

v. 12 No 2

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# COVERLAND

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## MAGAZINE

October, 1919

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# Greater Cloverland and YOU

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS was laughed at by his own countrymen when he said that beyond the line of their blue horizon lay a new country rich in natural wealth. But he was right to a degree beyond his wildest flights of imagination.

DO YOU KNOW, Mr. Cattle and Sheep Rancher, that beyond the line of your blue horizon lies a great livestock region. Rich in grass and clear water with room for thousands of cattle and sheep. Great because it has proven its greatness. Thirty thousand head of western sheep and cattle, that have come in this year, have proven it.

The first lambs shipped this year, after but sixty days on Northern Minnesota grasses, topped the St. Paul market.

ARE YOU SEEKING new range? Then, why not look to a country with its future before it instead of behind it. Where land values are certain to increase many times in the near future. Northern Minnesota solves your problem. It has been proven. Come and see for yourself. Do it this fall and be ready to go on to the range in the spring. It is dollars and cents to you. It costs you nothing for the land to try it out the first year.

*Wire or Write Today*

**FRED D. SHERMAN, Commissioner of Immigration**

STATE CAPITOL, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

*To Be Shown Over the Land*

# THE PICTURES TELL THE STORY

## THIRTY DAYS IN CLOVERLAND

JUST AS THEY  
CAME OFF THE  
CARS, JULY 14,  
1919, AT SHIELDS,  
MINNESOTA—  
13,000 IN ALL,  
FROM MONTANA.



OWING TO  
DROUTH, EWES  
DID NOT HAVE A  
CHANCE TO FILL  
OUT BEFORE  
SHIPPING.  
NOTE LAMBS  
STOOD TRIP  
SPLENDIDLY.  
ARRIVED IN GOOD  
SHAPE.

HERE THEY ARE,  
THIRTY DAYS  
LATER, AUGUST  
14, 1919.  
SUPERFICIAL  
COMPARISON IS  
ALL THAT IS  
NECESSARY TO  
NOTE SPLENDID  
RESULTS



WHAT THESE  
SHEEP HAVE  
DONE YOUR  
SHEEP CAN DO.  
WE OWN  
THOUSANDS OF  
ACRES AND WILL  
MAKE LIBERAL  
ARRANGEMENTS  
FOR THE USE AND  
PURCHASE OF  
THESE LANDS.

*WRITE US TODAY.*

NORTHERN LUMBER COMPANY  
CLOQUET LUMBER COMPANY  
JOHNSON WENTWORTH LUMBER CO.

CLOQUET, MINNESOTA

# 25,000 Western Sheep Fatten on Oneida County Grass and Clover

## CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS CO-OPERATING.

-IN-

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE  
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVE WORK

### AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Rhineland Wis., Sept. 13, 1919.

Cloverland Magazine,

Menominee, Mich.

Gentlemen:

You may be anxious to know the results we have obtained through the advertising campaign carried on in your magazine.

We have carried a full page ad during the months of June, July, August and September. Already we have received 22,500 head of sheep and 540 head of cattle. These are all grazing on the cut over lands of our county.

The following are the Western stock men who have made shipments:

Ed. Earl	- - - - -	3,300	Sheep
Earl & Robertson	- - - - -	5,500	" 350 Head Cattle
C. H. Sutter	- - - - -	4,500	"
Johnson Bros.	- - - - -	6,500	"

All of the above gentlemen shipped from Linder, Wyoming.

O. C. Tonningsen, Idaho, - - - - - 2,500 Sheep

We also have 190 head of cattle from Montana.

Mr. Tonningsen has arranged to winter 1,200 head of his breeding ewes.

I recommended your plan to our County Board of Supervisors and am pleased to say that the results obtained have been far greater than I had expected and also more than satisfactory to the entire board.

Yours very truly,  
*W. D. Juday*  
Co. Agr. Agent.

WDJ:D



# You Can't BEAT IT!

## *Northern Minnesota Offers to the Rancher*

**V**AST ACREAGE OF GRAZING LANDS COVERED WITH RICH GRASSES AND CLOVER.

**C**ERTAINTY OF RAINFALL THAT MAKES GRASS CROP FAILURES POSITIVELY UNKNOWN.

**G**OOD WATER. FAST RUNNING STREAMS AND CLEAR LAKES AVAILABLE ON EVERY SIDE.

**P**ROXIMITY TO GREAT MARKETS. THIRTY-SIX HOURS TO CHICAGO, OR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TO ST. PAUL.

**E**XCELLENT RAILROAD FEEDING IN TRANSIT RATES WITH STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES. BEING ON THE DIRECT LINE TO CHICAGO.

**L**OW PRICED LANDS WITH LIBERAL TERMS.

**O**NE SEASON'S TRIAL ON THE LANDS WITHOUT COST TO YOU.

**T**HE COSMOPOLITAN CITY OF DULUTH IN WHICH TO LIVE AND EDUCATE YOUR FAMILY NEAR BY YOUR LIVE STOCK AND RANGE.

**A**ND A CLIMATE SECOND TO NONE.

## WHY WAIT? ACT NOW!

*For Further Particulars Write*

DULUTH

**DULUTH COMMERCIAL CLUB**

[MINNESOTA

# SOMETHING CLEAN CUT

Something clean cut is what the cattle man wants and he doesn't take long to decide when he sees it.

Cloverland has proven its worth from the cattle man's standpoint. The Northern Michigan Land Company has recognized this and are ready to meet him half way or better.

We want to hear from more of you cattle and sheep men who are not getting the results you should in your present location.

Our lands are ready for inspection and our cruiser is at your command. Meet the grazers who are making a success here and form your own opinion of this country.

Learn more about Cloverland; send us an inquiry stating what plan you are interested in and we will give that inquiry such attention as will bring you to Cloverland and make you one of the many prosperous grazers wedded to this ideal country

How would 5,000 acres, fenced, equipped with suitable buildings, reasonable acreage cleared ready for cultivation, appeal to you?

With a payment down easily within your reach and the balance spread over the years which your increase will easily take care of?

Write us for detailed information.

**Proposition 5-A**

**5,000 Acres**

---

**10,000 Acres**

Exceptional tract of land for cattle men who want to locate in Cloverland.

This we will fence, provide suitable buildings and clear land enough to provide winter feed; make a price, including everything; spread the payment over a period of ten years; initial payment within the reach of any cattle man equal to the job.

**Proposition 10-A**

---

**Last But Not Least**

We are keenly interested in the diversified farmer who is in the market for 80 or 160 acres and our proposition will bear this out. We have set aside a 25,000 acre tract that we are colonizing under the following plan:

Ten acres cleared ready for cultivation, comfortable house and barn, two horses, two cows, two pigs, 25 chickens and machinery necessary for such a farm.

Our inquiries on this land have shown how keenly interested people are to own a home and they fully realize under this plan success is certain. Write us for information on our 80 acre plan.

**80 or 160 Acres**

## THE NORTHERN MICHIGAN LAND CO.

GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG.  
SAINT PAUL, MINN.

C. A. McCANN  
PRESIDENT

309 CASWELL BLOCK  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

# CLOVERLAND

## MAGAZINE

REGISTRATION OF TITLE APPLIED FOR TO U. S. PATENT OFFICE

PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH BY THE ANDREWS PUBLICATIONS, MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

VOL. XII No. 2

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER, 1919

\$1.00 A YEAR, 10c THE COPY

### Green Bay Packing Plant Does \$12,000,000 Business Annually

By HENRY A. PERRY

THERE is a live stock market and packing company right at the south central entrance to Cloverland which could utilize all the sheep and cattle that have been brought into the three states comprising this new live stock country this year, in less than one month. This is not minimizing the opportunities of Cloverland as a live stock country, nor is it discrediting its possibilities. Instead, it is forcibly presenting the impressive fact that millions of acres of idle cut-over land adaptable for grazing and live stock production are going to waste. With stock yards and a packing plant of such enormous capacity within the very boundary lines of Cloverland, would it not be an economic crime to slacken for one moment the impetus that has been given the live stock industry in this great clover and blue grass district?

These stock yards and packing plant are located at Green Bay, Wisconsin. They are new, scarcely more than two years old, yet figures showing the tremendous amount of business this going concern is doing are almost staggering. This year the Indian Packing Company, which operates the packing plant, has been doing more than \$1,000,000 worth of business each month, and the business of the year will exceed \$12,000,000.

There is no one concern in all Northern Wisconsin or Northern Michigan that even approaches this vast volume of business.

Still another most remarkable feature of this great plant that has silently assumed industrial leadership in Cloverland within the span of two years, is the fact that it has achieved its phenomenal success without the aid of the adjacent stock yards. Every pound of meat that has gone into the packed products was purchased dressed in the open market.

The stock yards will open next year, and then what of the output of this wonderful packing plant which now has under construction an enormous storage building that will materially increase the capacity of the plant?

And what of the great opportunity these combined institutions present to the western grazers, the progressive

farmers and business men of Cloverland!

A home market capable of actually absorbing all the live stock produced in Cloverland, for F. L. Peck, president of the Indian Packing Company, says, "We command capital that will take care of all necessary enlargements. Our capacity is limited only by the amount of live stock production in Cloverland."

And Capt. J. A. Cusick, head of the Green Bay Stock Yards and Transit Company, says, "Our stock yards will take care of 5,000 head of cattle, sheep and hogs a day, and we can put 25 carloads a day under cover. We will enlarge to keep pace with live stock production in Cloverland."

Here is the home market, not a few days shipment from range, but only a few hours distant! Stockmen, think what this means to you in saving freight rates and shrinkage! It means thousands of dollars annually to the big live stock operator, and hundreds of dollars annually to the live stock farmer.

And in the regular channels of commerce and industry all diverging from the various centers of production, leaving the bulk of capital at the point of productive origin, what does this correlated industry at Green Bay mean to the business men and the farmers of Cloverland?

Actual figures mount high, running from the eighth into the ninth column. They are colossal, but this is a colossal industry—live stock production—bigger by hundreds of millions of dollars than all combined metal mining in the United States, bigger by hundreds of millions than the lumbering industry, bigger than any other one industry in the world with the exception of basic agriculture. And basic agriculture in Cloverland will develop with leaps and bounds closely in the wake of sheep, hogs, cattle and dairy production just as surely as day follows the night, for the economic reason that live stock production and agriculture are inseparable, they are interdependent, and successful farming means suc-

cess in both these closely associated industries.

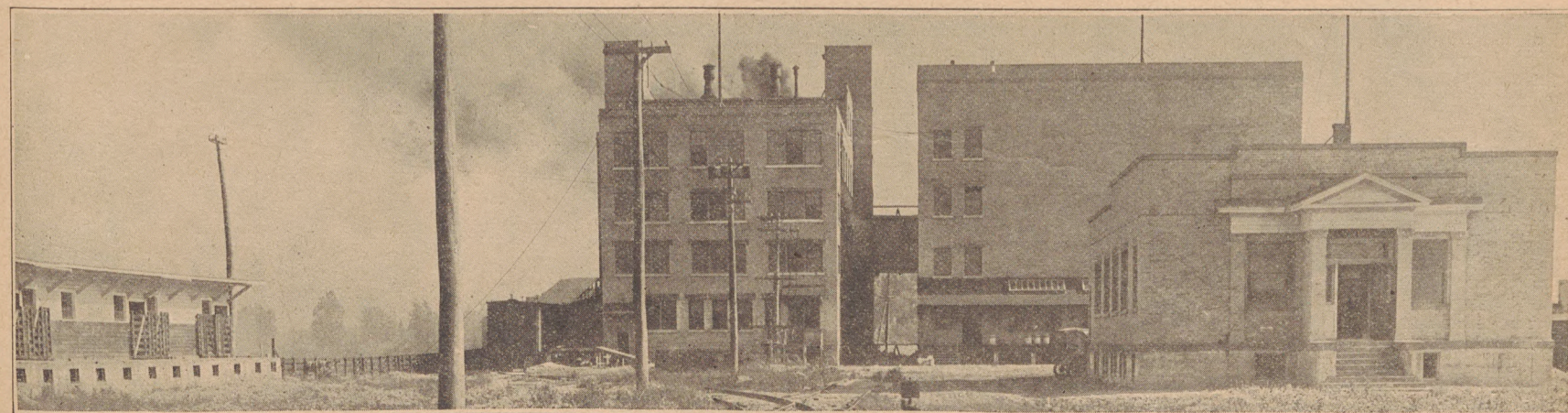
This is not a forecast of the future. It is the vision of men like Frank J. Hagenbarth, of Salt Lake City, president of the National Wool Growers' Association; Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., who is associated with Mr. Hagenbarth in the recent purchase of a permanent ranch of more than 100,000 acres in Cloverland; Armour & Company, who have erected a \$10,000,000 packing plant at South St. Paul, thus anticipating the marvelous development of Cloverland; Charles P. Craig, of Duluth, executive director of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association and promoter of the great canal that would bring the markets of the world into the very heart of Cloverland; of Capt. J. A. Cusick, promoter of the Green Bay Stock Yards and Transit Company; of F. L. Peck, president of the Indian Packing Company, which took over the packing plant that had been erected by the stock yards company; of sponsors for a number of sheep and wool companies whose capital in Wisconsin alone aggregates more than \$5,000,000 and land holdings more than 100,000 acres. It is the vision of men more closely identified with the actual development of Cloverland, like Leo C. Harmon, president of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau and chairman of the Michigan Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association; J. M. Longyear, whose mining interests and land holdings amount to millions; J. W. Wells, one of the largest lumber operators in Michigan and who is now conducting an actual demonstration of fattening cattle in Cloverland at an expense of more than \$25,000; A. T. Van Scoy, president of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce; William George Bruce, general secretary of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce; F. W. Luening, assistant secretary of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, in charge of the land development division; the Hon. Fred D. Sherman, commissioner of immigration for the State of Minnesota; Rudolph Weyerhaeuser, in

charge of the Weyerhaeuser interest in Minnesota; H. C. Hornby, of Cloquet, Minn., general manager, and H. Oldenburg, of Carlton, Minn., attorney, for the Weyerhaeuser interests; Bentley P. Neff, banker and president of the Duluth Commercial Club; W. I. Prince, secretary of the Duluth Commercial Club, a former mayor and banker of Duluth; M. J. Jamar, Jr., manager of mills and factories of the Patrick-Duluth Woolen Mills and Knitting Works; big business concerns like the Marshall-Wells company and F. A. Patrick & Co., of Duluth; Nat Rogers, the big live stock banker of St. Paul; Joseph Chapman, vice president of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis; R. L. Ruddick, general superintendent for Armour & Co., Minneapolis and St. Paul district; Roger M. Andrews, publisher of Cloverland Magazine, and many others who have given of their time, money and energy to back up their faith in their own country.

The perspective is on the horizon of Cloverland. The cattle and sheep are actually coming, not in car lots, but in train loads—not in little bands, but by thousands. The home stock yards and packing plant are here now, the latter doing \$12,000,000 a year business while waiting for the development of the Cloverland empire to provide slaughter animals to keep the big plant going. When that transition has been accomplished, and live stock experts and packers believe that period will have been reached within five years, Cloverland beef, mutton and pork will be feeding peoples in nearly all countries of the world, as a large share of the business of the Indian Packing Company is export trade, and Cloverland automatically will become one of the most noted wool and hide producing sections on earth.

With such visions as these Capt. Cusick set out in 1916—now mark the date—to organize the Green Bay Packing Company and the Green Bay Stock Yards and Transit Company. There was some skepticism in Green Bay as to the success of the venture in what many considered an unknown field, but Capt. Cusick was undaunted. He could

(Continued on Page 45)



The Indian Packing Company's Plant at Green Bay, Wis., Which Turns Out More Than \$1,000,000 Worth of Packed Meat Products Each Month

# CLOVER LAND

## Theodore Roosevelt's Program for Farm Betterment

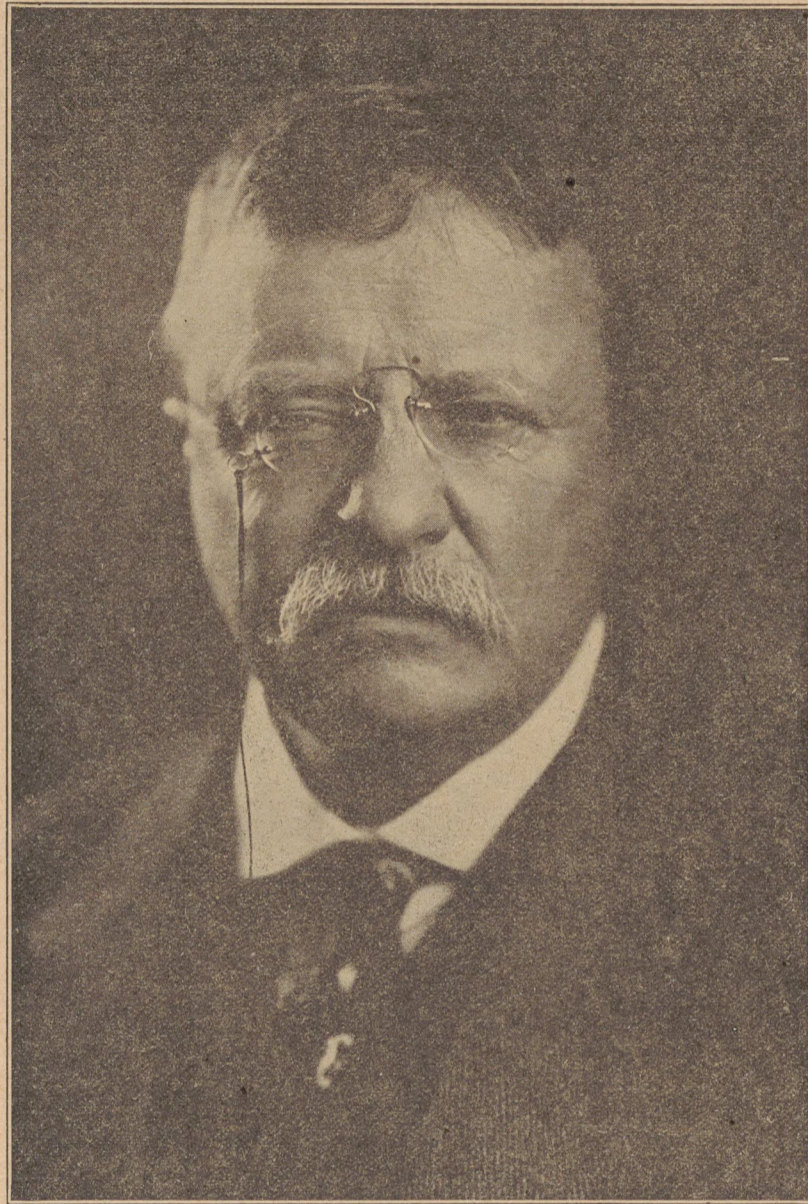
By WM. BOYER THOMPSON *President Roosevelt Memorial Association*

**H**IS OWN long residence in the country and his talks with farmers on his campaign trips, had given Theodore Roosevelt a keen and sincere interest in agricultural problems and the raising of live stock. Considering his wide diversity of interests, the Colonel possessed an amazing knowledge of rural conditions, and when he discussed farming topics with experts, he displayed a grasp of his subject that frequently astounded them.

While Roosevelt was not actually a farmer, he had as much right to call himself one as many land-owners who use that title. He was interested in all phases of farm life, and farmers living in Oyster Bay and vicinity will tell you that they always found the Colonel reliably informed on changing conditions. He knew what sheep and cows on the hoof should bring in the open market, and was as familiar with the habits of mules as he was with those of horses and dogs. In fact, he was even more familiar with agricultural life and its problems than many men who had spent years in wresting their living from the reluctant soil.

Roosevelt once referred to the farmer as "the corner-stone of civilization" and in an article that he wrote in September, 1917, he referred to "the occupation which is the foundation of all others, the occupation of the tiller of the soil, of the man who by his own labor raises the raw material of food and clothing, without which the whole fabric of the most gorgeous civilization will topple in a week."

The former President believed in making the tenant farmer a farm owner and he also preached cooperation among farmers in order to protect their rights and get the fullest return from their labor. He likewise advocated the elimination of conditions that produced the tramp type of laborer and the placing of the farm laborer on a more permanent basis. The practice of wealthy men in buying up large blocks of land and establishing landed estates as domains of pure pleasure, riled the Colonel mightily. He recommended progressive taxation as one method of fighting this evil. Another suggestion of his was to make capital more easily available for farmers in order that they might realize to the fullest their worthy ambitions. He also believed in the economic independence of the woman on



*The Late Col. Theodore Roosevelt*

the farm, and felt that conditions that tended to make her life a drab and colorless round of daily drudgery should be eliminated.

Therefore, no class of people in this country should be more interested in the campaign to raise \$10,000,000 for permanent memorials to Roosevelt, than the farmers. This campaign which is under the direction of the Roosevelt Memorial Association will be held in every state during the week of October 20-27, and will be organized from the offices of the Association at 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. The proposed memorials will consist of a public park of forty acres at Oyster Bay, his home for so many years, to be preserved like Mount Vernon and the Lincoln home at Springfield; and a national monument at Washington, the scene of Colonel Roosevelt's most important labor for the public good.

The officers of the Roosevelt Memorial Association include men and women of national reputation, friends and associates of Roosevelt from all over the country and from all walks of life. Heading the list as honorary presidents, are ex-President Taft and Charles E. Hughes, former Governor of New York; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, and Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California, and John Mitchell, the labor leader.

All the states have organizations and these have been subdivided into county and city organizations. Still smaller units have been formed representing various organizations, and activities have been assigned to townships and school districts and rural regions to facilitate the work.

Practically all the schools in the United States will conduct special exercises October 27th, Col. Roosevelt's birthday, as a tribute to his memory.

Boy Scout organizations, which Roosevelt loved and encouraged, have been drafted to take a prominent part in raising funds for the memorials in memory of their ideal, whose clean out-door life and methodical exercise and recreation appealed to them and personified the principles of their own organization.

It was the simple life Roosevelt led that brought him in close touch with the rural population, which in turn enabled him to understand their problems and offer solutions.

## The Land Clearing Problem in Northeastern Minnesota

By HON. FRED D. SHERMAN, *Commissioner of Immigration*

**M**ANY prospective immigrants seeking a place to build themselves a farm home on the low-priced land of the Northwest, hesitate at locating in a timber region, realizing that the labor and expense of clearing timber land is a great deal and this is one and about the only reason that practically all of the good agricultural lands now lying idle in Northern Minnesota, are not being farmed.

In the prairie section of Northern Minnesota, which is found in the extreme northwestern portion of the state, a considerable distance further north, nearly all of the agricultural lands are under cultivation and thousands of acres of swamp land in this prairie section is annually being reclaimed by drainage ditches, but in Northeastern Minnesota, which is in the timber region, the development is naturally slower.

Land in Northeastern Minnesota can be cleared at from \$15 to \$60 per acre, depending entirely upon conditions found thereon, combined with the skill of the worker. It is difficult to fix an average because of the wide diversity

in the character of lands found in this section. Lands from which large pine timber has been removed, is much more expensive to clear than the hardwood land. On the pine land, however, mixed timber still remaining will offset to a large extent, the cost of clearing this land, as nearly all of it can be worked up into cordwood, posts, poles, pulpwood, and railway ties. Taking the country as a whole, experiments which have been conducted by various powder manufacturers, show that the stump land in Northeastern Minnesota can be cleared more cheaply than any other general section of timbered area in the United States. The average cost of removing birch, ash, spruce and pine stumps in Minnesota has been found to be about 15 cents per stump, compared to Southern pine stumps, which is about 30 cents and 45 cents for Michigan white pine, maple and birch. A little over 50 cents for Illinois oak, walnut and gum; 55 cents for Pennsylvania apple, ash and chestnut, and from \$1 to \$2 for Western fir. A few years

ago, Professor A. J. McGuire, at that time superintendent of the Northeast Experiment Station, located at Grand Rapids, made a very careful study of the cost of clearing timbered land and his report after a thorough demonstration is as follows:

275 poplar, average diameter 14 inches. Cost of explosives per stump 12 cents.

255 jack pine, Norway pine and white pine, average diameter 14½ inches. Cost of explosives per stump 18 cents.

395 birch, ash, spruce, pine, etc., average diameter 20 inches. Cost of explosives per stump 16 cents.

One large land clearing operation in Northeastern Minnesota in 1909, nine thousand stumps were blasted, a considerable number of them large pine stumps and the average requirement was less than three-quarters of a pound of dynamite per stump. Jorgen Juhl of Askov cleared thirty-five acres in 1911 with the use of only 1,300 pounds of dynamite or about thirty-eight pounds per acre. Mr. C. E.

Saunders of Bergville, has reported that the average cost of blowing stumps, as demonstrated in his four year experience in disposing of 10,000 on his land, ranging from 10 inches to four feet in diameter, is about 9½ cents per stump. He has cleared 100 acres at a cost of \$10 per acre.

It will be noticed that the experiments conducted from which these figures are taken, were before the increase in the price of explosives, due largely to the late war, and the same is true as to the present price of labor, as compared to the time of these experiments.

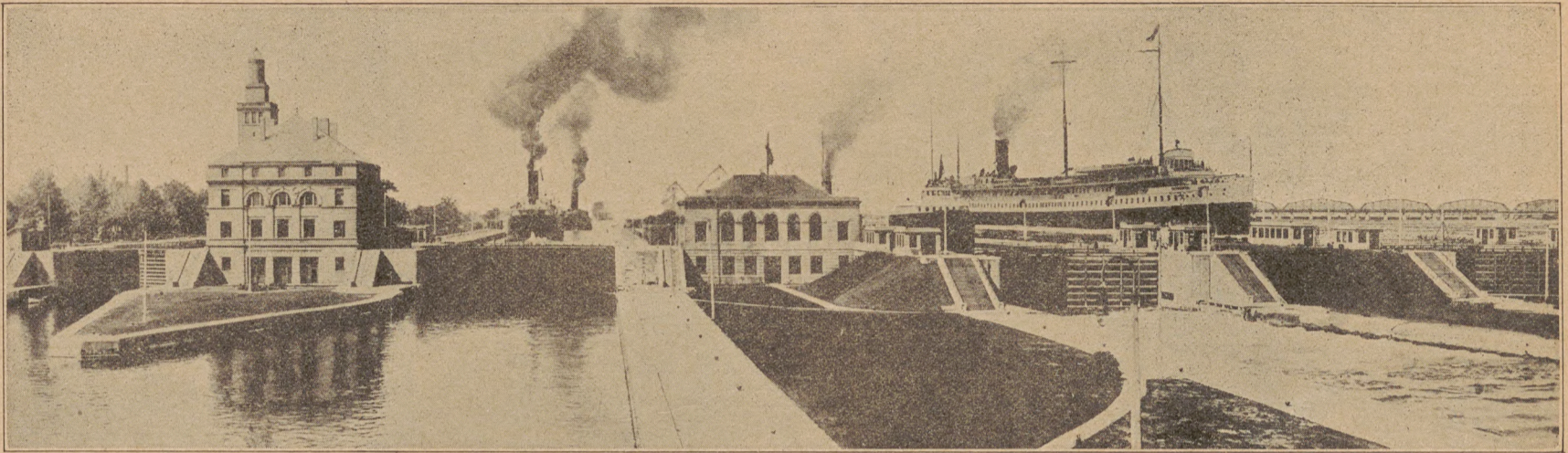
Dynamiting is perhaps the cheapest and most expeditious way of removing stumps, all things considered, though the stump puller finds much favor in the eyes of many Northeastern Minnesota farmers. There are many who believe clearing land is accomplished in the cheapest way by a combination of dynamiting the larger stumps and pulling the smaller ones; still many others who prefer to use dynamite only for "starting" stumps and for splitting the larger ones.

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# CLOVER LAND

## Opening of the Fourth Big Lock at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan



The first picture ever taken of the four locks at the Soo. The large passenger steamer is in the new lock, and freighters are passing through locks two and three. The locks are named, left to right: Weitzel, (old state lock) Poe, Davis, Sabin. The Sabin lock, which has just been finished, is the largest in the world. Two of the largest lake freighters over 600 feet long may lock through end to end, and be lifted or lowered 20 feet with their enormous cargoes in 8 minutes.

FOR THE PAST four or five years the Soo has the distinction of being the site of the longest lock in the world. Today it is the site of the longest locks in the world. The second big one, making four in all, not counting a fifth on the Canadian side of St. Marys river, was opened Thursday, September 19 and has since been functioning day and night, proving itself O. K. in every respect and ready for business.

Completion of the fourth lock, destined to be known as the Sabin Lock, after Louis C. Sabin, government engineer in charge of its construction, means that the first link in the Lakes-to-Ocean waterway is ready for all the traffic that will pass this way for years to come, this allowing for an increase of great dimensions. But it means much more than that, at pres-

By NORMAN H. HILL, of Sault Ste. Marie

ent. It means that no matter how many of the huge ore and grain carrying freighters come down from Lake Superior, nor how many laden with coal, other commodities, or not laden at all, come from the lower lakes eager to get to Superior, they can all be locked through with a minimum delay, or practically no delay at all. The completion of the Sabin Lock, in a word, makes congestion at the Falls of the historic St. Mary's a byword, thing of the past. The locks are adequate.

Elimination of delays not only means the saving of thousands of dollars to the vesselmen, but the carrying of thousands, even millions of additional bushels of grain, much more ore, lumber, etc.

There was little ceremony attached to the opening of the new lock. At 5:15 p. m., several hours after the scheduled time, due to the late arrival of the Detroit train bringing the officials of the Lake Carriers' Association and others, and to a banquet they indulged in after arrival, the valves were opened and the lock chamber began to fill up, lifting to the upper level eight vessels. At 5:25, the upper gates swung open and the vessels passed out into the upper St. Marys, and the first lockage had occurred. The boats which made the first lockage were:

Gen. J. G. Lydecker, bearing the government engineers and guests.  
Str. William Livingstone of the W. C. Richardson fleet, bearing President

Wm. Livingstone, president of the Lake Carriers' Association and other prominent marine men.

U. S. Alfred Noble, with Captain Arthur Powell and a number of old time citizens of Sault Ste. Marie.

Gen. C. B. Sears, the boat which brought Colonel J. G. Warren, divisional engineer to the Soo.

Tug L. C. Sabin, with Mayor Tymon and a number of men and women citizens.

The Voyager, coast guard boat.  
The Idler, private launch of C. H. McBean.

The Clover, lighthouse tender.  
The Sabin lock construction work started in April, 1913, and progressed continuously for almost six and one-half years, costing the United States government about \$2,500,000, estimated.

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## Meaning of Waterway to Greater Cloverland and the Northwest

By LEO C. HARMON, of Manistique  
Chairman Michigan Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Commission

BY WAGON a farmer can carry his products twenty or thirty miles—no further except for Klondike prices. When the local market is satisfied, production halts. It will not pay to produce more. By rail a farmer's products may be carried 500 to 1,000 miles. Farm production increases until the cities of the region are satisfied. The cities grow as fast as transportation permits raw materials to be assembled and finished products to be shipped. When the market is satisfied, production has reached its limit. It would not pay to produce more. By water farm products can be carried 5,000 to 10,000 miles or more. When rails run from the farm to deep water the only limit to production is the capacity to produce. The farmers and manufacturers then have access to the world's markets and the world's demand is never long satisfied.

The ordinary limit to production is the market, the ordinary limit to the market is the cost of transportation. The cheapest transportation is by deep water. The Great Lakes offer the cheapest transportation between the east and west. The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Route will be the cheapest transportation between the heart of the continent and the world's markets.

Transportation by ox team and the Ohio River flat boats first made settlement of the west possible. The limit of production by this means was

soon reached. Rail transportation widened the market for each section to which it came. The limit for production for rail transportation has passed.

The Great Lakes made possible the movement of goods between the western and eastern states on an enormous scale.

The commerce of the Great Lakes has run to more than 90,000,000 tons per annum. The Great Lakes opened the mines of Michigan and Minnesota. It helped populate the prairies of the west. It built industrial centers in inland sections until Ohio has 5,000,000 and Illinois 6,000,000 people. It brought Colorado, Wyoming and other western states within the radius of production.

Production for the markets that can be reached by rail and lake has

not reached its limit, but is fast approaching it. As an inland waterway the Great Lakes system has nearly fulfilled its contribution to the settlement of the west. As a vehicle for carrying western products to the markets of the world the railroads can no longer respond to the increased demands. Rail terminals are inadequate for export traffic. There is no hope for making them equal to future demands. Ten years ago, James J. Hill, the greatest American transportation expert, declared, "For months it has been impossible to get freight delivered if it had to be transferred at any of the central terminals. In the great markets of the Eastern half of the country, New York, Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago, the crisis has already arrived."

A crisis ten years ago. It is a con-

tinuous emergency now. Thus far the Western products find their way by lake and rail. The limit is nearly reached. The capacity of the railroads to move goods has been past and embargoes on western products at the terminals is a frequent recurrence and a perpetual threat to the production of the west. If the west is to increase its production and expand its settlement, the west must have sea room. The Great Lakes system, or inland navigation, must be developed into the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence course of the world's commerce in order to relieve the serious transportation congestions which have become a serious menace to our country.

The only path from the heart of the continent to the world's markets is by the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Route. It is the cheapest transportation in the world. The average freight rates by rail are seven mills per ton mile, by lake, less than one mill per ton mile. The Great Lakes Route is the shortest from the interior to the northern countries of Europe. From a given lake port to Liverpool is 525 miles less by way of the St. Lawrence than by way of New York. It will save three days vessel time for the round trip of the average carrier. Vessel time is worth from \$1,400 to \$1,600 per day. It will eliminate two transfers of cargoes moving to the seaboard, two transfers on cargoes for

(Continued on Page 34)



Leo C. Harmon



## Wyoming Sheep Men Become Genuine Boosters for Cloverland

By CHARLES R. HUTCHESON

Roy Thomson and Lon Leathers, once upon a time from Riverton, Wyo., are genuine boosters for Cloverland. They have just fattened a bunch of lambs and sold them before the big western rush.

THERE IS an interesting story connected with the foregoing little item which appeared in the October number of the American Sheep Breeder—a story that explains why Roy Thomson and Lon Leathers were “once upon a time from Riverton, Wyo.,” and why they are now “genuine boosters for Cloverland.”

This story is in two installments. The first installment appeared in the July number of Cloverland Magazine. Its title was “The Western Sheep Herder Tells His Story of Cloverland.” The sheep herder who told his story was Charles Luster, a nephew of Mr. Leathers', who was herding the lambs mentioned in the item quoted from the American Sheep Breeder at the top of this column.

When Mr. Luster told his story about the first of July, the sheep had been pastured in Cloverland thirty days. Among other things he said was the following:

Mr. Leathers and Mr. Thomson are giving Cloverland a good test. These sheep are to graze 60 days and no longer. Those lambs weighed 78 pounds when they left Wyoming. Mr. Leathers and Mr. Thomson said that if they weighed 90 pounds at the end of 60 days they would be well satisfied with Cloverland, and it would settle the grazing problem with them.

Look at those sheep. They will weigh 90 pounds right now, and they have been here only 30 days. They will weigh over 100 pounds the first of August.

Mr. Luster declared the 2,700 sheep he was herding had not grazed over more than 300 acres since their arrival, and the eye could not discern where they had been except for an occasional small trail through the tall clover and blue grass.

The lambs were shipped to Chicago market early in August, and had grazed a little more than sixty days, and they weighed considerably more than 100 pounds on the market. They easily gained more than a half pound

E. T. THOMSON  
G. R. THOMSON

IRRIGATED FARMING  
LIVESTOCK

THOMSON BROS.  
RIVERTON, WYOMING

Sept. 10, 1919.

Baldwin Land Co.,  
Appleton, Wis.

Gentlemen:-

This is the first opportunity we have had of writing you since shipping the sheep that we grazed on your lands at Taylor Rapids, Wisconsin.

On June the 1st we unloaded 2750 lambs, shipped directly from Wyoming to Taylor Rapids. These sheep had an unusual shrink because of the ten day shipment but in a very short time, on the luxuriant grass, regained their weight and began to take on flesh.

The sheep ranged over about three sections of your land and in ten weeks time were shipped to Chicago and the wether end of the band was sold to Armour. The morning after the sale we saw these sheep slaughtered and were very much gratified to see the amount of tallow the carcasses carried.

Our yearling ewes were sold to breeders and we were told by the commission men that these ewes would have been more popular with the breeders had they carried less weight.

The financial showing of this band of sheep on our books is extremely satisfactory to us.

We travelled extensively through Wisconsin and Michigan this season inspecting lands, and from a sheep man's viewpoint have found no better feed than that produced on your lands at Taylor Rapids.

We take this opportunity to thank you for your hospitality and courtesies shown us and trust that we may have the pleasure of meeting you again on our return next summer.

Thanking you, we are,

Very truly yours,

LEATHERS & THOMSON

by *G. R. Thomson*

GRT W

Facsimile of a Letter That Tells Its Own Story

a day, because they recovered a big shrinkage suffered in shipment from Riverton, Wyo., to Cloverland.

Now comes the second installment of this story of one shipment of sheep from Wyoming, or the sequel to the story told by their herder ninety days ago. This second installment is the fac-simile letter signed by Mr. G. R. Thomson, here produced.

This letter explains why “Roy Thomson and Lon Leathers, once upon a time from Riverton, Wyo., are genuine boosters for Cloverland.”

Still, there is nothing extraordinary, nothing out of the unusual about this Cloverland story in two installments. It has been the same story with all other grazers who have cast their lot in this newly discovered live stock country.

Other grazers are writing letters indorsing Cloverland, and Cloverland Magazine is receiving letters from county boards, county agricultural agents, and commercial clubs, telling of grazing success in their respective communities. This is undisputable form of indorsement.

There have been no complaints from grazers except one from Mr. Leathers, who declared when the lambs referred to were shipped, that the only fault he found with this country was, “the lambs get fat too quick.” But the quickness with which these lambs fattened is another very important part of the second installment to the story and which is hinted at in the little item from the American Sheep Breeder—“they have just fattened a bunch of lambs and sold them before the big western rush.”

