his Indian bride.

Consent being obtained of her father, Chief Standing Wolf, arrangements were made for the wedding ceremony to take place the following November, the month which to the Indian is the same as June is to the white man, being the month of weddings with the roses omitted.

The wedding took place with much pomp and ceremony and was celebrated for several days as was their custom. Monee and La Dazelle lived happily together several years, until death stole into their wigwam, and took from him his pride and joy. Today on the mountain's crest, the place of their first meeting, a mound is plainly visible which marks the resting place of Monee, the once beautiful princess of the Menominees.

## The United States Is Behind the Grazing Move

By FRANK B. DESMOND, Credit Manager of First National Bank of Milwaukee

FRANK J. HAGENBARTH, a director in one of the oldest banks in Salt Lake City, Utah, owner a large sheep ranch, president of the National Wool Growers' association, and a member of the Hoover committee to increase the supply of wool, sheep and cattle in the United States, said recently in addressing the people of the states of Wisconsin and Michigan:

"You have the greatest livestock and dairy country in the United States, if not in the world. Wisconsin and Michigan can take care of about 8,000,000 sheep and about 1,000,000 head of cattle. Wisconsin and Michigan have idle lands with millions of dollars' worth of feed going to waste. Freight shipments from northern Wisconsin and Michigan in many

cases, reach the market the following morning, while in no case is the journey longer than two days. For markets you look to such cities as Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and Superior. You have everything you need to make the most promising grazing section in the world. If I were twenty years younger, I would come into your remarkable country and do even more than I have done in the west. I went west years ago and obtained a small interest in the grazing business, worth about \$18,000 and today that industry has grown to a valuation of about \$3,000,000."

In 1900 the United States had a population of over 74,000,000 people and at the time we had about 60,000,000 sheep; today, the United States has a

population of over 100,000,000 and now has only about 40,000,000 sheep.

The department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., has recognized the Wisconsin movement for more sheep and wool by sending F. R. Marshall, head of the sheep department of the bureau of animal industries to inspect Wisconsin with a view of ascertaining its adaptability to the sheep industry.

A systematic movement for the promotion of sheep ranches on a large scale was started in Milwaukee a year ago, being prompted from a desire to be of assistance in meeting a national demand for more wool and incidentally in developing northern Wisconsin. Several sheep ranches have been started in the clover belt of northern Wisconsin and are progressing in a very satisfactory manner.

In digressing, the importance of Wisconsin dairying in these times is well shown in the report of the dairy and food commissioner, Madison, Wis., containing statistics regarding the growth of the industry in the two-year period of 1915-1917. There has been an increase in the value of dairy products of the state of about \$80,000,000 in that time, while the output of cheese factories and condenseries has more than doubled. The value of dairy products in Wisconsin in 1917 was \$190,235,814.72.

It might be of interest to know that the amount of butter manufactured in Wisconsin is about one-sixth of the amount produced in the United States, and Wisconsin manufacturers about one-half of the cheese produced in the United States.

Over 92 per cent of the employes of the Calumet & Hecla Mining company were subscribers in the Fourth Liberty Loan.

Paine, Webber & Co., have opened a branch office in Albany, N. Y., with James R. Stevens, Jr., in charge.

The total valuation of Houghton county is \$91,099,732.

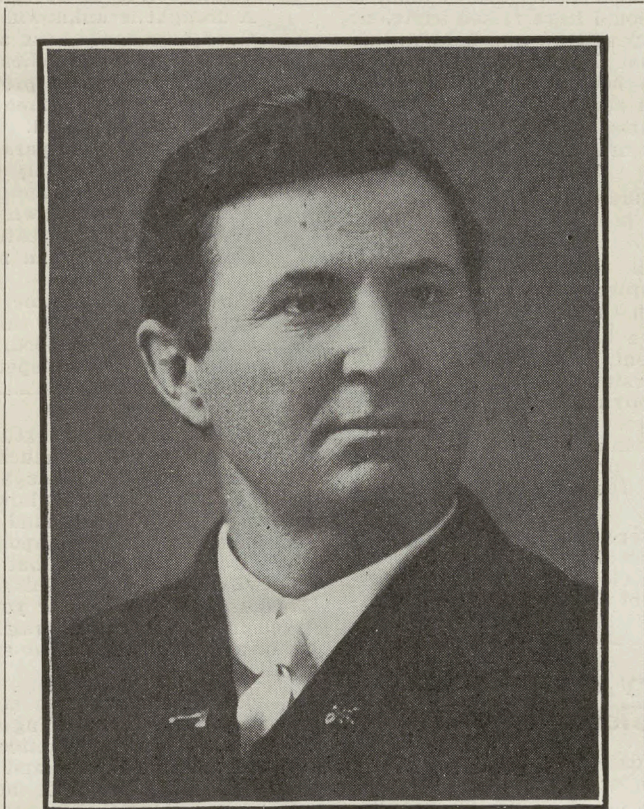


The hustling county agricultural agents of Clover-Land are working on the slogan: "Sheep on every farm."

# CLOVER LAND

## Nature Has Been Generous to Cheboygan County

By HON. H. F. BAKER



Hon. H. F. Baker of Cheboygan County

I AM SURE that your readers will be interested to learn that astronomical and geographical investigations recently concluded, have established the fact that Cheboygan county, Michigan, is located far enough away from the poles to escape too rigorous winters and sufficiently removed from the tropics to escape the sweltering heats of summer. We are near enough to the "dear old Rhine" to see hundreds of our boys heading pell-mell for Berlin and still far enough removed from "the fatherland" to escape the baneful influence of its barbaric kultur.

Nature has been extravagant with Cheboygan county. When the first bold spirits landed on its shores, its wealth of timber was unparalleled. Indeed, when ye humble scribe arrived on the scene some 300 years later, its champions at that time claimed for it that it had more lumber, more white horses and more red-headed girls than any equal territory beneath the sun.

Nature's landscape gardener arranged the topography of this section, after taking his post-graduate course. A delicate intermingling of science and experience are everywhere apparent. Silvery streams rushing to the bosom of the unsalted seas furnish hydro-electric power to heat, light, and energize the industries of the countryside and its urban centers. Their broad valleys of unrivalled fertility stretching inland to its furthestmost confines are palisaded with stately hills, whose fantastic beauty, constantly changing with the changing position of the observer enralls him with the sublimity of their beauty. The loyal citizen of this favored section, fortunate enough to have his habitat located in proximity to these splendid scenic objects, never tires of glorifying their utility as well as their beauty, and down in his heart feels sorry for the Highland Laddie, who, in that false pride and enthusiasm, born of a limited outlook, boasted of the fact that "on the Cramplan Hills, my father feeds his flock." Compared with what advantages Cheboygan county presents to the stock raiser, the Cramplan Hills look measly indeed. Upward of 200 lakes dot its surface, some of which are considerable bodies of water, which being linked together and fed by never-failing spring brooks, make of this section a veritable stockman's paradise.

We have every imaginable variety of soil from that light sand upon which strawberries thrive and bring wealth to their caretaker, to the heaviest clay with its famous crops of alsike and timothy which supplemented by the crops of peas, oats, barely, corn, rye, wheat and clover grown on the intervening kinds of soil, and oh, yes, the spuds; such spuds! bring hatsful of shining simoleans to the coffers of the fortunate owners of these lands and make the grand old silver dollar of our dads look like small change.

England and Labrador are in like latitude. The waters of the gulf stream make its possible for England to become a great center of civilization while the Arctic waters make of Labrador a barren waste of snow and ice. The south winds are always warm winds. The winds from any other direction blowing over this section come off the Great Lakes. These great bodies of water absorb the summer's heat which being released gradually during the autumn and winter months, give to Cheboygan county and surrounding territory a more equitable climate than that enjoyed by any other section of the state. Thirty years of observation and personal experience justifies your humble servant in offering to post even money that "when the frost is on the pumpkin" down where the minions of "Booze Commissioner" Woodworth bar the pathway of the hilarious Detroitter seeking to reach with his bottles and demijohns the liquid pollution friends stranded in the desert,

when that distracted section is frozen stiff, in the region of the straits the katydid will still be singing her plaintive song and the festive "tater bug" will be holding harvest festivals on the luxurious verdure of the spuds.

Nature has ordained that fruits and vegetables shall approach perfection as they near their northern limit of successful production. Apples, pears, plums, cherries and smaller fruits flourish here. Little fruit is grown north of here; none better is grown south of here in the classes mentioned. Thousands of acres have been, and are being, planted to fruit and orchards coming into bearing, are justifying the faith of those who planted them.

Our Great Lakes shores and our rivers and inland lakes, present splendid sites for summer resorts, which are being rapidly developed. Their name is legion and their fame is widespread. Thousands annually seek these shores in quest of health and recreation, while other thousands come, some really to catch fish and others to gather data upon which to found marvelous fish stories, and to practice the art of fabrication upon the helpless and unoffending natives. Astounding proficiency is frequently attained in record-breaking time by prepotent individuals of the exact spot in Burt Lake where he caught a muskallonge so large that when the fish was finally landed it lowered the water in that lake, three miles wide by seven miles long, a little better than two inches.

Your space, Mr. Editor, and my limited time, preclude a discussion of more points of excellence of this favored section. It's splendid schools and churches, its notable system of good roads, its sheep and cattle ranches on its cut-over lands, each presents a theme worthy of an independent article, but most of all, the county is noted for the character and the quality of its people. I shall speak only of the unity of purpose and loyalty of spirit with which they took up every task that the great world war just ended, brought to them. The money for and the work of the Red Cross; the needs of the Y. M. C. A.; the Y. W. C. A.; the K. of C. and kindred organizations were promptly and lavishly provided for. Each Liberty Loan was oversubscribed to "heaping measure." But nothing more strikingly illustrates their character and spirit than the response to the latest call upon their patriotism. When the drive for the War Fund came, within twelve hours of its opening, the chairman telegraphed state headquarters: "Cheboygan county over the top. To hell with the kaiser."

### Here Is More Proof

Clover-Land Magazine: Mr. John L. Gray and myself unloaded at Alfred, Mich., in the northern peninsula country, your CloverLand, about 14,000 head of ewes and lambs on June 13, 1918, and have grazed them there during the summer. The last of them have just been weighed up at the Chicago Stock Yards and the gain of weight during that time has been a great surprise to me, considering that we shipped from the desert in Idaho on account of the dried out conditions there.

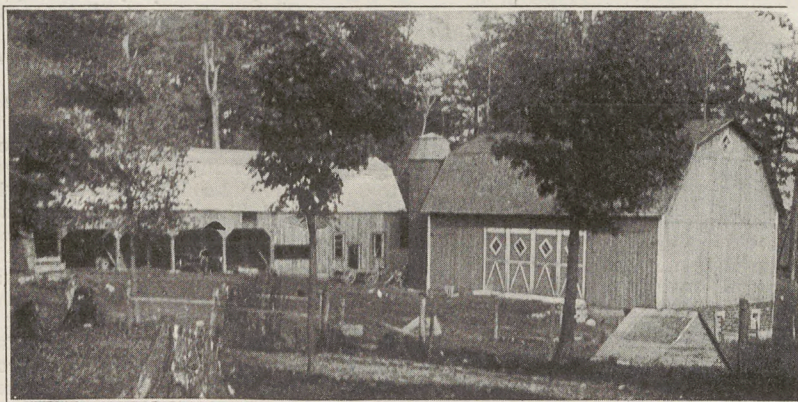
Before loading out of Idaho, we lost about 3,300 head of the ewes and nearly 7,000 of the lambs, the rest being left in a starved condition, the ewes having no milk left for the lambs.

Allow me to state that there is the best grazing condition in your country that I have ever known of and I will endeavor in the near future to shift my base of operations from Idaho to the northern peninsula country in Michigan.

Yours respectfully,  
E. A. MILNER,  
Buhl, Idaho, Dec. 1, 1918.



Mr. Baker's famous Park Hill Farm; 16 years ago the site of this farm was solid timber.



Everything is modern on this farm

# Clover-Land Magazine

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

The Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Clover-Land.

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P. C. MUNROE.....Vice President and Business Manager  
CHARLES R. HUTCHESON.....Vice President and Editor  
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Official Organ of the Clover-Land League of Municipalities

DECEMBER, 1918

## Dairying Means Prosperity

A silo is, as a rule, the marker on dairy farms. Communities with a great number of silos are, in most cases, very prosperous, not just because of the fact that they have the silos, but because most of their farmers are dairymen. The dairymen of the United States are said to be above the average rule customers. They get their pay check about twice a month.

The dairy cow is an unequalled soil builder. The dairyman feeds all the grain, hay and forage that he raises, and in many cases, buys a considerable amount of concentrated feeds. Each season, when the barnyard manure is distributed over his fields, he returns a greater per cent of the plant food elements taken away from the soil, than does any other class of farmer.

A good dairy farmer is by necessity a steady, careful, regular and attentive stockman. He has to be there to feed and milk his cows both night and morning. The banker finds him an excellent and satisfactory customer, both as a depositor and as one to whom he can safely loan money. They find, as a rule, where a farmer has seven or eight good cows, it is only a matter of time when he will have the farm mortgage paid off, and ready to buy additional farming land.

Dairy farming is making great progress in every community in Clover-Land. Farmers are buying better breeding stock as fast as their finances will permit. In this issue you will find a review of the progress dairying is making in Menominee county, a record that all Clover-Land is proud of.

During the past few months, we must admit, that the wonderful work that our dairy farmers are doing has not had as much attention as it deserves. It is our endeavor at all times to treat the various interests in Clover-Land according to their prominence and value to the future welfare of Clover-Land.

## Land Clearing Is Now Essential

The November issue gave a review of the land clearing demonstrations in Wisconsin. Reports show that since the first demonstration was run through Upper Wisconsin, the cleared land in some counties has increased as much as five hundred per cent. The demonstrations showed the farmers the most modern methods of making farm land out of the logged-off lands. All Clover-Land can profit by Upper Wisconsin's experiences.

Every western grazer, after this summer's experience pronounced Clover-Land ideal for summer grazing.

The government demand for hay took away thousands of tons this fall that could otherwise have been used for wintering sheep and cattle. We are proud that this section of the country could help supply the nation's demand for hay and forage crops, yet, we are indeed sorry that we were not far-sighted enough to have cleared sufficient land on which we could have raised enough winter feed to supply both the national and local demand.

Those who have been in close touch with the movement of Western stock to Clover-Land are confident that if we could have raised sufficient clover hay, pea straw and fodders this year, at least 50,000 breeding ewes would have been brought here from the western states for wintering.

The greatest per cent of Clover-Land farms are in stump, not cleared land.

Yet, farmers say that the first crop of potatoes, peas, or wheat, will repay them for the entire cost of clearing.

Why it is then, that Upper Wisconsin is progressing so much more rapidly with their land clearing?

They have had a great land clearing movement. Their farmers have a better understanding of modern methods of removing the stumps. It is absolutely essential that we clear many thousands of acres of land if stock food production is to keep apace with the increasing demand for it.

The Clover-Land Magazine desires to see an awakening that will bring forth a land clearing movement in every section of the Great Lakes logged-off lands.

## Sorry He's Not in Clover-Land

A letter, dated November 4, from a large sheep operator in Wyoming, states that he is sorry he did not move to Clover-Land early last spring with his sheep. "Would now have been \$10,000 better off if I had gone last spring," says this Clover-Land prospect.

No one has ever claimed that Clover-Land was a place where sheep or cattle men would make easy money, or become rich the first year. Clover-Land is a safe, dependable stock country. Here we have eight months excellent grazing and four months will be the average feeding period, one year with another. Flocks of five or six hundred ewes have been wintered here, with an average loss not greater than one per cent. Ewes having proper attention raise over a hundred per cent lambs, and it is safe to say that the grower will be able to market one hundred per cent. These figures are based on flocks having proper care.

Land owners of Clover-Land have during the last year, and are now, making offers to the Western stockmen who do not have dependable, permanent range, which seem too good to be true, but about forty Western grazers have made definite arrangements for permanent range lands. They have all found the country better than represented and the land owners more than willing to meet them half way. Clover-Land is not trying to sell land. This is a producing and developing campaign for those who wish to take advantage of it.

Clover-Land Magazine asks you to investigate grazing lands, so you will not be sorry.

## Buying, Feeding and Selling

If stock raising and farming were all success and profit, every one would be engaged in it. Failures happen in all lines of business. Farm failures are as frequent as those in any other line of business. The man who reaps the greatest harvest in the business world is he who knows how, why and when.

Buying is the first and all-important factor in the beginning. Many stockmen put more consideration upon the

## Clover-Land—America's Greatest Undeveloped Empire

Evergreen pastures are abundant.  
Lakes, spring creeks and rivers furnish bountiful drinking water.  
Clover is a weed—growing everywhere.  
Blue grass and clover are the permanent pasture grasses.  
Crops have an average growing season of 149 days.  
Native steers made \$34 per head net profit on grass—1918.  
Stock grazes eight months.  
Hay yields two to three and one-half tons per acre.  
Barley, wheat, oats, rye, peas, potatoes, fodders and rutabagas yield as abundantly as in any section of the United States.  
Virgin soil is cheapest in America.  
A drought is unknown.  
Good hard roads form a network of all cities.  
Good schools, churches and railroads established.  
Crops always yield profitably—no failures.  
Bankers, business men and land owners co-operate.  
No irrigation needed.  
No ticks, pests or parasites to trouble your live stock.  
Millions of acres only ten hours' ride from ten million people—each a consumer of farm produce.  
You can own your own home and profit by the increase in land values.  
Western sheep and cattle have made a 100 per cent success.  
Sheep and cattle can be produced cheaper than anywhere in the Corn Belt.  
Clover-Land Magazine has no land interest. It is only interested in telling the truth about this, America's greatest undeveloped region. It wants men with red blood, ambitious and experienced, to come and utilize these idle lands and prosper as so many others are doing.

buying than any other feature of the stock business. If too much is paid, or an inferior quality bought, it will make little difference how good a feeder you are or what kind of a sale you make, it will be impossible for you to realize the profit that would be otherwise due you. This will be found to be true whether you are engaged in dairying, sheep raising, grazing or any other line of live stock raising.

