



## MICHIGAN'S PROGRESS IN ALFALFA GROWING

By R. J. BALDWIN, Michigan Agricultural College

### Cement Talk No. 2

Portland Cement does not come from Portland, Maine, or Portland, Oregon, and it was not first made at either of these places. It is called *Portland* because it was given this name by the Englishman who first made it. He called it *Portland* because he thought it resembled certain natural deposits on the Isle of Portland in England. *Portland Cement* is the fine powder produced by pulverizing the clinker resulting from the burning together of various materials of proper chemical composition. In the case of *Universal Portland Cement*, these raw materials are blast furnace slag and pure limestone. There are many brands of *Portland Cement* on the market, produced by different manufacturers. *Universal* is one of the best known and highest grade *Portland Cement*. You can always tell it by the name *Universal* and the blue trade mark printed on each sack. Many sacks of *Universal* have been used and used yearly in this country. If you have any concrete work to do, you will make no mistake by using *Universal Portland Cement*. *Universal* is sold by representative dealers everywhere. It is sold by *Universal Portland Cement Co.*

UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT CO.  
CHICAGO-PITTSBURGH  
ANNUAL OUTPUT 10,000,000 BARRELS

A DIFFERENCE.



Mrs. Jinks—My husband is making a collection of acorns.  
Mrs. Boozie A. Lott—My husband is making a collection of the contents of his gins.

Birds of a Feather  
"What's the bill for fixing my motor car?" asked the strange passenger.  
"It figures up to \$110, sir," replies the garage man.  
"What? I'll have to give you a check. I left all my money in my trunk."  
"Why, are you a druggist?"  
"Yes."  
"Oh, in that case the bill will be a dollar and a quarter. We fellows ought to stand together."

Surely,  
"Is that bargain really cut glass?"  
"Sure; it was marked down."

No Wonder.  
"What's your husband so angry about?"  
"He's been out of work six weeks."

"I should think that would suit him first rate."  
"That's it! He's just got a job."

GET POWER.  
The Supply Comes From Food.

If we get power from food why not strive to get all the power we can. That is, it is only possible by use of fully selected food that exactly fits the requirements of the body. Poor food makes a poor fire and a poor fire is not a good steam producer. From not knowing how to select the right food to fit my needs, I suffered grievously for a long time from stomach troubles. writes a lady from a little town in Missouri.  
"It seemed as if I would never be able to find out the sort of food that was best for the hardy anatomy that I could eat without any stomach trouble. Every attempt gave me heartburn and I failed to get any sleep. I was thinner and thinner until I literally became a living skeleton, and in time was compelled to keep to my bed. A few months ago I was persuaded to try Grape-Nuts food, and it had such good effect from the very beginning that I have kept up its use ever since. I was surprised at the ease with which I digested it. It proved to be just what I needed."

All my unpleasant symptoms, the heartburn, the inflated feeling which gave me so much pain disappeared. My weight gradually increased from 105 to 125 pounds, my figure rounded out, my strength came back, and I am now able to do my housework and enjoy it. Grape-Nuts food did it! Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.  
A ten days' trial will show anyone some facts about food.  
Read the little book, "The Road to Well-being," in place of "There's a Reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They reveal the cause, and full of interesting facts.



Alfalfa Growing on Old Gravel Pit

The alfalfa seedling season, which begins in Michigan in early spring and continues until early summer, has been more extensive than in any previous year. During this time the Agricultural college has sent out 1,823 nitro-inoculating cultures to as many different farms, where fields of from one to twenty acres have been started. Many fields have been sown of which the college has no record. The experiment station staff has also sent out during the year more than 15,000 circulars and bulletins on alfalfa culture, and the extension department has organized sixty-six alfalfa clubs, with a combined membership of 950. These alfalfa clubs are organized wherever ten or more farmers agree to grow one or more acres. The organization of these clubs makes it possible for a representative of the college to hold an evening conference with the alfalfa growers and to go with them to the farms the next day to select suitable fields and give special instruction for planting, etc. These clubs are widely distributed throughout the state, being located in forty-two counties, eleven of which are in the upper peninsula.

The alfalfa fields in various parts of the state which were started in previous years are reported as doing well and producing quantities of fodder, which has no equal in point of nutritive value and palatability. Many fields now being out for the seventh or eighth year are giving a profitable return.

It will be plain from the above statements that alfalfa raising in Michigan is past the experimental stage and should appeal to every Michiganist as a serious economic proposition. Late summer and fall is the right time to begin thinking and planning for the alfalfa field of the coming year. It is then we can best decide on location and plan on preparation of the field. Having decided early to grow alfalfa gives one a chance to watch for a given quantity of seed and not be dependent on market at seeding time. Then, too, in thinking about it beforehand it is almost certain that many points of information will be picked up which will be of great advantage when it comes to the actual field operations.

The illustration with this article shows this year's first cutting of alfalfa on an old leveled-down gravel pit. No other crop could be induced to grow here, but owing to the depth of root the alfalfa plants have grown and produced a profitable crop of fodder.