In other words, Leathers and Thomson reached the market with their quickly fattened lambs before the big rush from the west sent prices down to the basement. Did their trial of Cloverland pay them? Read the letter again. And what other inducement could have enrolled them with the other permanent grazers of Cloverland?

## Potatoes and Sheep Chief Topics at N. M. D. A. Meeting

By FRED T. LINCOLN, Secretary Northern Minnesota Development Assn.

PLANS for what promises to be the most important and largest attended convention in the history of the Northern Minnesota Development Association, are rapidly being rounded into concrete form and the city of Duluth, on November 12, 13 and 14, is expecting to entertain hundreds of men prominent in the development work of this section of the state.

The first day of the convention will be utilized in placing potato exhibits, judging the same and awarding prizes, while the program proper will be taken up on Thursday, the 13th, to be known as “potato day” and with a list of speakers on the subjects of seed selection, care of plants and the systematic marketing of the product, who have been chosen from a list of experts in their line.

The potato show itself is to be held in the new armory at Duluth as well as the program, thus keeping the activities under one roof and centralizing the interest. A dinner, the entire menu of which will be made up of mutton and potato products,

will be served on Thursday by ladies of Duluth under the supervision of a representative from the State University.

In the evening a smoker will be enjoyed, with Bentley P. Neff, of Duluth, as chairman, and the cream of after-dinner speakers of the Northwest on the program for responses. J. Adam Bede, humorist and widely known as active in all that pertains to the development of Northern Minnesota, will be one of the speakers at the smoker.

Moving pictures, taken under the

direction of the Ten Thousand Lakes of Minnesota Association and the Cass Lake Pageant film, featuring old John Smith, Indian, said to be 130 years of age, will also be an interesting feature of the entertainment. This film is intended to show the remarkable evolution of Northern Minnesota in a century and harks back to the days of the primitive, the early settlers, Indian life, coming of the lumbermen and later the farmer settler. A summer scene in which a bevy of pretty bathing girls appear is keenly realistic and charming.

The N. M. D. Association is putting up cash prizes in the sum of \$300 for the Boys' and Girls' potato growing contest and additional prizes amounting to \$400 have been made possible by Duluth citizens. All inquiries concerning the potato show should be addressed to A. B. Hostetter, Superintendent, 1810 East Fourth Street, Duluth, Minn. W. C. Sargeant of Duluth, is local chairman.

Competition is open to the following counties, all of which are urged to participate: Aitkin, Beltrami, Carlton, Cass, Cook, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, Kanabec, Koochiching, Lake, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Pine and St. Louis.

No entry fee is charged and entries need not be made before the potatoes arrive at the show. This will be an inducement to exhibit.

Every community or farm bureau association is urged to send at least one representative to install its exhibits; but where this is impossible exhibits should be shipped prepaid and addressed Northern Minn.

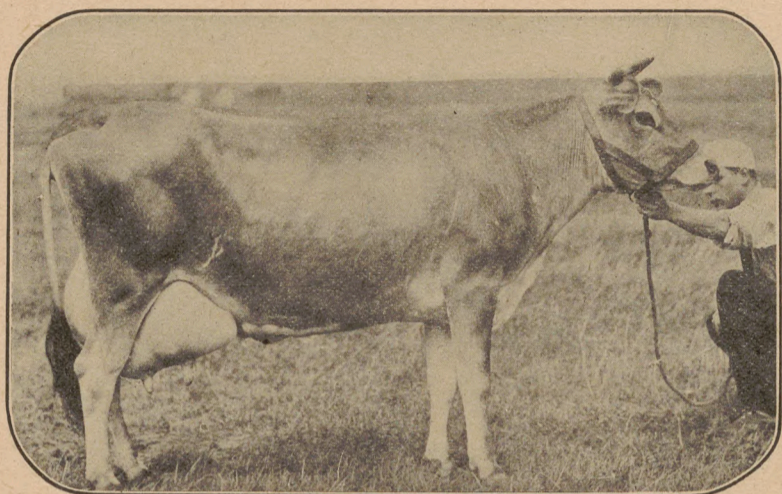
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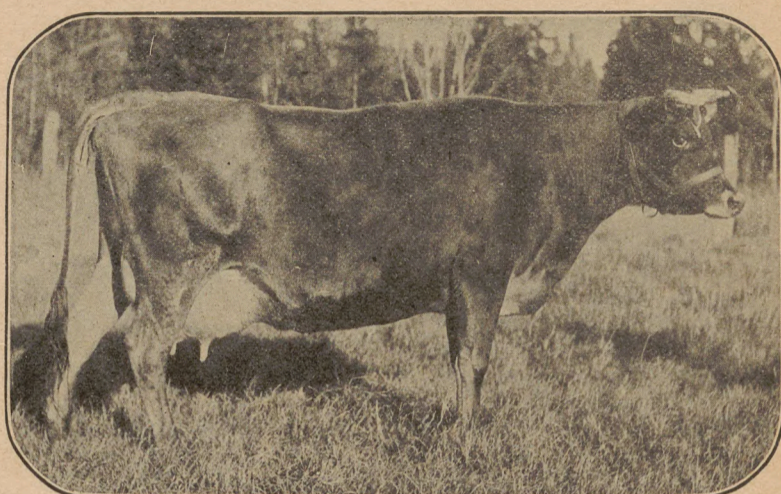
# CLOVER LAND

## World Famous Dairy Herd on the Cloverfields of Cloverland

By LEO M. GEISMAR, Agricultural Agent, Houghton County, Michigan



*Emmet's Bess, World Champion Cow*



*Rosebud, a Pretty Jersey "Brunette"*

**CABLEGRAM**

DATED: Auckland, New Zealand, August 2, 1919.

TO: Roycroft Farm, Sidnaw, Michigan.

"Please express Bull 171 to San Francisco for reshipment Auckland, New Zealand. See letter." —Stevens.

AS I READ a couple of weeks ago the above cablegram addressed to W. S. Prickett at the Roycroft Farm near Sidnaw, there passed before me a mental moving picture of events dating back to the time when there was neither Roycroft Farm nor Sidnaw. I saw the unbroken forests of hardwood upon the highlands of the Ontonagon Valley beginning near Covington on the East, the narrow stretch of tall, clean-trunked Norway pine west of Sidnaw, then more hardwood forests and finally the vast panorama of the majestic white pine of the central part of the Ontonagon Valley—the only region on the American continent where white pine forests have flourished upon pure clay soils of great depth and of fertility seemingly inexhaustible. I saw the few—the very few—who looked upon the stately growth of the maples, the elms and the pines merely as a sure sign of the ultimate development of a permanent agricultural wealth and I saw the forests rapidly disappear—victims of human greed and of reckless fires.

Part two followed after a short intermission and then I saw the realization of the dream of the few—the

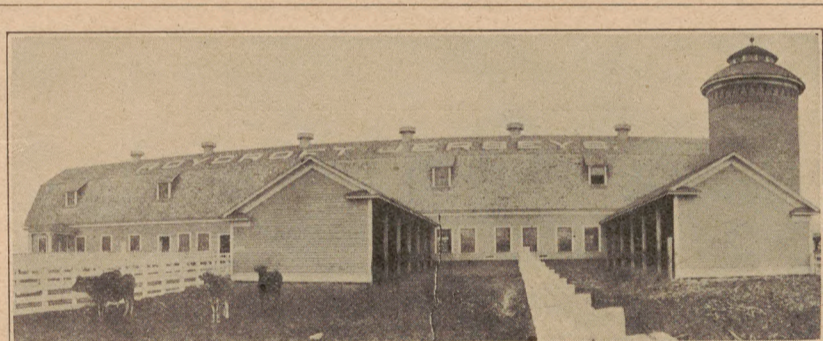
very few—whose faith had inspired hundreds of others; the rapidly growing number of small farms, the increasing herds of live stock, the schools and churches and good roads, the whole appearing as a vast crucible in which an Infinite Providence melts the destinies of a people upon whom

ished, there would some day be reared live stock of equal superiority, or of greater vigor and efficiency. That his hopes were more than fulfilled is the conspicuous part of the story of the agricultural development of Houghton County. It is recorded in the annals of one of the leading breeds of dairy

the last who will go on spreading the fame of the Upper Peninsula as a land of unrivaled opportunities as the herd will be dispersed. Soon the Roycroft Jerseys will be no more and as I review the events of the past thirty years, I can recall the name of no man nor of any association or institution who has done as much as Walter Prickett in establishing faith in the agricultural possibilities of the Upper Peninsula throughout the greater part of the civilized world.

In the locating of Roycroft Farm, Mr. Prickett exercised sound business judgment; in its management he displayed superior executive ability and every acre of it tells a story of endeavor to increase its productive capacity from year to year. Being in a high state of cultivation Roycroft Farm is in the best condition for being operated as a general grain and hay farm or live stock farm, either for cattle or for sheep and I understand Mr. Prickett's future activities will be turned in this direction. In the making of the farm, thousands of sheep have been used to clear the brush and these have been followed by hundreds of grazing cattle and hogs—all of these together with the hundreds of dairy cattle and the great flocks of poultry have thus added vast amounts of fertilizing material to the original fertility of the virgin soil. Tons after tons of rock phosphate

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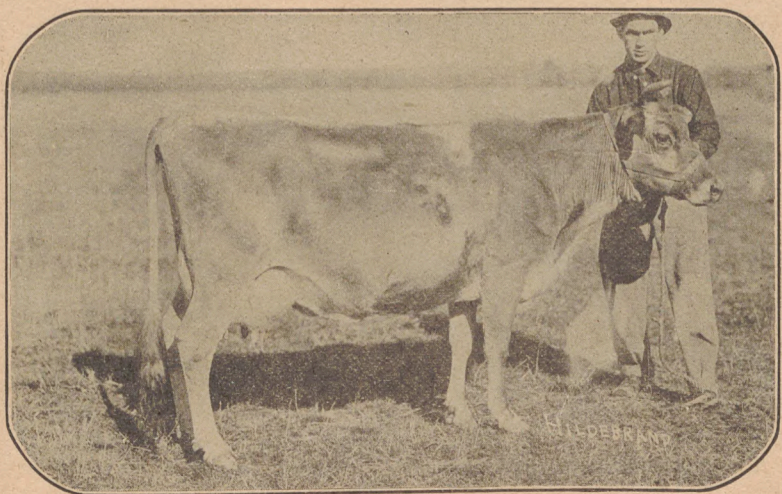


*The Last Word in Dairy Barn Construction*

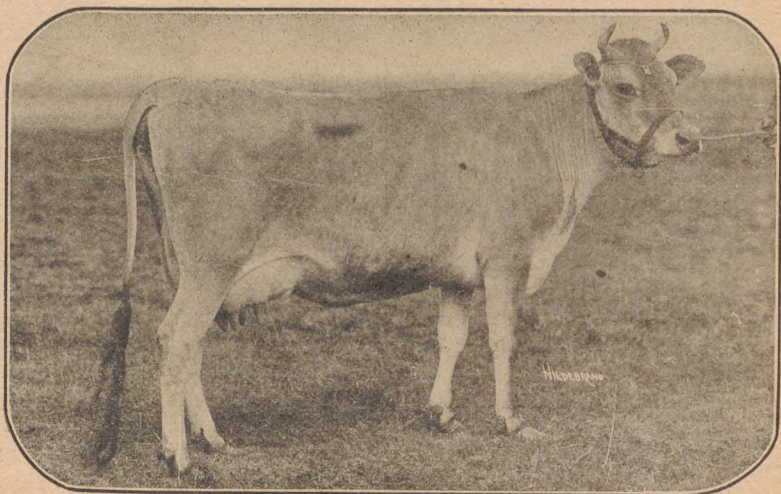
rests the enduring prosperity of a great nation. And, as the picture faded away, I again saw Walter Prickett as I did thirty years ago, one of the "very few" who, as a boy working in the erstwhile forest, was already full of hopes to some day demonstrate that where giant trees flour-

cattle and it brought fame to Michigan when the Jerseys of Roycroft Farm established world's records.

And, as I again glanced over the cablegram from New Zealand I could not repress a feeling of sadness, for the Roycroft Jersey whose journey to the antipodes was to begin is one of



*Seer's Alberta, a Big Producer*



*Edith Mangold, Good as She Looks*

# CLOVER LAND

## Famous Wisconsin "Dog Law" That Removes Menace to Sheep

By HENRY A. PERRY

THE Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a "dog law" which is destined to be the model for other states where there is a real desire to protect sheep and other farm animals from destruction by nocturnal prowlers on four feet that sometimes behave themselves very well during the day but at night go on murder charges through the flocks and herds on neighboring farms.

There are "dog laws" on the statute books of most states, but none has been effective. Prof. Frank Kleinheinz, assistant professor in animal husbandry in charge of the sheep department of the Agricultural College, University of Wisconsin, and Mr. Frank Norgord, commissioner of agriculture for Wisconsin, have been striving for many years to have the Legislature pass a law that would eliminate the dog menace to sheep and farm animals. Success crowned their efforts at the last session of the legislature and a "model dog law" was passed.

Under the provisions of this law owners of sheep-killing dogs face heavy penalties for damages done by their dogs, and when identified, they are compelled to personally pay for the animals destroyed. When the owners of dogs that have killed farm animals cannot be identified, compensation for losses is paid by the county out of a special fund created by a high license on dogs.

One drastic requirement of the Wisconsin "dog law" is that owners of all dogs must keep the animals securely tied or securely locked up between sunset and sunrise. As night is the time dogs do the damage to flocks of sheep, this provision will go a long way toward eliminating the evil, and it stands the owner in hand to keep his dog in security at night to escape heavy penalties.

Another excellent section in the law is legal license for farmers to shoot or kill in any manner, any stray dog that may come upon his premises, day or night. The only protection a dog has for "visiting" is when in leash accompanied by his master.

Through courtesy of the Hon. John G. Blaine, attorney general for Wisconsin, Cloverland Magazine herewith presents the full text of the famous Wisconsin "dog law":

CHAPTER 527, LAWS OF 1919.

AN ACT to create sections 1623 to 1630, inclusive, and subsections (11) and (12) of section 20.60 of the statutes, relating to the licensing of dogs, and making an appropriation.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Eight new sections are added to the statutes and two new subsections are added to section 20.60 of the statutes to read Section 1623. 1. Every owner of a dog more than six months of age (the word "owner" when used in chapter 72 of the statutes in relation to property in, or possession of, dogs shall include every person who owns, harbors or keeps a dog) shall annually, before the thirtieth day of June, obtain a license therefor, and shall pay for such license three dollars for each male dog, and five dollars for each female dog; such payments to be made to the town, village or city clerk of the town, village or city in which said dog is kept; and shall at the same time, and in addition thereto, pay to said clerk for his services, the sum of fifteen cents. The application for such license shall be in such forms as shall be prescribed by the department of agriculture, shall be in writing, and shall state the name, sex, breed, age, color and marking of the dog for which the license is sought.

2. The license year shall commence on the first day of July and end on the thirtieth day of the following June. The first license period shall begin July 1, 1920. Every owner of a dog for which a license is required shall make application for such license before the beginning of the license year. The owner of any dog which shall become six months of age shall within sixty days thereafter apply for and obtain a license in the manner herein prescribed and the fee therefor shall be the same as for a full year. All licenses shall terminate on the thirtieth day of June of the license year for which issued. The sale or transfer of any licensed dog shall carry with it and trans-

fer the license, but upon condition that the transferee shall exhibit to the clerk of the town, village or city in which the transferee shall keep said dog the original license within thirty days after such transfer and shall pay to said clerk the sum of ten cents for entering such transfer of record in his office.

Section 1624. 1. Every assessor shall annually and prior to the first day of July ascertain by diligent inquiry the dogs owned, harbored or kept within his assessment district. Every person shall answer frankly and fully all questions which shall be put to him by such assessor relative to the ownership or keeping of dogs within the assessor's district. The assessor shall prepare a list containing the names and addresses of all owners of dogs in his district, the number and sex of dogs owned, harbored or kept. Such list shall be in duplicate and shall be filed with the town, village or city clerk of the district before the thirtieth day of June in each year. Said clerk shall immediately file one of said lists in his office and deliver the other to the department of agriculture. The assessor shall receive a compensation therefor of twenty cents for each dog listed by him to be audited and allowed by the county board as other claims against the county, but to be paid solely out of the dog license fund.

2. Every town, village or city clerk shall keep a card index arranged alphabetically according to the surnames of dog owners, which index shall be kept to date and the cards thereof shall contain such data as shall be prescribed or required by the department of agriculture.

3. A license shall be issued by the clerk upon application being made therefor and upon payments made as herein provided. Such license shall be in the form prescribed by the department of agriculture and shall be executed by the proper town, village or city clerk. The license shall state the date of its expiration, shall bear a serial number, the owner's name and address, and the name, sex, breed and color of the dog licensed.

Section 1625. 1. The clerk issuing a license shall at the same time deliver to the licensee a metal tag which shall bear the same serial number as the license. Said tag shall also bear the name of the county in which issued and the license year. The department of agriculture shall have prepared and furnished annually to the county clerk of each county a sufficient number of such metal tags. The department of agriculture shall also cause to be prepared and furnished to the several county clerks suitable blank licenses to be bound in books of proper size and perforated so that a duplicate of each license may be kept upon the stub thereof. The cost of making, printing and furnishing said tags and blank license receipts shall be paid by the several counties out of the dog license fund when claims therefor shall have been audited by the department of agriculture.

2. The several county clerks shall distribute said tags and license blanks to the several town, village and city clerks in proper amounts together with blank license receipts. The licensee shall securely attach the tag to a collar and this collar with the tag attached shall at all times be kept on the dog for which the license is issued. A new tag with a new number shall be furnished to the licensee by the town, village or city clerk in place of the original tag upon presentation of the license and proof of the loss of the original tag. The clerk shall then endorse the new tag number on such license and shall enter it upon the register and in the card index. The clerk shall receive for his services in issuing such new tag the sum of ten cents to be paid by the person obtaining the new tag.

3. Every town, village or city clerk shall at the time of issuing a license and before delivering the same make a complete duplicate thereof upon the stub portion of the license blank. Said clerk shall annually during the month of August return to his county clerk all unused tags of the preceding license year, together with license books therefor and all duplicate licenses of the preceding year and the said county clerk shall carefully check said returned tags, duplicate licenses, and license blanks to ascertain whether all tags and license blanks which were furnished by the county clerk have been accounted for, and to enable the county clerk to do that he shall charge each town, village or city clerk with all tags and blank licenses furnished or delivered to him and credit him with those returned. In case of a discrepancy, the county clerk shall notify the department of agriculture thereof.

Section 1626. 1. The town, village or city clerks respectively shall register the dogs licensed by them in a book to be provided for such purpose by the department of agriculture which shall be in the form and kept in the manner prescribed by him. Such registry shall contain the name of the licensee, the name and number of the license and such additional data as the department of agriculture shall require.

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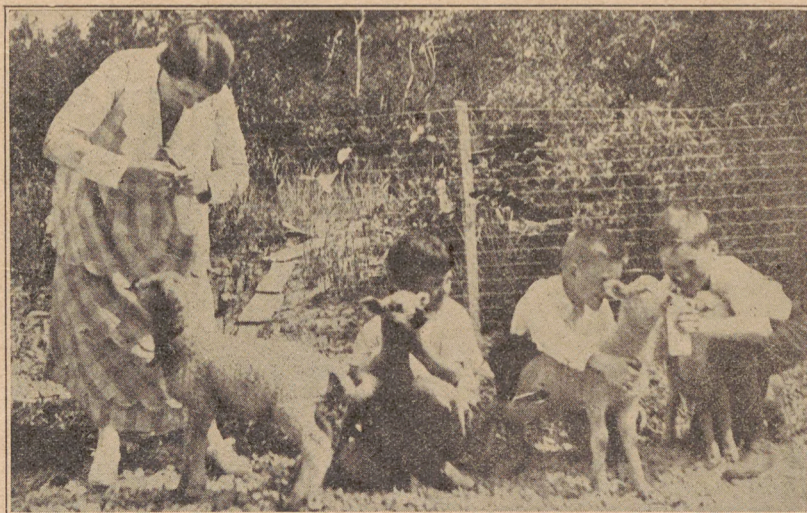


*Frank Kleinheinz, Whose Long Fight for a "Dog Law" Has Met with Success.*

## Among the Little Orphans the New Sheep Industry Has Brought



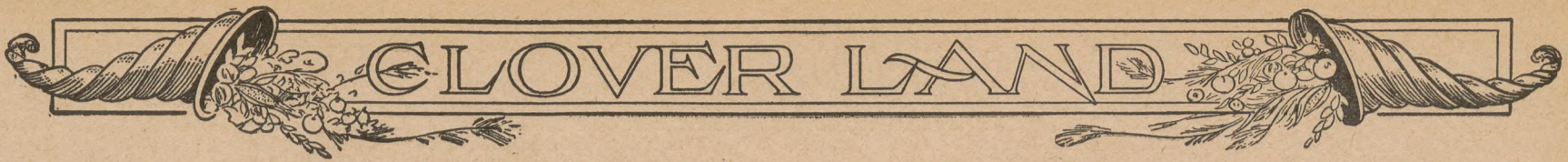
*Mrs. Leo C. Harmon, wife of the President of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, coming to the rescue of four little orphan lambs from the Davis ranch near Manistique.*



*When the task of caring for the orphans became a serious problem, Mrs. Harmon enlisted some very able and willing assistants. After the family of orphans grew and became strong, the lambs were given away and each now has a splendid home, where some boy or girl, or the entire household, see that it is well fed.*



*An orphan fawn strayed into a flock of ewes and lambs on the Cloverland Sheep & Wool Company's ranch, and is now the chum of an orphan lamb and the dog, which guards both from harm.*



# LAUGHING BILL HYDE

By REX BEACH

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Continued from September

## SYNOPSIS

AFTER being discharged from Deer Lodge penitentiary, Mr. William Hyde stuck up a quiet citizen of Butte for a stake to get out of Montana, and after a series of similar methods of gaining subsistence throughout the West, found himself a very much hunted man, Alaska offering the only way of escape. On board the boat Dr. Thomas, a young physician, in quest of a fortune in Alaska, caught Mr. Hyde rifling his state-room. Instead of turning him over to the captain of the boat for burglary, the doctor made a friend and companion of him, and through the long winter months at St. Michaels, nursed Mr. Hyde, who was suffering from tuberculosis, back to health.

At St. Michaels this strange pair met Ponatah, an Indian girl who had been educated at Carlisle and whose share in a valuable claim had been stolen by a missionary. They became interested in the girl and Dr. Thomas promised her he would find a position for her as governess for children in some good family in Nome. The doctor made good the promise and directed Mr. Hyde to have the mail carrier bring Ponatah from St. Michaels to Nome.

The rough mail carrier had long admired Ponatah and unfolded a scheme in his sluggish brain to comrades in a saloon, which he purposed to carry out on the trip, when Mr. Hyde interfered.

MR. HYDE appeared to share in the general good nature. Carelessly, smilingly he picked up Petersen's dog-whip, which lay coiled on the bar; thoughtfully he weighed it. The lash was long, but the handle was short and thick, and its butt was loaded with shot; it had much the balance of a black-jack—a weapon not unknown to Mr. Hyde.

"Ja! Pretty soft. Aye bet Aye have good tam dis trip. Yust wait. You don't know how purty is Ponatah. She—"

Petersen's listeners waited. They are waiting yet, for the mail-man never completed his admiring recital of the Indian girl's charms, owing to the fact that the genial Mr. Hyde without warning tapped his late friend's round head with the leather butt of the dog-whip. Had it not been for the Norseman's otter cap it is probable that a new mail-carrier would have taken the St. Michaels run.

Petersen sat down upon his heels and rested his forehead against the cool brass foot-rail; the subsequent proceedings interested him not at all. Those proceedings were varied and sudden, for the nearest and dearest of Petersen's friends rushed upon Mr. Hyde with a roar. Him, too, Bill eliminated from consideration with the loaded whip handle. But, this done, Bill found himself hugged in the arms of the other man, as in the embrace of a bereaved she-grizzly. Now even at his best the laughing Mr. Hyde was no hand at rough-and-tumble, it being his opinion that fisticuffs was a peculiarly indecisive and exhausting way of settling a dispute. He possessed a vile temper, moreover, and once aroused half measures failed to satisfy it.

After Mr. Hyde's admirable beginning those neutrals who had seen the start of the affray were prepared to witness an ending equally quick and conclusive. They were surprised, therefore, to note that Bill put up a very weak struggle, once he had come to close quarters. He made only the feeblest resistance, before permitting himself to be borne backward to the floor, and then as he lay pinned beneath his opponent he did not even try to guard the blows that rained upon him; as a matter of fact, he continued to laugh as if the experience were highly diverting.

Seeing that the fight was one-sided, the bartender hastened from his retreat, dragged Petersen's champion to his feet, and flung him back into the arms of the onlookers, after which he stooped to aid the loser. His hands were actually upon Bill before he understood the meaning of that peculiar laughter, and saw in Mr. Hyde's shaking fingers that which caused him to drop the prostrate victim as if he were a rattlesnake.

"God'lmighty!" exclaimed the rescuer. He retreated hurriedly whence he had come.

Bill rose and dusted himself off, then he bent over Petersen, who was stirring.

"Just give her that billy-ducks and tell her it's all right. Tell her I say you won't hurt her none." Then, still chuckling, he slipped into the crowd and out of the Last Chance. As he went he coughed and spat a mouthful of blood.

bone-handled skinner in his mit; that's why I let go of him. Laughing Bill! Take it from me, boys, you better walk around him like he was a hole in the ice."

It may have been the memory of that heavy whip handle, it may have been the moral effect of stray biographical bits garnered here and there around the gambling-table, or it may have been merely a high and natural chivalry, totally unsuspected until now, which prompted Petersen to treat Ponatah with a chill and formal courtesy when he returned from St. Michaels. At any rate, the girl arrived in Nome with nothing but praise for the mail-man. Pete Petersen, so she said, might have his faults, but he knew how to behave like a perfect gentleman.

Ponatah took up her new duties with enthusiasm, and before a month had passed she had endeared herself to her employers, who secretly assured Doc-

she was embarrassingly direct and straightforward; she entirely lacked hypocrisy, and that which puzzled or troubled her she boldly put into words. There came a time when Bill discovered that Ponatah's eyes, when they looked at him, were more than friendly, that most of the services she performed were aimed at him.

Then one day she asked him to marry her.

There was nothing brazen or forward about the proposal; Ponatah merely gave voice to her feelings in a simple, honest way that robbed her of no dignity.

Bill laughed the proposal off. "I wouldn't marry the Queen of Sheby," said he.

"Why?"

"I ain't that kind of a bird, that's why."

"What kind of a bird are you?" Ponatah eyed him with grave curiosity. "All men marry. I'm reading a great many books, and they're all about love and marriage. I love you, and I'm pretty. Is it because I'm an Indian—?"

"Hell! That wouldn't faze me, Kid-do. You skin the white dames around this village. But you better cut out them books."

"I'd make you a good wife."

"Sure! You're aces. But I'd make a bum husband. I ain't got the breath to blow out a candle." Mr. Hyde chuckled; the idea of marriage plainly amused him. "How you know I ain't got a covey of wives?" he inquired.

"Oh, I know!" Ponatah was unsmiling. "I'm simple, but I can see through people. I can tell the good ones and the bad ones. You're a good man, Billy."

Now this praise was anything but agreeable to Mr. Hyde, for above all things he abhorred so-called "good" people. Good people were suckers, and prided himself upon being a wise guy, with all that was meant thereby.

"You lay off of me, Kid," he warned, darkly, "and you muffle them wedding bells. You can't win nothing with that line of talk. If I was fifty inches around the chest, liked to work, and was fond of pas'ment'ries I'd prob'ly fall for you, but I ain't. I'm a good man, all right—to leave alone. I'll be a brother to you, but that's my limit." The subject was embarrassing, so he changed it. "Say! I been thinking about that claim of yours. Didn't you get no paper from that missionary?"

"No."

"Then his word's as good as yours."

"That's what the lawyer told me. I offered to give him half, but he wouldn't touch the case."

"It was a dirty deal, but you better forget it."

"I'll try," the girl promised. "But I don't forget easily."

Laughing Bill's rejection of Ponatah's offer of marriage did not in the least affect their friendly relations. She continued to visit the cabin, and not infrequently she reverted to the forbidden topic, only to meet with discouragement.

Doctor Thomas had opened an office, of course, but business was light and expenses heavy. Supplies were low in Nome and prices high; coal, for instance, was a hundred dollars a ton and, as a result, most of the idle citizens spent their evenings—but precious little else—around the saloon stoves. When April came Laughing

(Continued on Page 38)



The Snow was Gone and Sluice-ways were Ready for the Spring Clean-up

Once the mail-carrier had been apprised of the amazing incidents which had occurred during his temporary inattention, he vowed vengeance in a mighty voice, and his threats found echo in the throats of his two companions. But the bartender took them aside and spoke guardedly:

"You better lay off of that guy, or he'll fatten the graveyard with all three of you. I didn't 'make' him at first, but I got him now, all right."

"What d'you mean? Who is he?"

"His name's Hyde, 'Laughing Bill.'"

"'Laughing Bill' Hyde!" One of Petersen's friends, he who had come last into the encounter, turned yellow and leaned hard against the bar. A sudden nausea assailed him and he laid tender hands upon his abdomen. "Laughing Bill Hyde! That's why he went down so easy! Why, he killed a feller I knew—ribbed him up from underneath, just that way—and the jury called it self-defense." A shudder racked the speaker's frame.

"Sure! He's a cutter—a reg'lar gent's cutter and fitter. He'd 'a' had you all over the floor in another minute; if I hadn't pried you apart they'd 'a' sewed sawdust up inside of you like you was a doll. He had the old

tor Thomas that they had discovered a treasure and would never part with her. She was gentle, patient, sweet, industrious; the children idolized her. The Indian girl had never dreamed of a home like this; she was deliriously happy.

She took pride in discharging her obligations; she did not forget the men who had made this wonder possible. They had rented a little cabin, and, after the fashion of men, they made slipshod efforts at keeping house. Since it was Ponatah's nature to serve, she found time somehow to keep the place tidy and to see to their comfort.

Laughing Bill was a hopeless idler; he had been born to leisure and was wedded to indigence, therefore he saw a good deal of the girl on her visits. He listened to her stories of the children, he admired her new and stylish clothes, he watched her develop under the influence of her surroundings. In as much as both of them were waifs, and beholden to the bounty of others, they had ties in common—a certain mutuality—hence they came to know each other intimately.

Despite the great change in her environment, Ponatah remained in many ways quite aboriginal. For instance,

# COVERLAND

## MAGAZINE

The Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Greater Cloverland

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P. C. MUNROE.....Vice President and Business Manager  
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OCTOBER, 1919

### Winter Feeding in Cloverland

Winter feeding in Greater Cloverland is no serious problem to the live stock farmers coming here from the corn belt states, because they prepare for winter feeding each year, and know what acreage of hay, grain and ensilage is required to carry their stock through till spring. They have always used barns and sheds for their stock in winter, so they mechanically set about providing shelter upon their arrival in Cloverland.

But winter feeding, as it must be done in Cloverland, is new to the average western grazer accustomed to carrying his flocks and herds through the winter on the open range where they are expected to pick out an existence on short tufts of grass and weather the storms and blizzards. In Cloverland he realizes the pastures are entirely covered with snow, so the next question asked after the summer grazing problem is satisfactorily answered, is: "What about winter feed?"

Winter feed must be harvested and stored in the summer and fall, the same as in the corn belt states, and some shelter must be provided. Many satisfactory experiments have been conducted by state agricultural experiment stations, native live stock farmers, and some of the western stockmen who have carried sheep and beef cattle through the winter in Cloverland. More experiments are under way, and with each experiment more economical methods of winter feeding are being discovered.

There is a great variety of roughage that yield enormous crops in Cloverland, such as field peas, corn silage, wheat and rye straw, and sun flowers. Oat barley and vetch straw also make splendid and economical winter feed. Then, there are the root crops—rutabagas, mangels, turnips, carrots, sugar beet pulp and beet tops—no better feed on earth for dairy and beef cattle, and sheep, and these roots yield heavy crops. Experiments have proven barley about the equal of corn for fattening, and Cloverland certainly does grow bumper crops of barley. The nutritive quality of field peas is well known, and it is doubtful if any district in the world excels Cloverland in yield of field peas. Early varieties of corn mature but better results are obtained from corn in the form of ensilage. Another cheap feed is swamp hay which grows in abundance in swamp meadows, and can be had in many places at the mere cost of cutting. Of course, there are the big crops of clover and timothy but they are more expensive.

In addition to storing feed for winter, stockmen have found that they can conserve considerable dry and silo feed by fencing off a field adjoining the winter quarters early in the fall, allowing the blue grass to obtain a great length and which forms good pastures long after snow has covered the shorter range, and early in the spring before the summer range is cleared of snow.

So it may be readily seen that winter feeding in Greater Cloverland is not such a serious problem after all,

that it is merely a matter of preparation. Western stockmen who have wintered here have discovered that it pays, for the additional cost of prepared feeding more than offsets the annual loss suffered on the open range and that their stock is brought through the winter in much better condition. It is conservation of millions in beef, mutton and wool, and conservation of marketable products means larger profits.

### U. S. Behind in Live Stock Industry

Dr. J. R. Mohler, an authority on live stock production, has analyzed the relative positions of the various nations in this great industry, and the summary is interesting if not startling. Think of the United States being second to India in cattle production, and second to Australia in mutton and wool production. Following are Dr. Mohler's interesting figures, as printed in the National Wool Grower:

"Of cattle the world contains probably 475,000,000 head, of which the United States has about one-seventh.

"Of sheep the world contains approximately 500,000,000 head, of which the United States has about one-tenth.

"Of swine the world contains in the neighborhood of 180,000,000 head, of which the United States contains considerably more than one-third.

"In other words, swine are less numerous than either sheep or cattle in the world at large, but are more numerous than either in the United States.

"Or the same classes may be considered in this way:

"In cattle the United States is second to India, with three other countries, Russia, Brazil, and Argentina, following.

"In sheep the United States is second to Australia, with Argentina, Russia, and New Zealand, the principal sheep raising competitors.

"In swine the United States is easily first, and this year has more hogs than her ten nearest competitors all combined. The closest of these are Brazil, Germany, and Russia.

"So the greater abundance of swine is perhaps the most noteworthy difference between the meat resources of the United States and most other countries."

### Stockmen Well Pleased

Letters are coming in to the office of the Cloverland Magazine, from stockmen who have had their stock in Cloverland this year, and they all tell us that the Magazine is more than conservative in its claims for Greater Cloverland. We are glad to receive these letters, but are not surprised. We know what this section will do for live stock, when practical stockmen are on the job. We have visited most every live stock section of the United States, and we know that there isn't a livestock section anywhere that hasn't problems to be solved, and that proper management is necessary to success anywhere. We realize, too, that it will be necessary for the stockman coming to Cloverland from some other section, to change his methods.

The Cloverland Magazine has stated time and time again that Cloverland is no place for a lazy man, or one who expects to get rich quick. We need and want real red-blooded men with brain and enough nerve to back their judgment.

The owners of over 160,000 sheep that have been grazing in the Great Lakes section this summer, have found every claim that has been made for this section by the Cloverland Magazine, to be true.

Now, the Magazine wants to see a great land clearing campaign started in Greater Cloverland. Money is needed to carry on this work. It took millions of dollars to irrigate the valley lands of the west, and there is a continued expense connected with the

maintaining of these projects. Cloverland's lands, when once cleared, will not cost much to maintain in such a manner that the stockman can annually raise bumper crops of feed for his live stock. With the land under cultivation an ample supply of winter feed can be depended upon.

Every report that reaches this office, or the ear of any of our staff from the stockmen who have stock grazing here this year, is to the effect that this is destined to be a great livestock center. These new-comers to Cloverland are well pleased with conditions here and are going to make their homes here. We have first-hand knowledge of three recent shipments of lambs that topped the market in Chicago and St. Paul. What better recommendation for Cloverland could we ask for?

Where sheep were wintered here and had sheds for lambing, the increase in lamb crop was from 15 to 20 per cent more than from those shipped in from the West.

It will undoubtedly take more capital to handle stock here than in the West, but the results are more certain. Losses are much less and the returns can be depended upon to be more uniform year after year. After all, the profits from any business is what counts, and the biggest profits here will be realized from the increased price in land.

### New Countries in the Making

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

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

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

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

The editor of Cloverland Magazine has visited every good general farming community in the United States. In every instance the increased valuation of property is what has made the owners rich. America's greatest

wealth is the wealth of the soil—her farmers. Every time I visit my old home state, Iowa, or the northwest, southwest, northeast or southeast, I see greater opportunities in Cloverland. There are millions of acres near railroads, good cash markets, schools, churches, good wagon roads to progressive cities, and these lands will profitably produce every crop needed for general farming. As a grass, hay, root crop and forage producing country, I have never found its equal. We invite you to come and make the greatest of new countries a visit.

### More Than Earning Pay

During the period of the war, the work done by our County Agricultural Agents was as important and as effective in helping to win the war, as was the work of the officers in France. They both made possible highest efficiency.

There are several counties in Greater Cloverland where crop and food production has more than doubled during the last three years. The production of live stock has increased more than a thousand per cent in many counties. Farmers' incomes have increased many times. The whole community has prospered.

What are you doing to repay the men who have done so much to assist in bringing about this prosperity? Do not forget that your county agent spent years to get his agricultural training, that he can help in the development of our agricultural sections, and that we must increase food production to keep pace with the increase in population.

One county agent saved the farmers in his county over \$8,000 on clover seed the past year, yet his salary is only \$2,600 per year.

Another county agent increased the potato crop in his county more than \$50,000 worth in one season, and his salary is only \$2,400 per year.

Farmers should get together and see that their county agent is receiving a salary that is satisfactory to him, before some one else hires him for more money and takes him away, because it is a fact that your county agent is the most effective agent in our whole agricultural system.

Keep your county agent. The better he is the more good he will do your county.

### Why High Prices for Food

"Home grown" means produced on your own land, or by others within hauling or quick delivery distance. Here in Cloverland most of our food is shipped far from the south. Records show that Greater Cloverland consumers import 75 per cent. of the food consumed.