Feeding live stock is a science all its own. Very little feeding except in dairying, has been practiced up to the present by Clover-Land farmers. As more land is cleared, more grain will be raised, and then we will find more stock finished with grain, so that the producer will get the grain-finished price. He will also be returning to his soil the essential plant food elements, which will enable him to build up his soil fertility for permanent agriculture.

The selling or marketing of live stock is the problem that puzzles even the most experienced operators. Many of the large feeders in the United States market a certain amount of stock each week, so as to strike an average of the year-round market. The smaller feeder, as a rule, does his selling at the time that he is forced to because of feed conditions. The grazer has to sell his stock when the grass is all eaten up. The man who has sufficient feed to carry his stock, if possible, through any temporary glut on the market, is the man to be envied. But the man who has to sell

when everybody else is selling is taking a gambler's chance.

We expect to find in Clover-Land next year, many of our stockmen, especially cattle raisers, turn to finishing their cattle off on barley and shelled corn. Every condition here today promises that excellent returns will result from this method.



S. R. Kaufman of Marquette, now president of the Congress Hotel Company of Chicago

## Four-Leaf Clovers—By Leo Patrick Cook

### A Prophet Falls Down.

The president, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the family came to the conclusion as much as three years ago that our hair was abdicating. She was wrong, as time has proved, but at that time we pulled the only bit of rhyme of which we were ever guilty. For the comfort of those who think all is lost we reproduce it:

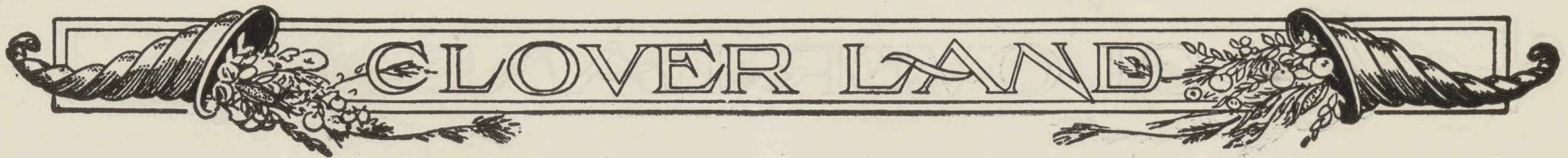
There's a thought comes o'er me creeping, when I'm waking, when I'm sleeping, and it nearly sets me weeping as I ponder in my woe. I've been told by one who love me, one who "ducks" and "honey doves" me, that no matter how she loves me my age begins to show. In my youth I wore it parted so my head in half was charted, and how I would have smarted as I gloried in its wealth, if I thought that in the summer of life's journey I'd be glummer at the prospect that this hummer of a wig had lost its health.

With a scalplock sitting Bullish I made all the gang look foolish and

now I'm feeling ghoulish at the prospect that this cone is losing all its sandy thatching, with a billiard table is matching (can it be that this is catching?), will be pallid as a bone. I have tried Doc. Gink's Elixir and Prof. Fakir's Hirsute Fixer and I've been a home-made mixer of the recipes of friends. I have tried massage and singeing for the aid of my knob's fringeing, and my reason is unheeding with the power of the blends.

But I must be calm and cheerful, not morose nor sad nor tearful, and be very, very keefer of the strands that still remain. For if baldness is my portion I'll not feel the least emotion nor go jumping in the ocean, though to linger will be pain. Hair is not from cultivation, comes without your preparation, you should have no trepidation if you see it taking wing. And if hair is really needful, if for silk locks you are greedy, grow some whiskers long and weedful and be happy as a king.

(Continued on Page 28)



## The Value of a Good Pure Bred Dairy Sire

(From the Iron County Livestock Bulletin)

If the good sire improves the milking capacity of the heifers 1 pound to a milking, this would mean 600 pounds in the ordinary milking period of 300 days. 600 pounds of milk or 275 quarts at 5c per quart equals \$13.75, at 10c equals \$27.50.

These heifers will be much more persistent producers than their scrub sisters. They should regain a flow better after a feed shortage (like a summer drought). Their heifers from a second sire will likewise give higher returns, but some of this latter increase must be credited to the original sire.

The average cow is a good producer until eight or nine years of age, and with 5c milk the total increased value of a cow having a pure-bred sire will in six years equal \$82.50. For an average farmer with five cows this would mean \$412.50. We will not figure the male calves worth any more than grades, as they will be used only for beef.

Now what investment and cost has it taken to produce this \$412.50 and provide each heifer with a good sire?

	Scrub	
Cost of a good sire...	\$150.00	\$30.00
Interest at 5% .....	7.50	1.50
Feed (scrubs eat as much as pure bred)	75.00	75.00
Risk .....	50.00	15.00
	\$282.50	\$121.50
Value at end of year .	130.00	30.00
	\$152.50	\$ 91.50
	91.50	

Extra cost of good sire first year .... \$ 61.00

If the farmer secures three heifer calves per year, in six years he has produced eighteen. Or suppose the bull produces 36 calves per year and one-half are heifers, then \$61 divided by 18 equals \$3.27. The extra cost of good sire for one daughter is \$3.27 expended and which returns \$13.75. (Pretty good investment.) The average sire will be used two or three years by the individual farmer and six years by groups of farmers.



Typical oat field in Clover-Land yielding 60 bushels per acre, and the next year three and one-half tons of clover per acre.

\$82.50 less \$3.27 equals \$78.23 Net Profit per heifer in 6 years work.

18 heifers X \$78.23 equals \$1,408.00 Net Profit in 6 years by investment of a good sire. Does not a good sire look like a good proposition? Better quit using those scrubs, and improve the herds by using a good pure-bred.

Now these figures are conservative and if more exact would be so large as to make the difference in favor of the pure-bred sire still more apparent. We only hope these facts will start you figuring on what the value of a good sire is and that you will not be content until you have satisfied yourself by using one, demonstrating their value beyond a doubt.

If an association of farmers buys the good sire, the increased value should be much more and expenses less than if held by just one farmer. So you had better join an association.

Under average farm conditions for ten years at the Northeastern Minnesota Experiment Station, it was demonstrated by the records of production

of common cows with grades of first and second cross, sired by a pure-bred Guernsey bull, that the ten half-blood Guernsey heifers produced \$213 more value in butter fat than their mothers or ten half-sisters without a dairy sire.

If the sire of these ten heifers had never sired any more calves, the ten would have made \$1,278 in extra production in six years. They paid \$125 for the sire and in six years the returns from the first crop of calves and their increase gave \$2,130 over the common cows and half-sisters not sired by the dairy sire.

This sire was worth an average of \$355 each year to the herd for six years through the first crop of heifer calves.

A scrub has absolutely no place in a dairy herd, and the loss to the average dairyman is \$200 to \$400 every year he is kept. Turn him into bologna. Use a good sire even if it does cost money at first. Wouldn't you like to receive \$15 for \$5 spent? Then

use a good sire, but don't expect all returns at once. You must do your part in good care, feeding and attention to the herd.

Test your cows. Keep records. Sell off your boarders for beef, but not to a fellow farmer.

### "Flu" Patients in Woods Cared For

The Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company has a well equipped hospital at Vale Spur, near Munising, for the care of influenza patients among the men employed by the company in the woods.

The hospital provides 30 beds for influenza cases and ten beds for pneumonia cases.

A trained nurse, orderly, assistants and visiting physician have been provided, so that the men are assured of care equal to that which they could expect to get by being brought into town. Moreover, the hospital obviates the danger of traveling by men ill with the disease, which causes so much fatality among the cases. The company has provided a special car, which is to be used anywhere in the woods among the camps to transport the men suffering with the disease to the hospital. This serves to minimize the danger of taking cold in the early stages, which plays so great a part in inducing pneumonia.

Most of the men have had their first inoculation. Instead of their traveling to town for the remaining two treatments, or of physicians making a tour of the camps, the second and third inoculations may be had at the new hospital.

"Pickles" was the classification given to eight barrels shipped from Chicago to the "Star Pickle Co." Detroit. The shipment came to the Wabash freight house, where it lay several days without the fictitious consignee calling for it. The "pickles" were seized Friday by men under Chief Liquor Inspector John B. Downey. The barrels were filled with bottles of whisky.

## Geo. W. Rowell, Jr. Leaves Bureau

By ROGER M. ANDREWS

GEORGE W. ROWELL, JR., for nearly three years secretary-manager of the Upper Peninsula Development bureau, with offices in Marquette, and previously managing editor of the Menominee Herald-Leader and associate editor of the Clover-Land Magazine, has tendered his resignation to President Leo C. Harmon of the bureau, asking that it be accepted at once.

A meeting of the Bureau officers and directors has been called for Monday (December 2nd) at the Delta County court house in Escanaba to act upon the resignation of Mr. Rowell and to select his successor.

Mr. Rowell is a newspaper man of long experience who has given the Bureau intelligent and faithful service. Before coming to reside in Menominee he was night editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel. He has resigned his place with the Bureau at a time when it has reached its highest point of usefulness, and in doing so Mr. Rowell has been moved only by an opportunity of greater usefulness in a broader field. While the facts have not yet been given out, it is understood that Mr. Rowell has accepted a semi-official appointment which will take him to Russia during the period of reconstruction. In his announcement he says:

"I am going into the government service but am not at liberty to say much about it. I did not seek the job but during a recent visit to Washington on Bureau matters I was urged to take up work which will take me into foreign fields. I shall always cherish a warm spot for Clover-Land because I believe in its future. I have never written a line or said a word about Clover-Land which I did not believe. My work has been pleasant and I publicly thank the people of the peninsula who have helped in this important enterprise."

Mr. Rowell has a host of Clover-Land friends who will wish him well in his new enterprise. He was recently married and has been making his home in Marquette. Although physically disqualified for service in the army or navy Mr. Rowell has been an untiring war worker at home. His brother, also well known here, volunteered in the Aviation corps.

In his final official notice Mr. Rowell pays a deserved tribute to President Leo C. Harmon of the Bureau, who has been the great factor in the sheep and cattle campaign of 1918 and the other work of the Bureau since 1916. There is not a county in the upper peninsula nor a newspaper which does not appreciate the value of Mr. Harmon's unselfish and untiring efforts. In Menominee, where he

was for years a leading factor in manufacturing and banking circles, the success of the Bureau under Mr. Harmon is a matter of both local and peninsula pride, and he is today undoubtedly the best known and most successful man in Clover-Land.

Mr. Rowell's letter to the public well says:

"If I were to remain secretary-manager I would begin tomorrow and get the real boosters of Clover-Land behind a petition asking Mr. Harmon to remain in power for another year. I know of no other man here who can fill his shoes."

Mr. Rowell is leaving the Bureau in good shape. The counties have voted fair sums. Before he departs he will solicit regular subscribers for money to be used during 1919 with the firm conviction that the grazing results of 1918 will be argument enough for even greater support in the future. He estimates that \$25,000 will be needed to do the work planned for next year. Twenty-three thousand will have been spent by Feb. 1 which winds up the fiscal year. This will mean many new subscribers and increases on the part of the old ones.

A meeting of the directors and officers of the Bureau will be held in Escanaba Monday, Dec. 2, when action will be taken on Mr. Rowell's resignation and on accepting Mr. Harmon's choice for his successor. It is expected that the meeting will be held in the court house at 10 o'clock. The Hotel Delta will be headquarters.

The directors of the Bureau met at Escanaba on Dec. 2, to accept Mr. Rowell's resignation, and to appoint his successor. The latter business was left to a committee consisting of President Harmon, Treasurer Reade and Director Bronson. An announcement will soon be made of the committee's choice.

The retiring secretary read a comprehensive report of his three years' work and an analysis of the condition of public affairs in the upper peninsula. This report will appear in an early number of this magazine.

Resolutions were unanimously passed thanking Mr. Rowell for his work on behalf of the Bureau and wishing him continued success in his new post of activity with the United States government, which he will represent in a foreign field.

A movement for the erection of a monument in honor of Hancock's sailors and soldiers, both the fallen and those who will return, is being initiated by women of the city who propose to sponsor the plan and take the responsibility of the collection of money for the purchase of a fitting memorial.

Supt. Banks of the Portage Lake waterways has completed his improvement work for the season. This consisted in a renewal of the mooring piers on the west side of the Lily pond harbor of refuge at the upper end of the lake.

# CLOVER LAND

## Thousands of Auto Tourists Coming North on Dixie Highway

By CHARLES E. CHIPLEY

**I**N September, 1916, the Sault Ste. Marie Civic and Commercial association presented to the directors of the Dixie Highway a prospectus showing the advantages of extending this great national highway to Sault Ste. Marie and moving the present terminus monument at Mackinaw City north to the banks of the St. Mary's river.

The strongest arguments in presenting this proposition were that if the terminus was extended to Sault Ste. Marie the Dixie Highway would then run from the furthest accessible point in the south to the furthest accessible point in the north and add to the interest of its travelers by connecting the most historic and oldest places of settlement in America. Further, that the city of Sault Ste. Marie offered as a terminus every convenience for the traveler's comfort and that after reaching this city the tourist had a choice of continuing westward to Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago or eastward through Canada to Toronto and Buffalo.

When this matter was first taken up it looked like running up against a stone wall as most of the directors of the Dixie Highway were southerners who knew nothing about Sault Ste. Marie or the north country.

A very comprehensive campaign of information was begun not only in the south but in lower Michigan and the association soon interested Mr. W. S. Gilbreath, manager of the Detroit Automobile club in the proposition and largely through his efforts the petition for the extension was presented and fathered by Mr. Colgrove, Mr. Metzger and Mr. Hamilton, directors of the Dixie Highway association in Michigan.

At the annual meeting of the directors of the Dixie Highway association held in Cincinnati on May 21, 1917, the following resolution was adopted:

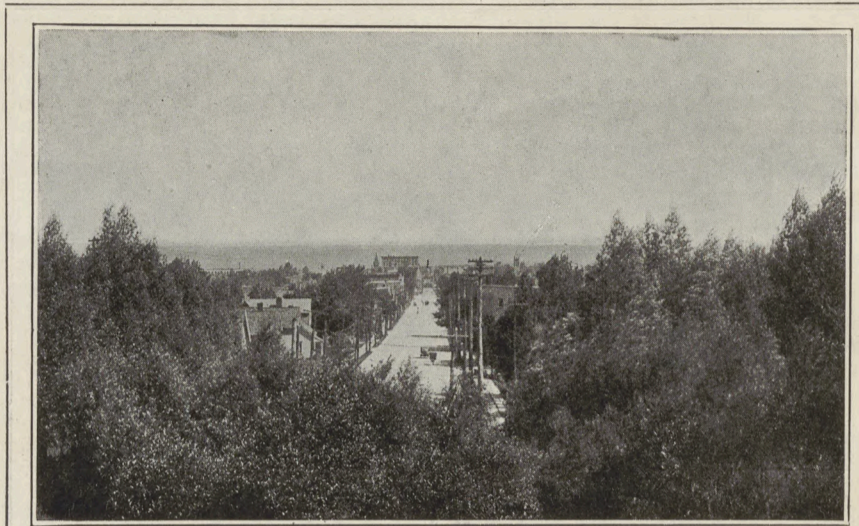
"That the board desires to accept as a part of the Dixie Highway the extension from the present terminus at Mackinaw City to Sault Ste. Marie as outlined in the petition presented to the board by Directors P. T. Colgrove and Frank Hamilton of Michigan, whenever said Michigan directors report that the proposed extension has been completed to their satisfaction."

During the summer following, a joint meeting of the good road enthusiasts of Chippewa and Mackinaw was held, at which Mr. Frank Rogers, state highway commissioner, and also the officers of the Detroit Automobile club were present. Mr. Rogers promised certain state aid and the men from Detroit outlined the great opportunity made available by the building of this road. This meeting led to appropriations by the supervisors of the two counties for the improvement of this road, which together with state and federal aid amounted to approximately \$200,000.

Automobiles during the past summer have driven from St. Ignace to Sault Ste. Marie, some 65 miles, in three hours and to show the intense interest of the people in completing this road and securing the terminus of the Dixie Highway, it must be remembered that three years ago it would have been impossible for a man to travel from St. Ignace to Sault Ste. Marie on horse-back.

The Soo-St. Ignace Road was officially opened last summer by the East Michigan Pikes association who came through from Detroit with ten cars and those who made the trip stated that this sixty-five miles of road compared favorably with any stretch of road of equal mileage in the lower peninsula except sections of permanent pavement adjacent to the larger cities.

In August of this year the Civic and Commercial association and Chippewa



The Ashmun Street terminal of the Dixie Highway; leading into the city of Sault Ste. Marie.

County Automobile club invited Mr. P. T. Colgrove to make the official inspection of the road and report to the directors of the Dixie Highway association. Mr. Colgrove was more than satisfied with the road and was particularly impressed with the enormous work which had been necessary and the enthusiasm which had to be aroused in order to put this road

through, traveling as it does through some sections of Mackinaw county where there is not an improved farm for stretches of fifteen miles. Mr. Colgrove recommended the immediate adoption of the extension to the association, and Mr. M. M. Alison, president of the Dixie Highway association wrote under date of November 4th, stating that Sault Ste. Marie was offi-

cially accepted as the terminus of the Dixie Highway, and that the old maps of the road terminating at the Straits would be extended to the St. Mary's river.

One can hardly estimate the great benefits that will come to not only Sault Ste. Marie but to the entire upper peninsula of Michigan by making the great north country accessible to those who live in the crowded middle west and the hot countries of the south, it will also mean a constantly increasing volume of travel in the winter from the north to the southern winter resorts. The Dixie Highway has gained added interest from the traveler by adopting this most historic city in Michigan and one of the most interesting cities in the United States as its northern terminus.

The great north country with its wonderful scenery and clean cool invigorating summer climate will be the Mecca of thousands of automobile travelers. Much of the travel will be deflected from Sault Ste. Marie to the westward throughout the whole length of the upper peninsula and so bring to the notice of the visitors, from all over the country, the wonderful opportunities of Clover-Land.

The dream of three years ago is finally realized and the people of every county in Northern Michigan are now alive to the paramount importance of good roads and the incalculable benefits which will be derived by providing for the motorist, comfortable access to every portion of the north country.

## Counties Support the Development Bureau

**T**O the officers of the Development Bureau: We are glad to report to you that the county boards of supervisors showed a great confidence in the Bureau and voted support which, with the same generosity on the part of individuals and corporations, insures us a good sum on which to begin our operations for another year.

The returns from the counties are: Alger, \$500; Baraga, nil; Chippewa, \$1,000; Delta, \$500; Dickinson, \$1,500; Gogebic, \$500; Houghton, \$1,500; Iron, 500; Mackinac, \$200; Marquette, \$1,500; Menominee, \$1,000; Ke-

weenaw, \$200; Luce, \$300; Ontonagon (next meeting); Schoolcraft, \$500. This is a total voted of \$9,200, and with Ontonagon's the sum will be about \$10,000. President Harmon and the writer join in thanking the officers who helped with this work. It is pleasing to note that Mackinac voted \$200, which amount is the first secured in that county for several years. Baraga has never supported the Bureau.

The adjustment of livestock freight rates has not been completed, the hearing being postponed until a later date in Chicago. The secretary will

make the preliminary talk, while G. H. Ramsey, traffic manager of the National Pole company, will give the technical plea. George Mashek will represent the grazers.

During the month we assisted grazers in filing claims for a 25 per cent rebate on all stock shipped to Clover-Land. This will mean a saving of several thousand dollars to our grazers, for the rate reduction has been granted.

October found the stock market "shot to pieces" as a result of heavy western shipments. We personally advised our grazers to hold their stock because the market was low and because our pastures were still green. This has been of great financial benefit to our grazers, who will be shipping from Clover-Land this month. They will find a much better market now.

We have been working on a measure which will prevent Clover-Land from being visited with such a horrible forest fire as recently swept over Minnesota. More information on this subject will be given next month. We have also secured the promise of the Game department to place bounties on bear and such other predatory animals as might be dangerous to the grazing industry. The bounties will be high enough to encourage trappers and will reduce the number and danger of these animals in a short time.

We are now trying to get land owners to send us information on all grazing tracts which will be open for purchase next spring. This must be done if we are to be able to give real information to prospects who write us for information. We want to know location of tracts, size, price, water, nearness to shipping point, and any other general data. We do not expect complete blocking will be ready. All we want is enough general data so as to be able to write and explain what we have here.

(Continued on Page 26)



Chippewa County, Michigan, barley, yielding 60 bushels per acre, the best grain on which to fatten livestock.

# CLOVER LAND

## Some Valuable Suggestions for Clearing Stump Lands

By A. J. McGUIRE of Minnesota

**I**N CLEARING land there are three general conditions to be met: (1) the original standing timber; (2) cut-over land from which fire has removed practically all but the stumps; and (3) cut-over land that has the stumps left and has grown up again to brush and small timber.

In determining the best way to clear a tract of land a number of things must be considered.

(1) the size, number and kind of trees or stumps, (2) the kind of soil, and (3) the number of years since the trees were cut. Different kinds of trees or stumps have different kinds of roots and require different methods for removing them. Only two methods of clearing land in northern Minnesota have been successfully followed. These

are clearing by the use of horse power stump pullers, and by the use of dynamite or other explosives. These two methods are sometimes combined by splitting the stump and jarring the dirt off the roots with dynamite and then pulling the pieces with the stump puller.

Boring a hole in the stump and applying an acid compound to disintegrate it has been advocated in some places. The method is too expensive and impracticable for use. It is not practiced.

The large steam-puller is being used in a few places in northern Minnesota, but it has not yet proved practicable or economical. It is used successfully in the Pacific coast states but the stumps there are a great deal larger and harder to pull out than those in northern Minnesota, where they probably average less than 20 inches in diameter.

The method of burning out stumps, which is quite successfully practiced in the West and South, does not generally succeed in northern Minnesota where there is too much moisture in the ground to allow the roots to burn. It may be practiced to some advantage during dry periods on old stumps.

The use of the stump-puller for small stumps and dynamite for the larger ones, with the combination of the two when necessary, would seem the most practicable and economical method of clearing land in the Clover-Land belt.

There is no one best method which will apply to all conditions. The factors before mentioned, as to the kind and size of timber or stumps, the length of time cut, the kind of soil, and the amount of clearing to be done at the time, must be taken into consideration to determine the best method for any particular section or place.

The use of dynamite or other explosives has been the most extensively practiced method of land-clearing in northern Minnesota. Where stumps from 12 to 30 inches across have been cut for some time, and the soil is not very sandy or loose, the use of dynamite alone has been found in practice to be the most satisfactory method. The advantage of dynamite is that it

will not only blow stumps entirely out of the ground, but will remove the dirt from the roots at the same time, and break up the stumps so that they can be easily handled and burned. When dynamite can be bought at

puller will then take them out more cheaply and effectively. Many of the smaller roots may be most economically pulled by hitching a stout horse or team directly to them, using the stump-puller only on the ones firmly

land, sow alsike, timothy and red-top. The best time to sow is just as the snow leaves the ground and as the frost starts to go out because grass seeded at that time will catch best. Stumps seem to decay more quickly when the land is in pasture.



These stumps have been pulled and are ready to be split with dynamite, then burned or cut up for fuel

wholesale prices, it is probably the easiest, quickest, and cheapest means of removing such stumps as those just described.

The stump-puller may be used to advantage when there is a great deal of clearing to do, and where the stumps are small and run a hundred or more per acre. The stump-puller is used successfully also on sandy, loose, jack-pine land where the stumps are numerous, ranging from six to 12 inches in diameter, and do not bring up so much dirt that the stump can not be handled when it is out of the ground. Under these conditions a stump-puller is a good investment, especially if there is plenty of man and horse labor on the farm, or when such labor is available at reasonable hire.

When deeply-rooted green stumps that are over 16 inches in diameter are to be removed, the use of both dynamite and the stump-puller gives the best results. The same is true when the stumps are old, over three feet in diameter, and in loose or sandy soil.

A green stump requires nearly twice as much dynamite as a stump that has stood a few years. When green stumps are blown out, the roots are often left in the ground just below the surface where they will catch the plow. If just enough dynamite is used to split the stump and jar the dirt loose from the roots, the stump-

set. Very large stumps in loose sandy soil are hard to remove even when large quantities of dynamite are used. Here again it has been found more economical to split the stump with dynamite and pull the pieces with a stump-puller. Where much clearing is to be done it will pay to have both dynamite and the horse power stump-puller in the field, using either or both as the conditions seem to require.

Land with heavy standing timber is the most expensive and difficult to clear. It is seldom practicable to attempt to remove the stumps at the time the timber is cut as the removal of a green stump requires nearly twice the power that will be required to remove the same stump after it has stood for a few years. When the timber is green, the ground is full of small roots close to the surface which make good plowing difficult.

The best way to handle such land is to cut everything when the marketable timber is cut, burn the brush and small timber and then seed down and pasture the land for a few years. If the second growth is kept down by pasturing the stumps decay faster and when they are removed, the land is in good condition for cultivation.

The brush and small trees should be cut in the winter or spring after the timber is removed. This should be done early in order to get the grass seeded early.

If the land is allowed to lie over a season the second growth comes up very fast, but if the brush, small trees, and down material are removed and burned early, the second growth is held in check. If the land is disced and seeded to clover and timothy, the second growth is practically overcome. On high land, sow medium red clover and timothy. However, on all low

### Farmers' New Mill

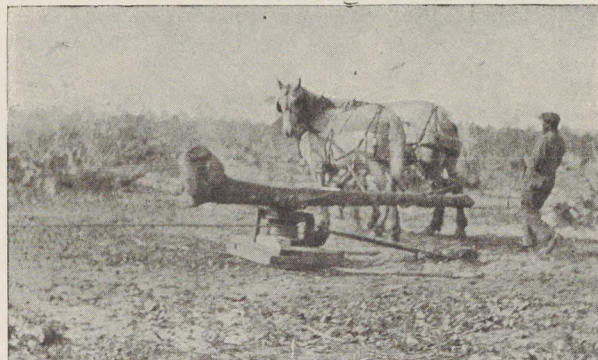
The farmers in the vicinity of Wakefield, Bessemer and Ironwood, Mich., have organized the Farmers' Milling and Elevator company with a capital stock of \$10,000, and the new mill is now under way at Bessemer on land which the city has donated, together with a building 22x52 feet, formerly used as a brewery warehouse. The location is an ideal one, being directly on

the famous Clover-Land trail and just across the street from the plant of the Co-Operative Creamery company.

The new mill is an Anglo-American Midget, with a feed grinder in connection having a capacity of two tons per hour, equipped with two ten-horse power motors.

The various companies owning lands in this vicinity are purchasing stock in the new mill on the basis of five cents per acre of their holdings. Nearly all the land owners have joined the proposition, and it is hoped that a plan will be devised whereby the county board can assist in the undertaking, in case there is not enough capital available for getting the mill properly under way.

Pending the Spanish influenza ban, all visitors will be barred from the big Menominee River Sugar company's plant in Menominee. Thousands of Clover-Land people visited the plant each season.



All land clearing demonstrations prove that the horse puller is a practical power puller for extensive operations



Hon. Fred D. Sherman, Immigration Commissioner of Minnesota

# CLOVER LAND

## Student Army Training Corps at Marquette Normal

By JAMES H. KAYE, President of the College

THE Student Army Training Corps, better known as the S. A. T. C. of the Northern State Normal College, was formed under somewhat difficult circumstances. During the summer the government gave permission to about four hundred colleges and universities to form these units on condition that they could each guarantee at least one hundred able-bodied men during the school year. This did not provide for any payment to the men. The Northern State Normal College did not feel that it could make this guarantee, so was not included in the first set of schools and colleges which were granted the privilege of forming military units.

Later the government changed the plan so that the men who entered the S. A. T. C. were to be furnished with board, lodging, tuition, uniforms and \$30.00 per month just as if they were in any military camp. Under those conditions it would have been very easy for the Normal College to raise a large unit. Later permission was given to about two hundred more schools and colleges but not until some time after the opening of the fall term, when most of the boys were already in larger institutions. Those schools which did not have units were soon denuded of men. Consequently when they came to form units it was necessary to go out and find the men. This seemed an impossible task. The Northern State Normal was very fortunate in being able to obtain a good sized unit, about one hundred twenty men, and entered upon the work.

There are two divisions of the S. A. T. C.: the college section, which requires High School graduation for admission, and the vocational section, which admits those who have finished the grammar school course. The one at the Northern State Normal College belongs to the first class.

At first it seemed strange to see an institution, which had devoted all its powers toward the training of teachers in times of peace, become an institution for the education and training of soldiers. The school is very fortunate in having Lieut. Hutchin, commandant, and his assistant, Lieutenant Daniels, both being college graduates and officers of experience in S. A. T. C. work before coming to Marquette. Both are heartily interested in the collegiate side of it as well as the military side. Work began very quickly and pleasantly.

The government requires that all members of the S. A. T. C. shall become members of the army, on active duty, receiving pay and subsistence, obeying military orders, living in barracks under military discipline in exactly the same manner as any other soldier. Housing, subsistence and tuition for soldiers in the S. A. T. C. are provided by the educational institution under contract with the government. Members of the S. A. T. C. are voluntarily inducted into the service and allowed to choose the branch of the service for which they wish to be prepared. This, however, is dependent upon the individual qualifications and upon the needs of the service at any particular time. The military status of each student is that of private. Their future advancement is dependent upon both their academic and military work.

The whole plan is that, instead of sending the young men of eighteen, nineteen and twenty directly to the cantonments, they are sent to college, thus making it possible for them to continue their education and at the same time train to become soldiers. Before the war ended, members of the training corps who showed by their military and academic standing that they had unusual ability, were to be transferred to an Officers' Training School, to a Non-Commissioned Officers' Training School, or they might be transferred to some other institution for more intensive work. Those who did not show fitness or promise

were to be sent to a regular cantonment.

In regard to the curriculum, eleven hours of work in military training is required of all the men in addition to

ing this time they have military drill, calisthenics and lectures upon military subjects. At 6 o'clock they have mess. At 7 o'clock the men are assembled and marched over to the li-

and important work of reconstruction and rehabilitation of almost every national structure, such as education, labor, capital and the like. Training for such increased responsibility must be in a large measure academic and in a small measure military," says



The famous Northern State Normal College at Marquette

which the required collegiate work is taken. As much freedom as possible is allowed the student in the election of his academic work. Members of the S. A. T. C. might also be called upon to enter the navy or marine corps.

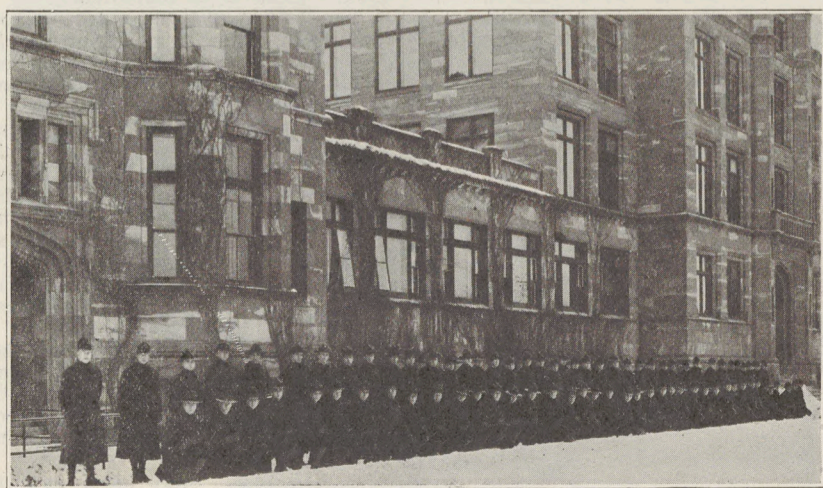
Students find that they are kept pretty busy all the time. The day's program is somewhat as follows: Reveille occurs at 6:15 in the morning. After mess at 6:30 the men are assembled and marched to the college buildings for their academic work. From this time until 2:30 in the afternoon their work is all academic and they are under the jurisdiction of the college authorities. From 2:30 during the rest of the afternoon the commandant takes charge of them. Dur-

brary and from 7 to 9 supervised study is carried on with the faculty in charge. At 9 o'clock they leave for the barracks; 10 o'clock taps and lights out. Saturday morning there is inspection for two hours and in the afternoon and evening there is a certain amount of freedom given, as is also the case on Sunday.

After peace was declared the curriculum was modified so as to include more academic work and less of military drill. The emphasis was somewhat changed from that of preparing men to become soldiers and officers to that of teaching them to become good, law-abiding, patriotic peacetime citizens. "Such citizens will be needed by the country for national service in connection with the vital

Dean M. E. Cooley, in charge of the training units in the middle west, and in one of his letters to the institutions he closes thus: "Permit me to express the opinion that never in the history of the world has there been greater need of the discipline that can come at this time, if it be not already too late, through carefully planned curricula and thoughtfully considered instruction, if we are to cope successfully with the forces of Bolshevism and the like, which have been loosened by the ending of the war. It may easily be that the real world conflict has but just begun. It is certain that the problems of reconstruction and of the new civilization, which confront us, will demand not only every good quality,—physical, mental and moral,—that we now possess, but in addition all that is possible for our educational institutions to impart. Let us give our curricula the desired purpose: that of responsible citizenship. Let us train men and women for command in the new army that shall insure an enduring world peace."

That the tendency of the S. A. T. C. training is in the direction as indicated above, has been clearly shown in our unit. The men show much more sense of responsibility, more preciseness in all that they do, and seem to realize more and more the meaning of good citizenship. The training in many respects has an advantage over the ordinary college training. It teaches the student to obey promptly and insists upon regular hours and regular duties. It is not a bad idea to teach students to obey promptly and implicitly, nor is it a bad idea to require students to exercise self-control at all times. The S. A. T. C. courses emphasize respon-



Members of the S. A. T. Corps at Marquette Normal

(Continued on Page 20)



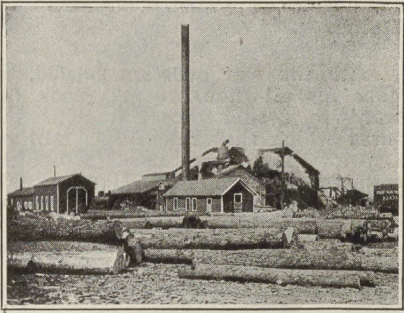
# Van Platen Lumber Company, an Iron Mountain Success

**T**HE Von Platen Lumber company was established at Iron Mountain, Mich., in 1910 with M. J. Fox as superintendent. It is a double-band mill with a re-saw and em-

By WILLIAM PARIS POTTER

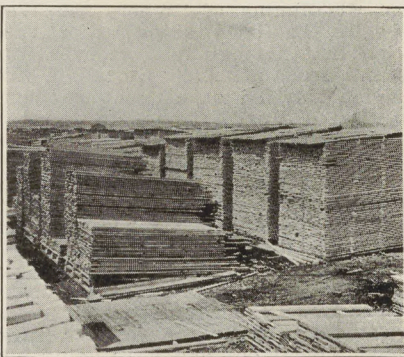
last regular log drive on the Menominee river three years ago.