What does this mean? It means high prices for all articles coming by railroad.

It means everything shipped here has been handled many times.

It means the vegetables were picked green and were in shipment many days—therefore, far from being fresh.

"Well," says the old-timer, "we send manufactured products, lumber and minerals, iron ore and copper ore, and get food in exchange. We trade the southern farmer and truck gardener our dollar's worth for his dollar's worth."

Yes, but why should we? We can produce almost everything needed for human and animal life right here in Greater Cloverland.

What would that mean? Lower prices and fresher food. But, you say, prices are no higher than in the big cities. True. There are a great many handling food produce and there are many deliveries, all adding to the cost in the big cities, while the quality of the food deteriorates each time it is handled. Our towns and cities are small and near enough for local farmers to drive in with their produce and sell to the merchants or direct to residents.

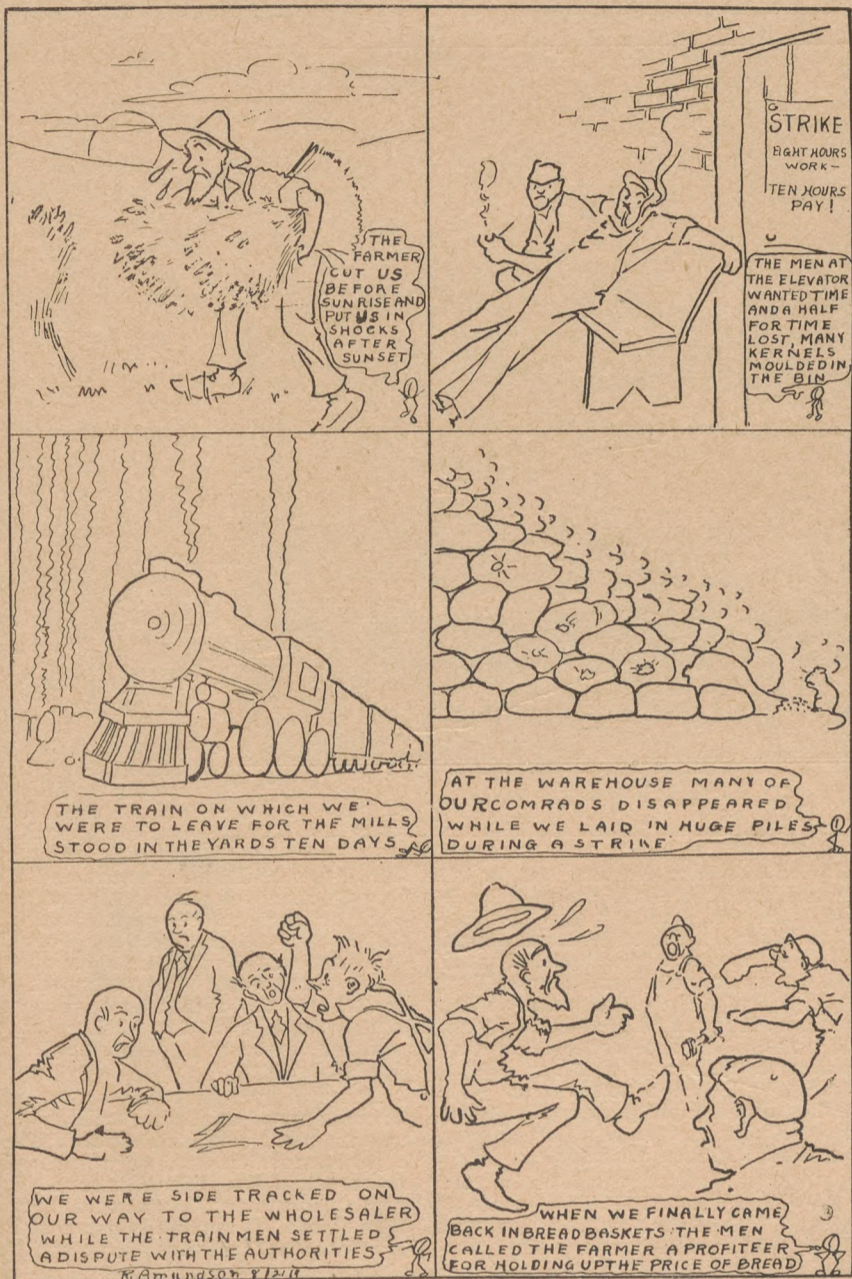
More home Cloverland production and better marketing arrangements for our farmers will tell the story.

# CLOVER LAND

## KERNELS of WHEAT

By ROBERT AMUNDSEN, County Agricultural Agent, Oconto County, Wis.

## Four-Leaf Clovers—By Leo Patrick Cook



### Is It Advisable to Make Silage from Legumes?

Probably the main reason why legumes have not been more widely used for silage is the fact that corn is grown successfully over the greater part of the country, and since this crop is preserved so successfully in the silo and produces large yields to the acre, there is little occasion for using any other crop where corn is grown freely, says the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. The most important factor in keeping alive the interest in putting legumes into the silo is the difficulty encountered in properly curing the legumes into hay in regions of heavy rainfall. This difficulty is encountered in Missouri and adjoining states especially with the first cutting of alfalfa and with soy beans and cow peas.

Another advantage of preserving these crops in the silo is the greater economy in storage space. A ton of alfalfa hay requires about 500 cubic feet for storage, while in the form of silage the same material including the extra water is stored in less than 200 cubic feet. Certainly when conditions are such that legume crops may be cured into hay in a satisfactory manner, there is no special reason for putting the crop into the silo, and there are good reasons why it should not be

done. The main objection to putting legumes into the silo is the labor required to handle a crop of this kind containing such a large proportion of water. During a season of normal rainfall, alfalfa at the usual stage of maturity as mowed for hay contains less than 25 pounds of dry matter in each 100 pounds. In each ton there is approximately 1,500 pounds of water and 500 pounds of dry matter. When alfalfa is cured into hay the amounts of water and dry matter are approximately reversed as compared with the green crop when cut. Each ten of cured hay as hauled to the barn or stack represents about three tons of the material at time of cutting. Again there are difficulties to be met in handling green forage, partly on account of the lack of special machinery suitable for the purpose. Furthermore, there is no evidence that the food nutrient in the form of alfalfa silage is used to any better advantage than in the form of hay.

W. G. Davis, formerly of Idaho, now of Schoolcraft county, Michigan, will fence and cross fence a part of his new 8,500-acre ranch this fall. More than 20 miles of fence will be used to enclose the ranch.

### Concerning Calumet.

Exigencies of the office in which we make the long end of our earnings made it necessary for us to spend a week in Calumet. There we found, as does every one else resident in the district, that strangers become confused over the municipal and geographical puzzle designated by the name. Perhaps Cloverland people generally do not know much about Calumet and a discussion of the place may prove interesting.

There is no such place as Calumet, in the first place, which is not a very clear statement. Well—Calumet is for one thing the name of the post-office in the village of Red Jacket, which has no post office of its own. Red Jacket probably is the only village of its size in the confines of the postal union that has no post office.

Calumet, as a municipality, is a township. It contains three populous communities—the villages of Red Jacket and Laurium and the Calumet & Hecla "location," which as everybody west of Marquette knows is the mining style for a community grown up around a mine. Within the township also are thickly populated locations such as Blue Jacket, Yellow Jacket, Florida and Raybouldtown, which have no municipal government excepting that provided by the township.

Laurium has a post office, but mail for all the other population of the township is had at the Calumet post office in Red Jacket.

In this district is the most important native copper mine in the world, the deepest mining shafts, some of the largest machinery and one of the most polyglot communities. There is no doubt that an interpreter for any language spoken by a white race can be found in any of the big Calumet stores.

This complex community, with a population of about 50,000, is grown so closely together that it virtually is one city, all the old dividing lines being obliterated by the growth.

Red Jacket is the principal business community, though Laurium is the largest village in Michigan, more a community of homes than one for business, grown up from the overflow from Red Jacket.

Red Jacket has another peculiarity. It is a sort of an island, entirely surrounded by mining property, and it is impossible for it to grow in any direction but upward. The Calumet & Hecla company needs for its purposes all the land surrounding the village and such an advertisement as "Lots for sale in Smith's second addition to the Village of Red Jacket" will never be printed.

This bijou village—its total area is just five acres, or at least this is the general estimate—is probably the most completely improved village in the world. Nothing in the way of public improvement remains to be done. It has 100 per cent pavement and concrete walks, two sewer systems and all the other details of public improvement that will ever be necessary, excepting that the decorative street lighting system is not carried to all streets.

Red Jacket is the only village in Michigan that owns a municipal theater. Its village hall includes the Calumet theater, one of the finest one-night-stand houses in the country.

The stranger at once asks: "Why is this not one city?" The answer to that is that the Calumet & Hecla Mining company, for whom the bulk of the population works, or is dependent upon, for business, can manage the

affairs of the community better as a township than as a city. The company frankly controls the affairs of the community because it pays all but a small percentage of the taxes. A township official in Calumet attends strictly and economically to business because if he doesn't the company holds him responsible.

The schools are the answer to the city question for Red Jacket and Laurium. Each of these villages have within their borders splendid schools that are a part of the township system. Should Laurium, for example, decide to become a city, it would have to become also a school district and maintain its schools, losing its share in the big Calumet & Hecla school tax. This fact is the reason that all but one of the towns of the Copper country are still villages.

Calumet latterly has suffered somewhat by a depression in the copper mining industry, losing considerable population. But they are coming back. People accustomed to the advantages of living under the patriarchal government of the C. & H. find that city life has few of the advantages they formerly enjoyed. This might involve a long and elaborate explanation, though one detail may suffice.

Employees of the Calumet & Hecla live in company houses, for which they pay \$1 a room per month. When they move to Detroit, for example, they find the rent on that basis is about \$5 per room per month, and it hurts.

### Sheep and Appetite.

Having heard one of the colonel's characteristic speeches on Cloverland as a sheep raising country—"Boys, I tell you the west is burning up"—we felt qualified to carry it on. We explained how the cost of feeding 'em in winter was more than balanced by the loss through drouth in the west every summer.

"Why," we exclaimed, "they'll eat anything."

"Yes," broke in Ed. Fugate, who manages a big farm in Baraga County, "and they'll eat a helluva lot of it."

### One Thing and Another.

The Iron River Reporter is taking a straw ballot on the League of Nations. And, darn it, we had just about made up our mind about the matter.

The Mining Journal published the following innocuous little item:

"Edmund Booth, Jr., of Grand Rapids, Mich., son of the publisher of the Grand Rapids Press, is in the city for an indefinite stay."

Just for a moment we thought that word "indefinite" was meant for "indeterminate."

It always delights us to correct a man who knows more than we do. L. A. Chase, professor of history at the Marquette Normal School, has published a book on the government of Michigan. In the chapter on institutions he tells of Sir "Robert" Pearson's English institute for the blind. He means, of course, Sir Arthur Pearson.

The Iron Ore attempts to explain the derivation of the word for Negaunee. We have the word of the late Charlie Hanks, attested at the time by Billy Ross, that it is Injun for "Up the road."

### Order of the Lion.

Slim Pickens suggests that Leo Doyle, secretary for J. Ham Lewis of

(Continued on Page 41)

# CLOVER LAND

## Are We Justified? Is Cloverland What We Claim It Is?

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

**T**HE first real cold snap, experienced the past few weeks, generally throughout the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, justifies a review of the season's activities in Upper Michigan's newest industry—grazing, and, looking back upon this year's record, with an occasional reference to the files, the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau feels justified in the statement that results have far exceeded the hopes of even the most optimistic.

A short time ago the newspapers of Upper Michigan gave wide circulation to an article covering the value, in dollars and cents, of the grazing industry throughout Cloverland, to the present day. The facts, in cold dollars and cents, are outlined in the article as follows:

"A total valuation of approximately \$6,317,000 is placed upon the sheep and cattle grazing industry throughout upper Michigan, according to figures recently compiled by the secretary-manager of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, at Marquette. The estimate is conservative, and based on rock bottom prices in the Chicago market, and upon land sales made during the past two years, or since the inception of the grazing movement in Cloverland.

"In preparing the financial summary 41,000 head was estimated as the number of sheep now grazing on the cut-over lands of upper Michigan, though this number has been swelled, since the preparation of the financial statement, by three more shipments, totalling approximately 10,500 head, 9,000 of which arrived recently at Toleens Spur, Iron County, and are the property of Messrs Barber, Raschou and Casabonne, of Wyoming.

"Estimating, therefore, 41,000 head as the total, and placing the market price at the exceedingly low mark of \$14 per head, the total valuation of the flock, at mark, is approximately \$574,000. Though the prices of lambs and ewes differ somewhat, according to age, general condition and other features, \$14, it is believed, represents a conservative average estimate.

"The estimated average wool crop from one head is seven pounds, though the better

grades often run as high as nine and ten. The total wool crop from 41,000 sheep, therefore, would be 287,000 pounds. Fifty cents a pound is low, even for average wool, many growers selling this year for as high as fifty-eight and fifty-nine. However, estimating the total crop of 287,000 pounds at fifty cents, the revenue would approximate \$143,500, which, with the total market value of the flock, \$574,000, brings the total valuation, in wool and market value, to approximately \$717,500.

"Upper Michigan now boasts about 6,000 head of cattle. It's a poor steer that doesn't bring better than \$100 in the yards. At that rate, therefore, the total valuation of Cloverland's cattle herd is placed at approximately \$600,000.

"And the last feature, but by no means the least—land sales. Unofficial sales reported to the Development Bureau's offices during the past two years aggregate approximately 500,000 acres. The land is valued at from \$15 to \$20 an acre, some selling outright for even more than that. Ten dollars is believed a decidedly conservative estimate, and for 500,000 acres the total revenue from this source would approximate \$5,000,000, or the total investment for grazing lands in Northern Michigan.

"With the total valuation of the sheep placed at \$717,500, the cattle at \$600,000 and the grazing land at \$5,000,000, the sheep and cattle industry in Northern Michigan, within a period covering less than two and one-half years is given a conservative val-

uation of approximately \$6,317,500" that Upper Michigan has attracted this industry to develop its vast acreage of cut-over lands, are the results satisfactory? Are the new settlers pleased? Can we justifiably continue our advertising in the west? Can we expect the backing of the men who have come here, with their cattle and sheep? Has grazing proven a safe investment in upper Michigan?

There is probably no better evidence of the sentiment among the grazers than testimonials which these men have submitted, on results obtained thus far. The Bureau's files reveal several such statements, and from these we quote the expressions, as the men themselves have written them.

W. G. Davis, of the firm of Davis & Morris, who came to Schoolcraft County from Idaho with approximately 3,000 head of sheep, about a year ago, writes:

"It was through the activity of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau that I became interested in Cloverland in the spring of 1918, and for that reason I presume you will be interested to learn of the progress made by Davis & Morris in their sheep ranch venture in Schoolcraft County; also to learn what my opinion is as to this section, after a practical experience of nearly a year in your country.

"I will frankly state that this country has turned out to be as



These Arrivals from the West Came in Thin and Were Marketed Fat



Thousands of Acres Like This Cut-over Grazing Land Are Idle, Awaiting the Western Stockman

(Continued on Page 39)



# THE "MARKET VALUE" of CLOVERLAND

*The Upper Peninsula of Michigan*

## YOUR PRODUCT

*from*

## THE FIELD & THE PASTURE



*to*



### THE MARKET



*via*



### CLOVERLAND

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For Information WRITE John A. Doelle, Secretary-Manager

## THE UPPER PENINSULA DEVELOPMENT BUREAU

MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

## On the Menominee River with Weawbinyket

By MRS. L. T. STERLING, of Iron Mountain, Michigan

CONTINUED FROM SEPTEMBER

THE party spent several days fishing on the Brule on the first trip, and went a short distance up the Michigamme. The account of their luck would delight the hearts of all true fishermen, but I can only quote briefly from their notes.

"The trouting this morning on the Brule was exceptionally superb. Weawbinyket seemed to have an instinct where and when to stop. Generally the fish jumped as fast as we could throw, and like little meteors they shot and shot again. In one cast I made, the same trout by actual count leaped a dozen times after the fly which I skipped along the surface without re-throwing. To me, a novice, much of the charm of the morning's sport was in the brilliant leaping activities of the trout. After carving on a memorial tree the names of our party and the official returns of our trouting exploits, (seven hundred and forty fish), according to the custom of all trouters on the Brule, our angling practically ended and we started on our downward way. We swept into the mouth of the Michigamme, shooting the rapids just above."

Their first camp was made a few miles below the confluence of the Michigamme and other streams where the Menominee debouches into several channels. It was at a point where these channels join the main stream. Mr. Bissell continues the narrative in the following words "On the inside of the point there was a huge log drift lodged and thrown up by the freshets. Trunks of all sized trees were swept into a shapeless jam. The top ledge of this massive, interwedged drift was at least forty feet above the water mark. In the morning the bones of the last trout were left strewn around the breakfast log. One of our guides said that the king fishers encase their nests in the banks with fish bones. If so our wanderings and sojournings on the Menominee must have been a happy God-send to them. Our canoeing was resumed and very soon we passed a windfall several hundred feet in width and as far back from the river as we could see, where a tornado had swept through the forest and left towering pines, firs and cedars prostrate in heaps and tangles to mark its terrific devastation. To realize the utter and fearful havoc of a whirlwind one has only to see as we did, its swath and pathway of wreck and destruction in a Michigan pine forest.

"We spent the second night at Weawbinyket's hospitable cabin. Mrs. Weawbinyket and the small kittens giving us a warm welcome. In the morning Weawbinyket saddled a horse and set out for Dickey's to get supplies for the return trip. During his absence we decided to make a trip to a chain of irregularly shaped lakes opening into each other. (These lakes are now called Spread Eagle.) The day was most delightful and the beauty of the lakes was wonderful. Sometime these lakes will be a fine summer home for many city people."

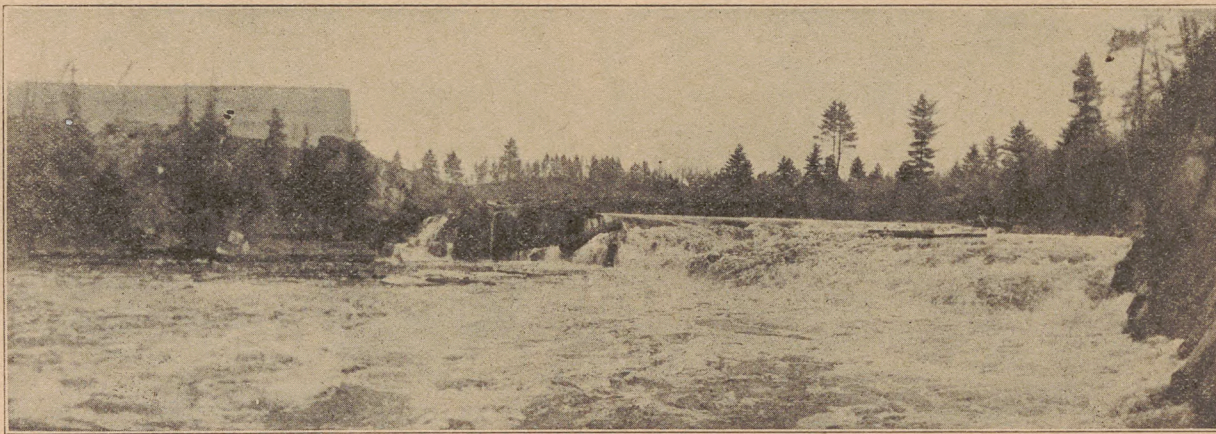
On the return of Weawbinyket, (his trip though only about seven miles, took a full day), the party started down the river. Shortly after leaving Bad Water they made their first portage at Twin Falls. These falls were then one of the most beautiful sights on the entire river. "Tumbling down from the upper falls the water rushes onward and downward one quarter mile to the lower falls. Sweeping into the midst of the high cliffs, the river swings quickly and the water whirls in

a half circle fall, high on both sides, with a great groove in the center, rushing into a giant whirlpool at the bottom of which it rages in unslashed fury through the narrow passages into the wide sweep of the river beyond." It was here that O-che-kaw of the Foxes, who had by her presence of mind, strength and bravery, saved the last few of her tribe from slavery, met death with her lover rather than be captured. The portage here is a rocky trail on the Michigan side. Two miles down they passed a little creek called Tewatenoc, famous as a watering place for deer. Tewatenoc is the Indian word for Iron Mountain, meaning "the creek that runs between the hills." This little stream of clear cool water, running between Pine Mountain and Iron Mountain (the two hills in the city) was, in Indian days, a mecca for the hunter, as the deer made of it a great runway.

The few miles to Big Quinnesec Falls the next portage, were miles of uniformly beautiful scenery. The stream glided partly under the shade of the dense forest and then curving round a bend spread into the full radiance of the sun. It is along this stretch that the river makes a large horseshoe bend, being approximately

stretch between level shores of the richest verdure. In fact, the whole scenery of these falls, their wildness and beauty, needs only the genius of some Claude Loraine, Turner or Church to trace and color them in the immortal glories of art, to make them world-known, famed and sought. The falls and surroundings are among the splendor of primeval nature."

Just as they were breaking camp a party from Chicago came in sight. Jesse Spaulding was among the number, also a Mr. Hamilton, both heavy stockholders in lumber companies operating on the river, and Wirt Dexter. They were on their way up the river. The next portage was Little Quinnesec Falls. "While the portaging was being attended to we descended the rocks on the lower side of the falls to see the cascade. Its noise told us that there was more than a slight fall. On the brink a large mass of rock parted the stream and the water plunged in separate head-long cataracts of snowy white. These volumes rebound from the fall and spout up in columns and falling again mingle and roll away in billowy waves. These are grander cascades than at Big Quinnesec Falls, but the surrounding scenery is not as wild or grand."



Historic Lower Twin Falls on the Menominee River

three miles from Iron Mountain in three directions: north, west and south. Mr. King says that the stillness of the scene was impressive, not a leaf trembling, not a twig moving, only the widening ripples cut by the canoe, and the spirals from the dip of the paddles to mar the mirror-like glass of the stream. "Dreamily, voicelessly and restfully we kept in this luxurious drowse of enchantment till we neared the rapids a few miles above the Big Quinnesec Falls. It was a swift change from the smooth flowing stream to the shooting of these rapids which looked to us amateurs very ugly and dangerous. They are known as the Horse Race Rapids. Our guides took the canoes through safely with no mishap more serious than a few splashes and scooping in two or three of the more daring white caps. Shortly afterwards we reached Big Quinnesec Falls." This portage was a wearisome trudge of two miles on the Michigan side; "a pathway for single filing, and almost smothered in the profusion of bushes." At the foot of the trail a large rock towered thirty feet above the water at its base. From this peak of rock a splendid view bursts upon the sight." Mr. Bissell thus describes it: "Off to the right the water avalanches down a steep incline and pitches tumultuously far and rolls into waves with clouds of spray. The water then spreads into a circular bay or basin nearly a half mile in diameter and this is partially girded round with cliffs wooded with the heaviest pagentry of pines and cedars except at the further side where the river contracts and glides away in a smooth

Not far below these falls are the Sand Portage Rapids. This was the Scylla and Charybdis ordeal of the river on account of its danger and length. The name was from the stretch of sand through which the portage trail ran. The rapids were six miles in length, three miles of boulders, breakers, whirls and dashes in one stretch that tested all the skill, courage and muscle of the most expert canoeist. Weawbinyket decided to shoot these rapids, and his exploit is thus described by Mr. King: "We groped our way out of the tangled growth and came to the river at the foot of the rapids; it was a grassy bank, high and dry, and from it a mile of turbulent water could be seen up stream. Soon the canoes came in sight. Kaquotash and Dacotah John manned the larger and Weawbinyket alone swayed his old familiar one. The birches seemed things of life that leaped and pitched ahead, the Indians swinging the paddle from side to side or plying the setting poles as needful to sheer off from a rock or to hold them from rushing into a breaker or to turn them into the winding chutes and keep them always steady. Alone, erect in the middle of his canoe, his long dark hair streaming, handling the paddle, at times dropping it and seizing the setting pole, with the quickness of thought holding the frail canoe to his will, running her in the swift descent where he would, steady-ing her through a waste of seething perils, long reaching but most swiftly shot through, when the slightest deviation from the right course would dash the birch to pieces or swamp her

instantly, Weawbinyket was a marvel of nerve and skill. The picture still lives in my mind."

The next port of entry for the party was the New York Farm at the mouth of the Sturgeon River. Already the cultivated fields showed up well. Mr. King says: "I have never seen such clover and never expect to except in the same general locality." Sturgeon Falls was the next portage, just a short one. Their tents were pitched just below Sturgeon Falls in the last glow of the sunset. "There is Indian hearsay that pike abound in the basin here," say our authors, "and we thought there was probable field for lively amusement in the twilight, but even the most tempting specimen of grasshopper and bits of New York Farm bacon were of no avail in tempting the pike, if indeed there were pike there to bite. We spent the night there however, and Kaquotash was successful in getting a fine doe in early morning. On our way downstream we saw, in a little cleft in the almost solid wall of verdure, a solitary Indian lying on the ground, with a rifle leaning against a tree close at hand, waiting for a deer to come down the runway to the water. This region is noted as a stamping place for deer. Not far below was an Indian encampment where venison was being smoked for the winter and deer skins

were drying in the sun. A graded school of papooses seemed to have been turned out to play. There were indeed the "ten little injun boys."

Shortly after this were the Pembun Rapids and here the party found the river almost shrunken to bed rock. They had lunch here and reveled in the fine blueberries which grew in profusion on the river bank. Here, too, they met three Chippewas on their way north for deer. Not far down was an encampment of Indians who had come up

from White Rapids for a sojourn in bark tepees on a general shooting trip and curing of deer meat for winter.

Pemenee Rapids portage was the next; the trail on the right bank ran through a wonderful bit of forest. Just below these rapids was the well cultivated farm of the N. Ludington Lumber Co., with the most pretentious habitation on the river at this time, being the most advanced outpost of agriculture.

About an hour's run below were two small clearings or meadows and a few Indian cabins, called Muscawana, also an island of the same name and a short rapids. The White Rapids came next, so called from a stretch of shallow white capped rapids. Here was a settlement of Chippewas with a half dozen cabins. Mr. King says: "this settlement, with the small natural meadows on both shores greenly bordering the frothy and brawling river, is, with the exception of the New York Farm, more typical of civilization and agriculture than anything yet seen along the Menominee."

The Sixty Islands were the next point of interest, and are thus described: "The Sixty Islands are an archipelago of islands and islets, a cluster of glorious emerald of various shapes and sizes with splendid profusely branched elms; a very wealth of beauty, making a view of the most picturesque scenery. We were content to float at times on the current rather than outspeed it with strokes of the paddles, that we might enjoy the surpassing beauty. Here we saw a buck and doe within gun shot, but we had no heart to shoot them, so beautiful

were they in their natural surroundings."

The party saw almost no deer on the second trip, as the various clearings and stranded logs along the shore were said by the Indians to have frightened them away.

Not far below the mouth of the Pike River, the party passed the Kirby-Carpenter company's Pike River farm.

Wausaukee Bend was the next point on the river mentioned in the diary. Here the river turns on itself forming a long promontory three miles around by canoe but only a few rods across the base by portage. Here Weawbinyket left the party to return home on foot as he was anxious to get to work on his deer fence and get his traps ready for his winter's work. He was as much of a success as a trapper as a guide and made Marquette the trading place for his pelts, traveling on the ice and snow of the Michigamme river. Mr. Bissell makes the following entry in his diary: "No one of us will ever forget the Menominee guide, Weawbinyket. In the woods, on the stream, in the camp, and in his own cabin he had been faithful, pleasant and efficient, and the hand shake we gave him at parting was warm with the friendliest adieu."

After passing through the Long Reach, a most beautiful, straight and wide stretch of the river scenery about three miles long, they came to Relay House Rapids, a short stretch, and a little further down, to the Grand Rapids, a long but not particularly rough stretch of shallow water. The party was now within twenty miles of Menominee, and during the entire trip had passed no signs of human habitation, besides the logging camps, farms and Indian villages as named.

The last part of the trip is described as follows: "Since the great fire of 1871, which like a destroying angel smote the forests of far extending regions with a blast of flame, the lower part of the river is stripped of all woodland beauty. Burned and blackened trunks of branchless trees mark with desolation this part of the trip and the last day was the exceptional one unattended with charm, comfort or pleasure."

Two miles from Menominee the party struck a log jam and further passage seemed blocked. Mr. Bissell says: "Our guides were equal to the task as log drivers, however; a chaos of floating pines was no deadlock to them. They hopped and skipped from one log to another. They started the logs afloat and by degrees got those that barred our way turned and in the gaps so opened we could make way and tide along with the floating mass. We advanced along with the immense fleet of logs for nearly a mile so hemmed in; sometimes in peril of a crash, like arctic boats in moving floes of ice. But at length the floating ceased. There was nothing left us to do but to lift out and unload our canoe and portage it over the logs to shore to be teamed thence to Marinette while we made the way on foot. Our vacation ramble ended at the hospitable doors of the Dunlap House. Canoeing on the Menominee, tenting on its shores, fishing in its waters, were to be thence only memories, but with us memories always shining and precious."

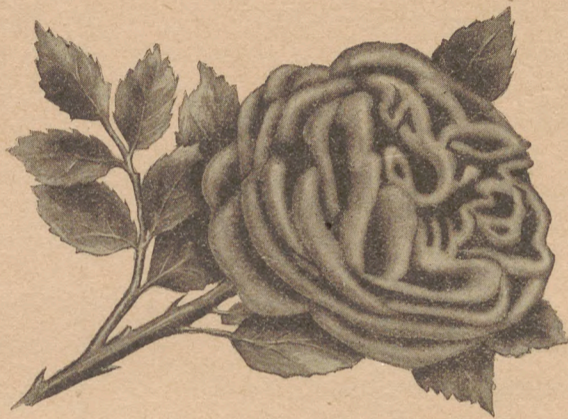
Mr. King appends a map and a table of distance showing various portages, etc., and with that closes his volume, a book of unusual interest to all of us who have known and loved the Menominee River.

Such was the river as he and his party saw it; a highway into a beautiful country, a paradise for hunters, fishers and naturalists. Little did he dream of the important part the river was to play in the development of the country through which it flowed. In closing this paper it may not be amiss to indicate briefly the two most important phases of the life of the river; one now past, one but just beginning; namely, its vital importance to the lumbering interests of the district and the great possibilities of its water

(Continued on Page 36)

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

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By helping to create a market for your wool, we are helping the Cloverland movement. When you buy Patrick-Duluth Virgin Wool Products you are making Greater Cloverland greater.

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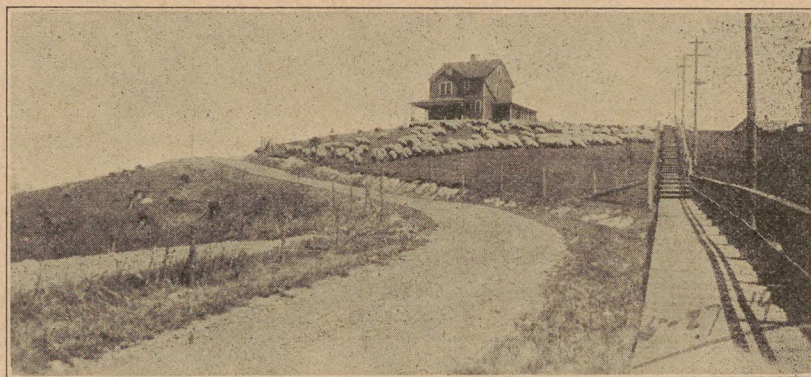
Write for information and bulletin

DORIS I. BOWSON, Secretary

JAMES H. KAYE, President

## Sheep to Prevent Forest Fires

By GEORGE FISHER, City Editor Tribune, Hibbing, Minnesota



Superintendent Clifton Cooke, of Du Pont Powder Company, Conducts Successful Experiment at His Home Near Hibbing, Minn. These Sheep Were Later Sold to Neighboring Farmers

SHEEP are helping to prevent Northern Minnesota forest fires and they are making a thorough job of it. In the vicinity of Hibbing—the metropolis of the great Mesaba iron range, is located the local branch of the Dupont De Nemours & Company powder works. It is in the heart of a brush covered country—where vegetation is abundant and where nature has been most generous. The plant which furnishes the powder to the many mines in the district, is enclosed but on the very edge of a heavy woods.

Year after year it has been walled in by forest fires and year after year, M. Clifton Cooke, superintendent, has fought for weeks at a time with crews of loyal volunteers pushing back the flames. Several times the powder buildings were endangered but either fate or plain luck warded off disaster.

Last year's experiences convinced Superintendent Cooke that something must be done to clear the country near the plant of the thick underbrush. It invited trouble and was excellent fuel for the forest flames. He hit upon sheep, and his "hunch" proved a success as statistics in this article will prove.

On or about the 20th of May, the company purchased 486 sheep for land clearing purposes. They were thoroughbred Hampshire ewes. They were yearlings and their original cost was \$15 a head. The arrival of the "woolies" was considerable of an innovation to Hibbing and neighboring residents. It was the largest number of sheep imported at one time and to the credit of the Dupont company, it must be said they are the pioneers in an industry which promises to grow bigger year by year.

The sheep upon their arrival here were pastured on a land only partly cleared and seeded with clover with the balance 75 per cent brush. The Dupont property is fenced with four foot hog tight fences. Here the sheep are herded every night and morning. What has been the result? In a period of five months all the land grazed by the sheep has been cleared up thoroughly including the brush and shoots of all trees that could be reached. Work that would require a year or more to accomplish by man has been done in less than half that time by the "woolies."

A fire menace that threatened the plant every fall just as regular as clock work has been reduced to less than a minimum. Thousands of dollars of property has been made safe and dozens of lives made secure.

The sheep are now for sale on reasonable terms. They will be sold either for breeding purposes or shipped to the market. The Hibbing Commercial club is behind the project which will afford farmers in this district an opportunity to purchase them before they are killed for their meat or wool. A few of the sheep have been sold to the Dupont employes at a price to cover expenses. The purchasers claim that the flavor of the meat far exceeded any they had ever eaten.

Statistics show what sheep can do in Northern Minnesota "where clover

is a weed." Of the total number which arrived here in May, only one has died and that particular ewe broke its leg. Their average weight when they arrived was sixty three pounds. Today they average from 100 to 110 pounds. Rather a boost for the kind of pasture that grows abundant in this part of the Gopher State.

The company made no effort to sell the wool crop but if so disposed, Superintendent Cooke can derive a good stipend from that source as well.

"I am well pleased with our experience," stated Mr. Cooke. "As forest fighters the sheep are in the lead. Nothing can compare to them."

The example set by the Dupont company will be followed by other range concerns whose property is within the forest fire zone. It is estimated by local boosters that the Hibbing district will be the largest importers of sheep next year of any other locality on the Mesaba range. J. B. Connors, postmaster, is behind a scheme which will bring in thousands of sheep to the Day Lake country, north of here. In that region there are dozens of lakes and hundreds of acres of excellent grazing lands. Sheep would thrive there and farmers living in the neighborhood are arranging for a community purchase early next spring.

The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce is urging Congress to enact protective legislation, so that Germany will not again monopolize the dye industry in America.

While grazing in Cloverland is the "big noise" just now, dairying is keeping pace with the beef cattle and sheep movement.

### The First National Bank of Duluth, Minnesota

With resources of over \$25,000,000.00

With Thirty-two years of sound, conservative banking

Invites your business

"The Bank of Friendly Service"

**Potatoes and Sheep Chief Topics at N. M. D. A. Meet**

(Continued from Page 8)

Potato Show, Armory Building, Duluth, Minnesota, every shipment being made early enough to assure its arrival in Duluth before 9 a. m., November 12. A letter should accompany each such shipment, giving instructions as to the disposal of the potatoes at the close of the show. Each box should contain a card giving the name and address of the exhibitor, such cards to be displayed after the awards have been made.

Judging will begin at 2 p. m., Wednesday, November 12, and all exhibits must be arranged and in place before that hour.

Exhibits of the eight standard varieties shall in each instance consist of thirty-two potatoes, these to be arranged in two layers, twenty potatoes in the bottom layer and twelve potatoes on top. Exhibits of seed potatoes must be of one of the eight standard varieties and must weigh 100 pounds net. Boxes and bins for their display will be provided by the association. Exhibits of baking potatoes must weigh 25 pounds net, and are to

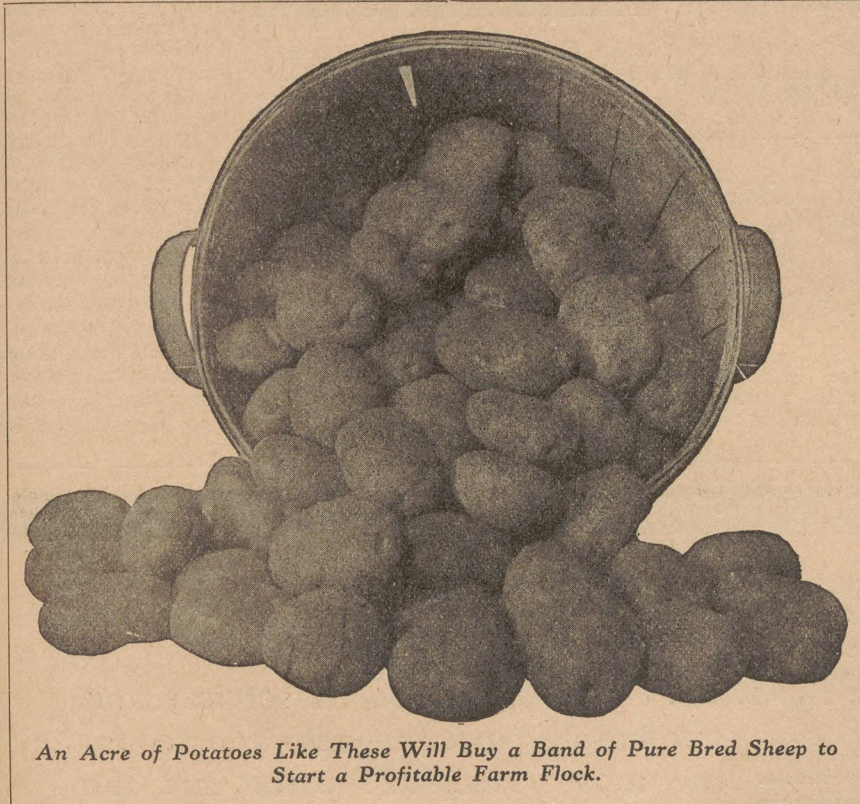
additional for each dollar won in prize money.