It is generally conceded by log experts who have had crews at work for the past fifteen or twenty years,



Mill capacity, two million feet per month

employs daily 165 men. The sawed product is taken from the mill to the yard by means of aerial tramways,



Eight million feet of finished lumber

drawn by horses, the lumber is piled to season in any desired place. This is the first mill in the United States to adopt the aerial tramway system of transfer.

In the yard piled ready for shipment at a moment's notice are nearly eight million feet of sawed lumber.

The mill cuts two million feet a month, or twenty-four million feet a year, mostly hardwood, as follows: Hard maple, birch, beech, elm, basswood, hemlock, and very little cedar. The logs are brought to the mill by rail. The greater part of Norway and white pine was cut and hauled to the mills nearly thirty years ago. Good white pine is worth from \$60 to \$80 a thousand. Recently the government has been paying as high as \$125 a thousand for high-grade lumber to be used for airplane and shipbuilding purposes.

The company sold fifteen thousand cords, 128 cubic feet to the cord, of slab wood during 1917. Exactly ten thousand were sold to Iron Mountain consumers; the whole output bringing not less than \$60,000. This sum would have been more than doubled, had the company manufactured wood alcohol from the timber not suitable for lumber.

At another mill located at Boyne City, Mich., the saw-dust, hard slab wood and limb wood, not suitable for sawing into lumber, is converted into wool alcohol and charcoal. Solid, dry birch yields as high as twelve gallons of wood alcohol to the cord. All hardwood now being burned in the woods up here, could be converted into alcohol and charcoal.

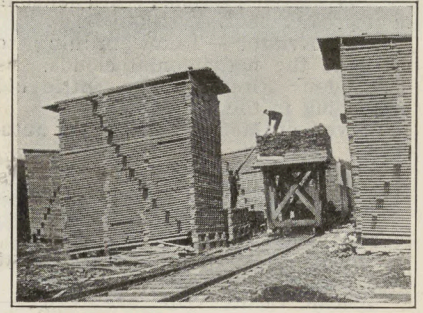
A crew is employed to pile and bind

shims to be used by the railroads to fill out space between the rails and ties. These are cut about 5x14 and vary from one-half inch to four inches in thickness, and are bound in bundles weighing from fifty to sixty pounds each.

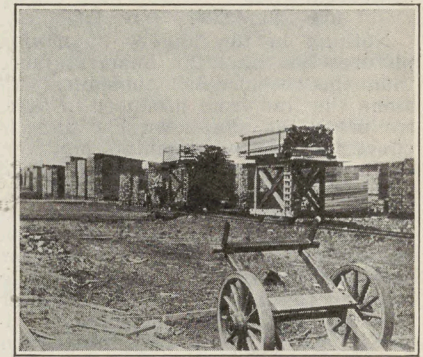
The Von Platen company has one logging camp at McGovern, near Pentoga, Michigan, and another at Gallagher Spur, Wisconsin, four miles south of Saunders, Michigan. The two camps employ three hundred men in the woods during the winter months, and not less than one hundred and sixty-five the remainder of the year.

The management estimates that it has timber enough to last fifteen or twenty years. At the expiration of that time the lumber industry is likely to give way to stock raising and agriculture, as the "cut-over" country abounds in excellent streams and springs of pure water. Already much is being done along this line. Under the supervision of an expert agriculturist the farmers are raising better vegetables and grain, horses and cattle, sheep and hogs. And this is a wonderful country for vegetable products: Potatoes, carrots, beets, rutabagas, cabbages, etc., are as good as any produced in the world. And apples! The few that are raised here are excellent—unexcelled. The time is coming when Clover-Land will raise fruits as well as vegetables, to sell.

Formerly from fifty to one hundred million feet of logs were annually floated down the Menominee river to Menominee; but this country saw its



that there is enough hardwood left in this country to last at least fifteen years longer. The only drawback is in getting the railroads to the timber.



Aerial tramway on track to be loaded

## Change Copper Country Trains

**J**AMES ROBERTSON, assistant general passenger agent of the South Shore, gives the following statement concerning the railroad service charges announces to become effective December 8:

"Representatives of the Federal railroad administration visited the Copper Country and conferred with the local officials, relative to the new schedules slated to take effect December 8.

"For many years the Copper Country has enjoyed a very luxurious service, having had three solid trains a day to and from Chicago. It has always been conceded that the volume of travel did not warrant the operation of service of this kind, and that one train well appointed running over the shortest route, which is via the South Shore, Champion and St. Paul roads, would be all that is required to serve the public.

"It has been decided to eliminate the North Western route via Negaunee. This service was annulled last Sunday. The next change will be can-

cellation of the St. Paul train via the Copper Range. This will be taken off December 8. The service retained will be the St. Paul train leaving Houghton at 4:45 p. m., which will go via Champion, arriving at Chicago at 7:45 a. m. Northbound the train will leave Chicago via St. Paul road at 8:40 p. m., reaching Houghton at 12:20 p. m.

"The train will continue to Calumet over the Copper Range track, arriving at the Mineral Range station at 1:05 p. m. This service was explained to several of the prominent citizens of Houghton, Hancock, Dollar Bay and Calumet, who expressed the opinion that it would be satisfactory, except for the late arrival of the northbound train; that an earlier arrival than 12:20 at Houghton and 1:05 at Calumet is more desirable and may yet be given consideration.

"It was explained by the railroad officials that this is not practicable on account of intermediate service in the Iron Country, and that an earlier departure from Chicago would not catch the late mail and express business."

according to advices from the headquarters in Houghton. The men will be paid off when they are mustered out and will be furnished with railroad fare at the rate of three cents

per mile to the distance back to their local boards. They may buy their tickets at the rate of 2 cents per mile. It will not be necessary for them to leave Houghton, however.

## Upper Peninsula Briefs

Captain C. J. Larson, city health officer of Negaunee, who recently returned from Camp Greenleaf, Ga., where he spent three months in training for the medical corps of the United States army, and returned home following the signing of the armistice a procedure followed out practically every medical man then in training for the army, has assumed his duties relieving Dr. William Mudge, who filled the office in Captain Larson's absence.

Odds are against the city council making its annual appropriation this year to provide Christmas baskets for the poor of Hancock. This is the view of a city official who declared he does not think there are many destitute in Hancock at the present time.

As a part of a statewide movement to prepare a history of Michigan's part in the world war, members of

the Delta county draft board and the board of every county in the state, received orders from the adjutant general to at once prepare a list of all registered men who entered military service.

Charles Pearce is probably the first of Dollar Bay's enlisted young men to be released from the service. He is well known in that community. Mr. Pearce left June 25 for Camp Custer, Mich., training camp at Taylor, where he was one of the selects for the office he was classified in the artillery training section. He expects to attend the Michigan College of Mines.

Waino, 12 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, of Edgemere, was instantly killed in the woods by the accidental discharge of his shot gun. A boy about his own age witnessed the accident.

Members of the S. A. T. C., from the Michigan College of Mines will all be demobilized before December 15,

# Northern State Normal College

MARQUETTE MICHIGAN

## Courses for all Students

Four-year college course, leading to A. B. degree and diploma to teach in High Schools.

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Specializing courses in Manual Training, Music, Art, Kindergarten and Commercial Teachers' course.

STUDENTS CAN ENTER ALL COURSES AT THE BEGINNING OF ANY TERM.

Winter Term Opens January 5th, 1919

For Information and Bulletin address

JAMES H. KAYE, President

DORIS I. BOWRON, Secretary.

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

EDITED BY KENNETH R. EDDY  
of Sault Ste. Marie

SHORTHAND Comments on Recent Productions—By the Printer's Devil.

"Too Many Millions,"—An uncommon predicament.

"Her Aviator"—Takes training to navigate the matrimonial clouds.

"Hidden Fires"—The little old brown jug in the cellar.

"Wives of Men"—The real auto-crats.

"The Woman's Law"—Suffrage.

"Miss Ambition"—Lady of Dreams.

"Everybody's Girl"—Meaning a regimental godmother?

"Snobs"—A species more abhorrent than cooties.

"Whose Little Wife are You?"—"None, of your business, sir," she said.

"The She Devil"—A good running mate for the kaiser.

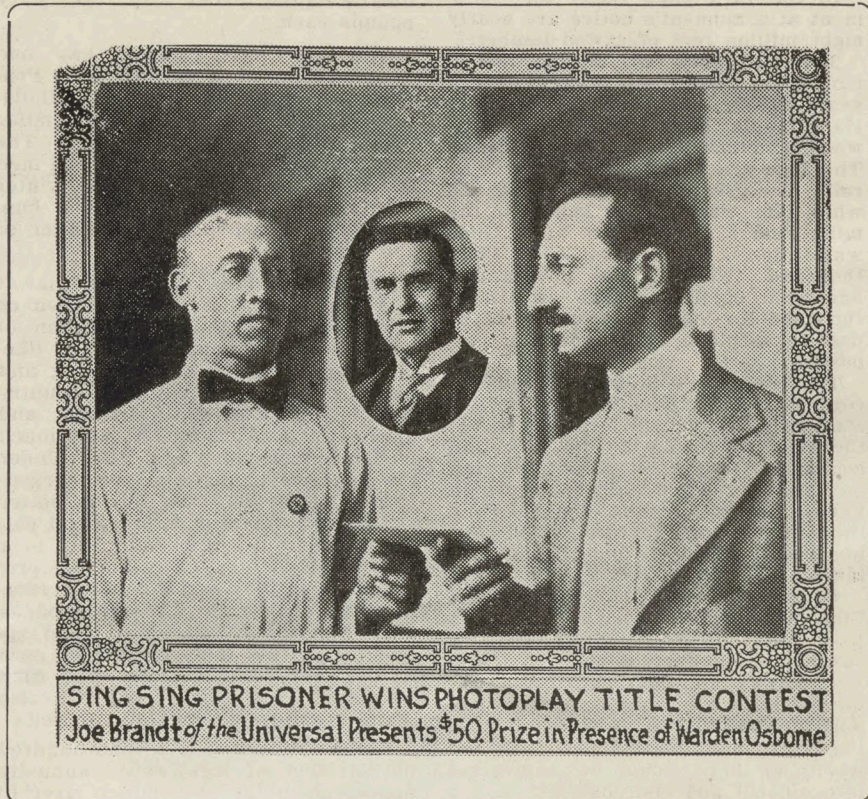
"Marriages are Made"—Divorces are obtained.

"A Perfect 36"—The lady with a large following.

Nothing in the history of motion pictures has hurt the business more than the recent "flu" epidemic. All along the line from producer to theatre usher the shut-down has had its effect. With few complaints however, the industry has borne its burden and in a good many cities, theater managers and employes as well as producing staffs have turned to and aided in nursing cases. It is but another example of the unselfish attitude brought to the surface during war time. We go forth with broader vision and the lesser discomforts and disasters are met without whining, if not with cheerfulness. Much good may come out of even such an evil as war.

The Animated Weekly and Current Events, two new films distributed by the Universal Film Mfg. Co., have been bought by the International Film Service, which already controls the Hearst-Pathe news film. This deal gives International first place as a dispenser of film news.

Pictures of the Soo locks showing the big modern freighters locking through were taken for the Division of Films, Committee on Public Information, to be used in a motion picture illustrating the building of steel ships. From the mining of the iron-ore, down the lakes to the steel mills, hence to the shipyards and down the ways, the picture will show comprehensively the work required in the building of a ship and the method employed at all stages of the work. The camera work at the Soo was handled



SING SING PRISONER WINS PHOTOPLAY TITLE CONTEST  
Joe Brandt of the Universal Presents \$50. Prize in Presence of Warden Osborne

by W. O. Runcie of New York and our Clover-Land cinematographer, Kenneth Eddy of the Soo.

Do you know that Mable Normand never laughs aloud? She has a never-failing sense of humor and her pranks are the delight of her associates at the Goldwyn studios, yet she never gives way to sustained hearty laughter. "That's because I have acted so long in the silent drama," is the way she explained the matter when questioned as to this peculiarity.

"Too Fat to Fight." Now who do you suppose wrote this war-time comedy? None other than Rex Beach, famous author of "The Spoilers." Seems entirely out of his line but it is said that the picture is one of the most human and interesting that have been produced.

Harry Depp who plays opposite Elinor Field in Mutual-Strand comedies has "busted" into poetry as witness the following ditty:  
Little Enza flu from Spain, and flu and flu and flu,  
She's visited every town on earth, perhaps she's come to you,  
My wife, the dog, the maid and I, can sneeze a true cadenza,  
Couse someone left the window up, and, darn it, "Influenza."

Say, wouldn't it get your goat if you were writing a page of up-to-date news about pictures and players and then the publisher goes and sticks in a cut which illustrates a picture produced at least eight years ago, by a concern that has been out of business for more than six years? Uh, huh, that's just the way we felt about it, but hang it all what's a mere publisher supposed to know about moving pictures anyhow. We hope no real picture man ever sees that Bison cut.

We like Tom Moore immensely, don't you? The news of his recent promotion to stardom at the Goldwyn studios was received with delight by this star's many admirers. Perhaps his most likable trait is his modesty, a quality by the way not usually considered essential to the make-up of a film star. Tom Moore is so unassum-

ferred the little room which was signed to him when he first became a Goldwynite, appearing opposite Mae Marsh.

With the war question settled, we hope for all time, we may look forward to seeing those precious pictures which the relentless military censors have heretofore prohibited from the public's gaze. Have no fear but what the blowing up of the kaiser's dream has been adequately filmed thus preserving history for all time.

Motion picture propoganda has proven one of Uncle Sam's most potent allies. The same methods can be applied to business with lasting and substantial benefits.

William Russell who with his own producing company recently completed the filming of "Where the West Begins" has been taking a short vacation that he may fully recover from a mild case of "flu." He tells a yarn about a friend of his who has been with the British troops in the east fighting the terrible Turk. When the Turks dropped out of the war for good there was the usual mingling with the troops of the former enemy. Among the British were a number of Americans who decided that they must have a baseball game. So they called together a bunch of Turks and proceeded to teach them the great game. In a few days' time the younger Turks had "caught on" and were doing fairly well in the new sport, so it was arranged that a regular match be pulled off. The first Turk to come to bat turned his face to the east and said with doleful solemnity, "Allah give me strength." The ball whizzed by the plate. "Strike one," cried the um-

(Continued on Page 24)

## Become a Trained Nurse

and receive pay while you are in the training school

### St. Joseph's Hospital

Menominee, Michigan

One of the largest and best equipped hospitals in the Northwest,



offers a three-year training school course for nurses, admitting to registration in Michigan and Wisconsin, and including a complete course in training under the supervision of competent instructors and a corps of physicians.

A splendid opportunity for young women of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin to become trained nurses without the necessity and undesirable features of going a long distance from home. Open only to young women of good character, High School graduates or two years' High School work. This Training School is non-sectarian. Applications invited from young women between the ages of 19 and 35.

For circular, application blanks and full information, address,

**SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES,**  
St. Joseph's Hospital Training School,  
Menominee, Michigan.

# 1918 Wisconsin Potato Show

By J. G. MILWARD

THE Potato Exposition which concluded at Milwaukee on Sunday, Nov. 24, was the largest and most complete line of potatoes ever assembled in America, and was also the largest and most complete exhibition of special potato machinery, potato products and supplies ever assembled.

Sixteen county booths were represented. The competition in quality and type was closer than at any other Wisconsin potato show. The men in charge of county booth exhibitions have done excellent work in selection in accordance with quality standards.

An outstanding feature of the exposition was a display of 1,000 bushels of standard seed and table stock. This exhibition was arranged to show the actual bin run of potatoes grown in the state.

In the county booths only about five varieties were shown, and in most counties only two varieties were shown. This kind of exhibition was made in order to demonstrate the community potato work under development in these counties.

Fifteen states were represented with delegates. Many of these men were affiliated with the Potato Association of America, which also held its convention in the auditorium.

In the program unusual interest was aroused in the discussion of potato shipping and marketing problems and grading regulations. Seed potato inspection and certification, distribution, disease control and other lines of work now under development in the state were featured.

During the week demonstrations were given by girls' teams on potato cooking problems. The actual food was prepared in a competitive contest by the girls' teams under the direction of the College of Agriculture. Other demonstrations were given by boys' teams in disease control, seed treatment, etc., etc.

All the lines of potato machinery and equipment were in operation and all manufacturers and dealers were able to give a complete demonstration of all the lines of special potato machinery used in potato industry.

The Wisconsin Certified Seed Assn., met Thursday afternoon. Officers elected were: O. C. Woodward, president; Wm. Schribner, vice-president; Carl T. Hazelberg, secretary-treasurer.

The Wisconsin Potato Growers' association met in business session on Saturday afternoon and decided to continue the exposition even along broader lines another year at Milwaukee. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. W. Hicks, Chippewa Falls; vice president, Jens Uhrenholdt, Hayward; secretary-treasurer, J. G. Milward, Madison.

Following are complete lists of awards on the competitive exhibitions:

### Awards County Booths State Potato Show, Milwaukee, 1918.

County—	Score
1—Barron .....	96%
2—Oneida .....	96
3—Lincoln .....	91½
4—Burnett .....	91
5—Waupaca .....	87½
6—Portage .....	87
7—Waushara .....	86%
8—Langlade .....	86
9—Chippewa .....	85½
10—Sawyer .....	84½
11—Bayfield .....	83%
12—Wood .....	82%
13—Shawano .....	82
14—Marinette .....	81%
15—Taylor .....	81
16—Oconto .....	78%

### Club Awards.

- 1st—Sawyer Co., C. P. West.
- 2nd—Outagamie Co., A. G. Meating.
- 3rd—Rosholt Club, J. M. Coyner.
- 4th—Antigo, J. J. Garyland.

### Single Awards.

- 1st—Dauson Hauser, Bayfield, Early Rose.

- 1st—Dauson Hauser, Bayfield, Burbank.

- 1st—Ella Schoeneck, Enterprise, Early Triumph.

- 3rd—Harry Winter, Antigo, Triumph
- 2nd—Arthur Amundson, New Auburn, Triumph.

### Irish Cobbler.

- 1st—Lilly Winter, Antigo.
- 2nd—Chas. Finnessay, Stockton.
- 3rd—Raymond Kritz, Antigo.

### Rurals.

- 1st—Ray Muscavitch, Shawano.
- 2nd—Clarence Schneider, New Franken.

- 3rd—Olbert Olsted, Rosholt.
- 4th—E. Anderson, Suamico.
- 5th—J. Heraldson, Rosholt.
- 6th—Elva Hava, Medford.
- 7th—Reuben Knuth, Outagamie.
- 8th—Laurence Meilke, Outagamie.

### Green Mountains.

- 1st—Dauson Hauser, Bayfield.
- 2nd—Ruth DeLong, Woodruff.
- 3rd—Elwood Gordon, Meteor.
- 4th—Ester Senesac, Hayward.
- 5th—Melvine Pearson, Winter.
- 6th—Louis Suda, Hayward.
- 7th—Irene Pearson, Winter.
- 8th—Walter Weingarten, Hayward.

### Early Ohio.

- 1st—Dauson Hauser, Bayfield.
- 2nd—Raymond Allen, Green Bay.
- 3rd—Walter Franzke, Green Leaf.

### STANDARD VARIETY AWARDS

#### Rural New Yorker.

- 1st—Ed. Kringle, Rice Lake.
- 2nd—Gust Kringle, Rice Lake.
- 3rd—O. B. George, Oconto.
- 4th—Henry Suter, Medford.
- 5th—Casper Ackeret, Medford.
- 6th—Waupaca County Asylum.
- 7th—Eric Michelsen, Pembine.
- 8th—L. Darling Anson, Wautoma.
- 9th—(not listed).
- 10th—J. F. Hauser, Bayfield.
- 11th—Carl Gusafson, Rhinelander.
- 12th—E. C. Liebann, Green Bay.

#### Variety Green Mountain.

- 1st—Herman Schoeneck, Enterprise
- 2nd—Arthur Bloemenstein, Woodruff.
- 3rd—Thomas Rasmussen, Mountain.
- 4th—Gunar Mosbeck, Hayward.
- 5th—J. F. Hauser, Bayfield.
- 6th—Jess Babcock, Exeland.
- 7th—H. F. Hansen, Tomahawk.
- 8th—Ed. Fuller, Leaf.
- 9th—Lewis Winter, Antigo.

#### Variety Triumph.

- 1st—Ernest Jungsten, McNaughton.
- 2nd—J. W. Smith, Kent.
- 3rd—Eric Miskelsen, Pembine.
- 4th—Gust Kringle, Rice Lake.
- 5th—W. M. Scribner, Bancroft.

#### Variety Burbank.

- 1st—J. P. Hauser, Bayfield.
- 2nd—Paul Davis, Rhinelander.
- 3rd—Herman Schoeneck, Enterprise.

#### Variety Early Ohio.

- 1st—L. Jacobson, Mole Lake.
- 2nd—J. P. Hauser, Bayfield.
- 3rd—Herman Schoeneck, Enterprise
- 4th—Frank Blonde, Green Bay.
- 5th—A. R. Schoen, Green Bay.

#### Variety Irish Cobbler.

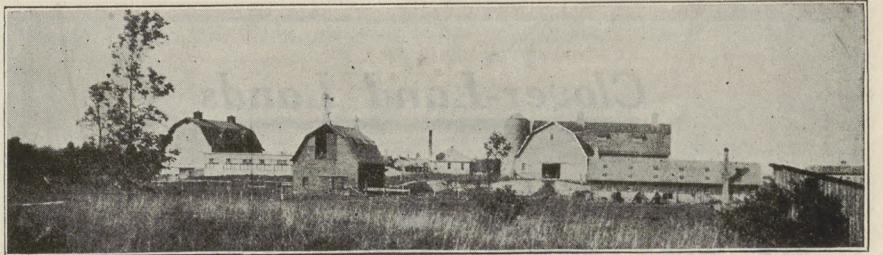
- 1st—C. G. Kuney, Three Lakes.
- 2nd—C. B. George, Oconto.
- 3rd—Oscar Nelson, Antigo.
- 4th—J. P. Hauser, Bayfield.
- 5th—Herman Schoeneck, Enterprise.

#### Variety Early Rose.

- 1st—J. P. Hauser, Bayfield.
- 2nd—Herman Schoeneck, Enterprise.
- 3rd—Louis Winter, Antigo.

#### Any Other Variety.

- 1st—Charles Gerke, Summitt Lake.
- 2nd—J. P. Hauser, Bayfield.
- 3rd—Herman Schoeneck, Enterprise.



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

Mr. Stockman:

We are offering for sale this 1,600-acre farm complete with 500 acres developed, balance clover and blue-grass pasture, fenced and cross-fenced, with miles of woven wire; also between 200 and 300 head of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep; complete line of agricultural implements, hundreds of tons of hay, all the grain and nearly 500 tons of corn silage, all for \$65,000.00, with easy terms of payment. From 1,000 to 10,000 acres of cut-over pasture land joining could be added, if desired, at a very reasonable price. Write for inventory and full particulars.

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

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

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

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## Menominee Abstract & Land Co.

Menominee, Michigan, Box 64.

## What Shall I Give? Why Not a Leather Goods Christmas?



Can you think of anything more sensible or useful than a gift carefully selected from our complete assortment of leather goods?

Leather goods are useful, lasting and make life-long reminders, and can be procured here at a moderate expenditure.

### Gift Suggestions

- Hand Bags, \$1 to \$18.50 ...
- Purses, \$1.25 to \$25
- Card Cases, 65c to \$5
- Bill Books, 75c to \$10
- Memo Books, 35c to \$1.50
- Diaries, 50c to \$5
- Desk Sets, \$5 to \$25
- Dressing Cases, \$3.50 to \$35
- Fit-all Cases, \$2 to \$10
- Suit Cases, \$4 to \$35

There is no trunk like a wardrobe trunk. No wardrobe trunk like a Hartman. Contains hangers, compartments, etc. Four sizes, \$25 to \$200.

Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.

## DULUTH TRUNK COMPANY

Established 1888. MORITZ, L'AMIE & MORITZ

Superior Street at 220 West, DULUTH, MINN.

## 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.

**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*

George Rowe of Hurley is convinced that the upper peninsula is a wonderful grazing country, basing his deductions wholly on the base of what farmers are asking for their beef on the hoof. Rowe was hunting near Porl with a party of Haddock hunters. His failure to return to camp at dusk one evening caused his friends considerable worry and a search for him was being organized when the

tardy sportsman showed up. Being a good sport Rowe explained his delay in coming in. He shot a farmer's cow thinking it a deer, looked up the owner and paid the damages.

A letter returned from France, bearing the word "deceased" written on the face of the envelope brings word to Calumet of the death overseas of Richard Lander, a former well known Calumet young man.

**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.

**Mackinac County Takes Pride in  
Brevort Fair**

THE Brevort Agricultural Association is a Mackinac county organization in a township peopled mainly with farmers, who, though they have mostly passed through the tedious toil of the "moss-back" period of settlement and clearing, have nevertheless shown themselves truly of a progressive type. The present officers are: Robert G. Gille, president; Paul A. Luepnitz, secretary; and J. D. Erskine, treasurer.

The directorate reflects the willingness of the society to extend its field beyond township limits. Brevort farmers include the following: Robert Sekerasy, A. L. Litzner, Gus Wiartolla, E. Langstaff, Joseph Luepnitz, John

territory was encouraged by the most delightful weather on the second and important day of the fair. In consequence, a special train load from St. Ignace and Mackinac Island patronized the fair and the space reserved for parking automobiles was crowded to capacity with machines. Though not in a racing circuit, some very creditable events were given in horse racing, and a brief but interesting program of athletic sports.

Altogether the Brevort fair was a very creditable affair, highly interesting to those who concern themselves with the future of agriculture in Mackinac county, worthy of notice as a painstaking and patriotic endeavor to promote industry, and encouraging



*The Brevort 1918 Fair a great success*

Summerby, Thomas Martin, Charles Litzner, August Braun; and from neighboring localities there are Dr. D. H. Webster, D. Avery and John M. Whitwell. The ladies, too, have representation in an honorary directorate. Mrs. Robert Sekerasy, Mrs. Gille, (the wife of the president) and Mrs. L. McIntosh, the last named being of St. Ignace.

The exhibition of 1918, held October 8th and 9th, was the Sixth annual fair of the society. A handsome premium list of cash prizes, covering every variety of farm work and product, not forgetting the domestic element. The display was a most creditable one and the attendance not only of the neighborhood, but from the surrounding

in the highest degree to those who labored ungrudgingly and unstintingly to make it a success.

The influenza epidemic has been so serious in Escanaba that all persons appearing on the streets were compelled to wear sanitary masks, under penalty of arrest and a ten dollar fine.

The Calumet-Keweenaw Red Cross chapter will launch its annual membership drive, Dec. 16. During the week following, the entire district will be canvassed by solicitors and an attempt will be made to report a 100 per cent membership by the time the campaign ends.

**Students' Army Training Corps at Marquette Normal**

*(Continued from Page 16)*

sibility, obedience, punctuality and many other virtues that it is well for all young men to learn. Neither does the military part of it tend toward militarism, but rather the other way, for it is democratic in the extreme. The best man is sure to come to the

top whatever his social standing may be.

In conclusion I would say that our experience with the S. A. T. C. has been very favorable and we feel that it has been much worth while in every way.

**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

### Landscape Pictures His Hobby

LEONARD P. CLAPP, of Marinette, Wisc., who has taken a number of first prizes in National Photo exhibits and who is a combination of artist and photographer, has cruised over hundreds of miles of Clover-Land, "hunting" with his camera.

Some of the best large photographs of cut-over lands and farms in Clover-Land, which have been exhibited at the Chicago and western land shows, were made by Mr. Clapp, who is an enthusiastic lover of the out of doors and a 100% believer in Clover-Land.

Mr. Clapp has equipped his studio with special facilities for large panoramic pictures of industrial plants and landscapes, and he is never better pleased than when an opportunity comes of taking his auto and his photographic equipment for a day's work in the open. Many of the large land owners have retained Mr. Clapp as a special photographer and used his remarkable pictures as a part of their truthful and convincing campaign in the west and southwest.

During the war Mr. Clapp took, without charge, large photographs of men going from Marinette and Menominee into any branch of the ser-

vice of his country, including selected men. A photograph of his Marinette studio appears this month in the advertising columns, on another page.



Leonard P. Clapp

## I'll Send This One-Man STUMP PULLER For You To Try 30 Days FREE



### Send No Money!

All I ask is the privilege of sending this Kirstin ONE MAN Stump Puller, for you to try 30 days free, on your own stumps!

Write for Special Agent's Proposition!

Thousands of Kirstins Now in Use!

One Man Alone Handles Biggest Stumps!



Try my Kirstin on big, little, green, rotten, low-cut, tap-rooted stumps—trees, hedges or brush. See how quick—easy—cheap—the work is done. How easily one man alone handles and operates it. If satisfied, after 30 days' trial, keep puller. If not pleased, send it back at my expense. You don't risk a penny! Four easy ways to pay.

SINGLE! DOUBLE! TRIPLE POWER!

## Kirstin ONE-MAN Stump Puller

Single — Double — Triple Power

Weighs less, costs less—yet has greater speed—power—strength—and lasts longer. Clears a whole acre from one anchor! Use it anywhere—steep hillsides, swamps, rough boggy ground or thick timber. Easily moved around field. New patented features give it enormous power and strength. Made of finest steel. Three year guarantee against breakage—flaw or no flaw. Simplest, most practical, most efficient land clearer yet invented.

### Cheapest—Quickest—Easiest Way to Pull Stumps!

With Kirstin's new scientific leverage principle, a few pounds pull or push on handle exerts tons on stump! One man alone pulls stubborn stumps in few minutes at low cost. No horses or extra help needed. No digging, chopping or other expense. Several speeds. Use low speed until stump loosens, then shift to high—and rip it out quick! Patented quick "take up" for slack cable—saves time, cable and machine.

### Send Coupon Today—Get My NEW BOOK FREE

Tells why thousands of farmers prefer Kirstin ONE MAN outfits! Why every single acre of fine, rich stump land can now raise big crops. Labor shortage no longer prevents pulling pesky stumps! The Kirstin quickly pays its cost in BIGGER CROPS—and goes on making money for years! The book describes Kirstin One Man Clutch Model; Kirstin One Man Drum Model; and Kirstin Horse Power Model. Explains four easy ways to pay. Filled with valuable information for farmers. Send Coupon for it quick. Also for Special Agent's Offer. Shipment from nearest distributing point saves time and freight. Address me personally.

A. J. KIRSTIN, General Manager  
A. J. KIRSTIN COMPANY  
3550 Lud St., Escanaba, Mich.

#### Read These Letters

If there is a better machine than the KIRSTIN, it must be a peach. —V. E. Newcomb, Creswell, Ore.  
My pine stumps are solid in the ground, and average about 1 1/2 to 4 feet across the top, but the little KIRSTIN takes them all out fine. —Mr. R. J. Stoltz, Washburn, Wis.  
Pulled oak stumps up to 38 in., pine stumps up to 24 in. in "Pipe Clay"—one had tap root 12 ft. long, and still I did not stall my Kirstin. —Elias E. Chappell, Tyner, Chowan Co., North Carolina.



My 84 Page Book FREE

A. J. KIRSTIN, Gen. Mgr.  
A. J. KIRSTIN COMPANY  
3550 Lud St., Escanaba, Mich.

Dear Mr. Kirstin: Without obligation on my part, please send me your New Catalog of Kirstin Stump Pullers. Also Special Agent's Proposition.

Quick Shipments from Escanaba, Mich., Portland, Ore., Atlanta, Ga., Soo, Canada

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
P.O. \_\_\_\_\_ R.F.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_

WORLD'S LARGEST MAKERS OF STUMP PULLERS

# 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

When writing to advertisers please mention CLOVER-LAND MAGAZINE

# 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

# 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.

## Clover-Land Wool Brings Top Price

THE FACT that our first year's clip of Wisconsin wool was accorded the highest grade and commanded the top price on the Chicago market is, of course, very gratifying to those interested in the development of the sheep industry in Wisconsin," said W. H. Diener, president of the Milwaukee Sheep & Wool company, on his return from a recent visit to the ranch of the company near Phillips in Price county.

"As you know, the wool clip of this year is entirely in the hands of the government. Representatives of the wool board supervise the handling of every bit of wool produced in this country from the time it leaves the

pany was organized about a year ago by Milwaukee business men who expressed confidence in the belief that Wisconsin might easily take the lead in the sheep industry as it has in dairying. The successes attained by this company thus far will be gratifying to many Milwaukee business men who keep in touch with agricultural and livestock conditions and who believe that the lands of upper Wisconsin, where clover and other grasses grow in great profusion, can be successfully developed in such a manner as to add millions of dollars to the material resources of the state.

The Milwaukee Association of Commerce, realizing the benefit which will



Sheep on the range at Phillips, Wis., ranch

sheep until it is manufactured, and the method of arriving at the net results or worth of the wool is accomplished by means of a government committee of expert wool men who settle upon the grade and quality of all wool offered for sale, the price having been fixed by the government on the basis of the Boston market of July, 1917, based on a pound of secured wool.

"The committee of government experts who graded our wool in Chicago allowed a large percentage of our clip the highest price and grade that they have allowed this season, either in or out of Chicago, and the average price and quality that has been allowed anywhere in the United States. The average price paid for wool this season has been about 65c. The lowest price we received for any of our wool was 66c, which was the price allowed on about 7 per cent of our clip. The next grade brought us 69 3/4c, and the remainder 74 1/4c per pound.

"In addition to our wool clip, we had a nice crop of splendid lambs—as fine lambs as anybody ever saw—and it has been a real pleasure to see our sheep and lambs thrive as they have, and to realize that there is no place better than Wisconsin for the production of wool and mutton."

The Milwaukee Sheep & Wool com-

naturally accrue to Milwaukee where the largest markets of the state are available, is urging Milwaukee business men to take an active interest in the development of the agricultural and livestock industry of those portions of the state not yet utilized.

### Steers as Soil Builders

The dairy cow has been called the conservator of fertility because she has brought prosperity and plenty to many run-down farms; yet properly managed beef cattle production can be made as beneficial to the farm on which it is conducted as dairying. The corn belt feeder who is wise in his efforts to make the most of his grass crops in producing beef will maintain a breeding herd of strictly beef or dual purpose cattle and raise his own calves and combine his corn with plenty of good pasture, alfalfa and clover hay and corn silage. Good blue grass pastures, plenty of alfalfa and clover hay and corn silage and grain are just what is needed for maintaining the cow herd and finishing the young animals for market at an early age.