The Northern Minnesota Development Association also is awarding \$300 in premiums for the Boys' and Girls' Potato Club contest of the state, under direction of T. A. Erickson, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

The sheep industry will be discussed by able men from the different angles. Mr. N. P. Rogers, of the St. Paul Live Stock Exchange, will discuss the subject of "Sheep Marketing," giving practical suggestions on how to ship sheep, methods of handling them enroute to market and other facts based upon years of experience in this particular branch of live stock marketing.

"Sheep Growing from the Producers' Standpoint," will be discussed by Daniel De Lury, of Walker, president of the Northern Minnesota Sheep Growers' Association, and one who has had practical experience in the raising and care of sheep in the northern section of the state.

"Sheep and Wool, From a Woolen



An Acre of Potatoes Like These Will Buy a Band of Pure Bred Sheep to Start a Profitable Farm Flock.

be displayed in standard boxes to be furnished by the association.

All exhibits must be left in place until 10 p. m., Friday, November 14. Premiums are payable at 4 p. m., on the last day of the show.

Following is the premium list for exhibits of thirty-two potatoes:

Cobbler	.....\$10	\$8	\$6	\$4	\$3	\$2
Triumph	.... 10	8	6	4	3	2
Early Ohio	.. 10	8	6	4	3	2
Green Mount	. 10	8	6	4	3	2
Rural	..... 10	8	6	4	3	2
Burb'nk Rus't	10	8	6	4	3	2
Burbank	.... 6	5	4	3	2	1
King	..... 6	5	4	3	2	1

Seed potatoes should be uniform in size and type, true to the correct varietal type, free from disease, in sound condition for shipment or storage, any one size being equally good between the limits of five to eight ounces.

100 pounds of seed potatoes..... \$15, \$10, \$5

Baking potatoes should be uniform in size and variety, any one size being equally good between the limits of ten to fourteen ounces.

25 pounds of baking potatoes.... \$10 \$8 \$6 \$4 \$2

To encourage a large number of exhibits from counties outside of the county that is acting as host of the N. M. D. A. Convention and Potato Show, the sum of \$100 will be prorated among the counties outside of St. Louis County, one point to be allowed for each exhibit made and one point

Mill Standpoint," will be the subject of an address by M. F. Jamar, secretary and general manager of mills and factories for F. A. Patrick Co., Duluth.

A summary of the results of the movement to bring Montana and western sheep to Northern Minnesota will be another important subject to be handled by one who has been prominent in the movement and kept a close accounting of the actual results.

The sheep men will occupy a greater part of the second day of the convention and much interest is being indicated in the discussion of this subject, one of the important development activities fathered by the N. M. D. A. for years and since the period when the first band of sheep of any size were placed on Northern Minnesota grazing lands.

On the 14th, the last day of the show, the Northern Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin Guernsey Breeders' Association will hold a sale of pure bred cattle.

The ladies will not be forgotten in the program and special features have been arranged for their entertainment and edification.

"The Housewife as a Purchasing Agent," will be the topic discussed by Mrs. C. E. Spring, of Duluth, prominent in community work of this section. Miss Mary E. Stillwell, county Home Demonstration Agent of St. Louis county, will read a paper on

(Continued on Page 47)

**Our 1919 Importation Now on Exhibition**

We are pleased to announce the safe arrival of an unusual collection of fine registered sheep. They represent many years of skilful improvement in the hands of master breeders. There are four breeds—

**CHEVIOTS, SHROPSHIRE, SOUTHDOWNS, HAMPSHIRE**

A cordial invitation is extended to everyone interested in good sheep to visit our farm. We offer for sale over 1,500 head of all ages and both sexes.

**\$150,000 FLOCK TO SELECT FROM**

One of our rams will bring fresh blood and improvement to your flock. We are specialists in fitting sheep for exhibition and can turn you out a show flock ready to win. Come if you can—if not, write.

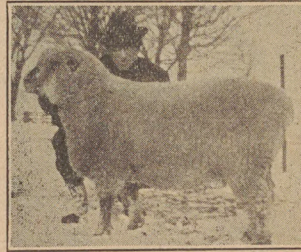
**GLIMMERGLEN FARMS, Inc.**

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Cooperstown is on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, 92 miles southwest of Albany.



Imported Minton 107A, 3 Yr. Old Ram, for Sale. Flock and home at Teegarden, Ind., B. & O. R. R.

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Rams and Ewes for Sale at All Times  
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Ewes bred to imported Bibby ram.

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Route 7, Plymouth, Ind.

**Registered Guernsey Bull Calf**

Son of Helm's Count, grandson of Governor of the Chene; dam, Ina Masher 2nd, 58133; dropped April 20, 1919. This calf is of good size, well built and well marked, right all the way through and backed by good records.

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WILLIAM J. WESTON, Prop.

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**HAMPSHIRE**

One of the best bred flocks in America. Home of the International champion ewe of 1918. Rams of all ages for sale, single crate, or can furnish a carload. Write me your wants or come and see them.

HARLEY R. EMMONS, Elsie, Mich.

**OXFORD DOWNS**

Choice breeding ewes by imported sire for sale. Also this year's crop of lambs sired by the champion ram at Wisconsin State Fair in 1918.

W. D. MCGILL & SON, Templeton, Wis.

**FOR SALE AT MARKET PRICE**

About 1,200 or more good feeder lambs, weight about 58 to 60 lbs., mostly black faces, ready for delivery any time from now to Nov. 1st, also some registered Shropshire rams, one to three years, also some ram lambs.

G. R. SPENCER, Larner, Harding County, So. Dak.

**DORSET HORNED RAMS AND BRED EWES**

A few choice yearling rams, early ram lambs, and good ewes from two to five years old, bred to lamb in season suitable to climate. A "dog proof" sheep. Prices right.

WILLIAM A. HOOVER, Selma, Indiana

**CHOICE BREEDING EWES FOR SALE**

About 1,000 two-year-old Montana bred, breeding ewes, specially selected for foundation stock for breeding, thoroughly acclimated and in excellent condition. For information, apply to

INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK CO., Inc., Wolverine, Mich.

# Graduates of Menominee County "Aggi" Testify to Its Merits

By OTTO STAALESON, of Wallace, Mich., President M. C. A. S. Alumni Association

OF what value is the Menominee County Agricultural School, and has it done anything for its students?

As president of the Alumni Association, I addressed a number of letters to graduates of the school, asking them this question, leaving each former student to answer in his own way. I have received replies to most of the letters and the answers ought to be sufficient to encourage the supporters and faculty of this splendid institution to continue the good work with renewed energy, and give those who stood by it when doubt was expressed as to its feasibility the satisfaction of knowing they were right and have been amply rewarded with results accomplished.

One of the striking features of the answers is the fact that where one member of a family has attended the school, almost without exception another member follows, and frequently three or four brothers and sisters graduate or take at least a portion of the course, and there are records of all the children in one family going to the school. These facts alone will

attest the high regard in which the school is held by the farmers of Menominee county and reflect full appreciation of the institution as a practical asset to this community.

The answers to my questionnaire prove conclusively that the Menominee County Agricultural School is attaining practical results, that it is turning the interest of boys and girls back to the farm instead of diverting attention to the cities as larger

schools do, and in dollars and cents has netted big profits for its students and their parents who in turn gain the benefit of the knowledge acquired by their boys and girls at the school.

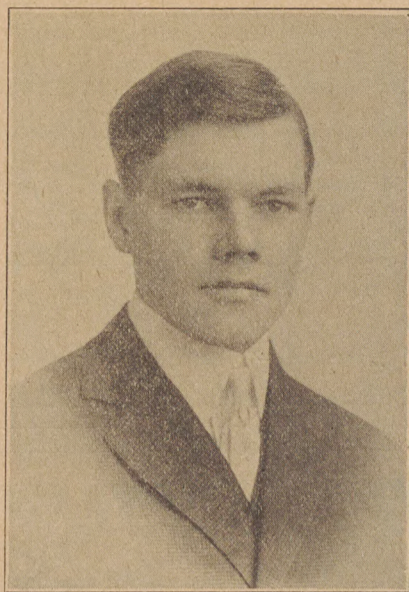
Personally, I wish to say that the Menominee County school opened my eyes to the possibilities in farming, and I feel that I owe the school a great deal. Had I not attended this school I would not now be engaged in farming, which I have discovered

the biggest the farmer has to meet. Swamps eat up farm profits without the farmer identifying the cause. Take, for instance, the use of the tractor and other machinery. How many farmers consider the minutes lost every time the tools have to be turned, yet these lost minutes soon accumulate into lost hours, lost hours into days, and during the year, probably weeks are lost. The way to stop this loss is

to be the greatest business there is today. I have chosen farming for my life's vocation, and I must thank the Menominee County Agricultural School for leading me to this decision.

Here are only two most valuable experiences since I graduated. I applied the knowledge I had learned about fertilizers to our own farm, and the result was an increase of 100 bushels of potatoes to the acre at a cost of about \$12. Using acid phosphate with manure has proven very profitable all crops, especially for grains.

Many farmers have swamps to contend with. Let me say the swamp problem is one of



Three Graduates of Menominee County Agricultural School That Owe the Success They Are Now Attaining in Farm Life to This Remarkable School. Left to Right—Otto Staaelson, of Wallace; Miss Edith Thorpe of Stephenson; Andrew Merrill, of Carney.

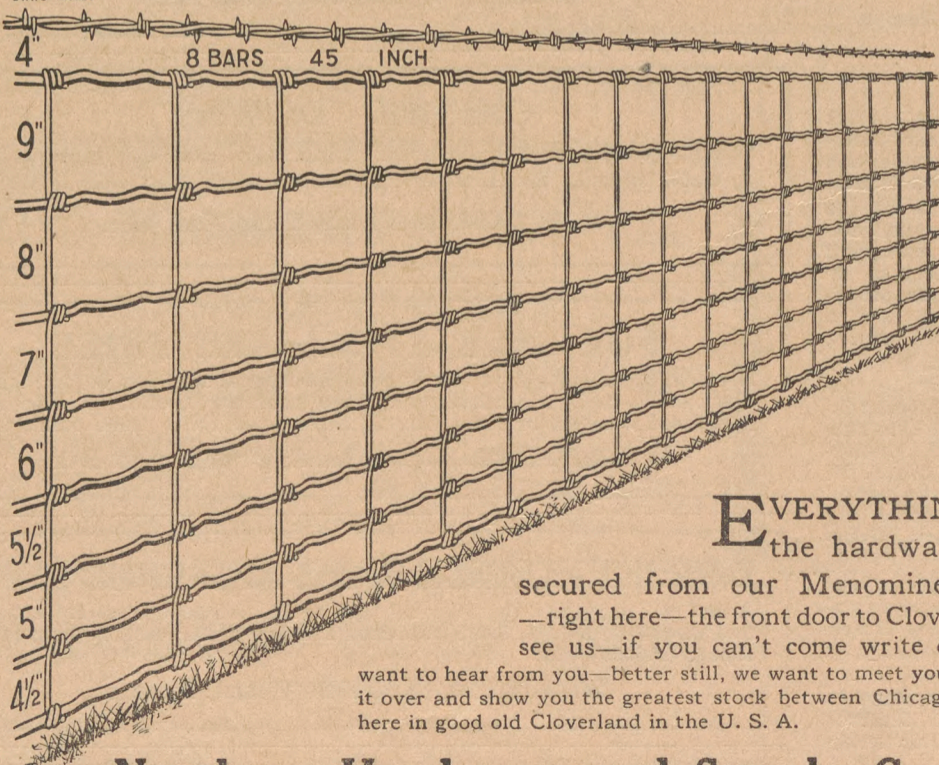
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DISTANCE BETWEEN BARS—INCHES



EVERYTHING you need in the hardware line can be secured from our Menominee warehouse—right here—the front door to Cloverland. 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 Cloverland in the U. S. A.

Northern Hardware and Supply Company  
MENOMINEE MICHIGAN





Fall Class of 1915 That Is Making a Fine Record in Actual Results

by draining the low places and swamps.

I learned much about drainage and tile ditching at school, and when we applied this scientific method of not only reclaiming the land but increasing the efficiency of the farm machinery and saving labor many neighbors laughed at us. Some said the water would never get into the tile. But it did and our system of drainage has worked successfully for three years. Our profit on this drainage was 200 per cent on the investment in one year, and we have added the best acres to our farm. Experience has taught us that the reclaimed swamp land makes the very best farm land, and our neighbors now take a different view of tile drainage.

Other graduates and students have profited similarly, according to the answers to the questionnaires I sent out. Out of this number I have selected two letters, one from a young man, and the other from a young lady, as typical of the responses and views given concerning the school.

The following letter shows what the school has done for the boys:

Carney, Mich., Aug. 4, 1919.

Dear Friend Otto:  
In regard to your letter I received the other day I am glad to say that the time and money spent at the Menominee County Agricultural School was never regretted by me. Every part of the courses to be had there is of benefit to anybody wishing to live the rural life.

First: Soil study, which enables the farmer to understand what certain soils mean to certain crops and how to treat the soils to increase production and quality of certain crops.

Second: Mechanical drawing for layout of farm buildings without the aid and expense of an architect, and to meet the requirements of the farm, with efficiency and economy the goal.

Third: Elements of woodcraft, which enable the farmer to erect his own buildings. Thus he may hire cheaper labor for the farm, saving the higher wages for carpenters and do necessary building when carpenters may not be had at any price.

Fourth: Farm blacksmithing, which enables a farmer to do considerable repair work himself, saving him money and more particularly the time he would lose going to and from the blacksmith shop.

Fifth: Dairying, the best of all. The young farmer learns how to test the cows, weed out the non-producers and select good cows.

Sixth: Farm bookkeeping, which keeps track of the farm accounts in a business-like method and discloses the profit and loss side of farming.

All of the other courses are equally as beneficial.

If the average farmer would be less stingy with his boys and girls and send them to an agricultural school these same boys and girls would become more interested in farm life, return to the farm after finishing school, and bring home a valuable store of information and knowledge that would mean more money from

the farm and better living on the farm.

Before I went to the Menominee County Agricultural School I did not take much interest in farming. Now it is different. We raised horses on the farm before I went to the school. After returning we discovered what was wrong. The cost of raising a horse was more than the price we could get for it, so we sold off all the horses except enough to keep the farm going, and went in for dairy farming, which we find is a paying business. We now have 19 head of cattle, headed by a registered Holstein sire, and have also added 40 acres more to the farm through the purchase of adjoining land. Out of the 19 head of cattle we have seven milch cows under four years old bringing us in \$3.00 a day. We have also built a 12x30 foot tile silo.

If I had not attended the agricultural school I never would have even thought of going at farming like this.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANDREW MERRILL.

Now, here is what one of my girl classmates has to say of the Menominee County Agricultural school:

Stephenson, Mich., Aug. 10, 1919.

Dear Friend Otto:  
The agricultural school of Menominee County was of great benefit to me as a graduate, and will always continue to be so:

First: Morally.

Second: Mentally.

Third: Physically.

Morally, because I came from our quiet farm home knowing very little of the many temptations in life, and little of the ways of the world. The agricultural school faculty always insisted upon all students attending church, the boys were not permitted to smoke on the premises, the dangers that lurk in promiscuous acquaintances and the dangers in the so-called "freedom of society" were pointed out.

Mentally, as no school could give a greater variety of practical lessons in such a short time, and the answers to so many why's and how's often met in practical life. Example: Why should intense heat be used to cook meat tender?

Physically, because we girls were taught how to cook wholesome food in ways that would give the maximum of sustenance to the body and keep the body healthy; vegetable gardening, which teaches one to love nature and the outdoors and at the same time practice economies; how to aid about the dairy.

Then there is bookkeeping, home nursing, and many other things girls would not learn, or perhaps even gain a slight knowledge of, excepting by attending such a practical school.

The years I spent at the agricultural school were years of hard study, but well worth while, and I am proud of the M. C. A. S.

(Signed) EDITH THORPE.

Miss Thorpe has a sister who attended the school and a brother who graduated in 1916. On a par with this family is the Thuerkauf family, which has three boy graduates of the school, while the Nelson family boasts of four graduates.

Indeed, we are all proud of our agricultural school and are grateful for the opportunity we had in attending it.

### Cement or Clay Tile for Drainage Purposes?

Which is better, cement or clay tile? Does alkali or frost disintegrate cement tile? These are live questions in drainage.

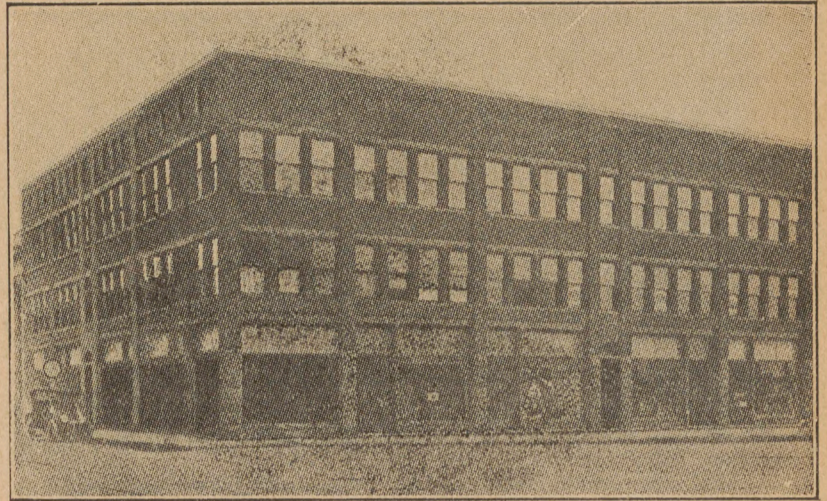
Seventy years of experience have shown that well made clay tile is practically everlasting. Intensive tests for the last fifteen years have shown that while strong soil alkalis and acids tend to disintegrate cement tile slowly, still tile made of very dense concrete, of good materials and properly cured is only nominally affected by ordinary soil acids and alkalis. Moreover, recent careful experiments on high grade cement tile by experienced investigators and the personal experience of the writer with a poor grade of cement tile, have shown cement tile to be far more resistant to freezing action than is clay tile. Our experience shows that

high grade tile of either kind is satisfactory and it is certain that cement tile can often be more readily obtained than clay tile.

The farmer is advised, however, not to try to make his own tile but to buy a commercial article as the regular factory is in a better position to obtain good materials and to manufacture properly. The purchaser of drain tile should also protect himself by standard tests as outlined by the American Association for Testing Materials. Many tile plants and the Portland Cement association are glad to make such tests on request. The Engineering Division at University Farm will make tests on request if samples be sent to University Farm all carriage charges prepaid.—H. B. Roe, University Farm, St. Paul.

# An Unusual Store

Come in and Look Around



## SQUARE PEOPLE

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

We Furnish the Home Complete

Always at Your Service

# We Own 86,000 Acres of Hardwood Timber LANDS

in Schoolcraft and Mackinac Counties, six miles from Lake Michigan, on the main line of the Soo Railway.

Of this about 20,000 acres are cut-over, all of which is growing grass, with about 4,000 acres of it in one bunch in a very heavy sod growing blue grass, timothy and clover.

We are looking for a thoroughly practical and responsible man to tie up with. Any one with the means and ability who is looking for an opening in the cattle or sheep business will miss an opportunity if they do not investigate these lands. After an investigation by the right kind of a party, we will have no difficulty in making a trade with him on a basis that is thoroughly satisfactory.

**STACK LUMBER COMPANY**  
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN

## OLIVER DISK PLOWS MAKE HARD PLOWING EASY



Fall plowing hard ground can be easily and profitably accomplished by using Oliver tractor disk plows. The correctly shaped adjustable disks equipped with improved scrapers that turn the soil similar to mouldboard plows, hold to the furrows assuring even depth best plowing.

See the Oliver dealer nearest you about Oliver horse or tractor disk plows or write us direct.

### Oliver Chilled Plow Works

Plowmakers for the World  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Member of Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

## The Keweenaw Land Association Ltd.

— OFFERS —

# Cutover Lands

in Chippewa, Dickinson,  
Iron, Gogebic, Ontonagon  
and Houghton Counties  
in the Upper Peninsula of  
Michigan in tracts to suit

Clay loam, sandy clay loam, sand loam and sand  
soils at \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre.  
Generally well watered.

**J. M. LONGYEAR, Agent, Marquette, Mich.**  
**D. S. DEAN, Treas., 87 Milk St., Boston, Mass.**

## Industrial and Farm Taxation in Michigan

From Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record

**T**HE Detroit Board of Commerce, in connection with the periodical equalization of taxable values in the state, has made a close study of the values and given them in statement form to the State Board of Equalization through the secretary of the Board's special committee on equalization, William B. Wreford. The statement and the data upon which it is based were prepared by John A. Russell, the Board's vice-president, who has been discussing state equalizations in Michigan since 1886, and who first interested the Detroit Board of Commerce in its duty on this subject during President McRae's administration in 1911.

The point of the statement is that the agricultural property of the state is not bearing its full burden of taxation as compared with the industrial properties. Its importance, although primarily compiled for Wayne county, applies to every industrial county in Michigan, and the facts disclosed are very interesting, not only for their purpose in pointing the moral drawn from them, but also because they show the enormous live stock wealth of the state. The presentment of Wayne county follows:

"For some years past the Detroit Board of Commerce, representing directly commercial and industrial interests of the largest tax paying unit of this state, has occupied itself with the collation of facts bearing upon its equalization with the other counties of the state, and has presented its facts, either directly or through the county tax commissioner. It is once more availing itself of your courtesy in permitting its representative to bring before your body a set of facts which it believes to be pertinent to this year's equalization, and to which it hopes that your body will give attention in connection with your duty of distributing the burdens of the maintenance of the state government equitably between the counties.

"Wayne county has had a continuously growing percentage of the taxes of the state required of it by each successive equalization. The theory of these advances of the proportionate amount of state taxation charged to it has been, of course, that Wayne county, as the seat of the metropolitan city of the state, has experienced an immense growth and has shown a proportionate increase of the amount of taxable wealth within its boundaries.

"These increases within the past decade are worth calling to your attention. In the equalization of 1911 it was determined that Wayne county's valuation was so great as to require that 21.853 per cent of all of the state's burdens should be assessed upon it. The equalization of 1914 determined that Wayne county's proportion of the whole levy of the state should be 25.25 per cent. When the state board came to consider the subject again, in 1916, it came to the conclusion that Wayne county's share should be advanced to 29.857 per cent. Today your board has before it a proposal of the State Board of Tax Commissioners to the effect that more than 35 per cent of the total levied tax for state purposes shall be realized from the properties of Wayne county. This means, in effect, that since 1910, the increase in valuations for tax purposes in Wayne county has represented, not only a uniform growth in taxable wealth as compared with the rest of the state, but a growth so much greater than a uniform one that the county's proportion of the increased number of millions for which the legislature periodically calls, is today, a year before the decade is ended, 57 per cent more than it was in 1911, a year after the decade began.

"We know what state taxation means in Wayne county, because we have paid a great deal of it, and we know, too, that the juggling with millions in the valuations of the various counties, the addition of ten or twen-

ty millions here and the subtraction of two or three millions there, means nothing in the net result, except as these operations made a new set of percentages for the distribution of the increasingly greater sums which the state requires each succeeding year to pay for the carrying on of its operations and the performance of its functions.

"The appeal which Wayne county is making to your board today is not based upon any denial of the statement that Wayne county has experienced an important actual increase in taxable wealth. Its claim is based upon the fact that other counties have experienced similar proportionate growth, and that this growth on their part is not reflected in the proportion of the state's burdens assigned to them in the report of the State Tax Commissioners to the State Board of Equalization.

"Michigan lightly says, through its highest tax authority, that Wayne county has had its wealth enormously increased through the operations of the motor car industry and its subsidiaries. Conceding that, so have other counties. The adjoining county of Oakland is the seat of a motor car industry of very great importance. The city of Pontiac has doubled in population within a decade. The entire section of the county has shown tremendous appreciations in its land values, a part of which has been recognized in the valuation of the State Tax Commissioners. From the city of Pontiac to the southerly line of the county the entire territory has been cut up into house lots or is held for gentlemen's estates or the purposes of country clubs for three miles on either side of the great thoroughfare which connects it with the metropolis. In the picturesque and desirable lake region of the county the single acres cost as much as a workingman's house in Detroit. Four hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, a thousand dollars an acre are not unusual figures of asking price for land that, less than 15 years ago, was selling at the usual farm land prices of the period, varying from \$60 to \$100 per acre, as more or less account was taken of the improvements. Surely, in the light of these conditions so well known to the public, and to the State Tax Commission as to preclude the necessity of compiling and presenting any elaborate set of tables of individual instances, there has been a growth proportionate to that of Wayne county at least. It may be that values of business property in Detroit have grown from five thousand dollars a front foot to ten thousand dollars in a given period; but the proportional growth of the taxable value of that property is no greater than an advance from five hundred dollars a front foot to a thousand dollars for a business property in Pontiac, or from a hundred dollars an acre to five hundred dollars for farm lands in the Bloomfield Hills.

"Yet the State Tax Commission in its report has told the Board of Equalization and the people of the state that Oakland county's proportion of the state tax today should be 2.157 per cent of the whole. Eight years ago your predecessors in the same duty declared that Oakland's true proportion was 1.967 per cent. The report before you today says, when figured out, that while Detroit's proportion of all the taxable wealth of the state has grown 57 per cent beyond a uniform growth, Oakland's proportion—with its motor car factories, its great foundries, its great wood and sheet metal working industries; its wonderful country estates in which their owners have invested ten times their normal agricultural value, and which are still salable at their cost prices; with its prosperous and constantly growing villages of Royal Oak,

(Continued on Page 30)



# Cloverland Hay and Grain Farmers May Share in \$10,000 Prizes

By G. W. PUTNAM, Crops Experimenter, U. P. Experiment Station

THE Chicago Board of Trade is offering \$10,000 in cash premiums for the best exhibits of grain and hay at the International Grain and Hay Show, to be held in conjunction with the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, Nov. 19 to Dec. 6. The premiums are divided as follows: Corn, \$4,000; oats, \$2,000; wheat, \$2,000; barley, \$700; rye, \$300; hay, \$1,000. The Board also will give other premiums to be announced later.

The premiums offered are well worth while for the farmers to try for, and if we were to succeed in getting a goodly number of exhibits out at the show, it would be a great boost for Cloverland.

Cloverland farmers should not miss this opportunity of demonstrating Cloverland possibilities as a hay and small grain producing section. We hear and see a great deal about the possibilities of Cloverland as a grazing range for western stockmen, and while the live stock industry is probably of far greater importance at this particular stage of development than is our grain farming, yet the small grain products that we do produce are of the finest quality, and in this hay and grain show, quality wins.

The rules and regulations of the show along with the divisions and classes to which crops of Cloverland farmers are eligible, are here offered as a guide to anyone who wishes to enter this great international show.

### RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Executive Committee in charge reserves the absolute right to interpret these rules and regulations and to arbitrarily settle and determine all questions and differences in regard thereto, or otherwise arising out of or connected with the contest.

1. All applications for entry must be made by mail and must be in the hands of the Superintendent of Entries not later than Thursday, November 20, 1919.

2. Each exhibitor will be allowed



Samples From a Hay Field Like This Ought to Capture Some Prizes

to make entries in as many classes as he wishes, but no exhibitor will be allowed to make more than one entry in any one class. No entry fee will be charged in any class, and all samples remain the property of the exhibitors.

3. All samples must have been grown by the exhibitor in the year 1919, and must be entered for the region and state in which they were grown. Special care should be taken to comply with this last requirement.

4. Each sample entered must consist of at least the amount or weight specified for the class, and any shortage, no matter how little, will dis-

qualify the sample for competition. This rule will be strictly adhered to.

5. Before shipment, each sample should be carefully tagged with the exhibitor's name and address and the state and region in which the sample was grown. The variety name should also be given in each case when possible. In each corn sample the ears should be numbered from 1 to 20, in the order in which the owner wishes them arranged on the trays at the Show.

6. All samples of grain and hay intended for competitive exhibit must reach the grounds not later than Wednesday, November 26th. Samples re-

ceived later than this date will not be placed in the show but will be returned to the owner. Exhibitors must take the risk of delay or loss in transit. Shipment should therefore be made in ample time.

7. All samples should be shipped in good strong containers as they will be returned in the same containers in which they were received. Each ear of corn should be wrapped in paper separately and then all carefully packed so that they may arrive at the Show in first class condition. Samples of the threshed grain should be double sacked for shipment so as to insure safe arrival and return.

8. Good strong shipping tags should be used and all shipments should be very plainly addressed to INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION (Grain and Hay Show), Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

9. Transportation charges on all samples must be prepaid by the owner and samples will be returned to the owner at his expense unless he requests that they shall not be returned at all.

10. Judging will begin at 9:00 a. m. Friday, November 28th, and will be completed as quickly as possible so as to give visitors the best possible chance to inspect the Show and study the awards during the following week.

### DIVISION 1—CORN

#### All Entries to Consist of 20 Ears

Premiums	Yellow Dent	White Dent
1st .....	\$90	\$90
2nd .....	70	70
3rd .....	55	55
4th .....	40	40
5th .....	30	30
6th .....	25	25
7th .....	20	20
8th .....	16	16
9th .....	12	12
10th .....	8	8
11th .....	5	5
12th .....	4	4

(Continued on Page 26)

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

# We offer Cut-Over Lands

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

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

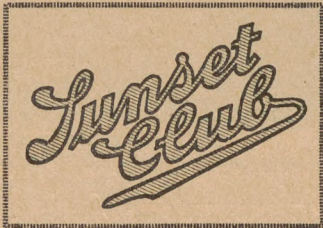
**J. W. WELLS LUMBER COMPANY**  
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

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



# 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

## 235,000 Acres of Cut-Over Lands

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

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

**Bay de Noquet Co. | Oconto Lumber Co.**

George J. Farnsworth, President

George J. Farnsworth, President

NAHMA, MICH.

OCONTO, WIS.

Chicago Offices: Railway Exchange Building, Chicago.

## The Manistique Garden Club

By MRS. CAREY W. DUNTON, of Manistique, Mich.

THE FACT that the Manistique Garden Club won the \$10 prize, given for the "best booth" at the Schoolcraft County Fair last month, should be indicative of the good work being done by this organization.

"Best" is a relative term and might mean almost anything, but it is the writer's understanding that in the final analysis the judges considered the amount of individual effort, the care with which the children had selected their entries and the amount of work behind each entry, the educational value of the work, and the manner in which the exhibit was arranged.

This is the third year the Garden Club has exhibited at the county fair. It is the consensus of opinion among those capable of judging that each year has shown a marked advance in the quality of products grown.

Forty dollars was awarded by the fair association in prizes to garden club children, they having a special list in the premium year book, and a prominent fair official stated that the amount would be increased to sixty the coming year.

This causes the writer exceeding gratification, as her memory reverts to three years ago when she begged for space which was given on suffer-

letters were sent to each Garden Club member, explaining how the exhibits were judged, why one display of cucumbers, tomatoes, or carrots, as the case might be, won over another exhibit, etc.

It is the constant endeavor of those in charge of the work to carefully explain matters in order to prevent any misunderstanding or dissatisfaction among the children.

Perhaps "Cloverland" readers would like to know something of this organization? Four years ago, when president of the Manistique Women's Club, the writer organized the garden work as one of the club activities. It has been in existence for three summer seasons and the project has grown amazingly. Through the generosity of the board of education, from the beginning the club has had the services of the agricultural teacher for its supervisor, the Women's Club paying one-third of his salary during the summer months.

The first supervisor was William A. Anderson, now on the staff of the M. A. C. Mr. Anderson and the writer were both new at the work, but "Billy" was fresh from the M. A. C., full of enthusiasm, a born leader of children, and many of his suggestions



"A vacant rubbish strewn lot is an abomination to the eye and health; A growing garden is a blessing to any community."

ance. The first exhibit, however, attracted so much attention that the efficient secretary of the association, C. E. Kaye, arranged for a gift of \$25 as an appreciation, and offered space for a special list for Garden Club members only in the fair's premium year book. The prize list has increased yearly and the association lends its heartiest co-operation to the work.

It will be seen from the above picture that only one corner of the booth is shown, but readers will note the small boxes marked "M. G. C." in which vegetables are displayed. The 250 exhibits included nearly every variety of vegetable grown for table use in this section, including dried peas and beans. Neither the dried vegetables which were displayed in glass jars, nor the exhibit of canned fruits and vegetables canned under the direction of Home Demonstration Agent Miss Jennie Williams, can be seen in the picture. The Women's Club awarded prizes for flowers to encourage a love of the beautiful.

It is most interesting to watch the children as they come to view the exhibit after it has been judged and note the eagerness with which they examine the numbers for a blue or red tag. Children's faces are so easily read and it is difficult for them to mask their delight or disappointment.

One small boy left the booth sobbing that his "squash was the biggest squash and it didn't take the prize." The week following the fair, circular

are still being used.

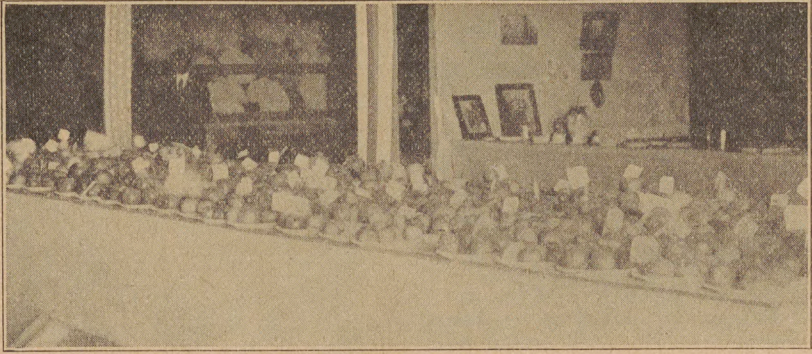
Early in September of the first year however, he was called to the service of the United States army and we were left at a most crucial period. Mr. Krammin, another M. A. C. man came and carried on the work until the following summer, when he, too, was drafted.

Last August the board of education were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. George W. Beckwith, who is still associated with us. Too much cannot be said regarding his efficient service. He is an indefatigable worker, has systematized the undertaking intelligently, is extremely generous with his time, and has raised the standard in every respect.

Superintendent T. W. Clemo, who has from the beginning been intensely interested and influential in the success of this project, made it possible during the past year for each child of Garden Club age to be given one hour's instruction weekly as part of his regular school work. Mr. Beckwith, in the capacity of Garden Club Supervisor, also went to the Parochial school for the same purpose, since this is a community project in every sense of the word.

Each year a chairman and women co-workers are appointed under the Women's Club—this year the chairman being Mrs. F. M. Orr—while the writer remains in the capacity of manager and board member.

The manager has always undertak-



Display of Fruit at the Schoolcraft County Fair

en to finance the movement and has not found it difficult to secure necessary funds for its running expenses. This season, as always, the Women's Club contributes financial and personal service; the board of education furnishes the supervisor; the city council granted \$100, and various public-spirited citizens have given individually. Last year, during the existence of the War Relief Board, it was proven to their satisfaction that gardening was war relief work and they granted an appropriation of \$100. Two years ago assistance was received from the three banks and the Chamber of Commerce, but each year only an amount absolutely necessary is solicited.

The work is done under the M.A.C. plan. This year in addition the insignia of the U.S.S.G.A. was used for arm bands, service flags, posters, and method of grouping the children into companies with officers for each company.

The children sign pledge cards at the beginning of the season. They are given record books in which an accurate account of their garden must be kept. The gardens are inspected once by the supervisor and three times by a co-worker, who use printed report cards for the inspection. Only those children who have fulfilled their pledges after the second inspection are permitted to attend the picnic.

The August picnic is the big event of the year and is held at Indian Lake. Automobiles are solicited to convey the children back and forth and admission is by ticket. Games, races, contests of all kinds are conducted, cash prizes being awarded. The M. A. C. sends representatives to assist in conducting the games and the home demonstration agent also attends. Unlimited ice cream cones and lemonade is distributed free to add to the picnic lunch.

This year Mr. Beckwith and Miss Moore, a local teacher, have been holding supervised play times alternate Tuesdays at the Fair grounds. This is Manistique's first attempt at supervised play.

At the end of each season, each child who completes his project according to the rules is given a dollar prize. In addition, special cash prizes are offered for the story "How I Grew My Garden," and prizes consisting of one rooster and two hens, a pair of rabbits, and a winter feeding house for birds is to be given for the three best gardens grown under difficulties. For children who had no back yard

space of their own, sixty garden plots were provided at the Fair grounds.

Children of the Garden Club not only receive instruction in practical gardening but the endeavor is made to teach them many other things as well. For instance, to instill in their minds methods of thrift; the necessity of keeping a financial record of costs, receipts, profit and loss; the importance of living up to a pledge once given in order to avoid the resultant loss of benefits and privileges, and make attractive and profitable, healthful outdoor exercise.

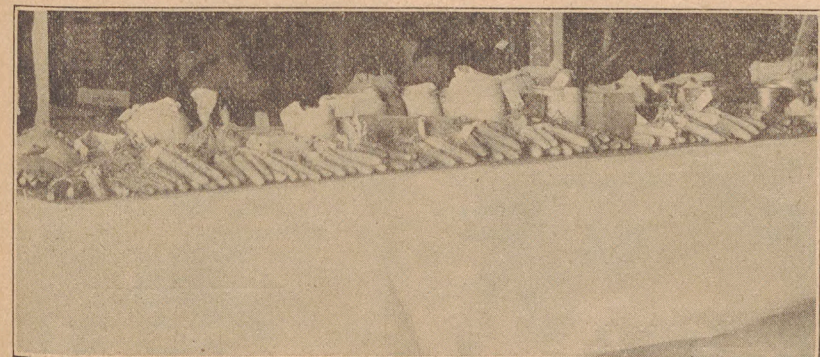
The work at Manistique has passed the experimental stage and has now become a permanent institution. It has grown to such an extent, however, that those in charge realize that an additional paid worker is a necessity next year, since Supervisor Beckwith's agricultural work will consume more of his attention than heretofore.