"Clover-Land will become the greatest cattle and sheep country in the world."  
—Frank J. Hagenbarth, President National Wool Growers Association



## 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

## The American Sheep Breeder

AND

## Wool Grower

Senator Warren called it "the sheep man's Bible" and he ought to know. It is certain that thousands depend upon it every day in the year for wool and mutton market news, veterinary advice, and general information.

The Veterinary department is in charge of Dr. A. S. Alexander, noted sheep specialist. Live editorials and special articles on feeding and flock management.

Only \$1.25 per year. Subscribe now, mentioning this ad, and get fifteen months for the price of twelve.

Clubbed with Clover-Land Magazine, \$2.00 per year.

**The American Sheep Breeder Co.**

U. S. YARDS

Chicago - - - Illinois

### Efficient Use of Horses in Practical Farm Work

(Continued from Page 9)

other end to the tug of the lead horse. The hooks for the tugs of the wheel team should be large enough so that they will not pass through the pulley. In order to prevent the wheel team from going too far ahead, a ring, so

large that it will not pass through the pulley, should be welded in the chain 18 inches from the end. If this hitch is used on a wagon, not over 12 in. of play should be allowed. These chains should be supported from the hames of the wheel team. This hitch should be made up as a self-contained unit.

Horse Hitch (2 and 2) with Draw Rod.

In this hitch the pull between the lead and wheel team is equalized by a chain, (2 ft. 4 inch. long) passing around a pulley. A ring, large enough to prevent the chain from being pulled out of the pulley, should be put in each end of the chain. The equalizers for the wheel team are attached to one end of the chain and a draw-rod, 11 feet long, is attached to the other end. This draw-rod is supported by an extension from the neck-yoke of the wheel team. The equalizers for the lead team are attached to the end of the rod. The equalizers for the wheel team should be attached to the end of the chain coming from the top of the pulley.

### Feeding the World

The Food Administration has estimated that North America will furnish more than 60 per cent of the world's total food needed this year. Now we have to help feed those whom the allies have been warring against for these past four years.

"We have been sitting at a common table with the allies. Now we must, out of humanity, make room for the hungry millions in the Balkan states, in neutral nations and in Germany." These are the words of Harry A. Wheeler, Illinois Food Administrator, so the armistice does not end this country's food problems.

"Our biggest problems are ahead of us," he said. "We have been feeding about 150,000,000 people. Now we are looked to for supplies for at least 300,000,000. We had contracted to send

about 15,000,000 tons of food, in the light of the situation, as it existed in July. Events since that time have increased our duties beyond all estimate. It will be months before food can be brought from South America and Australia. In the meantime, the responsibility of feeding Europe rests chiefly on the United States.

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

**W. A. GROVER**  
RIDGELAND, WIS.

## 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.

## Chippewa County Timothy and Clover

# HAY

## All Grades—Prompt Shipments

Write or Wire for Prices.

J. C. SASS,

Rudyard, Mich.

We urge our Wisconsin and Michigan customers to do their mail Christmas shopping early. Send for our big Christmas catalog. It will help you buy economically.

## 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."

**Money Makers**

THE FARMERS of Clover-Land are rapidly coming to learn that livestock is the greatest possible asset on farms.

It will not be long before every northwestern farmer will pay more attention to his live stock problems, and add to his assortment of cattle and begin to build up his flock of sheep.

The comparative value of livestock on the farm and the influence exercised by its maintenance is emphasized more and more by experienced writers in the farm press. One of the best practical examples in figures of the money making value of cattle and sheep on the small farm is contained in the experience of a farmer named T. J. Wallace of Bunceton, Mo., who, in the sale of his farm and stock found quickly where the ready money lay. This case is given in valuable detail in a recent issue of that excellent publication, *Short-horns in America*, as follows:

"The total figures show that the farm sold for \$150 per acre, or \$50,000, while the livestock, machinery and feed brought \$68,000; the machinery and feed items brought approximately \$8,000, so that leaves the handsome sum of \$60,000 for the livestock that was carried on this farm, or \$10,000 more than the value of the farm itself.

"The livestock mentioned were besides the great herd of Poland-China hogs, a splendid herd of high-grade Shorthorn cows, 50 head, with two Scotch bulls. The produce from these bulls and cows were so good that the two-year-old steers sold for \$135 per head, and yearling steers and heifers up to \$90 per head. The grade cows with young calves from \$140 to \$175, making a fine showing for Shorthorn blood on a Missouri farm, and handled under ordinary farm conditions and methods."

Some years ago an investigation was conducted throughout the state of Indiana by Purdue university. It was found that the producing value of the farms on which cattle were grown and fed, and this applied to dairies as well, was practically 80 per cent greater than on the farms where livestock was not maintained in considerable numbers. It was found that the values of these farms ranged from 75 to 100 per cent higher than on those farms where livestock was not a feature of the operations.

So striking was the result that the investigators were led to believe that the livestock producers and feeders had picked the best lands throughout the state, and the results of the investigation were carefully checked over, when it was found that the same ratio applied to every county in the state. There are hundreds of farms where the value of the livestock is greater than the farm, but the value of the farm is much greater than it would be if the livestock was not maintained.



## Specialties for Sportsmen

Double the pleasures of outdoor life by using only good reliable equipment. Marble Specialties are quality goods that induce genuine pride of ownership. They are used and endorsed by world famous hunters, fishermen, and outdoor people everywhere. The name Marble on a hunting knife, axe, etc., means as much as does "Sterling" on silverware. "Marble" is the "buy word" with sportsmen who know good equipment. Every article that bears our trade-mark is fully guaranteed. It will give you keen satisfaction and long service.

If your sporting goods dealer doesn't sell Marble's Specialties send your order direct to us and we will see that you are supplied.

**Buy NOW—All Prices Will Soon Advance.**

**No. 1**—Marble's Flexible Rear Sight. Stem is not rigid, but is held by a spring, which gives, in case sight is accidentally struck. Prevents breakage. Two discs furnished—different sizes. \$3.00.

**No. 2**—Marble's Improved Front Sight. Ivory or gold bead— $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , or  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. Fine for running or snap shots. Used by many professionals who do fancy shooting. \$1.00.

**No. 3**—Marble's V-M Front Sight. Gold face and gold-lined aperture. Many experts prefer it to a bead sight. \$1.50.

**No. 4**—Sheard Front Sight. Gold bead. Shows up well in dark timber—will not blur. Shows same color on all objects. Type shown is for rifle. Also made for many revolvers. \$1.50.

**No. 5**—Special Sheard Sight for Winchester 1894 Carabines. \$1.50.

**No. 6**—Marble's Duplex Sight. Combines "fine and coarse" sights in one. Makes snapshots, sure shots. The  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. white enameled bead folds down when the  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. gold bead is being used. \$1.50.

**No. 6A**—Marble's Duplex Sight showing enameled bead in use.

**No. 7**—Marble's Standard Front Sight with  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. ivory or gold bead. Can also be furnished with  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. bead. \$1.00.

**No. 7A**—Marble's Standard Front Sight with  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. gold or ivory bead. Can also be furnished with  $\frac{3}{8}$  or  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. bead. \$1.00.

**No. 8**—Marble's Waterproof Match Box needed by every soldier, hunter, camper. Guaranteed moisture proof. 50c.

**No. 9**—Marble's Pocket Compass—Polished brass case. Agate bearing. Guaranteed accurate—\$1.00. With revolving dial—\$1.25.

**No. 10**—Marble's Coat Compass. Attaches to outside of coat or shirt. Always in sight. Balances so readily, direction can be taken while walking. \$1.25. With revolving dial. \$1.50.

**No. 11**—Marble's Clincher Gaff. Humane—doesn't rip nor tear. Holds any fish  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 20 lbs. Quicker, surer than landing net. \$1.00.

**No. 12**—Marble's Folding Fish Knife. Cuts, rips, scales. Blade folds into handle. Locks when open. Carried in pocket. \$1.25.

**No. 13**—Marble's Auxiliary Cartridge. Permits target practice and small game shooting with big game rifles at little expense. .22 and .32 pistol cartridges used. Made for most all sporting rifles. Write for circular. 75c.

**No. 14**—Marble's Expert Knife. Thin, keen, high grade steel blade especially adapted for dressing skins and furs. Cocobolo handle—aluminum tip—blade 5 inches—weight  $3\frac{1}{2}$  oz. (Sheath included). \$2.25.

**No. 15**—Marble's Woodcraft Knife. Combines the good features of all hunting knives. Adapted for sticking, skinning, cleaning, slicing. Biggest value on market. Blade,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.; laminated leather handle,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in.; aluminum tip; weight, 5 oz. (Sheath included). \$1.50.

**No. 16**—Marble's Ideal Hilt Knife. Blade of finest cutlery steel. Stag handle. (Sheath included) 5 in. blade, \$2.75; 6 in., \$3.00; 7 in., \$3.25; 8 in., \$3.50.

**No. 17**—Marble's Ideal Knife. Laminated leather handle. (Sheath included) 5 in. blade, \$2.25; 6 in., \$2.50; 7 in., \$2.75; 8 in., \$3.00.

**No. 18**—Marble's Nitro-Solvent Oil. Best for guns, rifles, fishing reels. Cleans, lubricates, polishes. Never gums. Dissolves residue of all black and smokeless powders. 2 oz. bottle, 25c. 6 oz. can, 50c.

**No. 19**—Marble's Rifle Cleaner. Brushes of softest brass gauze, on a spiral spring core, which forces brushes to follow twist, rapidly cleaning out all lead, copper, rust or powder residue. State calibre wanted. 50c.

**No. 20**—Marble's Jointed Rifle Rod. Brass sections—steel joints—swivel tip—wood handle. Solid as a one-piece rod. Jagged and slotted detachable tips and canvas case included. All calibres, .22 to .50. Lengths, 22 to 34 in. State length and calibre wanted. \$1.00.

**No. 21**—Marble's No. 6 Safety Axe. (Guarded) Length, 12 in.; weight, 22 oz.; hickory handle. Lead lined guard. Solid steel blade,  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$  in. Can be carried in pocket or belt. \$1.50.

**No. 22**—Marble's No. 2 Safety Axe. (Guard folded) Length, 11 in.; weight, 20 oz.; Steel handle. Lead lined guard. Solid steel blade,  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4$  in. \$2.50.

**No. 23**—Marble's No. 9 Camp Axe. Handle, 14 in.; weight, 22 oz. Solid steel blade,  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$  in. \$1.00. (Sheath 50c extra.)

**No. 24**—Marble's No. 10 Camp Axe. Handle, 16 or 20 in.; weight, 28 oz. Solid steel blade,  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  in. \$1.75. (Sheath 50c extra.)

**No. 1**—Marble's Flexible Rear Sight. 

**No. 2**—Marble's Improved Front Sight. 

**No. 3**—Marble's V-M Front Sight. 

**No. 4**—Sheard Front Sight. 

**No. 5**—Special Sheard Sight for Winchester. 

**No. 6**—Marble's Duplex Sight. 

**No. 6A**—Marble's Duplex Sight showing enameled bead in use. 

**No. 7**—Marble's Standard Front Sight. 

**No. 7A**—Marble's Standard Front Sight with different bead. 

**No. 8**—Marble's Waterproof Match Box. 

**No. 9**—Marble's Pocket Compass. 

**No. 10**—Marble's Coat Compass. 

**No. 11**—Marble's Clincher Gaff. 

**No. 12**—Marble's Folding Fish Knife. 

**No. 13**—Marble's Auxiliary Cartridge. 

**No. 14**—Marble's Expert Knife. 

**No. 15**—Marble's Woodcraft Knife. 

**No. 16**—Marble's Ideal Hilt Knife. 

**No. 17**—Marble's Ideal Knife. 

**No. 18**—Marble's Nitro-Solvent Oil. 

**No. 19**—Marble's Rifle Cleaner. 

**No. 20**—Marble's Jointed Rifle Rod. 

**No. 21**—Marble's No. 6 Safety Axe. 

**No. 22**—Marble's No. 2 Safety Axe. 

**No. 23**—Marble's No. 9 Camp Axe. 

**No. 24**—Marble's No. 10 Camp Axe. 

**MARBLE ARMS & MFG. CO., 562 Delta Ave., Gladstone, Mich.**

**Movie Facts and Fancies**  
(Continued on Page 18)

pire. Again he faced the east, "Allah, give me courage." "Strike two," came from the umpire. "Allah, grant me sharpness of mine eye." "Strike three, batter out." And as the first Yank came to bat he too turned his face to the east, and throwing up his hands to the heavens cried out in a voice that all might hear, "You know me, Al."

You movie-struck girls who are just pining away to get your chance on the screen would do well to take your troubles to Mae Marsh for it is said that she of all the female stars can

sympathize with a girl who just longs to be a movie actress. Also she is one of those rare persons who can advise against beginning a screen career and not dishearten by doing so.

Baby Ivy Ward, Metro's five-year-old emotional actress has worked in both the third and fourth Liberty Loan campaigns. Dressed in the uniform of a U. S. army officer she succeeded in disposing of over \$100,000 worth of bonds of the third issue besides collecting \$1100 for the Red Cross. The child, hardly more than a baby, says she is going to "kill the kaiser by selling bonds, take his clothes from him and leave him all 'bared' in a pit"

which is her idea of the "worst" punishment that could be inflicted.

Stuart Hoimes, who plays a prominent part in "Little Miss Money-Bags" is an artist of distinction as well as an actor. He pronounced an elaborate poster for use in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive which represents a huge face comprising all the countries at war, and showing Germany as an ulcer, and Uncle Sam is the doctor, who is cauterizing the poisonous growth.

Tom Moore, the first Goldwyn star to move to the west coast was on the Santa Fe's California Limited. For the

first few days of the journey the barber looked at him askance. Obviously something wrong and it worried him. Finally he approached Tom and said, "Say, mister if you haven't got your razor with you, I'm the barber. I don't want to be fresh or anything but I thought you might be wanting a shave." Yes, Moore did want a shave and he needed it badly but at the end of his five days' journey he had the required growth of beard for the completion of his latest picture, "Go west, Young Man."

Violet Mersereau recently played two separate roles in a picture called "Together." In other words she was "together, apart."



# Art Photography

The L. P. CLAPP Studios  
MARINETTE, WISCONSIN.



**A**N IMPORTANT FEATURE of our work is landscape out-door photography. There is no better way to sell good lands than to show the prospective buyer good and accurate photographs.

**L. P. CLAPP, Marinette, Wis.**

*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*

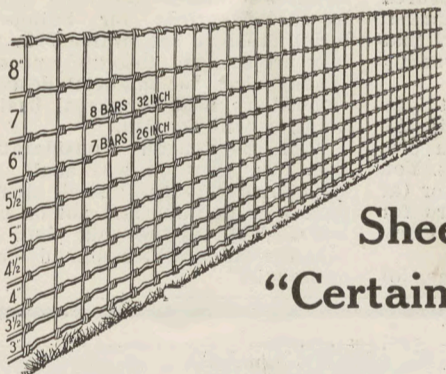
When visiting Clover-Land do not fail to make a trip through the Western part of Iron County, and see for yourself what it offers the new-comer.

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

**Commercial Club**

**IRON RIVER, MICHIGAN**

# WIRE FENCING AND ROOFING

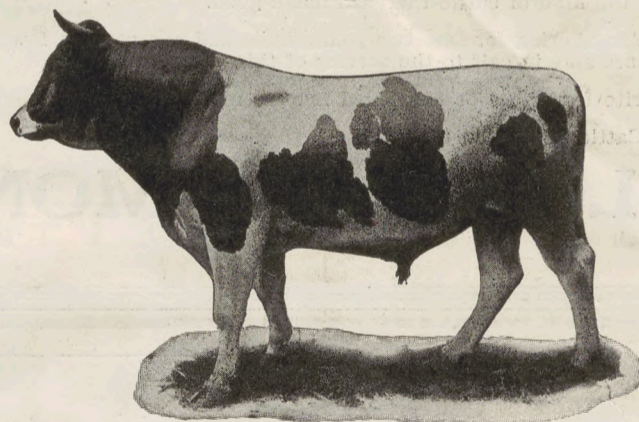


CLOVER-LAND'S greatest Wholesale Hardware House offers you its services and purchasing power to help you secure the most reasonable price and the quickest delivery on your requirements for—

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

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

**E**VERYTHING 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.



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

**Northern Hardware and Supply Company**

**Menominee, Michigan**



**5000 MILES**

## THE MIGHTY AMAZON

*The Amazon Tread is the most remarkable tread ever placed on any tire. Of live, velvety, virile rubber, it will run for months without showing the least signs of wear.*

*There are no "gritty" compounds in this tread—lay your hand upon it, you will note at once its fine, velvety texture—this is the secret of its amazing mileage—to give to stones and road inequalities, not to resist them and consequently chip, cut and crack.*

*This wear resistance of the tread combined with the super carcass strength, (extra breaker strips on side walls) assure you doubly long mileage at absolutely the lowest cost.*  
Try One!

**Clover-Land Distributors: NORTHERN HARDWARE AND SUPPLY COMPANY, Menominee, Michigan. Clover-Land Dealers! Write us for agency proposition. Ask your dealer about Amazon Supertires.**

### Counties Support the Development Bureau

(Continued from Page 14)

Late grazers visiting Clover-Land have sought developed farms along with cut-over land. One man from Colorado has been located on such a tract in Ontonagon county. We are urging all land owners to try and block up farms along with their grazing areas. This will enable grazers to winter their stock here the first season. This is impossible when a grazer has all cut-over land because he cannot grow the majority of his own winter feed, a thing which seems to be almost necessary.