Of course the ultimate aim is to secure the services of a Girls' and Boys' Club leader for the county—such as Houghton and one or two other U. P. counties employ.

When the psychological moment arrives, no doubt those controlling the public funds will be given the breadth of vision to realize that no better expenditure of the city and county money could be made than by supporting a trained leader to direct the excess energy of Schoolcraft County's girls and boys along normal, healthful and practical lines.

The leaf hopper did more damage to potato crops in Cloverland this year than the dry weather. So far agricultural scientists have been unable to discover a spray or successful method to combat this insect. Black Leaf 40 and soap suds is the best remedy recommended, but the solution must hit the leaf hopper to kill it. This insect is very fleetly and hops or flies away when approached, so that spraying will not eradicate the evil because so many escape. These insects also are serious garden pests, attacking many different kinds of plants. An insect that does such frightful damage to garden produce is a serious menace, and deserves the attention of every agriculturist and scientist until some method is discovered that will be effectual in exterminating it.

Not one livestock man who has tried out grazing sheep or cattle in Cloverland has gone back west. He is in Cloverland to stay.



Display of Corn at the Schoolcraft County Fair

## The Business Future

☞ Despite some clouds on the business horizon, a bright future is predicted.

☞ The First Wisconsin National Bank is prepared to do its part in the dawning era of commercial and industrial expansion.

☞ Hundreds of correspondent banks in Wisconsin and adjoining states make this institution an important factor in the development of a vast area.

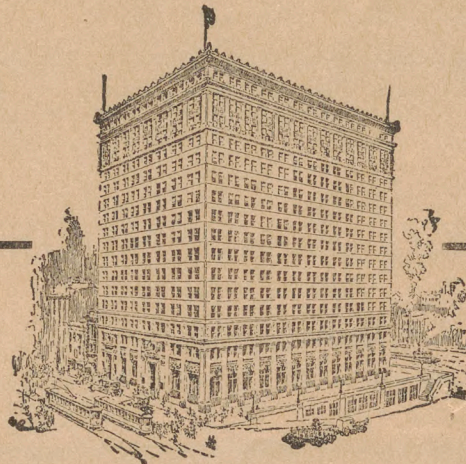
☞ Through our own facilities and those of our correspondent banks, we offer complete banking service.

### First Wisconsin National Bank

MILWAUKEE

Capital and Surplus  
\$8,000,000

Total Resources  
Over  
\$100,000,000



## PLEASANT VALLEY FARM FOR SALE

No state or nation ever developed a more productive or beautiful farm than this.

Three miles from the commercial and industrial cities of Menominee, Mich., and Marinette, Wis., having a combined population of 35,000 people.

Five hundred and twenty acres of Cloverland's richest soil—all in one piece and cleared, with the exception of about 15 or 20 acres of hardwood timber.

Thirty-five head of fine Holstein cattle — all young stock — pigs, chickens, turkeys, etc.

All agricultural implements one could ask for go with this sale.

Two large basement barns, sheds for all purposes, big house—buildings shown on page six of last month's Cloverland.

We also have several thousand acres of A No. 1 cut-over land in Upper Michigan and Wisconsin. These lands are UNEXCELLED for farming and grazing purposes.

*Write for details, descriptions and prices*

**SAWYER GOODMAN COMPANY  
JAMES B. GOODMAN CO.**

Marinette, Wisconsin

**GOODMAN LUMBER CO., Goodman, Wis.**



# Michigan Copper Mines Discovered by Accident

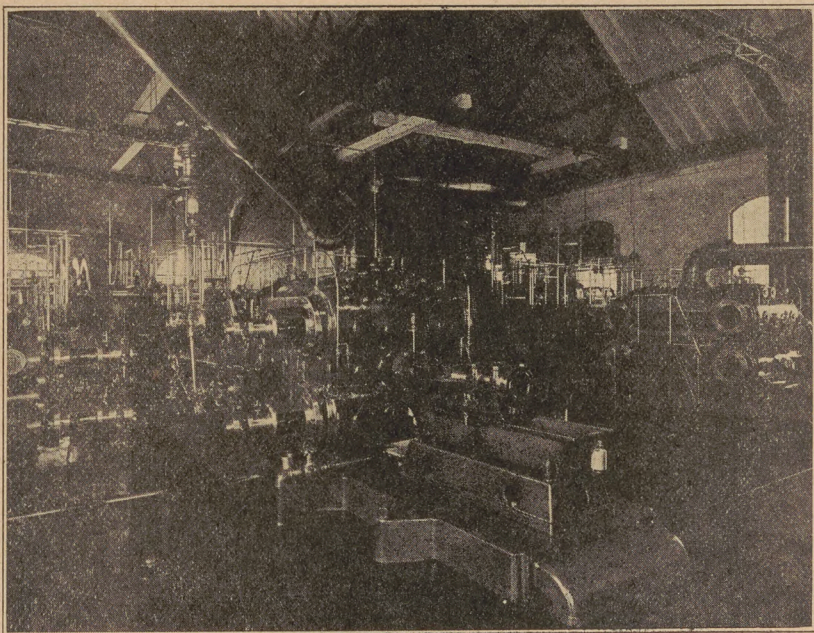
By HOMER GUCK, of Houghton, Michigan

FOR TWENTY YEARS the Michigan Copper Country commonly accepted the theory that no new copper deposits could be uncovered in this district or in the United States for that matter; that geological experts and mineralogists had investigated and discredited every possible opportunity for discovering new copper deposits; that any new deposits that might be opened must necessarily come from South America, Africa, Siberia, or some territory which the geologists had not as yet dragged with their net.

With all due respect to the work of the scientific and practical geologist, (and their efforts have uncovered untold millions), the fact remains that the copper formation from which the greatest profits have been taken, were found by accident. The further fact remains that this Michigan Copper Country, the oldest and the most profitable of all copper deposits in the United States, has today a greater opening for the economic geologist than any district in the world.

been removed from the pit where the Indians had evidently hidden it generations ago, it was found to rest upon a solid rock formation. That formation was later developed into the Calumet conglomerate lode. And the Calumet conglomerate lode was the richest continuous formation of copper rock deposit found up to that time.

Shaft after shaft was opened on this formation. The original Alexander Agassiz had to make a plan to extract the copper and there were other problems but the richest copper mine in the world was found by plain accident. How about the other mines that have opened in the Calumet field? Reasoning that if the Calumet & Hecla mine had a rich vein it ought to extend to the property adjoining the Osceola was opened on the south. After mining a little corner of the conglomerate lode it ran out of copper in short order until the Osceola lode, an amygdaloid formation having no direct connection with the Calumet conglomerate, was found. On the north the Schoolcraft Centennial and the Allo-



Type of Machinery Used by the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company. This Is a Picture of One of the Numerous Air Compressor Plants. Compressed Air Is Used to Operate Drills That Make Holes for Blasting the Copper Ore.

The Calumet conglomerate lode which has paid dividends during its productivity amounting to 145 millions and better than 500 millions in wages, salaries and operation of maintenance, was found by absolute luck. The story of the discovery of this famous lode by old man Royale's pig was a good story as far as it went but a very careful investigation conducted by George Agassiz, son of the late Alexander Agassiz, president of the company for many years, proved that the discovery of the conglomerate was without geological instigation at all. In the early days of copper mining on the Keweenaw peninsula most of the effort was directed to locating float copper. That could easily be turned into real money. And Royale's pig did snout up some float copper in the backyard of the old boarding house, located about where one of the active shaft houses now continues to hoist copper rock. Royale ran a half-way house to take care of the overland traffic between Houghton and Eagle River, two towns that had come into prominence through the discovery of mass copper and the opening of numerous mines.

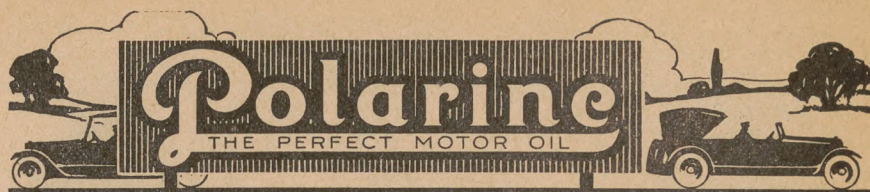
They commenced to take out this mass copper and Mr. Agassiz's research seems to prove conclusively that it was copper that had been cached at this particular point, evidently by some pre-historic race. When the last of the mass copper had

uez spent millions opening the Calumet conglomerate and found it without merit. But in their efforts to find copper in the conglomerate they opened up other lodes, the Kearsarge amygdaloid being the richest and most profitable. Mines like the Mohawk, Ahmeek, both Kearsarges, all were opened simply on the very practical theory that there must be merit in a continuance of the lode that had made the Wolverine mine famous and the Wolverine was a success only after it gave up trying to make the Calumet conglomerate pay and opened the Kearsarge.

Now this Calumet conglomerate has been identified at many points outside of the Calumet & Hecla property. Away down in Keweenaw county, at the old Clark mine, 34 miles from Calumet, the conglomerate is opened. It has everything excepting the copper. At the Delaware mine the conglomerate showed merit, some copper, but not enough to warrant operations under existing circumstances. Contrary to general opinion the Mandan property opened the Mendota lode and found it very promising in the upper levels but later it petered out.

The same formation is identical, but without commercially profitable deposits of copper, at practically all of the operating mines in the district. At

(Continued on Page 43)



POLARINE is the best oil the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) knows how to make for the lubrication of automobile engines.

It is the product of years of experience in the lubrication of every known kind of moving mechanism, including the actual operation of every make and type of passenger car and truck.

Because of the inherent qualities of POLARINE, and because of the fact that automobile engines are now so thoroughly standardized, POLARINE will lubricate perfectly—both summer and winter—the engines of 258 different makes of passenger cars and trucks.

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POLARINE has the correct adhesiveness to prevent its being sucked into the compression chamber during the intake stroke. It maintains a perfect seal during the compression and power stroke, preventing the escape of power past the rings.

POLARINE minimizes carbon deposits and eliminates unnecessary friction; it is, in fact

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(Indiana)  
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

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- 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

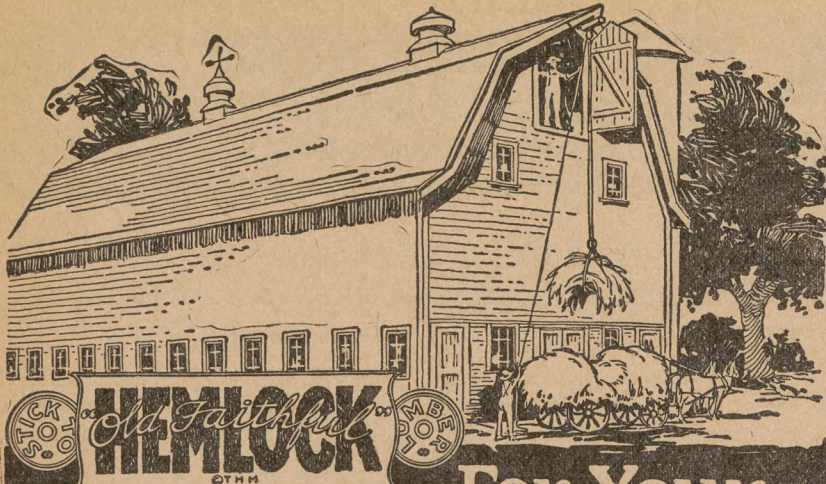
—An unsurpassed fruit country, protected by 1,000 miles of shore line along Lakes Michigan and Superior—a practical insurance against frost damage. A choice of five lines of farming.



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Ask in your shoe store  
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**For Your "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK Barn**

Get the plans free from us. We are mighty glad to supply you with what our experienced architect has worked out—and they are real farmer's barns—strictly up-to-date but designed for use and not according to any unpractical theory. We want to give you these

**Practical Barn Plans Free**

with our compliments and those of your local lumber dealer because we want to call your attention to the many merits of "Old Faithful" Hemlock as a general farm building lumber. It has been the farmer's standby for over 200 years. Being cut not far from you it is economical because your money goes into lumber not into freight charges.

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and give the name of your local lumber dealer. Book No. 3 shows 4 fine, economical barns and dairy barns and contains a coupon good at your local lumber dealer's for any complete plan you want.

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 We spread the good news about "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK but we do not sell it. Get it from your LOCAL LUMBER DEALER

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Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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Milwaukee Branch: 41-45 Oneida St.

Member Milwaukee Association of Commerce

**For Sheep and Cattle Ranches**

Write to

**GRIMMER LAND CO., Marinette, Wis.**

Owners of a large acreage in Cloverland



Every Farmer With Land to Clear Should Do It This Way

**The Land Clearing Problem in Minnesota**

(Continued from Page 6)

I have a scheme of my own of clearing land which, although very slow, is very cheap. Let sheep or cows do it for you while they are at the same time making you money. Remember, you "can't taste stumps in butter" and you "can't taste brush in mutton." Remember the old dairy cow will give just as rich milk while feeding on the clover timothy, peavine and blue grass around the stumps on land which can be bought at from \$15 to \$25 an acre as she would if pastured on the \$300 per acre lands of Iowa and Illinois, and the sheep will grow just as much wool on its back and as much mutton on its ribs in the stump pastures of Northeastern Minnesota as on the high-priced lands of our sister states.

Remember that during the years this land is being used to pasture sheep and cows, it is not only growing richer, but the dairy cow is giving you milk. Milk is making you cream and cream is making you money; the sheep is making you wool and mutton, and wool and mutton are making you money. Sheep and cattle will kill out all the underbrush, bring up the fertility of the soil, and the stumps can be easier removed at the convenience of the owner.—Fred D. Sherman, Minnesota Commissioner of Immigration.

guided by the opinion of his neighbor who will have determined that question before his arrival by actual experience. Stump pulling machines ordinarily drag a vast quantity of soil from the ground along with the stump for in Northeastern Minnesota, because of the ample rainfall, the timber growth develops a wide sweep of lateral roots lying close to the surface, tap-roots being rarely found.

While I agree with the authorities who have conducted these experiments from which our figures are taken, I have a scheme of my own of clearing land, which, although very slow, is much cheaper. Let sheep or cows do it for you, while they are at the same time making you money. Remember you "can't taste stumps in butter," and "you can't taste brush in mutton." Remember the old dairy cow will give you just as much and just as rich milk while feeding on the clover, timothy, peavine and blue grass around the stumps on land which can be bought at from \$15 to \$25 per acre, as she would if pastured on the \$300 per acre lands of Iowa and Illinois and the sheep will grow just as much wool on her back and as much mutton on her ribs in the stump pastures of Northern Minnesota, as she will on the high-priced lands of our sister states.

In a hardwood timber country, the larger timber can be removed, cutting the tree as close to the ground as possible. These can be worked up into logs, ties, posts, cordwood, etc. Cut the small stuff close to the ground and when dry burn everything up. Then in about March, while the snow is still on the ground go over the tract and sow timothy and clover and when the snow goes off, you are almost sure to get a good catch. As soon as the clover and timothy is well rooted and up a few inches, turn in your sheep or cattle and plenty of them. Be sure to keep enough stock on this land to keep the grass well cropped and the new brush and stump sprouts trampled down and killed. If the soil is heavy, the average hardwood stump at the end of about seven years, if treated in this way will come out with the breaking plow. If the soil is light and sandy, it requires longer treatment. You might say "seven or eight years is a long time to wait." True it is, but remember that all these years that this land is being used to pasture sheep and cows, it is not only growing richer, but the dairy cow is giving you milk. Milk is making you cream and cream is making you money; the sheep are making you wool and mutton and wool and mutton are making you money. On land where large white and Norway pine stumps are left, this plan will not work as successfully, for the pine stumps will never decay. However, the pasture is just as good if not better and sheep or cattle will kill out all the underbrush, bring up the fertility of the soil and the pine stumps can be much easier blown at the convenience of the owner.

Clearing land nowadays is not the job it was in grandfather's day, nor yet the same as when father began to clear up the farm. Modern methods have not only expedited the work, but have made its accomplishment possible at a considerably lower cost. It is estimated that an experienced agricultural blaster can remove anywhere from fifteen to 100 stumps in the time ordinarily required to pull one stump with the facilities available to the farmer in the eighties.

For those who are able to buy dynamite, blasting is the most satisfactory way of getting the stumps out of the land. It is also the cheapest. One man can blow all the stumps out of his field unassisted in less time than his neighbor can ordinarily remove the same number with a team and a stump puller even though assisted by another man. Other advantages of dynamite for stumping, are that the blasted stumps are split and in best shape for burning and handling economically and come out of the ground free from clinging soil.

The cost of blowing stumps will vary with different farmers. Some who have not the knack of placing and gauging the charge rightly, will use two sticks where the observant man would use one. The best way for the newcomer who has never used dynamite is to hire one of his neighbors who is experienced in its use, to clear a small tract for him. While assisting, the new settler can observe how the charge is gauged and handled. The powder companies also publish exhaustive instructions in the use of their product, written so that every man can understand. As to whether a stump puller should also be used on his land, the newcomer will be best

*These Wyoming Sheep Grazed Near Two Harbors, Minnesota*

# Brought Top Market Price



*Some of These Lambs Gained a Pound a Day on the Clover and Blue Grass of Cloverland*

Robert A. Crosthwaite, of Cody, Wyoming, shipped 4,100 sheep to a range near Two Harbors, Minn., the 6th of last July, and sent his first bunch to South St. Paul, where they brought top market, September 15.

## *Do You Know of a Better Record?*

There are thousands of acres more in Lake County, Minn., and in the vicinity of Two Harbors, just as good as the range that gave Mr. Crosthwaite such a handsome profit for coming to Cloverland. These ranges of blue grass and clover await your flocks and herds. Inspect Lake County cut-over land first, and if satisfied, bring on your sheep and cattle.

## **BUSINESS MEN *of* TWO HARBORS**

**TWO HARBORS, LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA**

# Minnesota Grazing Opportunity

## Thousands of Acres Available

There are thousands of acres of open cut-over land with heavy growth of blue grass, clover and wild pea vines in St. Louis County, Minnesota, now available for sheep and cattle ranching purposes. A large portion of this acreage is offered by the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Company, along with other lands being secured to make solid tracts.

Much of this land has been held for retailing to farmers, but owing to the wonderful growth of grass and clover, together with pure water advantages, we are beginning to realize that our holdings should be pastured with sheep and cattle. Most all tracts are directly accessible by railroads and auto roads. There are good shipping facilities to South St. Paul and Chicago. The woolen mills at Duluth are making strenuous efforts for the production of more wool in the district tributary to Duluth. There is an ample amount of timber on these tracts for corrals and buildings for winter housing.

We can furnish the land. You have the livestock. Come and see the land and you will follow the example of others who have already come. In dealing with a railroad company you are not dealing with agents.

LAND DEPARTMENT

# Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Co.

DULUTH MINNESOTA

## Industrial and Farm Taxation in Michigan

(Continued from Page 22)

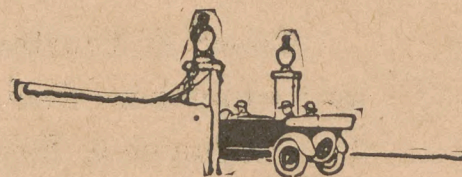
Birmingham, Farmington, Holly, Milford, Oxford, Rochester, Orion, Walled Lake, South Lyon and Novi—has grown but 47 per cent. A territory that has actually more than doubled in taxable wealth in eight years is set down for an increase of but 47 per cent of its burdens.

"Let us call your attention to the case of the county of Genesee. The whole state is familiar with the growth of the city of Flint. Its population has passed those of Saginaw, Bay City, Jackson, and Kalamazoo, and it is a rival with Grand Rapids for the position of the second city of the state. These things have come to Flint since 1910. In the year following that, the state board of equalization declared that Genesee county, which includes not only the city of Flint, but the villages of Fenton, Flushing, Grand Blanc, Mt. Morris and Montrose as well, should pay 2.216 per cent of the state's tax. Today you have before you a report of the State Tax Commissioners which says that the percentage of Genesee should be advanced to 3.234 per cent of the whole tax. This means that while Wayne's percentage of proportionate liability for the state's burdens have increased 57 per cent in eight years, Genesee's proportion has increased by but 46 per cent. So these figures seem reasonable when the growth of the two areas is compared.

"Take the county of Ingham as another example. In 1911 the state board of equalization declared that Ingham's proportion of the state tax should be 2.107 per cent. Today the State Board of Tax Commissioners says it should be 2.225 per cent, or a 16 per cent increase in its proportion, this 16 per cent representing its proportionate growth when compared with the proportionate growth of Wayne. Do Ingham's increases in motor car factory capacity, in engine

building facilities, in motor car body making, in foundry capacity, in the presence of the homes required for the men who work in these factories, and the stocks in the stores which are kept on hand to feed and clothe them, fail to compare with Wayne's to the extent that where Wayne's proportion for eight years is 57 per cent higher, that of Ingham is set but 16 per cent above that it was in 1911?

"A further study of the figures presented by the State Tax Commission shows what must be news to our good fellow citizens of Saginaw. In 1911 the proportion which Saginaw county was asked to pay of the state taxes was 2.360 per cent of the whole. Saginaw has had her gains in the past eight years. Her population has increased, not only in her principal city, but in her villages. Her manufacturing institutions have increased in number and enlarged in capacity. The General Motors Corporation has made large investments in manufacturing facilities in her county seat. Her farm land values are double what they were. Thousands of acres have been added to her arable areas by wise and scientific drainage projects. Her roads have been improved until one may drive from Frankenmuth on the Cass river, to Freeland, on the Tittabawassee, clear across the county in one direction, and from Birch Run to Bay City, clear across it in another direction, without going off a modern road. Her farms have achieved the betterments in value which such enhanced propinquity to markets carries with it. Surely Saginaw's increase of taxable values has been enough to hold its proportion of contribution to the state at least up to the point which the Board of Equalization decided was its share eight years ago. Yet the wisdom of the State Tax Commissioners tells us today that Saginaw's proportionate



If you buy a National  
Four Passenger Roadster  
you will never have to  
apologize to the occu-  
pants of the rear seat for  
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The *National* Dealer

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MICHIGAN



Distributors for the Upper Peninsula of Michigan



share of contribution has fallen off in the last eight years to 91.4 per cent of what her proportion was eight years ago. What Wayne most respectfully asks the State Board of Equalization to discover, before finally adopting a basis for equalization for this year, is to determine what has happened to Saginaw, compared with all other counties of this state since 1911, that her proportion should be reduced 1.01 per cent and spread over the other counties for payment. This means much to us in Wayne, because if Saginaw has even held her own in growth with the rest of the state since 1916, no equalized figures should be finally adopted here which, on the basis of a \$17,000,000 levy, will permit Saginaw to pay \$20,000 less than she would have paid on the 1911 basis, or even \$400 less than she would have paid on the 1916 basis.

Following these instances with others, Wayne county represents to this board that there is something wrong with a set of figures for the equalization of the assessed values of the respective counties of Michigan which are reducible to statements like the following, which are derived from the figures of the Tax Commissioners submitted to the State Board of Equalization. These figures show:

"That there has been such a lagging in the proportionate growth of Calhoun county, with her paper mills, her food products, factories, her stock farms, her wealth of water power, her foundries and sheet metal works, and her 428,000 acres of land, that since 1911 her proportion of contribution to the state should be reduced from 2.622 per cent of the whole to 2.234 per cent as recommended by the State Tax Commission.

"That Kalamazoo has failed to keep up with the procession in growth to such an extent that her rightful contribution to the state's expenses has fallen from 2.710 per cent of the whole in 1911 to 2.019 in 1919, of which one hundred and eighty-one thousandths of one per cent of the loss have accrued since 1918.

"That Kent, which has added 25,000 to her population since 1911, which enjoys in her principal city so great a furniture trade that her manufacturers practically ignored the buyers present at her last semi-annual sale; which made nearly ten million dollars worth of airplane products in 1918, has suffered, as compared with the rest of the state to such an extent as to warrant reducing her share of contribution to the state from 6.337 per cent in 1911, to 5.523 per cent in 1919, a reduction from 6.214 per cent in 1916.

"That Bay county, which in 1911 was held liable for 1.399 per cent of the state's tax, has retrograded to such an extent, despite an increase in population, production and industry, that this year the State Tax Commission says that it should not participate to a greater extent than 1.265 per cent, reducing to that figure its contribution established in 1916 of 1.536 per cent.

"That Midland, seat of one of the greatest chemical industries in the

world, has gained so little from the development of its sodium and bromine resources by the demands of a world war, that her share of the state's taxes is today determined to be practically what it was in 1914 when these industries had not been profitably exploited.

"That Macomb, next neighbor to Wayne and constantly enjoying by reflection the increases in value of the metropolitan county, has fared so badly since 1911 that its proportion of taxpaying to the state, then established at 1.486 per cent, should be this year reduced to 1.278 per cent.

"That Mason, which has enjoyed the supremacy of salt manufacture in the state, has profited so little by it that its assessment of .478 of one per cent of the state tax, made in 1911, should have to be decreased in 1919 to .385 of one per cent.

"These instances can be calculated for practically every county of Michigan. Were it not so, the advance in the proportion required of Wayne would not have been made up by relieving almost every other county in the state from time to time.

"Wayne county has had experience enough with equalizations to recognize the conflicts and the parties to conflicts that have flourished in the past. There have been in past years three distinct parties opposed to each other in the equalization of the state. The first of these was the opposition of the agricultural interest to the just assessment of the cities for state purposes. The second was the interest of the cities which demanded honest assessment of the agricultural areas, which had to fight the interests of both the cities and the farming districts, lest the mineralized areas be required to pay more or not permitted to pay less than their share. Thanks to the activities of the State Tax Commission, and thanks as well to the invaluable work of the present auditor-general on the various state boards of equalization of which he has been a member, substantial justice has been accomplished in the assessment of the real properties of the state, whether these be urban, agricultural or mineralized. The difficulty under which Wayne labors, to which it looks to this Board of Equalization for relief, and which its people believe this board has power to relieve under the law constituting it, grows out of the application of the law to the assessment of personal property.

"Wayne county is not asking the rest of the state to correct its internal inequities. It merely adduces them to show that personal assessments are made, for local purposes, willingly or unwillingly as the closest possible point to the true cash value of all the personal property located within its boundaries. In doing that it is carrying out the letter and purpose of the tax laws of this state, even though it be under conditions that foreclose it from claiming that its course is wholly the result of virtuous intent."

(Continued in November)

# HANSEN GLOVES



"Just my style"

HANSEN builders have proved that gloves can give protection, yet leave the hands free and comfortable.

Your style of Glove, Gauntlet or Mitten is in the Hansen line. Good dealers have Hansen Gloves in variety and will get any style not in stock.

O. C. HANSEN MFG. CO.  
135 Detroit St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Member of Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

## Dairy Farm Sold

THE 160-acre dairy farm advertised in May issue is sold. We still have cut-over lands for sale that will make as good a farm.

### DELTA TITLE LAND & LOAN CO.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN

## 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

## Menominee Saw Co.

Menominee Michigan



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Fully Warranted

SAW REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS



**I**N Schumacher Feed and Big "Q" Dairy Ration we have supplied dairymen with the most simple, easy to feed ration possible to compound. One that not only produces exceptional results in the pail, maintains the best physical condition of their cows, but also saves a lot of time and labor and eliminates the guess-work incident to mixing their own ration. With

## SCHUMACHER FEED AND BIG "Q" DAIRY RATION

fed in combination you can easily and quickly proportion the amount of protein and carbohydrate content to suit the individual requirements of every cow.

This combination has unusual palatability, high digestibility, nutrition, wide variety and proper bulk. It makes feeding easy, economical and accurate. Simply mix these feeds in proportions to meet the individual needs of each cow and your dairy feeding problems are solved. For more energy and vitality, feed more Schumacher Feed, the carbohydrate ration, at the same time giving each cow all the Big "Q" (protein) that she will respond to. This method results in maximum production over long periods of time and improves to a wonderful degree the general health of your herd.

**The Quaker Oats Company** Address **Chicago, U.S.A.**

# FOR SALE

The Big Kroll Farm at Kenton, Michigan.

240 Acres Highly Improved, also

840 Acres cut and Burned-over Land seeded to Clover and Timothy. (Not wild stump land.) All well watered. Large Hay Barn and Granary. IDEAL for Sheep Raising.

Quick Rail Connections to Chicago Markets.

**VAN ORDEN BROS.**

Houghton

"Cloverland"

Michigan

# HAY

Write or wire us for prices whenever in need of HAY. We can ship quick and you will be pleased with our QUALITY HAY.

Our motto, "QUALITY, SERVICE AND VALUE"

**DAFTER HAY & GRAIN CO.**

DAFTER, MICH.

## THE COTTERILL SISTERS



**T**HESE three sisters, natives of Cloverland, had passports to sail for France with a K. of C. unit when the armistice was signed. It was a keen disappointment to them, but while filling an 18 months' contract with Chicago's leading cafes they rendered service at Fort Sheridan, army and navy hospitals near Chicago, and played for numerous banquets given for returning soldiers, including 700 members of the famous 33rd division at Hotel La Salle and 800 casuals and officers at the Congress Hotel. They were active members of the War Camp Community Service and Stage Women's War Relief.

They entertained at a banquet given for Vice President Marshall, and at the National Convention of City Editors. They also played for the Lumbermen's Convention and the Upper Peninsula Golf Tournament at Mackinac Island in July.

These talented sisters are Menominee County, Michigan, products, and all Cloverland is proud of them. Their residence is now at Iron Mountain, Michigan.

## Marketing Early Apples

By HUGH J. HUGHES

Director of Markets, Minnesota Department of Agriculture

**R**EALIZING the desirability of securing sale for early summer apples, a crop which has too long been allowed to go to waste, the State Department of Agriculture of Minnesota began the issuance of the opening of the apple season of lists of retail grocers throughout Minnesota interested both in selling and in buying apples. The department felt that this plan would assure a means of handling the crop without undue waste or expense.

Because of the failure to report back to this department actual purchases or sales made it is impossible to determine accurately what actual movement of apples took place, but during the six weeks period of the campaign the department listed for sale 18,875 bushels of apples of excellent eating quality, which under ordinary circumstances would have been unable to find a market; and during the same period requests from buyers amounted to a call for 17,490 bushels. These figures indicate that the apple campaign was welcomed on both sides as a practical method of disposing of or securing Minnesota grown fruit.

The chief difficulties in the case of marketing the Minnesota apple crop

had heretofore been the cumbersome and time-consuming road from grower to consumer. Summer, or early apples break down quickly and any delay between the time they are picked and used means a certain measure of loss. Because of the large losses incurred the wholesale trade does not care for this business and it remains for the people of the state to find a more direct and certain marketing route.

The department is satisfied that the measures taken this year point the way to a practical system of early apple marketing and steps will be taken in 1920 to broaden the work of the present season and render it more valuable both to the apple grower and to those desiring to purchase Minnesota grown apples.

The skyrocketing prices of land in Iowa, and abnormally high prices in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas are turning many settlers toward Greater Cloverland, where good land is cheap. These settlers are coming our way, and most of them are bringing livestock with them.

Will Michigan and Minnesota follow the example of Wisconsin in having a sheep-killing dog law?

# EVERYBODY'S OPPORTUNITY

**A**LMOST every man who lives in the city hopes some day to own a ranch or a farm, so that he will receive a portion of the huge profits being made in live stock and farm products, and at the same time participate in the profits arising from the increased value of good land.

An investment in the capital stock of the Cloverland Cattle Company will enable you to participate in the profits of a ranch which will be more economically and efficiently managed than you could personally manage it, and this company, doing business on such an enormous scale, receives all the benefits of quantity buying at minimum expense.

Cattle loan companies make loans for the full value of live stock, which proves that cattle raising and fattening is a safe and sure business.

We believe the Cloverland Cattle Company's stock offers a large return with a maximum security—a combination that insures a great demand for this investment, and the returns from the increased value of the land will be greater than you could expect to receive from any other investment.

Write for full information and copy of our prospectus.

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## Cloverland Cattle Company

MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN

**Meaning of Waterway**

(Continued from Page 7)

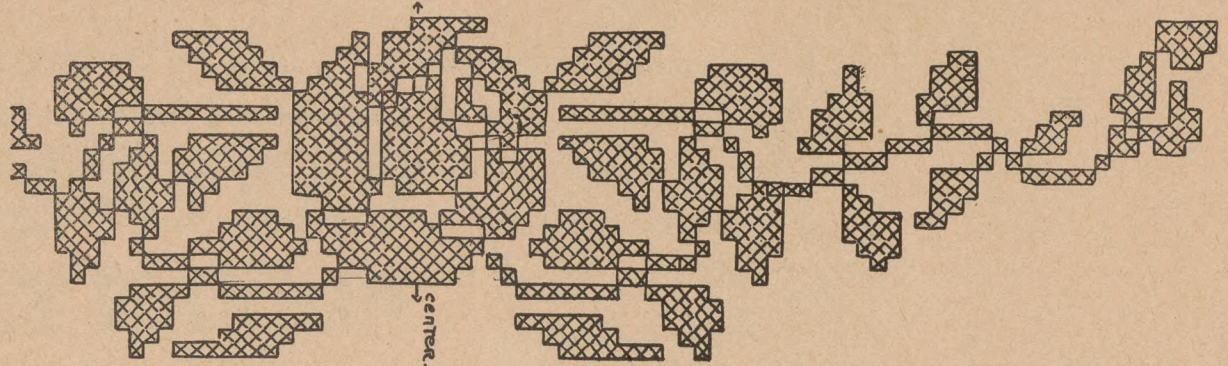
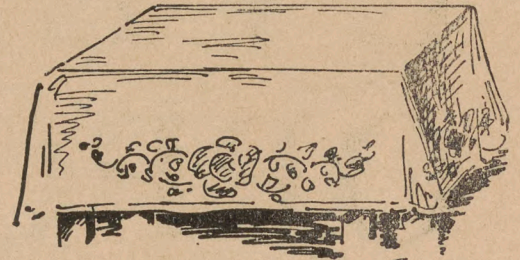
foreign destinations. Transfer charges at Buffalo have been equal to the lake freights on grain. The terminal charges at New York have about equaled the ocean freight to Liverpool, not counting the lost vessel time. It will save over 5 cents a bushel on grain exported by saving distance and eliminating transfer charges. It will carry raw materials and food stuffs of New York to England on the lowest known freight rates. It will add to the growth of the eastern population as it enhances their ability to assemble raw material and ship finished products. It broadens the markets of New York and New England for the production of finished goods. The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Route will carry manufactured products back to the west at the lowest possible rate. It will reflect back to the west the demand for more food and raw materials. It will enable the western beef and mutton to compete on the most favorable terms with Argentine and Australia. It will open the lake harbors to ocean-going vessels. It will open the Atlantic to lake carriers. It will give an outlet to western grain and meats and provisions, fruit and wool and metals and forest products as wide as the world's demand. It will give western production full sweep up to the limit of the natural resources of creative capacity.

To carry on this extensive development there has been organized what is known as the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Tidewater Association which is co-operating with the several state commissions, created during the past year.

**ART NEEDLEWORK** By EDITH M. OWEN

**LUNCHEON CLOTH**

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS there is none so pleasing as pretty designs in cross-stitch. The luncheon cloth suggested in the illustration is of unbleached cotton cloth with the motif executed in delft blues and rich greens. The edges are button-holed openly with the deepest blue. This design is suitable for other pieces also.



**WANTED**

Well known Cloverland man would take charge of Land Department of good Upper Peninsula Timber, Land or Mining Company. If you are not getting results, address, "W" % Cloverland Magazine

**REPUTATION SEEDS**

For Northern gardens and farms. Also flowers and plants for all occasions. DULUTH FLORAL COMPANY, Duluth, Minnesota

**FLORENCE COUNTY, WISCONSIN LANDS**

for sheep and cattle ranches, in tracts of 320 acres up to 5,000 acres. For full particulars, write PETER McGOVERN LAND CO., Florence, Wis.

**POSITION WANTED**

Sheep Manager or Foreman at liberty after Nov. 1st. 25 Years' experience handling sheep on Northwestern range and ranches.

Address, "Sagebrush,"

Care Cloverland Magazine, Menominee, Michigan.

**First National Bank of Iron Mountain**

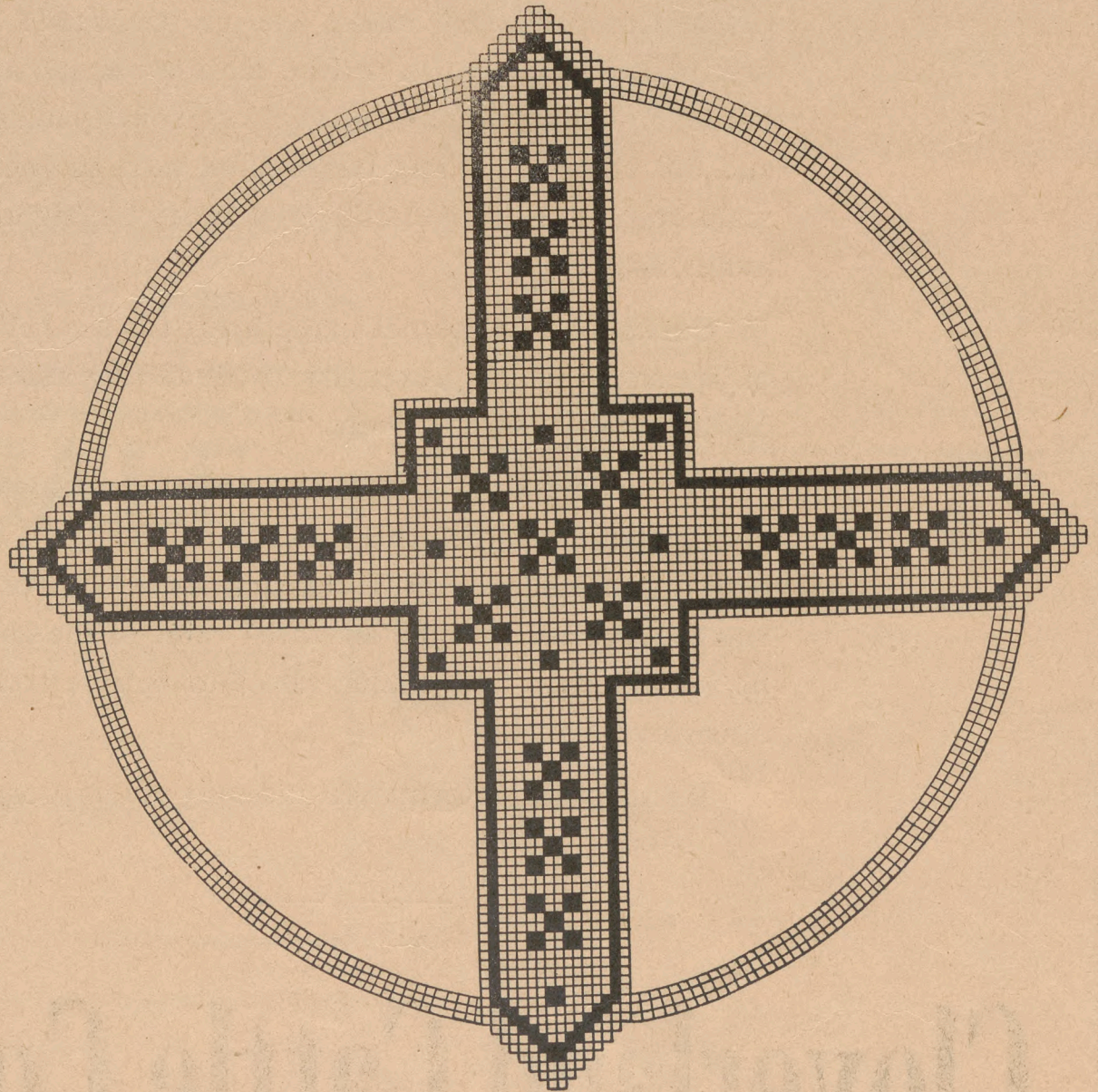
Iron Mountain, Michigan  
Resources Over \$1,600,000

**Officers:**

E. F. Brown, President; J. C. Kimberly, Vice-President; W. J. Cudlip, Second Vice-President; F. J. Oliver, Cashier; Leo H. Mortensen, Assistant Cashier; J. W. Franson, Assistant Cashier.

**Directors:**

E. F. Brown, J. C. Kimberly, W. H. Scandling, A. Bjorkman, W. J. Cudlip, R. W. Pierce, Jr., R. C. Browning, G. O. Fugere.



**CENTERPIECE**

THIS BLOCK PATTERN makes a very attractive centerpiece. The square section is made first and then the four arms by breaking and joining the thread at each side. Before the quarter section is added three rows of filet is crocheted around its edge. When the entire centerpiece is together the edge is finished with a single crochet and picot edge. Crochet cotton No. 20 is used.

# Feed is Abundant: How About Feeders to Consume It?

**T**HE Fall feeder-buying season for cattle and sheep is in full swing. Filling orders is an important feature of our business—a separate, highly-organized department. On the market at all times, our men are naturally awake to every condition that operates to the customer's advantage. A letter describing your needs is sufficient. You do not need to consume time and money (so valuable these days) in personal trips to market. Your order in reputable hands is all that is essential.

*We Give What We Advertise*  
**SERVICE**

## CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

CHICAGO, ILL.      SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.      KANSAS CITY, MO.      SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.  
 SIOUX CITY, IOWA,      DENVER, COLO.      SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN.  
 EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.      EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.      FORT WORTH, TEXAS      EL PASO, TEXAS

**Service that Satisfies**

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

**First National Bank of Calumet**  
Calumet, Michigan

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

**First National Bank of Menominee**  
Menominee, Michigan

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

**First National Bank of Bessemer**  
Bessemer, Michigan

Capital, Surplus and Profits, \$150,000.00  
Oldest Bank in Gogebic County

**The Lumbermen's National Bank**  
Menominee, Michigan

One of the Oldest and Strongest Banks in Cloverland  
Officers: Warren S. Carpenter, Pres.; Wm. Webb Harmon, Cashier.

**ESCANABA**

is the leading city in Cloverland.  
—  
The leading bank in that city is the  
**Escanaba National Bank**  
Correspondence invited.

**Commercial Bank of Menominee**  
Menominee, Michigan

"The Bank of the People"  
invites correspondence from prospective settlers. You can bank by mail with us.

**The First National Bank of Alger County**  
Munising, Michigan

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

**Houghton National Bank**  
Houghton, Michigan

United States Depository  
Capital ..... \$200,000  
Surplus ..... \$200,000  
Undivided Earnings ..... \$250,000  
Officers: J. H. Rice, Pres.; W. D. Calverley, Vice Pres.; A. N. Baudin, Vice Pres.; C. H. Frimodig, Cashier; R. T. Bennalack, Asst. Cashier; Edward Rompf, Asst. Cashier; F. C. Stoyale, Asst. Cashier.

**The State Bank of Ewen**  
Ewen, Michigan

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

**The Newberry State Bank**  
Newberry, Michigan

Capital, \$30,000.00  
Surplus, \$6,000.00  
A General Banking Business. Commercial and Savings Departments.  
3% Interest paid on Savings Deposits.  
Officers and Directors: F. P. Bohn, Pres.; W. G. Fretz, Vice Pres.; L. H. Fead, Vice Pres.; E. M. Chamberlain, Cashier; E. L. Fretz, Andrew Weston, J. C. Foster, Matt Surrell.

**First National Bank of Iron River**  
Iron River, Michigan

Capital, \$50,000.00  
Surplus, \$20,000.00  
We invite letters of inquiry regarding Iron County  
Officers: Ellsworth S. Coe, Pres. Wm. J. Richards, Vice Pres.; A. J. Pohland, Cashier.

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

Since 1886 this strong bank has been interested in the growth and development of Chippewa County. Correspondence invited.  
Officers: R. G. Ferguson, Pres.; Otto Fowle, Vice Pres.; Chase S. Osborn, Vice Pres.; E. H. Mead, Vice Pres.; Fred S. Case, Vice Pres. and Cashier.

**First National Bank of Marquette**  
Marquette, Michigan

Over \$2,000,000.00 Resources.  
Officers: Louis G. Kaufman, Pres.; Edward S. Bice, Vice Pres.; Charles L. Brainerd, Cashier.

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

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

**Marquette National Bank**  
Marquette, Michigan

Capital and Profits, \$160,000.00  
United States Depository  
We invite correspondence  
Officers and Directors: J. M. Longyear, Pres.; D. W. Powell, Vice Pres.; F. H. Begole, Vice Pres.; F. J. Jennison, Cashier; H. R. Fox, Asst. Cashier; E. A. Brown, Second Asst. Cashier; J. G. Reynolds, Wm. G. Mather, Daniel W. Powell, A. T. Roberts, Austin Farrell, Dan H. Bail, R. P. Bronson.

**The Marquette County Savings Bank**  
Marquette, Michigan

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

**On the Menominee River with Weawbinyket**

(Continued from Page 17)

powers which are only now being developed to any extent.

Its steady, swift, full current made it an ideal method of log transportation. Its rapids and falls were so deterrent to the hardy drivers who guided the logs down year after year, and the wide basin at its mouth formed an ideal pondage for the bordering mills. I am indebted to Mr. W. H. Stephenson of Marinette for several interesting facts regarding the lumbering industry.

Lumbering began on the river around the year 1850. One of the earliest saw mills was located at Twin Island, sixteen miles above Marinette. It was owned by McLeod, later on by Dr. Hall. The early mills were all water mills. The old New York Company built and operated a steam mill at the mouth of the river along in the fifties. In 1890 there were twenty-one saw mills operating on the river. From 1868 to 1917 inclusive, over ten billion feet of logs were scaled on the river. The largest drive was in 1889, when the Boom Company handled over four million logs, scaling over six hundred and forty-two million feet; 1888 was the year of the highest water and worst jams. White Rapids and Grand Rapids were harder to clear than any other points on the river as they were long rapids and in low water heavy jams formed all along their banks. In the early days supplies were taken up river by canoes, later on by supply teams. The last drive was in 1917, and now the river flows placidly on undisturbed by the brief but fascinating passages of the log drives and their picturesque rivermen.

But as a generator of power, I venture to prophecy that its day, just beginning, will see no closing until the swift flowing waters cease entirely. Probably no other river in the country of equal size, furnishes so much available water power as does the Menominee and its tributaries. From Lake Michigamme to the mouth of the Menominee River is, in a direct line, one hundred and twenty miles and in this distance there is a fall of one thousand and twenty feet.

At nearly every falls or rapids mentioned by our fishermen-lawyers we find great hydro-electric power plants whose "juice" carried on long trans-

mission lines, is used for city lighting, all varieties of commercial power, factories, mines, mills, etc. In truth, the very industrial life of this portion of the upper peninsula is dependent upon the river, and the utilization of its available power is only in its infancy.

On the Brule, where the city men had such wonderful fishing, there is a series of rapids or strong water for some forty-two miles and the head thus developed is being utilized by the Peninsular Power Company, whose plant is nearing completion. At the historic Lower Twin Falls, the same company have built a large plant, and the power from these two plants supplies light and power to the Iron River-Crystal Falls mining district, to Iron Mountain, and to the Norway-Niagara-Loretto district.

At Big Quinnesec Falls, so vividly described by Mr. Bissell, the Oliver Iron Mining Company have built a large plant, developing hydro power for their mines at Norway and Iron Mountain, and compressed air for their Chapin Mine at Iron Mountain.

Little Quinnesec Falls has been used by the Kimberly-Clark Company to run their huge paper mills at Niagara, the village being located on the flat at the foot of the fall.

The Penn Iron Mining Company have developed the Sturgeon Falls and use the power at their Vulcan group of mines.

The last large power plant on the river is that of the Marinette & Menominee Light and Traction Company. This power is used for lighting, street railway, factories and mills in the Twin Cities.

Ever since coming to this north country, some thirty years ago, I have lived near the Menominee River, have seen it at all seasons, under all conditions, have watched it play its part in the growth and development of the country through which it flows, and I have grown to love it as one does any constant, yet ever-changing picture of nature. Therefore I was keenly interested in the trips made by this party of fishermen as recorded in their diaries and I pass some of their memories on to you, that you, too, may share in their happy memories.

**Paint and Keep Your Credit Good**

A prominent banker makes the statement that he is influenced in lending money to people by the appearance of their property. If their houses, barns, and other buildings are painted as often as necessary in order to give them a spick and span appearance, he feels that they are a better risk than those who do not paint their buildings and let them go to rack and ruin through neglect.

It is a condition in almost all mortgages on buildings that the buildings shall be insured, for the protection of the lender, against fire. Some lenders make the stipulation also that the buildings shall be kept painted at regular intervals. This is a wise precaution, as a building can deteriorate from lack of paint so as to lose a large part of its value in just a few years. In a way, paint is also fire protection, since it is the slow combustion of the oxygen and other elements in the air that causes the decay of building material.

Besides, if for any reason it is desired to sell a property, the prospective purchaser can easily be induced to pay a higher price for a well painted house than for a shabby one. A good buyer looking over a shabby property is quick to assume that the owner is bankrupt or badly in need of money if his property has a run-down appearance and makes his offer accordingly. If it is neatly painted, however, he assumes that the owner is prosperous and hesitates to make an under-value bid. In short, in case of a sale, a coat of paint will bring a price for a house enough higher than could

be obtained for an unpainted building to more than cover the cost of painting.

Therefore, any way we look at it, paint is a good investment for a property owner.

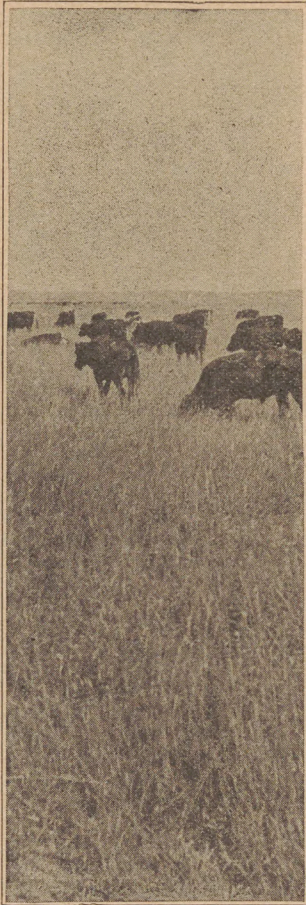
**"Eat More Lamb"**

Apropos of the "Eat More Lamb" campaign which is being conducted under the auspices of the National Wool Growers Association and the National Wool Grower, the following is contributed:

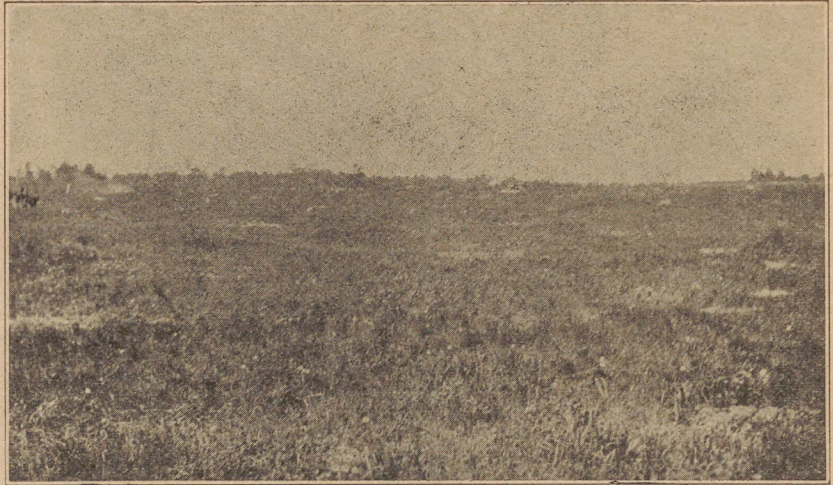
"Roast beef am nice and sweet,  
Chicken am fine;  
Kidney stew, I love you,  
Pork chops am divine;  
But of all the meats  
So good and sweet,  
From turkey down to ham,  
The one that tickles my palate the most  
Am LAMB, LAMB, LAMB."

D. F. B.  
—In the National Wool Grower

A movement to standardize the varieties and quality of seeds in the northwest took definite shape in a conference held at University farm, St. Paul. It was a conference of representatives of the crop improvement associations of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, North Dakota and South Dakota. The conference was called at the suggestion of C. P. Bull, secretary of the Minnesota association.



Have You a  
Dependable,  
Permanent  
Range?



*If Not, Come to*  
**CLOVERLAND**

**W**HERE sheep and cattle have green, nutritious grass all summer, an abundance of pure water; no droughts; clover hay yields three tons per acre; best winter feed in the world for live stock; plenty of late bluegrass that puts on the hard fat; winters are ideal for wool production; western stockmen and farmers trying out Cloverland are successful.

*You Can Be Successful in Cloverland*



We have tracts of cut-over lands of all sizes for practical stockmen who want to make a permanent success.

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

**CONSOLIDATED LUMBER COMPANY,**  
MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN  
"In the Heart of Cloverland"

# Save Time, Steps, Money

**P**ATRONS of this bank are finding our bank-by-mail-and-phone service very convenient these busy days. You will, too.

You will be pleased to find the number of things we can do for you by mail and telephone.

Through this service you can make deposits, pay bills, buy drafts without leaving home.

And you get just as good service as if you came here in person. Give this service a trial. Save time, steps and money.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK MARQUETTE, MICH.

DESIGNATED UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits \$250,000

Send for our booklet, "Modern Banking," which explains how our system of Banking by Mail is made both safe and convenient.

# Upper Peninsula Cut-Over Lands

Suitable for Grazing or General Agricultural Purposes

# FOR SALE

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

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

For information write

LAND DEPARTMENT, Charcoal Iron Company of America  
MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

## Laughing Bill Hyde

(Continued from Page 11)

Bill regretfully decided that it was necessary for him to go to work. The prospect was depressing, and he did not easily reconcile himself to it, for he would have infinitely preferred some less degraded and humiliating way out of the difficulty. He put up a desperate battle against the necessity, and he did not accept the inevitable until thoroughly convinced that the practice of medicine and burglary could not be carried on from the same residence without the risk of serious embarrassment to his benefactor.

However, to find employment in a community where there were two men to one job was not easy, but happily—or unhappily—Bill had a smattering of many trades, and eventually there came an opening as handy-man at a mine. It was a lowly position, and Bill had little pride in it, for he was put to helping the cook, waiting on table, washing dishes, sweeping cabins, making beds, and the like. He had been assured that the work was light, and so it was, but it was also continuous. He could summon not the slightest interest in it until he discovered that this was the very claim which rightfully belonged to Ponatah. Then, indeed, he pricked up his ears.

The Aurora Borealis, as the mine was now called, had been working all winter, and gigantic dumps of red pay-dirt stood as monuments to the industry of its workmen. Rumor had it that the "streak" was rich, and that Doctor Slayforth, the owner, would be in on the first boat to personally oversee the clean-ups. The ex-missionary, Bill discovered, had the reputation of being a tight man, and meanly suspicious in money matters. He reposed no confidence in his superintendent, a surly, saturnine fellow known as Black Jack Berg, nor in Denny Slevin, his foreman. So much Laughing Bill gathered from camp gossip.

It soon became evident that Black Jack was a hard driver, for sluicing began with the first trickle of snow water—even while the ditches were still ice-bound—and it continued with double shifts thereafter. A representative of Doctor Slayforth came out from Nome to watch the first clean-up, and Bill, in his capacity as chambermaid, set up a cot for him in the cabin shared by Black Jack and Denny. While so engaged the latter discovered him, and gruffly ordered him to remove the cot to the bunk-house.

"Put him in with the men," growled Slevin. "Serves the dam' spy right." "Spy? Is he a gum-shoe?" Mr. Hyde paused, a pillow slip between his teeth.

"That's what! Me and Jack was honest enough to run things all winter, but we ain't honest enough to clean up. That's like old Slayforth—always lookin' to get the worst of it. I'm square, and so's Jack. Makes me sick, this spyin' on honest folks. Everybody knows we wouldn't turn a trick."

Now it was Laughing Bill's experience that honesty needs no boasting, and that he who most loudly vaunts his rectitude is he who is least certain of it.

"The boss must be a good man, him being a sort of psalm-singer," Bill ventured, guilelessly.

Denny snorted: "Oh, sure! He's good, all right. He's most too good—to be true. Billy, my boy, when you've seen as many crooks as I have you'll know 'em, no matter how they come dressed."

As he folded the cot Mr. Hyde opined that worldly experience must indeed be a fine thing to possess.

"You go gamble on it!" Slevin agreed. "Now then, just tell that Hawkshaw we don't want no dam' spies in our house. We're square guys, and we can't stomach 'em."

That evening Black Jack called upon the handy-man to help with the clean-up, and put him to tend the water while he and Denny, under the watchful eye of the owner's representative, lifted the rifles, worked down the concentrates, and removed them from the boxes.

Bill was an experienced placer min-

er, so it was not many days before he was asked to help in the actual cleaning of the sluices. He was glad of the promotion, for, as he told himself, no man can squeeze a lemon without getting juice on his fingers. It will be seen, alas! that Mr. Hyde's moral sense remained blunted in spite of the refining influence of his association with Doctor Thomas. But Aurora dust was fine, and the handy-man's profits were scarcely worth the risks involved in taking them.

One morning while Bill was cleaning up the superintendent's cabin he noticed a tiny yellow flake of gold upon the floor in front of Slevin's bed. Careful examination showed him several "colors" of the same sort, so he swept the boards carefully and took up the dust in a "blower." He breathed upon the pile, blowing the lighter particles away. A considerable residue of heavy yellow grains remained. With a grin Bill folded them in a cigarette paper and placed them in his pocket. But it puzzled him to explain how there came to be gold on the cabin floor. His surprise deepened when, a few days later, he found another "prospect" in the same place. His two sweepings had yielded perhaps a pennyweight of the precious metal—enough to set him to thinking. It seemed queer that in the neighborhood of Black Jack's bunk he could find no pay whatever.

Slevin had left his hip boots in the cabin, and as Laughing Bill turned down their tops and set them out in the wind to dry his sharp eye detected several yellow pin-points of color which proved, upon closer investigation, to be specks of gold clinging to the wet lining.

"Well, I be danged!" said Mr. Hyde. Carefully, thoughtfully, he replaced the boots where he had found them. The knowledge that he was on a hot trail electrified him.

At the next clean-up Laughing Bill took less interest in his part of the work and more in Denny Slevin's. When the riffles were washed, and the loose gravel had been worked down into yellow piles of rich concentrates, Slevin, armed with whisk broom, paddle, and scoop, climbed into the sluices. Bill watched him out of a corner of his eye, and it was long before his vigilance was rewarded. The hold-up man turned away with a feeling of genuine admiration, for he had seen Slevin, under the very nose of the lookout, "go south" with a substantial amount of gold.

The foreman's daring and dexterity amazed Bill and deepened his respect. Slevin's work was cunning, and yet so simple as to be almost laughable. With his hip boots pulled high he had knelt upon one knee in the sluice scooping up the wet piles of gold and black iron sand, while Berg held a gold pan to receive it. During the process Black Jack had turned to address the vigilant owner's representative, and, profiting by the brief diversion, Bill had seen Denny dump a heaping scoop-load of "pay" into the gaping pocket-like top of his capacious rubber boot.

"The sons-of-a-gun!" breathed Laughing Bill. "The double-crossing sons-of-a-gun! Why, it begins to look like a big summer for me."

Bill slept well that night, for now that he knew the game which was going on he felt sure that sooner or later he would take a hand in it. Just how or when the hand would fall he could not tell, but that did not worry him in the least, inasmuch as he already held the trumps. It seemed that a kindly fortune had guided him to the Aurora; that fate had decreed he should avenge the wrongs of Ponatah. The handy-man fell asleep with a smile upon his lips.

The first ship arrived that very evening, and the next day Doctor Slayforth in person appeared at the Aurora. He was a thin, restless man with weak and shifting eyes; he said grace at dinner, giving thanks for the scanty rations of hash and brown beans over which his hungry work-

(Continued on Page 42)



## Are We Justified? Is Cloverland What We Claim It Is?

(Continued from Page 14)

satisfactory as I had anticipated when I made my investigation in the spring of 1918. We brought to Schoolcraft County, last April, 3,000 head of sheep, of which 2,200 were bred ewes. These sheep were driven sixty miles from their feeding grounds in Idaho to point of shipment and then brought nearly 2,000 miles by rail to our present range in Schoolcraft County. We lambed out eighty per cent and our wool yield was a good average crop. Our losses, notwithstanding the difficulties of moving the stock nearly 2,000 miles, were less than the average in Idaho. The ewes which have raised their lambs are in wonderful condition and all the ewes will be in condition to market in the next thirty days.

"The lands which we have used for lambing and fattening our sheep during spring and summer are ideal.

"In this connection I have used both the sand plains and the hardwood lands, and each class of land has turned out to be valuable at certain seasons of the year.

"The one great drawback, which can be overcome, eventually, is the shortage of winter feed. To protect myself in the future in this regard we have taken over 9,000 acres of very desirable land near Manistique, which we are fencing and improving so as to provide the necessary winter feed for our flocks in the future.

"Cloverland, in my opinion, is bound to be one of the greatest sheep and cattle districts in the United States. I make this statement based upon my actual experience of nearly thirty years in the sheep business in the west, and my investigation and actual experience of nearly two years in Schoolcraft County."

Mr. Davis, like many other new settlers in Cloverland sees in the country vast possibilities, and he intends to make the most of them.



The White Face Is No Longer a Stranger in Cloverland

John Corson, with 1,600 head of sheep in Luce County, near Newberry, has repeatedly expressed his satisfaction with the country and the prospects it predicts for him.

In a recent letter Mr. Corson declared:

"As regards the sheep, will say they have done very well. They have lots of food. This fire weed, as they call it, is great feed for sheep. They even pass up the grass for the fire weed.

"Now we have green grass on the range, four inches high. It beats any thing I ever saw. I intend going west, to Wyoming, this month, to sell all my interests there and stake it all on Michigan."

And "stake it all on Michigan" expressed admirably the degree of enthusiasm which the past several

months' experience has instilled in Mr. Corson.

Mr. Corson is a conscientious, hard-working and optimistic type of Westerner, one of the kind that is bound to make good. His wife and three happy children help to make his success possible.

Probably one of the most interesting features of Mr. Corson's ranch is his old Scotch shepherd, Ronald McVarish, a sheep man from childhood. "Mac", as he is known on the ranch, is a true type of the "heelands," and his broad Scotch accent makes of him a fascinating character. Visitors to the ranch never fail to visit "Mac" and to talk with him.

As further evidence of the confidence of the westerner in Cloverland's possibilities, two well known western

cattle men, J. Y. Canon, formerly of El Paso, Texas, and Frank M. King, formerly of Tucson, Arizona, have embarked on an extensive cattle raising plan, taking over approximately 51,000 acres of land in Schoolcraft County, near Manistique. Their holdings include 1,000 acres of improved farm land, with excellent buildings, and 10,000 acres of meadow land.

There are now about twenty-five sheep and cattle raisers in Cloverland, representing about twenty ranches. Among recent shipments to upper Michigan are: Barber, Raschou and Cassabonne, of Wyoming, with 9,000 head of sheep, in Iron County; the Kreetan Lumber Company, Drummond Island, Chippewa County, 900 head of sheep; and Floyd Frazier, in the Escanaba valley district, Delta County, with 500 head of sheep.

Though it is not likely that there will be any further extensive movement of live stock into this region this year, prospects for a greater growth of the grazing industry for the season of 1920 are bright indeed, and if inquiries in the Development Bureau's files are significant, Cloverland will double—even triple, its livestock population next year.

Great Falls, Mont., farmers plan to harvest their own hay in Minnesota and ship it to the live stock in Montana. M. J. Brander, live stock specialist of the Montana State College, has thoroughly investigated the hay situation in Minnesota. In addition to the cost of putting up the hay and freight there will be a charge of \$20 to \$25 a quarter section, or twenty to thirty cents an acre. He estimates that of the 4,000,000 tons of hay available, 750,000 tons would really be desirable to Montana farmers.—American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower.

One million sheep have been drown this season by floods in the Argentine.

# 250,000 Acres

Unimproved cut-over lands for sale in tracts to suit the purchasers

Located in fourteen counties in Cloverland — the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

## Prices \$5 to \$15

Per acre.

Terms reasonable

Write me for definite quotations, maps, etc.

### J. M. LONGYEAR

### Marquette, Michigan

## State Forest Fire Officials to Aid U. P. Development Bureau

By ED A. NOWACK, of Kalkaska, Michigan

CONTINUED development of Cloverland as a first-class grazing district was given added assurance a few days ago by the visit to the Upper Peninsula of John Baird of Lansing, state game, fish and forest fire commissioner of the Public Domain Commission, and William J. Pearson, state forest fire warden.

Conclusions arrived at by those officials and John A. Doelle, secretary of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, cinch that. So far as is humanely possible, the state officials and the development bureau will work in conjunction in the matter of sensible use of fire brands

in land clearing with a view to minimizing, if not eliminating altogether, the ordinary grass and slashing fire troubles that crop out in all wooded districts in America during the warm season.

Sensing the future of the Upper Peninsula in the direction of its growing agricultural pursuits, Commissioner Baird, Chief Deputy David R. Jones, and Warden Pearson are extremely anxious to work in closest cooperation with the agency that is opening the great public door to a vast enterprise in upper Michigan.

Personal visits to the Upper Peninsula by all three men and a rather complete survey of what the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, through Secretary Doelle, is endeavoring to do, have convinced the state officials that generous returns are certain to come for every effort expended toward aiding Mr. Doelle to realize the ends for which his organization is laboring.

Settlers may rest assured henceforth of prompt service and careful advice as to how best to proceed in land clearing with the use of fire.

All the state officials ask is a reasonable effort on the part of the settlers to work in conjunction with them in the matter of clearing land where the use of fire is considered necessary.

No senseless restrictions are planned by the department; no careless work in use of the fire brand will be tolerated. Unification of effort toward the common purpose of eliminating the fire hazard is the end being sought by the state department.

The development of any section anywhere is strictly up to the settler,

it is believed. How he views the matter of the use of fire brands in land clearing and how he applies the knowledge he may have, shapes the immediate, as well as the ultimate future of his surroundings.

Home of the careful settler in that respect is marked by the green fields, the growing timber, the well-stocked pastures.

The charred acres, blackened "sentinels" and denuded land is the glaring tombstone of the careless.

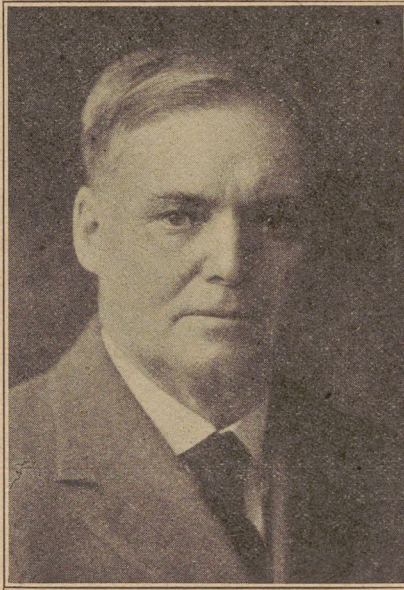
"We want to proceed with this work of clearing during the proper season, and when it is safe to do so. We want to be guided and aided by representatives of the state forest fire department," says Secretary Doelle.

And Commissioner Baird says: "We are willing to cooperate and aid in every particular when conditions are right so that the Upper Peninsula settlers will be safe-guarded while at the same time the object they are seeking will be accomplished."

The allied committee on agricultural relief is considering sheep raising in the devastated regions of France and Belgium as a quick means of restoring normal conditions.



William J. Pearson, Chief Forest Fire Warden



John Baird, Commissioner of Game, Fish and Forest Fire Prevention



David R. Jones, Deputy Game and Fish Warden

# GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY

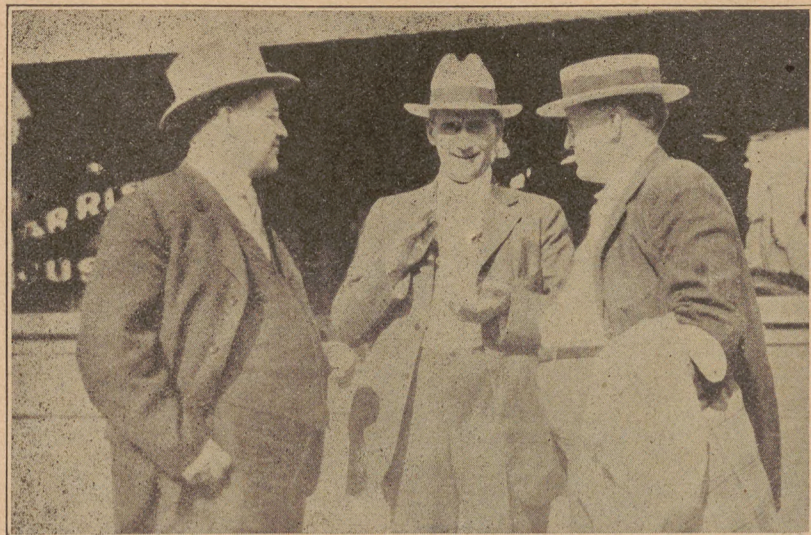
J. W. Wells, President

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

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

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

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY DUNBAR, WISCONSIN  
MENOMINEE, MICH.



John A. Doelle, William J. Pearson and George J. Webster

**Four Leaf Clovers**

(Continued from Page 13)

Chicago, should be invited to join. Mr. Doyle is not an eligible, not being a resident of Cloverland. But we ask you, Slim, is he not that handsome little cuss who acted as secretary for the congressional investigators of the Copper Country strike? If he's that one we assure you he is no lion.

Leo Kunze, county farm agent for Chippewa County, is a late initiate. Our most worthy president, Leo Geismar, county farm agent of Houghton County, says that Mr. Kunze positively must attend the next reunion.

Brother Leo Brott of Marquette is about to dive into matrimony, according to recent announcement. Congratulations, brother, but you should consult the order before taking important steps of any kind.

Lieut. Murphy of Ishpeming says that this country is far behind Europe in the matter of planting trees by the wayside. President Geismar tried to introduce that custom years ago, but without success. He declared that the food supply could be added to by planting nut trees in the unused space between the fence and the ditch and they must have thought he was nutty.

\*\*\*

**The Farewell That Failed.**

John O. Maxey, for many years first citizen of L'Anse, is leaving that place to locate in Detroit. The citizenry gave him a farewell banquet and among the speakers was Attorney Joe Hambitzer of Houghton, who told a story.

A resident of Hancock some twenty years ago was Dr. Charles McLean, a good dentist and a good citizen. He came to the conclusion that Hancock did not offer a field sufficiently broad for his professional abilities and he announced his intention to go to Detroit and there establish himself. The citizens of Hancock and Houghton heard this decision with regret, but they determined to give the doctor an adequate farewell. They arranged a banquet and there presented him with a gold-headed cane.

In accepting this evidence of the regard of his neighbors, Dr. McLean said:

"I did not know I had so many friends in Hancock, and I guess I'll stay here."

And he did, until the day of his death a few years later.

\*\*\*

**Who Knows, This May Save Lives.**

Comes from Menominee the story of a Chicago couple who ate "toadstools" and became deathly sick, in fact, missing death by a narrow margin.

Ralph Coon, a neighbor of ours, is a mushroom fiend. He is an authority on mushrooms, and he says that there are no such things as deadly toadstools, that they are all edible mushrooms. He has eaten anything and everything he could find in the way of

a fungus and he is still alive. His only advice is that they must be picked in the morning, the earlier the better. Mushrooms that have been exposed to the sun's rays, according to Ralph, are the only toadstools.

Knowledge of the hour in which the Chicago couple picked the toadstools in Menominee would throw an interesting light on their experience.

\*\*\*

**The Soo's Corner.**

W. Henry left the Soo thirty-three years ago to make his home in Marquette. He was back in the Soo for his first visit the other day and he declared that at the time he left there were no factories in the city. He is wrong. Mr. Henry surely remembers the pea "factory" that stood at the corner of Peck and Ashmun streets. It was a seed pea warehouse, Chippewa County, by the way, being the banner seed pea county of the country. We have often wondered why a pea warehouse should be called a factory and now think we have struck a solution. The old name of a Hudson Bay Company's station was "factory." This pea warehouse in regard to peas served the same purpose as the fur "factory."

\*\*\*

**Jake's Hard Luck.**

Looking at it from all angles, Jake Danielson, neighbor of ours, is the hardest luck guy in the world. In the same circumstances we would not have any misgivings, not being that way, but Jake is fond of fishing and hunting.

Jake has been on a vacation. Spent it like we did, working in the yard.

We asked him if he had been having a good time on his layoff.

"Uh," said Jake. "The fishing season closed when I started and the duck season opens the day I go back to work."

\*\*\*

It is hinted that Merlin Wiley is going to run for attorney general. And just to think that once we were so much like Wiley in face and figure that the Presbyterian minister stopped us on the street and chided us for missing Sunday school. We never heard that the parish priest made the same mistake with Wiley.

It is announced that the Soo Hardware Company has purchased the Hoyt block. Memories cling to that Hoyt block. It was there we first went to work at this writing trade, with the management of the furnace as a sideline. The Soo Democrat was located in the building.

Western sheep and cattle men are beginning to find out that Greater Cloverland's monster hay crops—sure every year—afford as good opportunity for wintering as the luxuriant grasses do for summer grazing.

# WEALTH IN Cut-Over Lands

Lumbermen have almost eliminated the forests of Cloverland. The old plaint is that they robbed the land of its wealth. Experiments within the last few years have demonstrated how erroneous this opinion was—experiments have demonstrated that the lumbermen really paved the way for rapid development of the greatest livestock and dairy district in the world. The

## Real Wealth of Upper Michigan

is in the vast acreage of

# CLOVER-COVERED CUT-OVER LANDS

No better pastures may be found anywhere than on these thousands of acres that have been lying idle for many years. They offer opportunities unexcelled for livestock farming, which experience has shown farmers to be the most profitable method of farming. In Cloverland the settler and small farmer are guaranteed success with a band of sheep or herd of dairy cows on the farm. And while the sheep and cows gather handsome profits from among the stumps, they are clearing the land and adding to its fertility.

### The Public Domain Commission of Michigan:

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

**COLEMAN C. VAUGHAN,**  
Secretary of State.

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

**ORAMEL B. FULLER,**  
Auditor General.

**THOMAS E. JOHNSON**  
Superintendent of Public Instruction

**WILLIAM H. WALLACE,**  
State Board of Agriculture.

**GEORGE L. LUSK,**  
Secretary Commission and Commissioner of Immigration.

# Warning Against Field Frost

Issued by Minnesota Department of Agriculture

THE State Department of Agriculture, in a statement issued recently by Mr. Hugh J. Hughes, in charge of markets, says that one of the chief causes of loss to the potato grower and shipper is "field frost."

This is distinguished from the ordinary freezing that takes place after digging by the fact that it very often deceives the grower and the shipper alike and by the further fact that it continues to work its harm clear through to the final unloading of the car no matter how far shipped. Field frosting takes place in the ground before digging. A cold night during which the soil is chilled below the freezing point is followed by a spell of warm weather. The frost draws out of the potatoes and to all appearances and even to examination under the knife they may seem alright but the effect of freezing has been to expand and destroy the cell walls of a portion of the potato so that when warmed up and put in shipment the water contents runs out of the cells and goes through the skin of the potatoes and causes a very noticeable "sweating" of the potato, sufficient in many cases to show through the sacks. Such field frosted stock may be dug and loaded without realizing that there is anything wrong. The only safeguard against it is to get the crop out of the ground before freezing temperatures occur.