During October we received a letter from Francis R. K. Hewlett showing that his sheep gained thirty-three pounds in sixty days of Clover-Land grazing. The letter was sworn to before a notary public and was used as a page advertisement in The National Wool Grower and The American Sheep Breeder.

We have had some complaints from westerners who selected tracts but who have not been able to get their papers showing that he blockings had been completed. This blocking proposition is a serious hindrance to the development of the grazing business and better work along that line will have to be done if we are to get the major owner in a tract selected by a grazer.

Several articles were written for farm journals during the month. Con-

siderable other press material was issued.

Our financial report is as follows:

Account	October Expense	Total Nov. 1
Advertising .....	\$158.40	\$ 8,903.83
Automobile .....	32.27	408.61
Clerk hire .....	135.00	1,158.50
Manager's salary .....	297.60	2,620.80
Newspaper subscription..	10.10	71.45
Office expense .....	3.40	273.69
Postage .....	20.00	896.24
President's expense .....	59.09	216.94
Rent, janitor, wire, etc.	172.86	769.64
Printing .....		51.33
Traveling expense .....	109.95	944.40
	\$998.67	\$16,315.43

Receipts for October.

Oct. 3, J. H. Lewis (Marquette Hotel) .....	\$ 100.00
Oct. 21, Matt Wm. Marjamaa (maps) .....	.85
Oct. 21, Keweenaw county (1919) .....	200.00
Oct. 25, Luce county (1919) .....	300.00
Oct. 25, Delta county (1918) .....	500.00
Total .....	\$1,100.85
Balance on hand Oct. 1 .....	\$3,588.24
Receipts for October .....	1,100.85
	\$4,689.09
Expenses for October .....	998.67
Total on hand Nov. 1 .....	\$3,690.42

### J. Ogden Armour on Peace Conditions

(Continued from Page 6)

point to be kept in mind—is that every country has stopped spending money on war. The tremendous expenditures that have gone up in smoke are at an end. What we spend henceforth will be rehabilitative; will, so to speak, yield interest and dividends both to the borrower and to the lender.

"And money, in my opinion, will be easier from now on. There can be no panic—money panic or any other kind of a panic. The very fact that we have ceased putting money into explosives and will use it for restorative purposes should ease the money situation permanently, should bring money to the market abundantly.

"Here, in this country, the prospects are particularly good for a healthy situation. For a year at least the producer of fundamentals is assured of a ready, not to say eager, market. All the grain and cattle and fowl that our farmers can raise will be readily taken at excellent prices.

"I may say quite frankly that I do not look for much of a change in the prices of fundamentals, in farm products, in the next twelve months. You have only to look across the water (at Europe knocking at our doors for foodstuffs) to understand what I say and why I say it.

"Regarding other cardinal lines of

trade, it would be rash to conclude that here will be an immediate slump in the volume of business in all prices. For instance, there is the shipbuilding industry. The government will not stop building boats. The program for a mercantile marine capable of carrying America's sea board trade will be completed. The government is fully aware of the necessities of the country, and will complete what it had planned to do.

"In other business the transition from a war to a peace basis—from war needs to peace requirements—will not be abrupt nor dislocating. Readjustment is sure to be gradual. I'll go further and predict that it will be disturbing, if at all disturbing, in a minimum degree.

"Building operations may, however, be slower than is generally expected. At current prices for building material builders are unlikely to undertake projects not absolutely necessary. When prices for material descend to somewhere near a normal basis this industry will flourish.

"But the central consideration is that from now on we shall reconstruct and construct; shall spend our money on building and not on tearing down. That is the big bull point; that the thing which should make us optimistic."

## The Harmon Shorthorns

HERD BULL COLLYNIE CULLEN 5TH 562994

He is a grandson of Avondale and one of the good bulls of the breed. He heads a select collection of matrons and my aim is to produce the kind of cattle that will make good.

Am offering for sale two young bulls and can spare a few females that are safe in calf to the service of this great bull.

Write for prices or come and inspect my herd.

Cattle tuberculin tested.

# LOUIS HARMON

Cornell

Delta County

Michigan



**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	

An appropriation of \$4,000 was recently made by the city council of Escanaba to equip playgrounds and recreation devices for the city.

The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron company's new and modern hospital was recently opened. It is one of the finest institutions in the northwest.

Dr. J. P. Whitmore and Clarence Windroft, prominent Marquette men, have entered the officers' camp at Camp Taylor, Ky.

John Mulligan, aged 72 years, a resident of the Copper Country for more than 50 years, died recently from a short illness of Spanish influenza.

## GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY

J. W. Wells, President

**W**E 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.

# 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.

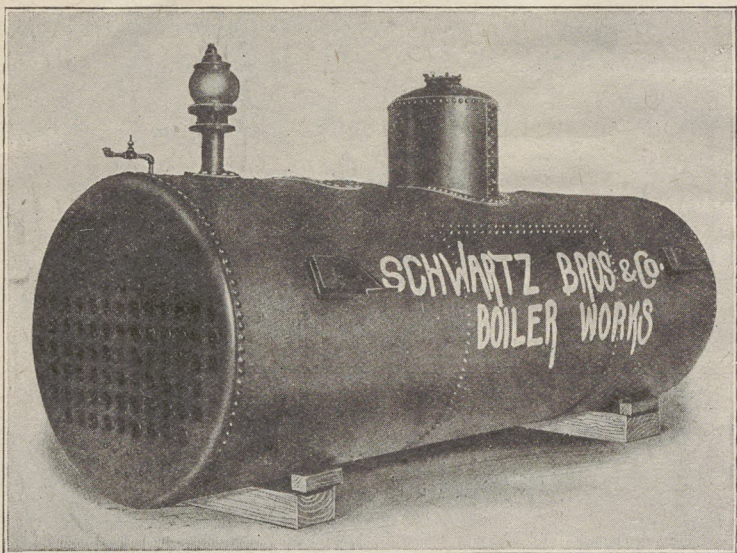
Chas. M. Schwartz,  
President

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

### Four-Leaf Clovers

(Continued from Page 12)

Nick Henderson, superintendent of the Franklin mine, has one favorite jest. Occasionally a stranger craves permission to go underground and Nick invariably suggests:

"You want to come around early, as it gets dark down there around 3 o'clock."

\* \* \*

Prof. Sperr once had occasion to enlighten a lower Michigan woman about the lighting facilities in the mines. She was a member of a legislative junket—an institution no longer in operation—and why should it be, with the state dry and all—and she was being shown around the mines by the professor on a murky winter day.

The lady saw men coming up in a man car from a C. & H. shaft late in the afternoon and men taking their places to go down.

"My," she said. "I should think it would be awfully dark down there at this time of day."

"Madame," said the gallant professor, "I assure you it is just as light down there at this time of day as it is in the morning."

\* \* \*

### Must Have Been Sick of His Job.

Mac, who writes the heads on the front page of the Mining Journal decided the other night that W. C. Potter, chief assistant to Director Ryan of the aircraft board, was sick of his job. Mac wrote a head indicating Ryan's retirement and followed it with:

W. C. Potter, His Chief Assistant  
Also Throws Up Gloves.

\* \* \*

### Prohibition.

Say what you damned please, we are ag'in this prohibition thing. The fact that we are ahead about three small Liberty bonds since May 1—not having anything else to do with our spare change—has nothing to do with it.

We have to pay out \$125 in the next day or so on account of prohibition.

We had been getting along with a wash woman at \$1.50 a day once a week.

But since her husband can't get booze he has been working steadily and she stays home and takes care of the kids and all the other wash women are in the same independent state and we have to buy an expensive machine in consequence.

\* \* \*

### Historical Society.

We think that the Clover-Land Historical society should come into existence. You cannot get away from the fact that the upper peninsula of Michigan is a definite community—pretty much a separate state in fact. It has an individual identity in the great war. Its achievements under that identity should have a permanent record.

We recommend John A. Doelle, now of Ishpeming, as secretary or director of such society, not that he'll thank us for wishing this extra work onto him. He made the Keeweenaw Historical society, the only really effective local historical society in Michigan.

Afterthought.—We just learn that the state war board is going to attempt to list all the upper peninsula soldiers who have participated in the great war. We are in entire accord but still think our historical society should be considered as a necessary thing.

\* \* \*

### Hunting Season.

As we write the hunting season is on. It is November 18. Just yesterday we saw on a station platform a doe no bigger than a collie dog. Some one had shot it for sport. We never thought much of hunting as a sport, nor of fishing either. For this we are classed as a philistine.

We'll gladly line up with that small portion of the hunting world that admits it goes hunting for food. We'll eat game when we cannot get anything else to eat, just as our forefathers did. Our old dad used to tell us that his whole family darned near

went without a Christmas dinner once in Lapeer county (no we were not BORN in Ireland) and would have if he and a brother had not come onto a deer that had its horns tangled in a root or something and they killed it with clubs. That was not sport. That was slaughter that the fittest might survive.

The deer hunter as a matter of fact is as wanton a slayer as we know of. He does not kill for food, because he does not like venison.

Oh, that's all right. You may like venison, but how?

We have yet to meet a hunter who has not some favorite way of cooking venison to make it taste like something else. They either pickle it to make it taste like corned beef, or they bake it with strips of bacon to make it taste like smoked pork or they have some sort of wine sauce to cook it with to remove the gamey flavor.

Isn't that right?

You bet it's right.

Deer hunting as it is practised—even by the kerosene crowd from the five-cent cigar belt—is done solely for sport, if you want to call it sport.

What do we call sport? Well, to be honest about it, if we had a sufficient income we would pretty regularly get ourself into a position to look across the table at some other fellow and say, as we looked him right in the eye:

"We dare you to call it."

\* \* \*

### The Soo's Corner.

We have the following from Charles E. Chipley, secretary of the Soo Civic and Commercial association:  
Dear Mr. Cook:

I sincerely appreciate the very nice publicity that you gave the Sault in the October issue of Clover-Land and assure you that we truly enjoy having the old Sault made an item of interest by those who formerly were among us.

I agree with you that the future of this city is dependant to a great extent upon the agricultural development of not only Chippewa county but of the entire upper peninsula. I remember when I first came here that people used to say that we had no agricultural land back of us.

The old Sault has one great natural asset in addition to our adjacent agricultural lands, it is the most attractive northern resort in Michigan and we are going to punch that proposition pretty hard in the future. We are now the official northern terminus of the Dixie Highway and when I first took this proposition up and began working on moving the terminus monument from Mackinaw City to Sault Ste. Marie, people thought it was a joke. The first enthusiastic support I got for this proposition came from Mr. Fred S. Case, who arrived in the Sault and immediately saw the possibilities. He has been a most enthusiastic booster for the Dixie Highway ever since.

\* \* \*

Sault Ste. Marie's advantages as a summer resort are the variety of outdoor enjoyments which are naturally available. The one hundred miles of inland waterway provided by the St. Mary's river with its wonderful scenery provides excellent launch trips, canoe trips, and also a variety of short steamboat trips, such as the North Shore trip to Michipicoten and the Georgian Bay trip to Little Current. Numerous streams entering the St. Mary's make the Sault the center of one of the finest canoeing countries in America with trips varying from three and four days to the most pretentious of present day canoeing trips, the journey to Hudson Bay.

The Algoma Central railway runs north through a virgin forest and a country of lakes that can be duplicated in extent nowhere in the North.

We have good automobile roads. Our hunting and fishing is as good as is provided in Maine and in addition to all these outdoor sports the Sault is a city large enough to provide all the luxuries of civilization as well as most of the metropolitan advantages pertaining to the larger cities.

You are wrong about the water

(Continued on Page 32)

# 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 Dairy-  
ing 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 writing to advertisers please mention CLOVER-LAND MAGAZINE

## Transforming Cut-Over Lands Into Dairy Farms

(Continued from Page 3)

breeding of our native cattle. In the future it will be much easier to dispose of our surplus stock, because we will have a large enough number of one breed to attract buyers from other sections.

The market for dairy produce has improved remarkably during the past three years. The older method of separating the milk and making butter out of the cream, has been largely supplanted by the delivery of our milk and cream directly to the cheese factories and creameries. Since 1915 the number of cheese factories and creameries has increased from 11 to 21, or about double the former number. From reports received from a number of these factories we find that the money which they paid out to farmers in the past two or three years has yearly increased from 33 to 50 per cent over the previous year.

There is no waste of the by-products of the dairy industry in Menominee county, such as skim milk and whey, as these in combination

with oats and barley are used in the growing and finishing of hogs. With the high price of hogs during the past year, this has been a very profitable sideline of the dairy industry.

This in a general way tells the progress of the dairy development in Menominee county, with special reference to the last three years. The development has just started, but notice that it has started in the right way, and in another decade we will have a better grade of dairy stock than can be found in many counties farther south that have been dairying for the past half century.

### Farmers' Part in Victory

GEN. PERSHING and the American armies in the field in France are proud of the American farmer.

In a cablegram to Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of agriculture, announced through the committee on public information, the American commander praises the farmers as follows:

"Dear Mr. Vrooman:

"Will you please convey to farmers of America our profound appreciation of their patriotic services to the country and to the allied armies in the field. They have furnished their full quota of fighting men; they have bought largely of Liberty Bonds and they have increased their production of food crops, both last year and this, by more than a thousand million bushels above normal.

"Food is of vital military necessity for us and for our allies, and from the day of our entry into the war America's armies of food producers have rendered invaluable service to the allied cause by supporting the soldiers at the front through their devoted and splendidly successful work in the fields and furrows at home.

"Very sincerely yours,  
"JOHN J. PERSHING."



Champion of the Boys' Calf Club. This young man will have a real Holslein cow.

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

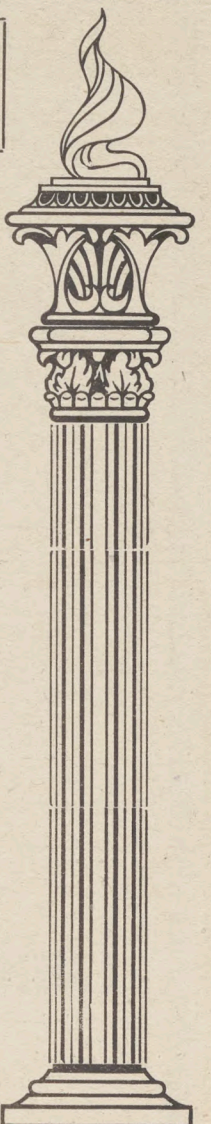
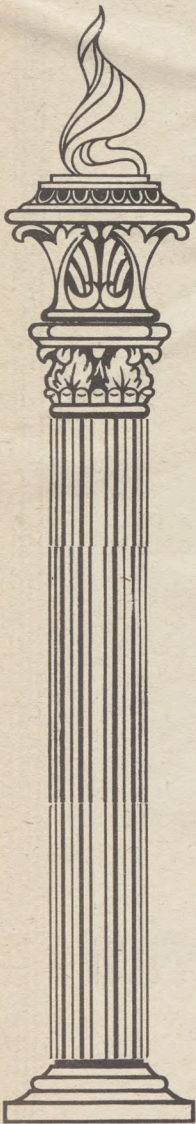
# We offer Cut-Over Lands

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.*



**After-War Demand on Our Livestock**

A LETTER has been received in Chicago from an agent of the Serbian government asking for prices on 50,000 cows, to be exported to that country at the conclusion of the war.

Speculation has been freely indulged in as to the demand which would probably be made on our herds, flocks and studs by countries whose live stock has been depleted by the ravages of war. The opinion has been often expressed that this demand would be small. The basis of this belief is seemingly the impression that destruction of foreign herds has not been great, and that the countries involved have fought themselves into a state of financial bankruptcy which would preclude purchases of stock for import.

We have shared neither of these views, nor have they appealed to the great bulk of American stockfarmers. None but a prophet can foretell with any degree of exactness the development of our export trade, but it is a fair assumption that pressing need

will exist for immediate and substantial enlargement of the meat, milk, and horse power supplies of the continent. Any other conclusion must be predicated on the belief that this has been somewhat of a comic opera war, instead of the most destructive cataclysm of human history. And it should not strain the mind greatly to assume that the governments which have found it possible to provide untold sums for the destruction of human life can also find means of financing food supplies requisite to the existence of their peoples.

Some weeks ago a Serbian commission made survey of our animal stocks and other nations have also made preliminary examinations. Our agricultural commission now abroad is doubtless gathering information from which some definite deductions may be made as to drafts on our stocks we shall be obliged to meet. It is not reasonable to conclude that the warring countries, with vast agricultural possibilities, will be content to buy animal food from us instead of producing it on their own farms. Rather is it fair to assume that the rehabilitation of live stock production will engage their immediate and persistent attention. Moreover, it is not thinkable that they will neglect to avail themselves of the blood which has wrought such improvement in our meat and milk stocks, but which had made comparatively little impress on continental stocks. Obviously production can be ost quickly accomplished by the adoption of the improved breeds and the use of sires which represent the accomplishment of generations of successful breeders. There should therefore be demand for pedigree stocks as well as wholesale lots of grade breeding animals, as is indicated by the inquiry from Serbia. That inquiry is not assurance that our stocks will be stormed; it is merely a straw which shows from what direction the wind is blowing.—Breeder's Gazette.



Corporal Walter Pada of Menominee, killed in action in France

Joseph Dantine of Nadeau, reported wounded severely in France on July 31, suddenly turned up at Ellis Island, out of New York, where he is recuperating. His letter from the American hospital was the first that had been received from him since his wounding. He was shot through both legs.

**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

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 \$20 to \$30 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.

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.