The losses incident to such frosting range from a few cents per hundred to the loss of the entire shipment and those losses inevitably fall back in one way or another upon the producer. Potatoes that have been exposed in the field to temperatures that freeze the soil are always a matter of suspicion to the buyer and he bids accordingly and if by chance they get past the buyer the frosting shows up somewhere on the route to the consumer.

Since the bulk of our potatoes go to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other central and southern points there is ample time for frost to work very grave injury to the stock. On the Kansas City market "field frost" is considered one of the most serious defects of the Minnesota potato crop and it is one of the chief reasons why late dug Minnesota potatoes are regarded on outside markets with suspicion.

Mr. Hughes further stated that the government estimates of the current potato crop show a falling off of 40,000,000 bushels from normal with the Canadian crop showing an excess of 30,000,000 bushels available for export. Since a large part of the exportable Canadian crop will find its way to our eastern markets we may assume a practically normal condition of potato demand and supply.

There is a natural slump in the market incident to the excellent weather conditions and resulting heavy movement of the crop direct from the field to the cars at the present time, but there is no reason to feel panicky over this situation which is of yearly occurrence. It now looks as though the entire crop would move forwards to market at satisfactory prices.

The Minnesota situation is somewhat peculiar. The potato districts of the state report a reasonably good crop, but many sections ordinarily producing enough for their own needs are on the buying market and local prices have shown a spread not justified by the total demand and supply. These local shortages, however, are being gradually filled up and the potato producing sections of the state are reporting satisfactory movement.

Keep your eye on Greater Cloverland shipments of cattle and sheep to market this fall.

# Laughing Bill Hyde

(Continued from Page 38)

men were poised like cormorants. The Aurora had won the name of a bad feeder, but its owner seemed satisfied with his meal. Later Bill overheard him talking with his superintendent.

"I'm disappointed with the clean-ups," Slayforth confessed. "The pay appears to be pinching out."

"She don't wash like she sampled, that's a fact," said Black Jack.

"I'm afraid we shall have to practise economies—"

"Look here! If you aim to cut down the grub, don't try it," counseled Berg. "It's rotten now."

"Indeed? There appeared to be plenty, and the quality was excellent. I fear you encourage gluttony, and nothing so interferes with work. We must effect a saving somehow; there is too great a variation between theoretical and actual values."

"Huh! You better try feeding hay for a while," sourly grumbled the superintendent. "If you ain't getting what you aimed to get it's because it ain't in the cards."

This conversation interested Bill, for it proved that the robbers had helped themselves with a liberal hand, but how they had managed to appropriate enough gold to noticeably affect the showing of the winter's work intensely mystified him; it led him to believe that Black Jack and Denny were out for a homestake.

That such was indeed the case and that Slevin was not the only thief Bill soon discovered, for after the next clean-up he slipped away through the twilight and took stand among the alders outside the rear window of the shack on the hill. From his point of concealment he could observe all that went on inside.

It was a familiar scene. By the light of an oil lamp Black Jack was putting the final touches to the clean-up. Two gold pans, heaped high with the min-

gled black sand and gold dust, as it came out of the sluices, were drying on the Yukon stove, and the superintendent was engaged in separating the precious yellow particles from the worthless material which gravity had deposited with it. This refining process was slow, painstaking work, and was effected with the help of a flat brass scoop—a "blower." By shaking this blower and breathing upon its contents the lighter grains of iron sand were propelled to the edge, as chaff is separated from wheat, and fell into a box held between the superintendent's knees. The residue, left in the heel of the blower after each blowing process, was commercial "dust," ready for the bank or the assay office. Doctor Slayforth, with his glasses on the end of his nose, presided at the gold scales, while Denny Slevin looked on. As the dust was weighed, a few ounces at a time, it was dumped into a moose-skin sack and entered upon the books.

Black Jack had the light at his back, he was facing the window, therefore Laughing Bill commanded an unobstructed view of his adept manipulations. It was not long before the latter saw him surreptitiously drop a considerable quantity of gold out of the scoop and into the box between his knees, then cover it up with the black sand.

(To be continued).

The Duluth Commercial Club has a "grand and glorious feeling" over the shipment of more than 45,000 sheep into Northeastern Minnesota this year, and shipments didn't commence to arrive until July. What will the shipments be next year?

Utah's live stock numbered 3,142,000 in 1918. If that many cattle and sheep can be raised in Utah, how many could Cloverland feed?



THE NORTHWEST'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE

THIS IS the Northwest's largest Department Store, [wholesale and retail.] Our service will quickly show why we have won the confidence, friendship and patronage of the farmers and ranchmen of Cloverland.

Write for our new Furniture and Housefurnishing Catalogue just off the press

# LAUERMAN BROS. CO.

MARINETTE, WISCONSIN

# To our Cloverland Grazers and Farmers

It will be of great benefit to you to have your name on our mailing list and receive price lists and quotations on whatever you need



WHOLESALE BUILDING

**Michigan Copper Mines Discovered by Accident**

(Continued from Page 27)



Group of Michigan College of Mines students engaged in actual mining at the Calumet & Hecla mine. This picture was taken a mile and a half under ground in a stope on the conglomerate lode. The overhanging wall has been carefully "pried".

the same time there is a stretch of many acres, thousands in fact, now under the management of the Calumet & Hecla, where this conglomerate lode has never been subjected to anything but a most cursory examination. Diamond drill exploration of property while it has been meritorious to a certain extent, is by no means satisfactory. Geologically there is a certainty that further investigation is worth while. Owning or controlling 20,000 acres of mineral land, the Calumet & Hecla corporation has decided to make a most thorough geological exploration. This work was decided upon two years ago and L. C. Gratun, economic geologist, was engaged to have charge of the operation. His services were desired by the United States government for some important war work and he did not undertake the job as soon as anticipated. At the present time the first party of exploratory geologists is here and at work

They will do considerable preliminary work before Mr. Gratun assumes personal charge of the field operations.

Geologists differ as to the theory of deposition of the minerals from which the millions of copper have been taken. The commonly accepted theory is that the copper was deposited in the rocks from the sea above, by precipitation. The mineralization is found between sandstone and appears in traps, amygdaloid and conglomerate, only occasionally in the traps. These latter being basic rocks and unusually hard ordinarily did not permit the intrusion of metal.

The possibilities of finding another mile of values in the Calumet conglomerate may be a 100 to one shot but the extensive geological work which the Calumet & Hecla now is planning in this district will have a considerable important bearing on all future exploration operations and will be quite as important to the entire district as to Calumet & Hecla interests.

**Chinese Reclaim Swamp Lands in Central Wisconsin**

**E**IGHT HUNDRED and seventy-five acres of reclaimed land, territory which for many years was nothing but a marshy wilderness in the vicinity of Mather, Wisconsin, are today yielding their second rich harvest of Chinese and Irish potatoes, cabbages, onions, hay, grain and Chinese vegetables, which are shipped daily to the restaurants of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

And the American farmers who scoffed at the yellow men who came here from Chicago under the backing of Nip Lung and Toy Jung of Chicago are beginning to think that, after all, the Oriental may have something "on them" when it comes to farming land which has hitherto been regarded as no good.

The colony and the farm are believed to be the only ones of their kind in America. The project was the ambition of Toy Jung, a Chinaman, who was graduated from the agricultural school of the university of Wisconsin and from Stockton, Cal., potato fields, but he lived barely long enough to see it well under way.

Toy Jung died last year of the influenza and the colony, which was plunged into gloom over the loss of the man who was at the helm continued the work successfully, carrying out to the letter the detailed plans of the manager.

The colony today comprises thirty Chinese who live in houses erected for them near the fields. In this town they have a large residence at which visitors are entertained.

Women are not allowed on the farms. None but relatives may be shown over the gardens.

What are the Chinese crops they are growing?

That is something which Americans have not been able to find out; the Chinamen preserve their puzzled demeanor when questions are asked, pretend not to understand, and tell nothing.

That the project is successful is judged from the amount of farm produce that is shipped daily from this station. The 1918 season, the first one, proved a financial success and the lands, which had been leased for a period of five years, were purchased outright by a Chicago Chinaman. But the second season, just terminating, has been even more successful than the first.

Farmers around Mather still scoff to some extent but they are being converted. Some there are, even today, who will not concede that the simple Chinese method of twice plowing the land and harrowing it even unto the twelfth time, without the use of fertilizer, can long remain a success. They insist the advancing years will take the fertility from the soil rapidly.

There is a report that the farm may be converted, partly at least, into a vast celery field next year. It has been investigated by experts who have pronounced it fit for that purpose.

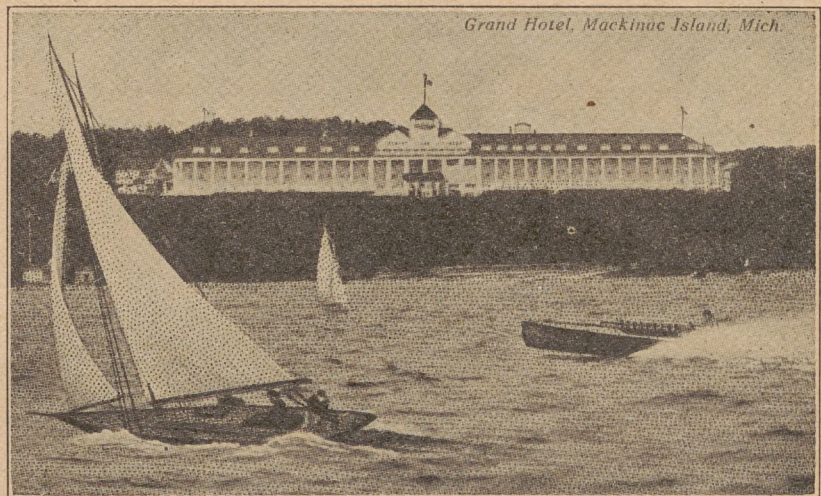
At any rate the project is the wonder of the American agricultural experts who have investigated and, no doubt, the years to come may see many marshy lands reclaimed and farmed by the simple Chinese method which is being employed so successfully here.

*Beautiful  
Mackinac Island*

IS THE

*Summer Resort  
of America*

Large plans are under way to continue the extensions and improvements made last year in the palatial  
**GRAND HOTEL**



Later we will announce our extensive program for 1920, with plans for still further accommodations and entertainment for our guests.



*Grand Hotel Company*

MACKINAC ISLAND, MICH.

LOGAN BALLARD  
President

CHARLES A. HOLDEN  
General Manager

## Assembled Acreages in WISCONSIN

Are Now Ready for the Western Grazer or  
the Corn Belt Live Stock Farmer

### RANCHES OF ANY SIZE

360,000 acres of the best grassed and clover-covered cut-over lands, all watered by streams and lakes, have been assembled in Northern Wisconsin, and will be apportioned out in solid blocks to suit the stockman.

*Get your location before the Spring rush is on*

Write to the

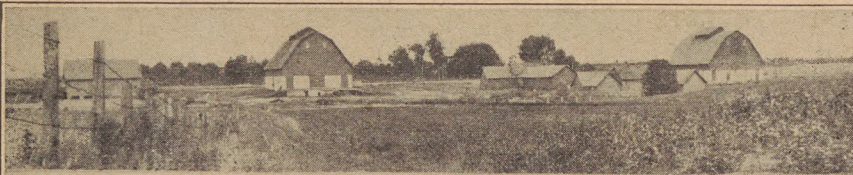
### Milwaukee Association of Commerce

Athletic Club Building, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

## COME to Menominee County NOW! and See a Real CLOVERLAND

See our corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye, peas, alfalfa, fruit and stock. Look over our grazing lands. We have 100,000 acres on wagon roads and along railroads ready for stock. Free grazing; sufficient grass for hundreds of thousands of sheep and cattle now on the land.

The 1,600 acre farm is sold



This 520 acre farm almost entirely developed with 35 head of pure bred and grade Holstein cows, fully equiped for **\$52,500.00**

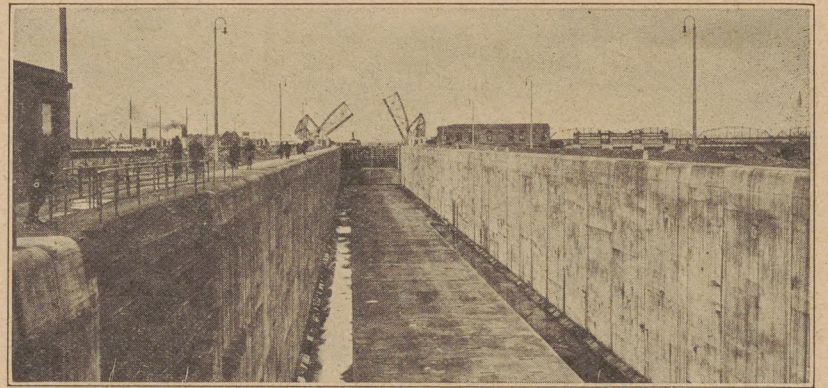
Improved farms, all sizes and prices. Send us your name for free Cloverland books and lists of farms.

Menominee County has the shortest haul to market, the longest growing season, the lightest snow fall, the largest number of farms, and is the most southern point and gateway to Cloverland

SALES DEPARTMENT  
**Menominee Abstract & Land Company**  
Menominee, Michigan. Box 64

## Opening of the Fourth Big Lock at Sault Ste. Marie

(Continued from Page 7)



The Jack-knife Bridge of the C. P. R. Over the New Lock, Said to Be the Biggest Bridge of the Kind in the World

ed. The task of excavating took almost exactly two years, cost about half a million, meant taking out millions of square feet of rock and clay, the excavation being a quarter of a mile long, fifty feet deep and 100 feet wide. This was done by the MacArthur Brothers Company, of Chicago.

In the fall of 1915 the Oscar Daniels Company, of Chicago, began the task of concreting the walls and floor, finishing the task only this summer, this work costing over a million.

The work of installing the gates and machinery, the building of the east approach to the lock, and the building of the engine shelters were all begun in 1917. The Milwaukee Bridge Company built and installed the gates at a cost of \$230,445. The work of furnishing and installing the machinery and valves was done by S. B. Harding, of Chicago, at a total cost of \$221,895. This firm was the last to work on the lock and completes its contract only when the lock is first opened. M. N. Hunt, contractor of Sault Ste. Marie, built the stone engine shelters in nine months. His contract amounted to \$25,694. The Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company of Chicago, dredged and built the east approach to the fourth lock costing \$235,693.

The Fourth lock is an exact duplicate of the Third lock inside the chambers, being 1,350 from the upper to the lower gate. Over all it is 1,750 feet in length, making it the largest on the earth. The width of the lock chamber is eighty feet.

Two of the largest lake freighters measuring over 600 feet in length will be enabled to lock through together end to end, and be lifted or lowered twenty feet with their enormous cargo of freight, in eight minutes.

The walls are of solid concrete and rise seventy-five feet from their red sandstone base, that was formerly the bed of the St. Mary's river. At the bottom they are twenty-six feet thick, tapering to eight feet at the top.

Six culverts, six by nine feet in dimensions, run the length of the lock chamber underneath the lock floors. The water is introduced into and emptied from the lock through these culverts. There are 180,000 cubic yards of concrete masonry in the construction of the lock and this is reinforced by 725 tons of steel rods. The rock and sand necessary for the concrete was brought from a quarry owned by the contractors, twenty miles down the St. Mary's river. The concrete was mixed in sixty-three cubic foot mixers and was carried to the forms by donkey cars and narrow gauge locomotives.

The first American lock was destroyed to make room for the present Poe lock and was made up of two tandem locks, 35 x 70 feet with 11½ feet of water on the sills and a lift of nine feet each.

The first lock now existing (The Weitzel) was built between 1870 and 1881 and is 515 x 80 feet. The width however, is reduced to sixty feet at

the gates.

The Poe lock, the second of the existing locks was completed in 1897 and has been doing active duty since. The Weitzel lock has been idle this season. The Poe lock is 800 feet long and 100 feet wide and has from eighty to twenty-two feet of water on the sills. It was built at a cost of \$3,000,000.

The Davis, or third lock, is of the same chamber dimensions as the fourth lock. It was built at a cost of \$3,200,000. The Poe lock was built 100 feet wide so that two freighters might lock through simultaneously, side by side. There often was, however, much delay caused by boats maneuvering in the lock chamber, and it was found more feasible to build a longer and narrower lock, so that boats might pass through, end to end, making movements in the chamber unnecessary. The larger freighters now passing through have a beam up to sixty-four feet making it impossible to lock side by side in the Poe lock, but easily going through the third or fourth. A few passenger steamers have a beam of eighty or slightly more feet, but these use the Poe lock.

In round numbers, up to this time the work of improving conditions to enable boats to go up and down the St. Mary's past the "Soo" canal, has cost about \$33,000,000. This includes the four American locks the Canadian lock, and the canals and improvements in the river. These figures do not include the cost of maintenance and operation.

The annual expense of running the Soo locks is almost \$150,000 rising from \$27,000 in 1882. The cost per freight ton has been reduced in this time from 14.67 mills to 1.72.

Over one billion dollars worth of freight pass through the locks annually. This covers ninety million tons of freight matter. This is to be compared with the 12,000 tons of freight which passed the Soo in 1851, carried over tramways by portage; thirty days being required for the operation.

### Hagenbarth Ships Cattle

Iron Mountain, Mich., Oct. 9.—Tomorrow, at Ralph, 1,600 head of cattle will be loaded on the cars and shipped to the stock yards at Chicago. Fifteen hundred of the consignment are owned by Frank Hagenbarth and associates, of Salt Lake City, and were brought to the Ralph district about four months ago from western ranches. The other hundred are the property of Supervisor Charles Skelly, of West Branch township, and were purchased this spring in the stock yards at South St. Paul.

The foregoing dispatch, taken from a Milwaukee newspaper, is a very important news item to western grazers and residents of Cloverland. Mr. Hagenbarth is president of the National Wool Growers' Association, and heads a corporation that has purchased more than 100,000 acres in Cloverland for a permanent ranch.

# Green Bay Packing Plant Does \$12,000,000 Business Annually



Just a Few of the Pretty Girls That Pack Delicious Meat Delicacies in the Indian Packing Company's Plant

see into the future and knew the business would succeed. With determination and guided by a genius almost psychic in discerning a market for the packing company stock Capt. Cusick interested the Indian Packing Company in far-off Providence, Rhode Island, in the Green Bay plant. The Indian Packing Company had command of money, and Mr. Peck saw in the future all that the enthusiastic promoter pictured. The result was that the packing company took some of the stock and late in 1917 commenced operations, the plant having been nearly completed. In 1918 the packing company bought a controlling interest in the Green Bay Packing Company, and leased the plant. This year the Indian Packing Company bought all the outstanding stock, which covered the packing plant and land not set apart for the stock yards company. Here is the amount of business done by this remarkable company during its short existence:

1917 .....	\$ 300,000
1918 .....	\$ 5,000,000
1919 .....	\$12,000,000

The resume of industrial environment, present and future developments of Cloverland, the elaboration of the live stock and dairy operations within a few hours' train service of this great market for cattle, sheep and hogs, is given to more definitely comprehend what this big business enterprise actually means to Cloverland now, and more particularly within the next few years. The citation of the remarkable live stock production possibilities in Cloverland which are rap-

(Continued from Page 5)

idly being demonstrated is given to illustrate the keen business judgment, based upon knowledge of what the earth brings forth besides timber and minerals, which guided these men into the realm of what Frank J. Hagenbarth has termed "the greatest live stock and dairy country in the United States, if not in the world."

The officers of the Indian Packing Company were directed by the same unerring foresight that led Capt. Cusick into the stock yards and packing plant enterprise right at the principal entrance and exit to Cloverland and at the most opportune time. While the packing plant was made a going concern immediately after it was taken over by the Indian Packing Company, and in less than three years became the leading industry in Cloverland, its present capacity and status will be regarded as miniature a few years hence. Mathematical computation becomes a bewildering maze of figures, for the output of the plant "is limited only by the amount of live stock production in Cloverland."

The packing plant is a model in every respect, built for cleanliness and efficiency, and so constructed that units may be added from time to time without material alterations of the main plant. The present slaughtering capacity of the plant is 300 cattle and 2,500 hogs or 2,500 sheep, or 1,225 of each daily. This capacity will be doubled when the storage house, 200 feet long and 100 feet wide, six stories, with full basement, now under con-

struction, is completed in the spring. This new building will relieve the congestion in the packing plant, where every foot of space in the slaughtering department and a large portion of the coolers, are occupied by stacks of canned goods piled to the ceiling. Even the big stock yards sheds are used for storage, only two driveways being left between the massed cases of meat products awaiting shipment.

Enlargement of the canning department, freezing and cooling capacity, with the new storage building and power plant, all to be completed by next spring and ready for operating the slaughtering plant, will entail a total expenditure of more than \$250,000. The present plant cost \$500,000, so within a few months the assets in buildings and equipment will exceed three-quarters of a million dollars.

Considering the enormous volume of business done, one might consider this plant, large as it is, incapable of turning out more than \$1,000,000 worth of finished products every month, but when the system is contemplated then it seems that most any figure will suffice.

When the dressed meats, by-product meats and choice tid-bits from slaughtered animals are delivered direct from cars into the coolers, government inspectors make a most careful inspection, although other government and packing house inspections had previously been made. Workmen are not permitted to handle any meat that does not bear the stamp of the

plant inspector. After passing inspection the meats are hauled away in big, clean, steel trucks to the department that manufactures the finished products, whether Vienna style sausage, little links sausage, sausage meat, potted meat products, corned beef, roast or boiled beef, lunch tongue, ox tongue, corned beef hash, Ol' Mammy style hash, Hamburger steak and onions, veal loaf, tripe, sliced beef in glass, Chile con carne, cooked brains. These products all bear the same brand—Council—which housewives have learned stands for purity, quality and cleanliness.

The meats are all cooked by steam in great retorts by experts, and the seasoning is done by experts. Then each batch of products is sampled and submitted to the most fastidious tasters, and after they have pronounced it good, the canning process begins.

In the canning departments is where the splendid organization of efficiency and system become most apparent. Cans by the thousands are delivered to canning machines on endless belts, and almost as rapidly as may be counted, the meat is packed and sealed, and carried away on other endless belts to inspectors who test the cans to be sure that all are hermetically sealed. More than ordinary precaution is taken to see that every can is properly sealed before it is packed, to insure the keeping quality of the product, and also to stand more or less rough handling, as a large portion of the output is exported to France and Belgium, a foreign trade established

(Continued on Page 49)



United States Government Inspector at Work Inspecting an Incoming Shipment of Dressed Meat



Tasting and Testing—Messrs. F. L. Peck, President; G. B. Gifford, Treasurer; J. M. Clair, Secretary

SERVICE is our motto in handling your consignments or in filling your orders.

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SHEEP FEEDERS of Greater Cloverland, let us send you samples of screenings and quote you prices. We are large handlers of BALED HAY in this market, and can supply you with Timothy, Timothy and Clover Mixed, Prairie, or Midland Hay. Let us know your wants.

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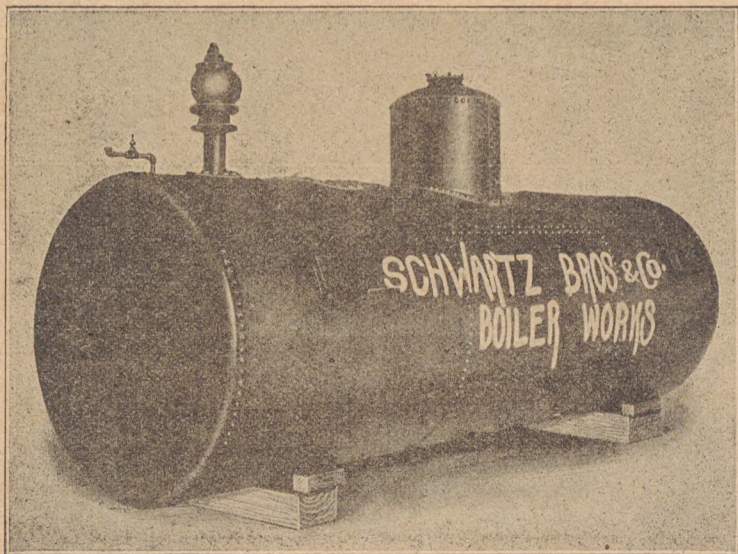
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Second-hand Saw Mill Machinery

When writing advertisers, please mention Cloverland Magazine.

## Famous Wisconsin "Dog Law" Removes Sheep Menace

(Continued from Page 10)

2. Every town, village or city clerk shall at the end of each month pay all license fees received by him, and not before paid, to the county treasurer and shall at the same time report in writing to the county clerk the licenses issued during the month and for which the license fees so deposited with the county treasurer were paid. Such report shall be in the form prescribed by the department of agriculture, which forms shall be furnished by the several county clerks.

Section 1627. 1. The license fees so paid to the county treasurer shall be kept in a separate account and shall be known as the dog license fund and shall be appropriated and disbursed for the purposes and in the manner following. Within thirty days after receipt of the same the county treasurer shall pay into the state treasury fifteen per cent of all license fees which shall have been received by the county treasurer.

2. Expenses necessarily incurred by the county in purchasing and providing books, forms and other supplies required in the administering of the dog license law shall be paid out of said dog license fund. The amount remaining thereafter in said fund shall be available for and may be used as far as necessary for paying claims allowed by the county to the owners of domestic animals on account of damages done by dogs during the license year for which the fees were paid. Any surplus which may remain from the license fees of any license year shall at the end of the succeeding license year belong and be credited and paid by the county treasurer to the towns, villages and cities of his county in the proportion in which said towns, villages and cities, their several clerks, shall have contributed and paid to the fund out of which said surplus arises and in cities having police pension funds the money shall be returned to such funds.

Section 1628. 1. Any person may seize, impound or restrain any unlicensed dog which he may find running at large. The fact that a dog is without a license attached to a collar shall be presumptive evidence that the dog is unlicensed. No action shall be maintained for an injury to or the destruction of a dog without a tag, unless it shall appear affirmatively that the dog is duly licensed and that a tag had been properly attached to the collar of the dog and had been lost or removed without the knowledge or consent of the owner. The sheriff and his deputies, any marshal or constable or other police officer shall seize, impound or restrain any dog for the keeping of which no license has been issued and for which one is required and any such officer may enter the premises of the owner to seize such dog and if it is not delivered to him by the owner on request and he cannot with reasonable effort secure it, he may after pursuit kill, in a proper and humane manner, the dog. Any officer who shall seize, restrain, impound or kill any dog found in any place without a license as required under sections 1623 to 1630, inclusive, upon delivery of such dog or carcass and the proper disposal of the carcass and after making a report to the village, town or city clerk of the village, town or city in which the dog was seized or killed, showing that the dog did not have a license, shall receive therefor a payment of one dollar, the same to be made from any funds in the village, town or city treasury not otherwise appropriated. Any dog unaccompanied by its owner or keeper which enters the field, pasture, meadow or farm enclosure of another shall constitute a private nuisance and the owner or tenant of such field, pasture, meadow or farm enclosure may seize, impound or restrain such dog while therein without liability or responsibility of any nature therefor. Any person may kill a dog, whether licensed or unlicensed, if found killing or worrying any domestic animal.

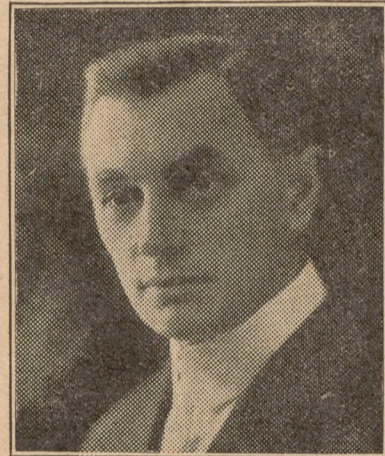
2. It shall be unlawful for any person to harbor or permit to remain about his premises any dog for which no license exists and for which one is required. Any person who shall kill a dog not his own or not in his keeping shall forthwith report such fact in writing to the town, village or city clerk of the town, village or city in which the killing occurred. Such report shall state the name and address of the person who killed the dog, the time, place and circumstances of such killing, and the disposition made of the carcass. Any person who shall have seized or impounded a dog with or without license under section 1628 shall deliver such dog to the humane officer of the village, town or city, if such officer exists; or if there be no such officer to the constable, village marshal, or the town, village or city police officer. The officer to whom the dog is delivered shall notify

the owner personally or through the United States mail, if such owner be known to the officer or can be ascertained with reasonable effort, but if such owner be unknown or cannot be ascertained, then the officer shall post written notice in three public places in his town, giving a description of the dog, stating where it is impounded and the conditions for its release within forty-eight hours, Sundays excepted, after such officer shall have taken such dog into his possession. If after five days the owner does not claim such dog, such officer shall dispose of the dog in a proper and humane manner.

3. The owner of every dog shall at all times between sunset and sunrise keep it either (a) confined, or (b) firmly secured, or (c) under the reasonable control of some person. Any dog found or discovered off the premises of its owner between sunset and sunrise and unaccompanied by its owner or some person in control of it shall be considered an unlicensed dog and a private nuisance and may be seized, restrained, impounded and disposed of as provided by this section by any one during said time and before it returns to the control or premises of its owner.

4. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of chapter 72 of the statutes shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for such violation.

Section 1629. 1. The owner of any domestic animals (including poultry) attacked, chased, worried injured or killed by a dog or dogs may within ten days after the owner shall have knowledge or notice thereof file a written claim for damages with the clerk of the town, village or city in which the damage occurred. The form of such claim may be prescribed by the department of agriculture. Upon presentation of such claim the supervisors of the town, the board of trustees of the village, or the common council of the city, or a committee appointed for that purpose by the board of trustees or the council shall promptly investigate said claim and may subpoena witnesses, administer oaths and take testimony relative thereto and shall within thirty days after the filing of said claim make, certify and return to the county clerk said claim, a report of the investigation, the testimony taken and the amount of damages suffered by the owner of said animals.



C. P. Norgord, Wisconsin Commissioner of Agriculture, Who Aided in Passage of "Dog Law".

2. The form of the report and certification may be prescribed by the department of agriculture, and shall be subscribed by the supervisors, board or committee making the same. The county clerk shall lay before the county board at its annual meeting all claims so filed and reported for the preceding license year and the same shall be acted upon and determined by the county board as other claims are determined and acted upon. The amount of damages filed and reported to the county clerk shall be prima facie proof of the actual damages sustained, but evidence may be taken before the county board relative to the claim as in other cases and appeals from the action of the county board shall lie as in other cases. On appeal from the action of the county board, said trial shall be by the court without a jury.

3. Such claims shall be solely against the dog license fund and shall create no other liability on the part of the county. When said claims shall be finally determined, the claimant shall be paid eighty per cent thereof out of the dog license fund. In case the amount in said fund available for the payment of claims shall be insufficient to pay said eighty per cent thereof, then the sum shall be distributed pro rata among the claimants.

4. The amount allowed by the county board upon any such claim shall in no case exceed one hundred dollars for each horse, mule or bovine, or thirty dollars for each sheep, goat or swine, or three dollars for each fowl. Whenever the claimant shall furnish conclusive evidence as to the ownership of the dog or dogs doing the damage the claimant shall be paid the full amount of the claim submitted.

Section 1630. 1. The allowance by the county of any claim for damages done by dogs shall work an assignment to the county of the cost of the action of the claimant for which the claim is filed and the county may sue and recover from the owner of the dog or dogs doing the damages the full amount thereof and which shall not be limited to the sum paid the claimant by the county. Before any claim shall be allowed by the county on account of damages done by dogs, the claimant shall furnish satisfactory proof that the damage was not done in whole or in part by any dog owned, kept or harbored by him.



2. No claim shall be allowed by the county board at less than the amount so certified and reported unless the claimant shall first be notified that such action is contemplated and shall have been given a reasonable opportunity to be heard and to offer further evidence in support of his claim.

3. The provisions of chapter 72 of the statutes shall not in any way limit the existing right or authority of any town, village or city to pass ordinances for the keeping and regulating of dogs, or repeal or annul any existing statute or ordinance or local regulation governing the keeping and regulating of dogs; but on and after July 1, 1920, no town, village or city shall pass any ordinance for the licensing of dogs and all town, village or city ordinances and local regulations licensing dogs then in force shall be null and void.

4. No person except the owner or his authorized agent shall remove any license tag from a dog collar or remove any collar with a license attached thereto from any dog. No person shall keep or harbor a dog wearing a fictitious, altered or invalid license tag, or a license tag not issued in connection with the licensing or keeping of the dog wearing the same. No license or license tag issued for one dog shall be transferable to another dog. Every town, village or city clerk shall notify the district attorney of his county of every refusal or failure of an owner to obtain a license for keeping his dog and it shall be the duty of the district attorney to institute proceedings against such owner and against every owner within his county who has violated any of the provisions of the dog license law.

5. Dogs brought into the state tem-

porarily for a period not to exceed thirty days for show purposes if kept confined or in leash shall be exempt from the provisions of chapter 72 of the statutes.

6. The provisions of this chapter of the statutes relating to the licensing of dogs and the provisions for the payment of claims out of the dog license fund for damages done by dogs are severable and the provisions relating to such payment of claims are not an inducement to the enactment of any other provisions of said chapter.

(20.60) (11) All moneys received by the state treasurer for, and on account of dog license fees, paid into the treasury pursuant to the provisions of section 1627, are appropriated therefrom as a revolving appropriation, for defraying the expenses incurred in administering and carrying into effect the provisions of sections 1623 to 1630, inclusive, of the statutes; provided that on July 1 of each year all funds remaining in the state treasury in this appropriation shall be returned to the county treasurers of the counties having made deposits in said fund pursuant to the provisions of section 1627, such division to be made to each county in proportion to the amount deposited by it.

(12) Not to exceed five thousand dollars, to defray the expenses connected with the administration of chapter 72 of the statutes until sufficient fees have been deposited with the state treasurer. All funds thus drawn are to be reimbursed from the deposits in the dog license fund provided by subsection 2 of section 1626.

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon passage and publication.

Approved July 9, 1919.

## Build Half Mile of Road in Half a Day with Tractor

The city recently purchased a Case Tractor to be used principally for street work, and from the results that have been obtained during the few days that it has been in use, there can be little doubt of the advisability of the investment.

The machine has been at work on some streets in the Third ward with excellent results. According to Mayor Benishek one-half mile of road was graded in one-half a day, and this was done without any previous plowing, and the road was mostly sod.

This few days' experience has already demonstrated to the city officials the financial benefit of having a tractor, in addition to getting a much larger amount of road work done. It would have required, according to the mayor, at least two and one-half days

to have done this half mile of work with teams. Four teams and five men would have been required, while with the tractor only two were required the man on the tractor and the one on the grader. A mile and one-half of road work will have been completed in the Third ward today and work will then be shifted onto Tenth avenue in the Sixth ward.

What the city has found with reference to the tractor will also apply to the farmer. Several years ago a farmer who even thought of buying a tractor was thought to have something wrong with his head, while implement dealers this year haven't been able to get the machines here quickly enough. The tractor is helping to solve the labor problem on the farm, and at the same time help increase production. —Antigo (Wis.) Journal.

## Potatoes and Sheep Chief Topics at N. M. D. A. Meet

(Continued from Page 19)

"The Potato as a Basic Food," and other speakers are being arranged for by the committee on program.

Several manufacturers of potato machinery have indicated their desire to place exhibits in the armory during the convention.

The complete program is soon to be in the hands of the printers and will be widely distributed, as prominent

men from Michigan, Wisconsin and North Dakota are already making inquiry and expressed keen interest in the coming convention of this, the oldest development organization in the state and the record of which for actual results stands as a monument to the energy and continuity of purpose of the men who fifteen years ago organized it and have since shaped its destinies.

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

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

STATE OF MICHIGAN,  
County of Menominee.

ss.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. That the owners are Herald-Leader Company.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders own-

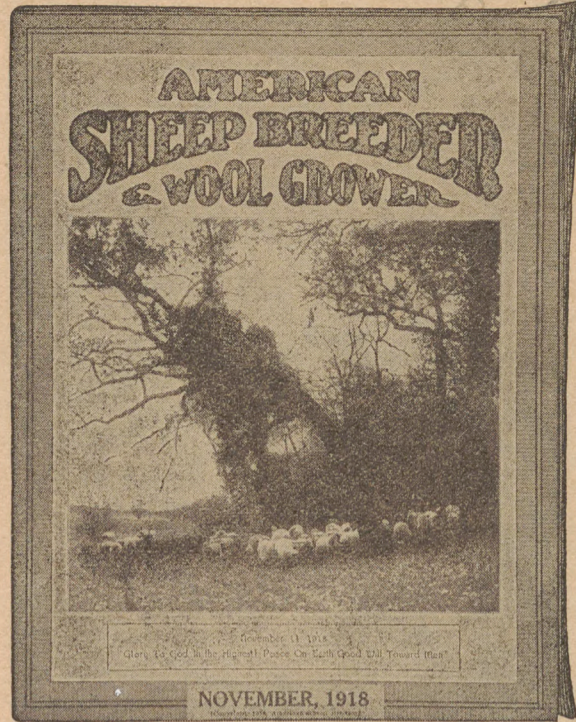
ing or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

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

R. M. ANDREWS,  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of September, 1919.

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

J. M. Leathers of Wyoming says the only fault he finds with Cloverland, after grazing his sheep here this season, is that "they get fat too quick."



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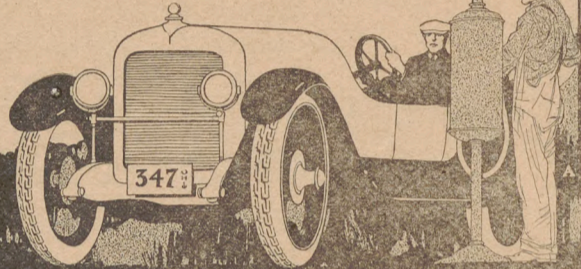
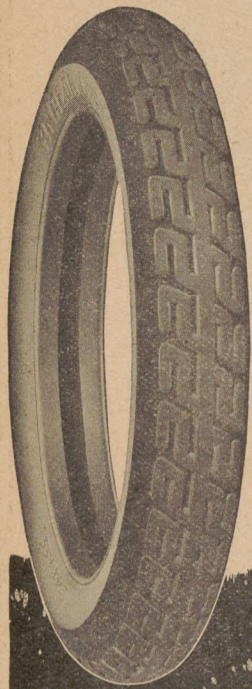
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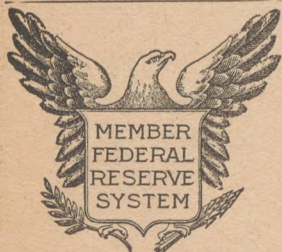
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# Cloverland's Bumper Apple Crop

By B. W. DONNELL

CLOVERLAND has produced an enormous bumper crop of apples this year. Never in the history of this north country have the trees been so heavily loaded, never has the fruit been better in size, form, color, texture and taste. It was an apple year for Cloverland.