THIS company paid, in cash, to Michigan and Wisconsin farmers who grew Sugar Beets for the 1918 season, the sum of

**\$425,000**

**Menominee River Sugar Co.**

Geo. W. McCormick, Manager

MENOMINEE,

MICHIGAN

Everything in the Realm of Music and the Best

**Music for Xmas!**

—there are very many 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.

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

CONVENIENT PAYMENTS

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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.

**New State Oil Inspector Appointed**

Governor Sleeper of Michigan has appointed George E. English of Bad Axe, Huron county, state oil inspector of Michigan, and Mr. English has taken charge of this important office.

The state oil inspector has an important department under his control, with deputies in various districts covering the entire state. The total volume of annual business of this department runs into very large figures, and the governor could not have made a better selection for this post than George English.

Mr. English is one of the most successful country newspaper publishers in Michigan. He is the owner and editor of the Huron county Tribune, published at Bad Axe, in one of the best equipped plants in the state. The building, as far as possible, was built by local contractors and all supplies purchased from home dealers.

Since coming to Bad Axe Mr. English has done his full share in boosting his town and county, he has tripled the circulation of his newspaper



Hon. G. E. English of Bad Axe

and brought it to a high standard of excellence. He is one of the most forceful Republican editors in the state.

**Four-Leaf Clovers**

(Continued from Page 28)

power canal being used as a sewer for the factories manufacturing agricultural products, because after this war there are going to be lots of people looking for electrical power and we still have some 15,000 h. p. for sale. Industrially I am not a bit discouraged but I want you to keep your eye on the Sault as a coming summer resort and believe me it is going to arrive in the near future.

Again thanking you and trusting that you will receive these few suggestions in the spirit in which they are prompted, I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

CHAS. E. CHIPLEY,  
Industrial Secretary.

\* \* \*

**Twin Stories.**

Arthur Brown of Ontonagon, the pocket edition of Myron Sherwood of Marquette, has twin daughters. Naturally he has a stock of "twin" stories on hand. But before we get to this we will offer one that is a pure invention:

Joe Dokes is married to one twin and the other lives with them. They are so absolutely alike that not even Joe can tell them apart.

"How do you get along without making embarrassing mistakes?" Joe was asked.

"Oh, I always eat an onion before I go home. I kiss the first twin I see. If she stands for it she's my wife."

\* \* \*

Brown's little girls are in the second grade. On their birthday they thought they would celebrate by changing seats in school to fool the teacher. They did it with their mother's consent.

On returning from school they were asked how the joke worked. With disappointment showing in their faces they reported, "Aw, teacher never knew the difference."

Betty and Katherine were taken into a Houghton department store. Betty missed Katherine and began a hunt for her. She saw her coming from the opposite end of a big room, through a doorway.

"Oh, there's Katherine, now," she said, and ran forward till she bumped her little nose against a big mirror in the cloak department.

\* \* \*

Brown says one of the twins is not particularly fond of her nightly bath and that she often bribes the other to take both of them. We have a suspicion that he is trying to extend his stock of stories.

**Dodging the Grip.**

In the first place, it can't be done. The Spanish influenza scare has driven people to seek means of warding off the plague. We respectfully submit that the case is hopeless. We have for something more than 30 years been fighting a continuous cold in the head. In consequence we have some knowledge of the methods employed by all branches and varieties of the healing profession, from prayer to peruna.

Early official connection with the anti-tuberculosis campaign won us over to the fresh air cult and the open bedroom window is standard in our house. We know that low shoes in the fall and winter are fatal. We adopted the cold shower in the morning and have stuck to it. We have douched and sluiced and sloshed 57 varieties of solutions and we'll be darned if we have not had continuously the same cold in the head we started with. It sometimes gets worse but it never gets better.

A certain person thought she had the causation nailed to the mast and along about last May she asserted that thereafter the mucous surfaces would be less inflamed, particularly on Saturday nights. It was a poor guess.

The only definite conclusion we have arrived at, through the experience acquired from this life-long fight is that we catch a fresh cold every morning in that mad dash to close the window.

**A Mother's Love**

Mother's love to a fellow's heart Seems almost as great to our Father's above,  
And when from us she is destined to part, One thing we miss is Mother's love.

We are bound together by those links of love— Links which no man on earth can sever; And where'er I be, or where'er I roam, Mother's love will remain forever.

Sixteen was I when our darling Mother Answered that Heavenly call, There free from toil and worldly bother, But her love never to fall.

In my heart her place no other, Whomso'er they be, can fill; For there is written the grand word, Mother— To be erased at no one's will.

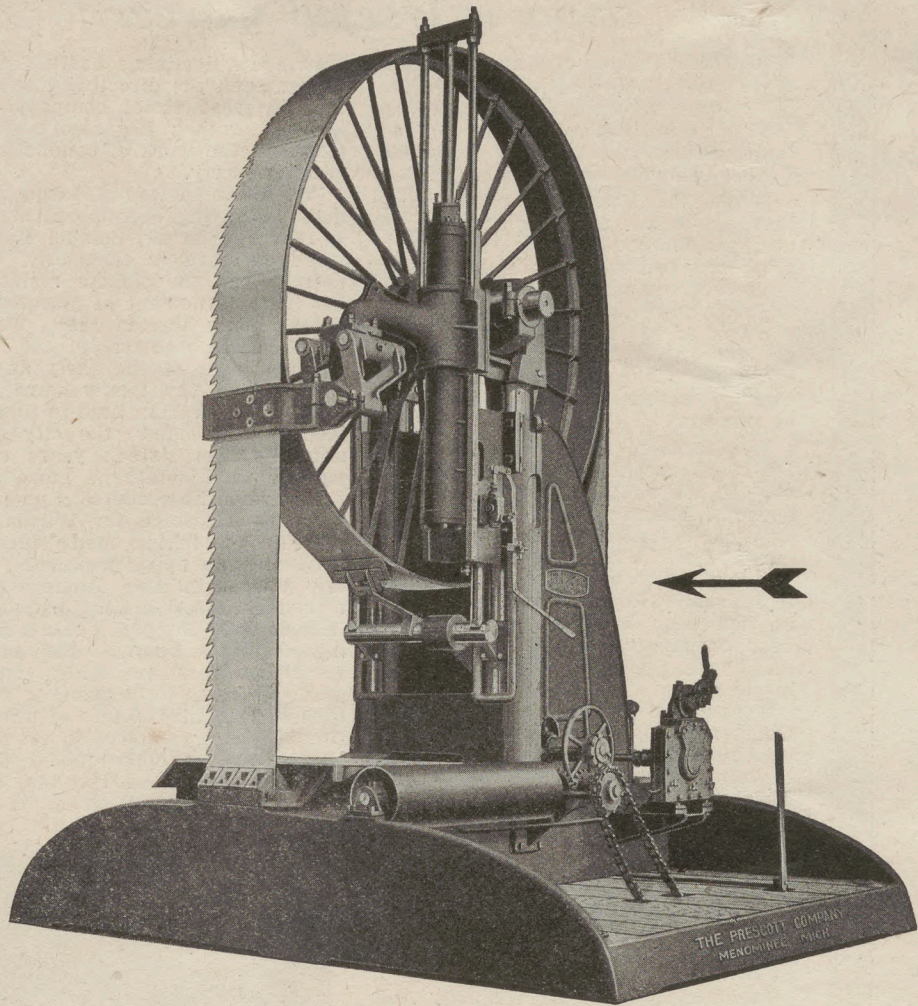
If but my Mother I could regain, A better fellow I would be; But in my heart I shall ever retain The love she has given me.

So you who have mothers on earth to caress, Always respect, honor and obey; The older you grow, love more never less, For some day she, too, will be taken away.

—Harry H. Rigg.

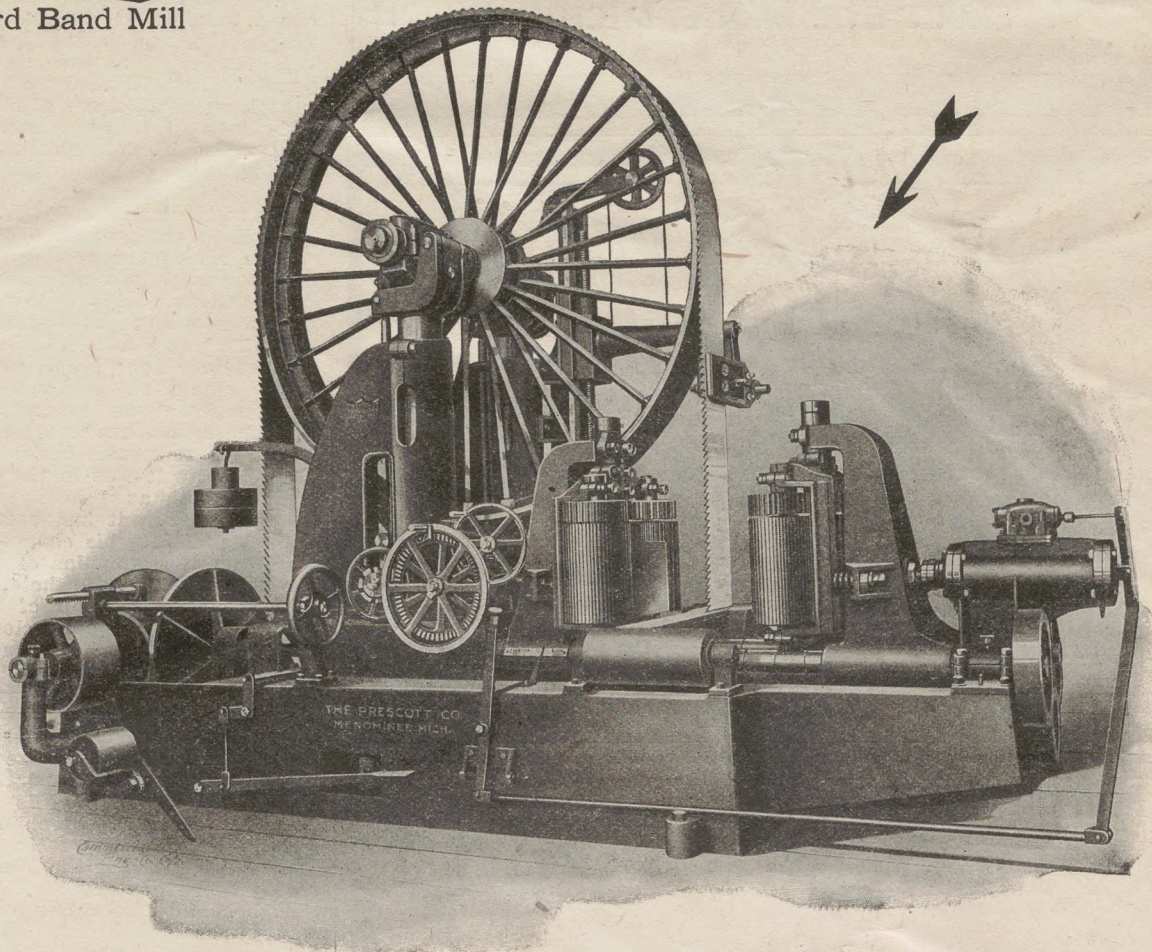
Composed Aug. 27, 1916, Negaunee, Michigan.





Prescott Standard Band Mill

An Ideal  
Combination  
for a  
Clover-Land  
Saw Mill



Heavy Service Prescott Vertical Resaw

Made  
in  
Menominee

**THE PRESCOTT COMPANY**  
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

## Your Uncle Sam is a Shrewd Old Fellow!

When he needed to impart information, when he needed to raise money, and when he needed the support of all people living under the Stars and Stripes, he called in Motion Pictures to his aid. The results have been beyond his fondest expectations.

A word to the wise is sufficient. Motion Pictures can be made a valuable ally in your business and the far-seeing executive is going to stride ahead in the coming era of peaceful prosperity.

Lay your plans for the future NOW by getting in touch with Clover-Land's Own Motion Picture Manufacturing Company, the

### 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 BANK

MEMBER 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

## Nathan M. Kaufman, Marquette, Had a Useful Career

FORMER Mayor Nathan M. Kaufman of Marquette, one of the best known men in Clover-Land and in Chicago, where he had large interests, died at Coronado Beach, California, on November 26th.

While Mr. Kaufman's health has been precarious for over a year, and at times his condition has been such as to occasion members of his family grave concern, the news of his passing was, nevertheless, a surprise and a shock to his relatives and friends, as latterly he has been reported in improved health, and it was hoped that a winter in California would benefit him.

Mr. Kaufman was in Chicago for a few days recently after an extended stay in the east, most of which was spent at Atlantic City. When in Chicago he remarked that he was feeling the best he had in a long time and he left for the coast much encouraged, it is said. Reports from him since he had been in California had also been optimistic, so members of the family were not prepared for news of his death.

No members of the family were in California with Mr. Kaufman, his condition having been so much better that those who expected to join him later had postponed their departure. It was suggested that the body might be entombed in Chicago, to be removed to Marquette some time next summer. It will be finally placed here in a massive family mausoleum completed at the Park cemetery a few months ago, after almost a year's work on the structure.

Mr. Kaufman's death removes the oldest member of the family, and a man well known in the upper peninsula, in the state and in Chicago, where he has latterly been a resident, though spending much of his time in Marquette. He was a man of large affairs, and his interests in many directions were of great extent.

The latter years of his life were given to the management of the Congress Hotel company, in which he met with a great measure of success, taking over the Annex when it was on a non-productive basis because of slipping management and building it up again to its former status as one of the leading hotel properties in Chicago. Under his direction, the property made steady progress and at the time failing health compelled him largely to relinquish active direction of its affairs it was in the strongest position, both as a hotel and as a dividend earner, it had been in during the period of his connection with it. Recently acquisition of additional property adjoining the hotel site and plans for the erection of \$1,000,000 addition, as soon as the close of the war permitted, were announced.

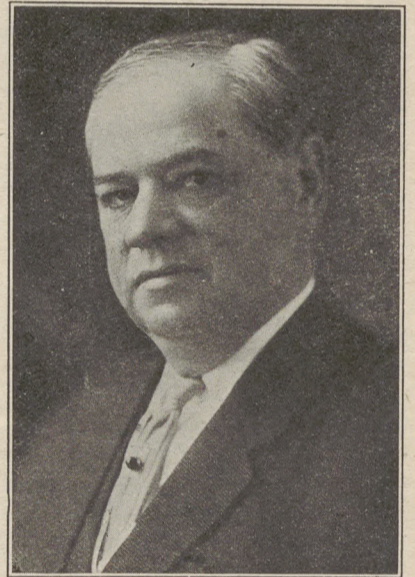
Mr. Kaufman's Marquette interests included a large part of stock in the Marquette County Savings bank of which he was president, and of which he was one of the organizers, and a large holding in the Upper Peninsula Brewing company, which is now inactive, because of the prohibition regime. For many years Mr. Kaufman was a stockholder in the Mining Journal and president of the company, though he took no active part in the management. Two years ago he sold his stock to interests directly associated in the active management of the paper. Mr. Kaufman's mining interests were extensive, he having been an official of the various Breitung companies in past years. During the years that attention was centered on coppers he participated in many important flotations, including a number in the southwest.

Mr. Kaufman's closest business associate has been his brother, Samuel R., who has been his right hand man in the management of the Congress Hotel company, an official in the Marquette County Savings bank and also concerned with him in other enterprises. During the period of Mr.

Kaufman's declining health Samuel R. has been the directing manager of the Congress Hotel company. Dan, another brother, has also been associated in the work of conducting this great property.

Mr. Kaufman was a Marquette product, he having been born there July 4, 1862, his father, Samuel Kaufman, who was born in Germany, having been one of the pioneer residents of the little settlement of Marquette, he having come here in 1849. The senior Kaufman was one of the leading business men of the early days and the boys of the family were associated with him from time to time. Mr. Kaufman attended the city schools until he was sixteen years of age, working in his father's store at odd times, when he accepted a position as traveling salesman for Wilson Bros., of Chicago, selling men's furnishing goods in the upper peninsula, northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. Before he attained his majority he was in a position to open a men's furnishing store in Negaunee. He conducted it with success, but finally sold it to associate himself in business in Marquette with his father, at the same time becoming interested in mineral lands and the opportunities the upper peninsula afforded at that time.

In 1885 he secured an option on the



Hon. N. M. Kaufman, Marquette

Blue mine, in the Negaunee field, placing it profitably, and henceforth his mining operations gradually enlarged. In 1888 he was appointed general manager of the Breitung estate, with its valuable holdings, which he managed with a large measure of success.

Mr. Kaufman was united in marriage in 1893 with Mary Breitung, widow of Edward Breitung, who survives him. There were no children from the union. Mr. Kaufman's immediate relatives, besides his widow are five brothers, S. R. Kaufman, Marquette; Bernard, who is in the west; Daniel, of Chicago; Louis G. and Harry L., of New York, and four sisters, Mrs. E. N. Breitung, of New York; Mrs. R. N. Hickman, of Washington; Mrs. Joseph Jenkins, of New York, and Mrs. E. J. Hudson, of Marquette.

As a precautionary measure against Spanish influenza, Governor A. E. Sleeper issued a proclamation forbidding all public meetings until the malady was under control. Churches and theaters are included in the closing order.

News has finally been received, after a silence of more than three months, to the effect that Capt. Oscar Falk, commander of Company L of Menominee, died on Aug. 1 of wounds received in action on July 31.

These Strong Banks are Ready and Willing to Give Every Possible Accommodation to Their Customers. 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

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. Frimodig, Cashier  
R. T. Bennalack, Asst. Cashier  
Edward Rompf, Asst. Cashier  
F. C. Stoye, Asst. Cashier

**The Marquette County Savings Bank**



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

**T**HIS 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"