People living in the corn belt states, in the east and in the west, and even right down in southern Michigan and southern Wisconsin, have been accustomed to speak of Cloverland as "up north," with a chilly accent that would imply proximity to the North Pole. But records show that fruit crop failures are unknown in Cloverland, and from year to year, the crop is much better than in the supposedly better fruit country to the south of us.

Like all agricultural and horticultural industries in Cloverland, orcharding is barely in its infancy, yet in Menominee county the orchard of C. I. Cook this year produced 20,000 bushels of apples. The orchard covers perhaps a thousand acres, but all are young trees, some not bearing, others just beginning to bear, and others just becoming commercially profitable. On account of this difference in age of the

atclee valleys of Washington, the Hood River valley and the Rogue River valley in Oregon, and the Upper Sacramento and Klamath Falls districts in northern California, but never before in Cloverland.

Many orchards suffered because the apples were too thick, and an even better yield would have resulted had some been picked off early in the season. This would have made the apples larger and the strain would not have been so great upon the trees. But orcharding is new in this country, this is the first year of a bumper crop of apples, and next year orchardists will know what to do under similar circumstances.

The crop also has turned more scientific attention toward the orchard—natives of Cloverland are "sitting up and taking notice," and next year will witness more activity among the apple trees than has taken place in the life of the orchards.

There will be pruning and spraying, work that has been sadly neglected, cultivation of the soil which has gone unattended, and next year there will be another bumper crop of apples in Cloverland.



A Temptation to Climb a Tree

trees it is impossible to even estimate the yield per acre, but here is the outstanding feature—20,000 bushels of apples harvested from one young Cloverland orchard. Home-grown apples are retailing at \$2 to \$2.25 a bushel, so the crop from this orchard is worth between \$40,000 and \$50,000, more nearly the latter figure, as most of the apples are winter varieties and they are retailing at \$2.25 a bushel.

There are a number of other orchards in Cloverland of several hundred acres, and many smaller acreages in apples used for household consumption. Little attention has been given fruit growing on a commercial basis, not because the venture would not be profitable, but—well so few tried it out. Possibly the principal reason is that farmers did not want to wait so long for a section of their farm to be producing cash, yet this is practically a sure crop, and a profitable one when production does begin. And it is continuous, compensating in the long run for the wait of a few years to come into bearing.

Orchards near the shores of the lakes are especially productive and profitable, as the frost danger is greatly lessened by the proximity to water.

The yield of apples this year may be classed almost as phenomenal, as the trees were never so heavily loaded. There was scarcely a tree of commercial value that did not have to be propped up, and the limbs braced to prevent breaking. This is a familiar sight in the great Yakima and Wen-

The possibilities of orcharding have just been discovered, just like the discovery that the native grasses and clover growing wild among stumps make the very best pasture on earth for live stock.

### Evening

With colors of rose, gold and silver,  
The sun, way off there in the west,  
Reluctantly leaving the valley,  
Dropped quietly down to its rest.

And the tints of the sunset were fading,  
When alone, from out of the blue,  
The evening star, in its beauty  
To soft, tender radiance grew.

Came occasional sound from cattle—  
The nicker or neigh of a horse,  
The frogs in the meadow were chirping,  
The murmuring stream found its course.

The cool of the night and the darkness  
Made silent the voices of day,  
The howl of a lonely coyote  
Gave tongue to his weird hunger-lay.

On the hill there, back of the homestead,  
A beam of white moon light appeared  
Through clefts in the range of the mountains  
The searchlight of night slowly neared.

Till up from its couch midst the pine trees  
The full moon majestically rose  
And the spruce and firs on the summit  
Stood guard, tall and black, all in rows.

The rays of the moon, newly risen,  
Spread over the valley their light  
Not even the memory of cities  
Spilled the charm of that one western night.

—Floyd Harris Brazier, '20.  
Harvard College,  
Winter of 1916-17.

# World Famous Dairy Herd on the Cloverfields of Cloverland



One of the Luxuriant Cloverland Pastures That Helped Make Roycroft Jerseys Famous.

(Continued from Page 9)

have been applied and when the need of lime was apparent to insure the success of alfalfa, dozens of carloads of it were spread from time to time. Drain tiles were laid wherever the least pool of water indicated the need of drainage until the 320 acres which are now under cultivation are practically all tile-drained. Thus it came that one of the finest alfalfa fields nearly a mile long could be seen for a number of years near the outskirts of Sidnaw and in answer to the nation's call was converted two years ago into one of the finest wheat and oat fields. Of the remaining fields,

one of twelve acres yielded 91,525 pounds, or over forty-five tons of alfalfa in the two cuttings of the past summer, and a third cutting was ready about the middle of September.

Thus it came also that the cover picture of this issue of the Cloverland Magazine represents a cloverfield on Roycroft Farm, the second crop of which averaged over twenty inches in height about the middle of August. Nor is it any wonder that Hugh G. Van Pelt, one of the leading authorities on dairy cattle, wrote after a recent visit to the farm: "The feeds, including clover, which you grow so luxuriantly certainly render economical aid to Nature in growing your live stock to largeness of size and excellence of type and individuality."

Adjoining Roycroft Farm are large areas of cheap pasture lands available for live stock grazing and the farm proper consists of about 800 acres, all fenced with woven wire. Of this, 320 acres are under cultivation, about 120 acres in timber and the balance in pasture lands. The farm is well watered with two live spring creeks and the buildings consist of a modern dairy barn 38 x 197, a blacksmith shop 28 x 40, a poultry house 16 x 720, an implement house 50 x 100, a feeding shed 24 x 150 and a sheep barn 40 x 100. The farm adjoins the village of Sidnaw; the main dairy barn is less than one quarter of a mile from the church, postoffice, depot and schoolhouse and the main buildings are provided with running water and electric lights. Its location at the junction of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroads provides nearby good markets in the large towns of the iron and copper district for all forms of hay, grain, dairy, poultry, and general farm products, while two of the largest live stock centers of the United States—Chicago to the south and St. Paul to the west—are within a night's travel from Roycroft Farm.



Hugh G. Van Pelt, Managing Editor of Great Dairy Paper, Who Gives Cloverland His Stamp of Approval.

## Green Bay Packing Plant Does \$12,000,000 Business

(Continued from Page 45)

during the war and which proved so satisfactory that patronage of the Indian Packing Company has increased with the peace period rather than decreased. The products are exported to other countries also, but not in such large quantities.

The army of immaculately clad girls is a pretty sight. Each wears a belted full length apron, short sleeve blouse and white cap. The men wear full length white aprons and caps. No employe is allowed about the building without this uniform, and even visitors, who are always welcome, are not permitted to enter the plant on a sightseeing trip without first donning the white uniform required of employes.

Cleanliness is the watchword everywhere. The floors and even the walls are kept scrubbed and no utensil large or small, or the canning machinery, escapes the most careful scrubbing.

The plant is so well lighted with daylight that artificial lights are seldom necessary, all of which adds to the cheerfulness, cleanliness and sanitation of the plant. The ventilation is so perfect that even the smoke from the retorts where sausage is cured does not escape. There is nothing but pure air perfumed with delicious odors from well-seasoned meats throughout the plant. And all these requirements are fulfilled while 60,000,000 tins of finished products are turned out each year.

Not only does the Green Bay plant turn out such a large volume of products direct to the domestic trade and for export, but when slaughtering of Cloverland cattle, sheep and hogs begins next year, it will be a supply station of dressed meats for a smaller plant operated by the same company in Providence, Rhode Island. The Providence plant has a capacity of

15,000,000 tins a year, and does no slaughtering.

In addition to providing an unexcelled market for Cloverland live stock, the plant gives Green Bay a splendid annual payroll, as it carries an average of more than 400 employes the year round, and more will be employed when the slaughtering plant is opened.

A great industry in itself, and still a greater live stock market, which means so much to Cloverland.

### Keeping Ensilage Pure

Farmers who keep ensilage in silos during the winter months for use in feeding their cattle are oft-times confronted by the problem of the ensilage becoming soured. This souring is usually due to contamination from particles of previous years ensilage which becoming absorbed by the wood in silo walls decays and becomes foul.

This can be avoided by coating the interior of the silo with a special silo compound now made by paint manu-

facturers. This silo compound assures freedom from contamination and being made from non-poisonous ingredients, it is superior to paints sometimes used for this purpose but not especially designed for silo painting and which contain elements of a poisonous nature.

This silo compound is impervious to moisture or alcohol and inert to acetic acid which is usually developed in ensilage. It also helps to prevent the access of air to the interior of the silo by forming a film over the inside which allows the fermentation of the ensilage to go on unhindered by air. The compound is suitable for interiors of silos made of wood, metal, or concrete and should appeal to the progressive farmer.

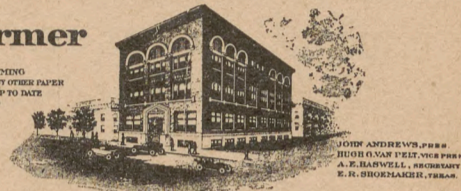
Chinamen have invaded Cloverland and are busy reclaiming swamp land. They are getting some bumper crops, too.

Ask the man who has been to see Cloverland.

## Kimball's Dairy Farmer

QUALITY, QUANTITY, INFLUENCE  
LEADER IN EVERYTHING THAT MAKES FOR PROFITABLE DAIRY FARMING  
MORE CLOSELY IDENTIFIED WITH EVERY GREAT DAIRY MOVEMENT THAN ANY OTHER PAPER  
AGGRESSIVE, EDITORIAL POLICY CLEAN, PRACTICAL, FORCIBLE AND UP TO DATE  
LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY DAIRY PAPER IN THE WORLD  
MEMBER OF ADVERTISING BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Waterloo, Iowa.  
8/18/19



JOHN ANDREWS, PRES.  
HUGH VAN PELT, VICE PRES.  
A. R. BARNWELL, SECRETARY  
E. H. SHORNSAHER, TREAS.

Roycroft Farm,  
W. T. Prickett,  
Sidnaw, Mich.

RECEIVED  
AUG 21 1919

My dear Mr. Prickett:

Your letter of recent date just received.

The picture enclosed of myself standing in the luxuriant Upper Peninsula clover field recalls the very enjoyable and pleasant day I spent at Roycroft among the Jerseys.

To say I was very favorably impressed with your country is a mild assertion because at that time it was uncomfortably warm when I left home. At Sidnaw it was most agreeable because of the coolness of the atmosphere and yet one felt exhilarated because of the warm rays of the sun which showered down and seemed to command all things to grow, including your magnificent herd of large, efficient Jerseys.

I could not help but realize what an advantage you have had for the past 10 years over those of us less fortunate living farther south in securing large and economical production from your livestock.

The feeds, including clover, which you grow so luxuriantly certainly render economical aid to nature in growing your livestock to largeness of size and excellence of type and individuality.

It strikes me that you have a most wonderful country for livestock breeding, feeding and development.

Assuring you again of the rare pleasure I experienced in visiting you at Roycroft and wishing you continued success, I am

Yours sincerely,

THE DAIRY FARMER (Kimball's)

*Hugh G. Van Pelt*  
Managing Editor.

HGVF:AGC

# Cloverland Bargains

Rate: 5 cents a word for each insertion. Copy for the Cloverland Bargains column must be in the office not later than the first day of the month for publication in the current issue. Address all want ads to Cloverland Magazine, Cloverland Bargains Department, Menominee, Michigan.

**ATTENTION**—Carley and Keen of Limestone, Mich., after trying out Cloverland have just purchased through me 720 acres and will begin clearing and erecting buildings for feed and housing at once. This proves the possibilities of Cloverland. William J. Weston, Oak Ridge Dairy, Wakefield, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—140 Graded Merino breeding ewes. They are young and large and shear exceptionally heavy fleeces. Are in excellent condition. \$12 a head, Lakewood, Wis. Address, Wallace Bros., Lakewood, Wis.

**PURE BRED SHEEP**—Read what the breeders of pure bred sheep have to offer on page 19 of this issue of Cloverland Magazine. The kind of sheep to stock your farm or build up your flock. Write these men for prices.

**HAY**—Write or wire us for prices on Hay in carload lots. Our motto: "Quality, Service and Value." Dafter Hay & Grain Co., Dafter, Mich.

**INFORMATION FOR THE ASKING**—Chippewa County, the county of a million acres, presents wonderful opportunities to the cattle raiser, dairyman and general farmer. Sault Ste. Marie—its market, with lake and rail transportation, a wealth of forest products and cheap electric power (13,500 h. p.) is destined to be the most important manufacturing center of Northern Michigan. For information and booklet write Civic and Commercial Association, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—80-Acre farm, 40 acres under cultivation; good clay loam soil; 5-room house; barn; good well water; good fences; located 7 miles from Menominee on fine macadam road to city. A splendid farm and a bargain on easy terms. S. V. Tart, 2007 State St., Menominee, Mich.

**HEWLETT** buys and sells sheep. 1,000 good 2-year-old ewes for sale now—prompt delivery. If you have any sheep to sell or want to buy, write F. R. K. Hewlett, Lake Ives Ranch, Big Bay, Mich.

**IDEAL SHEEP LAND**—Fertile soils that grow corn, wheat, oats, barley peas, vetch, clover, alfalfa, fruit and vegetables, in 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 acre tracts, and smaller if desired. \$10 to \$15 per acre, easy payments, interest 6%. Easily cleared, well grassed and watered by small lakes and streams. Located in the heart of Lower Michigan's clover seed belt. No cash payments required if responsible purchaser will grow annually 4 per cent of acreage to clover and apply proceeds from seed yield upon payment of land until paid for. Clover seed one year after another in Presque Isle County nets growers \$100 an acre. John G. Krauth, Millersburg, Mich.

**UPPER WISCONSIN**, 1,000 acres, solid body, within 4½ miles of county seat. Wagon road through it, choice cut-over hardwood land. Will sell, lease or go in on shares with parties owning cattle, sheep or goats. For particulars write McGovern Land Co., Florence, Wis.

**IN WISCONSIN'S CLOVER BELT**, tracts of 40 to 2,000 acres for cattle or sheep ranches, fresh running water plentiful, grass unexcelled anywhere. \$15 per acre. Write for information and terms. J. B. Saunders & Co., Park Falls, Wis.

**FOR SALE**—Breeding and feeding sheep. Bucks. Shetland ponies. Dogs. Pure bred Poultry. Pet stock. Write, White, the Sheep Man, Cogswell, No. Dak.

**REPUTATION SEEDS** — For northern gardens and farms. Also flowers and plants for all occasions. Duluth Floral Co., Duluth, Minn.

**COLLECTIONS**—The Cloverland Mercantile Agency. Law and collections everywhere. Address, John L. Loell, Legal Department, First National Bank Bldg., Escanaba, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Any part of 100,000 acres stock lands or farms in Michigan or Wisconsin. Write for books and prices. Menominee Abstract & Land Company, Menominee, Mich.

**INFORMATION FREE**—Anything you want to know about Wisconsin, its resources and opportunities will be cheerfully given upon request. Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Athletic Club building, Milwaukee, Wis.

**FOR SALE**—We own 15,000 acres of cut-over lands in Dickinson, Baraga, Menominee, Iron, and Gogebic counties in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; 20,000 acres in Forest and Florence counties, Wisconsin. Any size tract on easy terms. J. W. Wells Lumber Co., Menominee, Mich.

**STOCKERS AND FEEDERS**—Our men being always on the market know values and available offerings, and are therefore in a position to supply your wants to the best possible advantage. Clay, Robinson & Co. Chicago, South St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Louis, Denver, Buffalo, Ft. Worth, El Paso.

**FOR SALE**—We own and offer some fine bargains in tracts of 160 up to 50,000 acres. Grimmer Land Co., Marinette, Wis.

**FOR SALE**—We have tracts of cut-over lands of all sizes for practical stockmen who want to succeed in a permanent manner. Consolidated Lumber Co., Manistique, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Choice cut-over hardwood lands, especially adapted to grazing and general farming. Small or large tracts at reasonable prices, terms to suit purchaser. Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Co., Gladstone, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—520 acre farm, all cleared with exception of about 15 to 20 acres of timber; two large basement barns; big house farm implements; 35 head fine Holstein cows. No better big farm proposition anywhere. For details write, Sawyer-Goodman Co., Marinette, Wis.

**WE ANSWER QUESTIONS**—If you want to know anything about Cloverland, write to John A. Doelle, Secretary-Manager Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, Marquette, Mich., an organization not organized for profit.

**FOR SALE**—Grazing lands in Cloverland, good soil, fine water, solid groupings, near settled communities, good roads, excellent schools, shipping facilities. Prices and terms right. The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., Land Dep't. Negaunee, Michigan.

**FEEDS OF QUALITY**—Ask your dealer for "The Albert Dickinson Company" brands of grass and field seeds, poultry and stock feeds.

**FOR SALE**—Upper Peninsula cut-over lands suitable for grazing or general farming, in Alger, Chippewa, Gogebic, Luce, Mackinac and Schoolcraft counties. For information write, Land Department, Charcoal Iron Company of America, Marquette, Michigan.

**FOR SALE**—80 acre farms of good land, 10 acres cleared, house, barn, team of horses, two cows, chickens, implements; small cash payment and 15 years to pay balance. A chance for the man of small means to get a start in farming and own his own farm. Northern Michigan Land Co., Grain Exchange building, St. Paul, Minn., or 309 Caswell block, Milwaukee, Wis.

**FOR SALE**—Any portion of 1,000,000 acres of hardwood cut-over land, plenty of water in streams and lakes; every acre suitable for sheep and cattle grazing, or may be cleared and made into good productive farms. Prices \$10 to \$20 an acre. No land agents, no commissions. Write or call on, Daniel Reid, chairman county board of supervisors, Hurley, Wis., official representative for Iron County, Wisconsin, board of supervisors.

**RELIABLE INFORMATION** on prices, terms, and condition of cut-over land in Northeastern Minnesota; grazing tracts range from one section up 100,000 acres; free grazing option-leases, all handled through the Commercial Club of Duluth without profit. Our object is to offer every inducement for live stock men to use our idle lands. For details and information address, W. I. Prince, Secretary Commercial Club, Duluth, Minn.

**CHIPPEWA COUNTY**—The county of 1,000,000 acres, the granary of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, invites inspection by grazers, settlers and home seekers. Address, Charles E. Chipley, Secretary Civic & Commercial Association, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—250,000 acres of unimproved cut-over lands in tracts to suit purchaser. Prices \$5 to \$15 an acre, terms reasonable. Address J. M. Longyear, Marquette, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—25,000 acres cut-over land in the very heart of Cloverland, Alger county, on very easy and liberal terms. Address, Chatham-Trenary Land Co., Marquette National Bank building, Marquette, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Fruit, dairy, live stock, truck gardening, grain, root crop and general farm land. Your choice of 400,000 acres. For terms write to I. Stephenson Company Trustees, Wells, Michigan.

**FOR SALE**—We own grazing lands in the great open areas of Cloverland, where natural grass settings are found. We can offer you any size tract desirable. Write for full particulars. Baldwin Corporation, Appleton, Wis.

**FOR SALE**—235,000 acres cut-over land in Northern Michigan and Northern Wisconsin on exceptionally favorable and easy terms. Tracts of all sizes. Bay de Noyet Co., Nahma, Mich., or Oconto Lumber Co., Oconto, Wis.

## Dairy Business Is Booming

By R. V. BROWN, Agricultural Agent, Clark County, Wisconsin

**I**N 1915 a professor of animal husbandry in one of our best and far away states, and a man of national reputation, was riding through a portion of Clark county, Wisconsin. Unsolicited, he said: "I have traveled extensively over this country. I have seen the grass lands of England and other parts of Europe, but I must say I have never seen finer grass lands or a more promising dairy section than this." Others have traveled over this beautiful dairy county and have fairly exclaimed their surprise at its present development and still greater possibilities.

We believe that Clark county is destined to become one of the leading dairy counties of our great dairy state. A little history and description of our county may be of interest and at the same time show the rapid strides that she is making.

Clark county is situated in West Central Wisconsin, within a few hours' ride of the twin cities, and has access to two great railways to Chicago. Thus, her market facilities are excellent. The county contains thirty-four townships and has an area of 1,224 square miles, being excelled in area by seven other counties in the state.

Our mean annual temperate ranges from 42 degrees in the southern part to 44 degrees in the northern part of the county. The annual rainfall ranges from 36 in the southern part to 44 inches in the northern part.

The natural drainage is of importance to the agriculture of a county even if the county is a grazing county. Clark county has some spots that are wet, but which will be improved when some of the neighboring timber is cleared off and followed by tillage. Few counties can claim less of the above spots than can Clark county, whose elevation ranges around 1,100 and 1,200 feet above sea level with neighboring territory that is lower. A glance at a map will show the Black river traveling through the center of the county. This famous and beautiful river travels in a deep bed with an average drop of 15 feet to the mile. With its tributaries this river gives excellent drainage. The tributaries of the Chippewa, Eau Claire, and Yellow rivers also give excellent drainage to the greater portion of Clark county.

The first home in Clark county was built in 1845, at what is now Neillsville, the county seat. Clark county was then a dense forest, a regular paradise to Indian hunters and a gold mine for lumbermen. In 1854 the county was organized with 25 families. Lumbering was the predominating industry until late in the nineties. The little agriculture practiced was auxiliary to the lumbering industry. It was practiced to secure hay and grain for the lumbermen's horses and some vegetables for the inhabitants.

About 1900 people began to see that the excellent soil produced grass, hay, small grains, corn and potatoes in abundance and that Clark county had wonderful agricultural possibilities. About this time 15 creameries, 17 cheese factories, one combination factory, and 10 skimming stations got a start. Thus started the great dairy industry.

A copy of the Wisconsin Dairy Statistics for 1917 presents some interesting figures on the value of dairy products. A study may be made of the relative dairy increases of all the counties, which shows Clark county going at a rapid stride:

1915—Cheese and other products, \$1,517,609.50.

1917—Cheese and other products, \$3,043,829.21.

1915—Butter and other products, \$569,718.16.

1917—Butter and other products, \$260,906.35.

As you note, there was a decline in the value of butter products, but during this period the number of butter factories had fallen from 18 to 10. A condensary was built in the county,

which drew its milk for miles around. The total value of butter and cheese products was \$3,304,735.56 in 1917, not to mention home consumption and other outlet channels which furnished no data. The condensary paid its patrons nearly a million dollars, which brought the dairy products value over \$4,000,000, and the value in 1915 was around \$2,000,000. We consider the above an example of rapid dairy development.

The first things that attract the tourist's attention are Clark county's big red barns, good homes, numerous silos, excellent rural schools, good roads, productive fields and green pastures. He may have come from a section where the pastures were brown and dry and finds abundant grass here. He can't understand the difference, but the fine silty soils of Clark county retain and deliver their moisture in such a way that we do not suffer the drought as many other sections do. Things grow rapidly and abundantly in the summer due to our favorable temperature and physical condition of the soil.

The road history has some relation to the dairy development. In 1907 the county board prepared a prospective system of county highways. In 1911 the county was organized for a State Aid Highway system. A county-wide preparation of roadways began and surfacing started in 1915. In 1916, we took steps for 150 mile of trunk line. Some of the completed and granite-faced roads cannot be excelled anywhere. Clark county was the first to adopt the patrol plan of road care on her trunk lines. The patrolman devotes all his time to his given section in keeping it in excellent condition.

The first bank organized in Clark county was in 1875. Today we have 17 state banks and one national bank in the county.

Pure-bred livestock is on the boom in Clark county and when it has crowded out the scrubs there's going to be something doing. When pure-bred livestock finds a home in a naturally ideal dairy section with wonderful grass lands, what else can you expect? Watch Clark county go!

Clark county was in the war, too. At a recent meeting of the County Board \$1,200 per month was voted for Red Cross work, and the Red Cross drive was called off and \$5,000 voted direct to be paid out of county taxation. The Board also voted to buy all wool produced in the county and have it made into yarn, so that Clark county knitters could have the best yarn to be had, but the wool deal was prevented by government regulation. A generous sum was voted for Council of Defense work besides. This ran into thousands of dollars and did away with a great deal of lost time that goes with solicitation and, besides, everybody carried his due share. Possibly no County board in the county ever pulled off a bigger hearted piece of work than the above. The County board also voted \$42,000 as Clark county's share in the United War Fund drive.

### Sheep Shipped to Japan

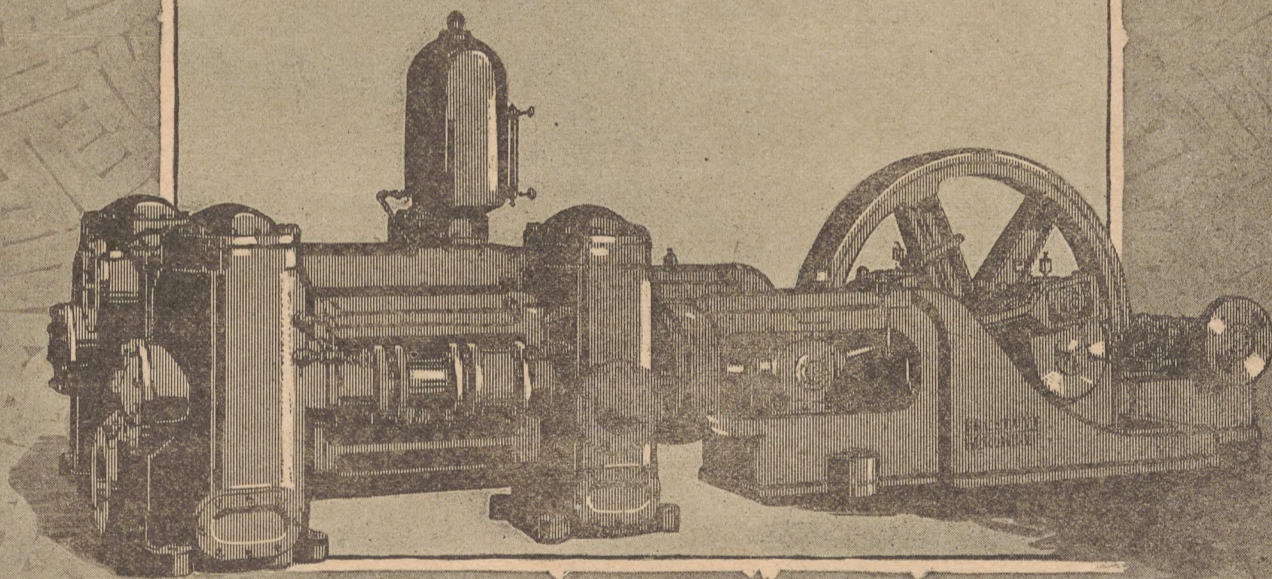
K. Saneyoshi, Agricultural Commissioner of Japan, is now in this country buying sheep for export to Japanese countries. He recently forwarded from Seattle 100 ewes and seventeen rams—all Rambouillets purchased in Ohio. He has also bought some Shropshires and Southdowns to be shipped to his native land.—The National Wool Grower.

There were 169,000 western sheep and 10,000 head of western steers in Cloverland this year. There will be three times these numbers next year, and very likely more.

Ask some man who has actually investigated Cloverland.

# PRESCOTT MENOMINEE

## MINE PUMPS



**THE PRESCOTT COMPANY**  
**MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.**



ON thousands of farms as well as on U. S. Government projects and railroads where the watchword is Economy and Long Service, are to be found **Red Top Steel Posts**—the durable, flexible, sharp pointed posts of angle steel that are *driven like stakes*—and do away with the toil of digging post holes.

A man can drive from 200 to 400 of these steel posts in a few hours' time. One wagon carries enough for a mile of fence. Fire-, rot- and weather-proof. Outlast wooden or concrete posts by many years. Cost less installed. **Red Top Steel Posts** meet the demand of the times.

Insist on the *genuine* Red Top Steel Post. Told by the red top, the sharp beveled edge point which makes driving easy, and the patented triangular anchor plate which makes the post bind tightly in any soil. If your dealer can't supply you, don't accept a substitute; write us. *Ask for catalog.*

## Red Top Steel Fence Posts

Chicago Steel Post Co.

208U So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

# American Sheep & Wool Company

1501-3-5 First National Bank Building, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**T**HE AMERICAN SHEEP & WOOL COMPANY is organized to help develop the unused resources of Wisconsin; to help in lessening the pronounced meat and wool shortage; and to improve a large acreage of virgin soil so it can eventually be used for cultivated crops. Incidentally, the opportunity to do these things offers unusual profits, to special knowledge of the industry, plus the control of high-class management.

That this need exists is apparent to anyone familiar with conditions regarding the supply and demand of beef, mutton and wool.

Western men made money at 15c per pound for wool, and \$2.50 per lamb. Prices now are about 55c for wool and \$12.00 to \$19.00 for lambs.

The average production of sheep and wool should be about one sheep per person of the population. The U. S. has now less than one-half of this production. Wisconsin, with its climate and feed area, should raise more than its quota, but is now short of this by nearly 2,000,000 sheep.

The development of this industry means not only meat and wool, but also more yarn, woolen and knitting mills, and clothing manufacturers.

*For many years we Badgers were lumbering; but it would now appear that, in these respects, we are slumbering.*

## LOCATION

This company has secured approximately 35,200 acres of choice hardwood cut-over lands, at a very reasonable price, and has 20,000 acres additional under option, about the center along the boundary line of Oneida and Price Counties. Wisconsin, just north of the main line of the Soo R. R., and about half way between Phillips, on the old Wisconsin Cent. (now also Soo Line), and Hazelhurst on the Wisconsin Valley Division of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. The tract contains lakes and streams, is well watered, and well-drained, with but very little swamp land, and is traversed by a Railroad from Phillips to the C. M. & St. P. Ry. The soil is ideal for sheep and cattle raising.

## CAPITALIZATION

This is the day of big things. The business man of today knows all the advantages derived from having plenty of working capital.

With a large working capital and 55,000 acres of Wisconsin's very best soil, our manager will be ready at all times to take advantage of opportunities to buy whenever there is a break in the livestock market, and also to store up ample feed, at the most convenient and profitable times, so that if necessary when there is a heavy run on the market, livestock can be carried over until market conditions improve. Many a stockman suffers tremendous losses because he is forced to market his stock because of shortage of capital.

## SAFETY

The safety of an investment is built upon several things, the chief of which are good management, permanent or readily saleable assets, and continuity of demand for service or production. In this Company the personnel of its management speaks for itself as giving as good as there is to be had. A large part of its assets will be lands, bought cheaply, well located as to transportation, well adapted to either grazing or agriculture, and therefore of constantly increasing value as permanent and usable property. Most of the remainder of its assets will be in sheep, widely distributed in many units over a large area; therefore subject in the least possible degree to percentage of loss or damage, and being in keen demand, for both meat and wool, will be turned over yearly so as to avoid a long time investment in depreciating assets. Other investment of capital will be mostly in improvements that add to the land value more than its normal increase. But few businesses so fully combine these elements of safety.

Profits also involve several elements, the chief of which are, again, good management, which is guaranteed by this Company's personnel; and a broad basis of operation, to secure economy, which this Company's capital and plan insure. There will be no expensive overhead nor unearned salaries.

## Management

The right man in the right place is the basic principle of business success.

The American Sheep & Wool Company is particularly fortunate in this respect. Every man connected with this institution in an official capacity has a record that spells success for his every undertaking. The business control of this company is and will be in the hands of its Board of Directors, who will employ as Ranch Manager one of the most efficient, practical and experienced livestock men in the country.

### MR. GEORGE A. WEST,

President of the Company, is one of the leading financiers of Milwaukee. He is president of the Lake Shore Stone Company, the Magnesia Products Company, the West Lumber Company, The Homemaker Land Company, and various other corporations in the City of Milwaukee, and a man of high standing in financial circles generally.

### MR. GEORGE P. MAYER,

President and Director of the F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Company, Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce and Vice-President of the Concordia Fire Insurance Company, a man known for high business ideals.

### HON. EDWARD SCOFIELD,

Former Governor of the State of Wisconsin, a large stockholder and officer of the North Fork Lumber Company and American Timber Holding Company.

### MR. FRANK H. PARKER,

President of the Mueller & Son Box Company, an officer and director of the Parker Truck Company, manufacturers of motor trucks, a man of high standing and high business ideals in the commercial world of Milwaukee.

### MR. C. P. TINKHAM,

Wholesale Cedar Products and Lumber, lumberman of recognized ability and standing in the State of Wisconsin.

### MR. P. M. STARNES,

Vice-President of the North American Timber Holding Company, and Vice-President of the American Timber Holding Company and Director of several other corporations.

### MR. E. G. WURSTER,

Treasurer of the John C. Becker Furniture Company, former Assistant District Attorney of the County of Milwaukee, and now practicing attorney in the City of Milwaukee, is treasurer and counsel of this Company.

### MR. F. E. STARNES,

Formerly with Hogan Brothers, Livestock Dealers, a man who has made a critical study of sheep and other livestock from a commercial and scientific stand point, spending considerable time in the West studying conditions there from a comparative standpoint.

Roasted and Packed by

**THE MICHIGAN  
COFFEE & SPICE  
COMPANY**

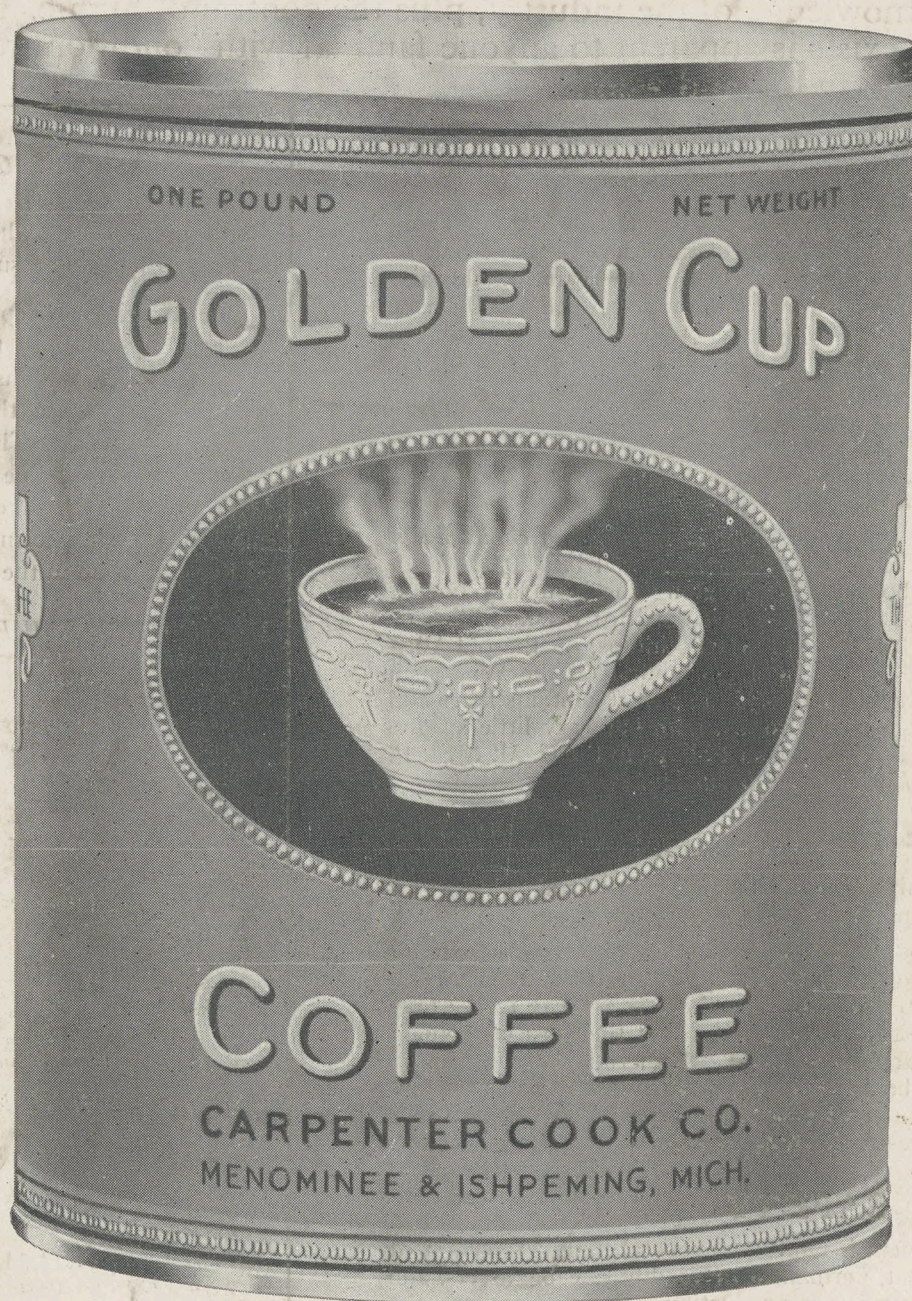
Menominee, Michigan

Roasted and Packed by

**THE MICHIGAN  
COFFEE & SPICE  
COMPANY**

Menominee, Michigan

*The Fastest Selling Coffee  
in Cloverland*



Roasted and Packed by

**THE MICHIGAN  
COFFEE & SPICE  
COMPANY**

Menominee, Michigan

*Exclusive Distributors*

**CARPENTER COOK COMPANY**  
MENOMINEE and ISHPEMING, MICHIGAN

Roasted and Packed by

**THE MICHIGAN  
COFFEE & SPICE  
COMPANY**

Menominee, Michigan