Circulars giving information on "Alfalfa Culture" have been widely distributed by the experiment station, but there is still a supply, and Circulars 1 and 8 may be secured by writing to Director R. S. Shaw, East Lansing, Mich.

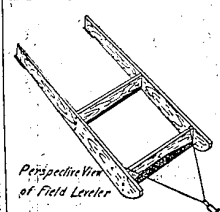
### Level Fields and How to Get Them

By R. J. BALDWIN, Michigan Agricultural College

One of the greatest factors which affect farm crops and farm operations is the form of the surface of the land. An uneven surface not only makes machinery work with greater difficulty, but causes the crop to be spotted, due to uneven supply of moisture and fertility. The little elevations shed the water, which carries with it the readily available plant food. If the surface is more nearly level the moisture will stay more evenly distributed and there will be less areas suffer for the want of the moisture which helped to drown out the crop in other parts of the field during the rainy season.

Leveling can best be done while the land is in the fallow. In the spring when it is best prepared for beans. Any other time will do, as well provided the surface of the field is loose to a depth of seven inches and the season is not too busy.

Many leveling devices have been successful, and the one illustrated here does good work even where the land is very rough. It is made of stiff



2x12 inch plank, the sides being 18 to 20 feet long and the cross pieces 8 feet long. The front faces of the cross pieces, which push the dirt, should be faced with iron, to prevent wear on the cutting edges. Boards should be nailed over the top of the leveler to act as braces and afford a place for the driver to ride and carry other weight if necessary. The free ends of the plank sides should be provided with shoes three feet long and three or four inches wide.

When drawn over uneven ground the middle cross piece will cut and carry which it passes over a rise and will subside when the two ends are high. The front piece works in the same way, loading and unloading itself automatically. Four horses will handle a leveler of these dimensions and cover a considerable area per day.

Fix the Gates.  
Keep the gates fixed up. A large gate that sags out of place or drags on the ground wastes a lot of your time during the year.

### Cultivation and Pruning of the Brambles

By O. L. GREGG, Assistant Horticulturist, Michigan Agricultural College

It is a common practice to keep the cultivator going until late in July in corn and beans, but many and in fact most farmers and small fruit growers do not think it necessary to pay much attention to the cultivation of the brambles. The most successful growers, however, cultivate them up to picking time, then cultivate the ground after every picking, thus making and keeping the soil mulch which is so necessary in order to utilize all of the soil water to the very best advantage. Continue this cultivation until about the first of August, then discontinue it, as it is necessary to stop the rapid growth in order for the canes to become well matured before winter so that they will not be so apt to freeze back. Some growers place the rows far enough apart—nine or ten feet—so that a disk bar can be used with two horses throughout the season.

Pruning of the brambles differs not only with the kind but also with varieties, but generally speaking the new growths of black raspberries and purple cane raspberries should be tipped as soon as they reach a height of two to two and one-half feet, even though it is necessary to do it picking time. This causes the side branches to develop quickly and gives them a longer time to make strong side shoots. The black raspberry should be tipped as soon as it reaches a height of 18 inches to two feet.

The young shoots of the red raspberry should not be touched until the following spring; then all shoots of all branches should be cut back to the point where the shoot begins to curve toward the ground. Many growers tip the old fruit canes in the spring pruning, but this is a wrong practice. The old canes of all kinds of brambles should be taken out just as soon as the canes have stopped fruiting. In fact some growers have them nearly all removed by the time the pickers are through the last time. These old canes if allowed to remain simply spread disease, take up room and shade the young growths.

These old canes harbor insect pests and they are the ones most apt to have Anthracnose, a disease which works on the cane, girdling it, or nearly so, causing the fruit to drop prematurely or dry up on the bushes. It can be kept from spreading to the other new canes to a great extent by cutting out these old canes as soon after harvesting as possible. Then burn the prunings, do not leave them in the row for some future time as they are as bad there as they were on the bush.

A stretch in time is worth two in the bush.

## NEWS OF MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor—Percy Raymond, a youngster, after a terrific struggle, succeeded in catching a 20-pound carp below the dam in the Huron river. Furthermore, he caught it without a line or a hook, in his own two hands. Raymond, in company with several other youngsters, was playing below the dam when he noticed a big fish stranded on a shoal. The water in the river is unusually low just now because of rains being made on the dam and the letting out of most of the water, and there was no difficulty in reaching the fish. Several of them attempted to pick it up and found themselves foundering in the water where the big fish had landed them. It seemed that the fish would get away till young Raymond jumped on its back and grabbed its gills. It was one of the biggest fish ever taken out of the Huron.

Grand Rapids—The big furniture strike that has been waged in Grand Rapids since April is at an end. The Manufacturers' association, at a meeting held, voiced an expression of friendliness to their former workmen and pledged to them in their old positions as rapidly as conditions will permit. They will formulate their future policy and pledges at a meeting of the association. At a mass meeting over 1,000 members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, by a vote of 3 to 1, decided to return to work. This action was taken after it was agreed that the men should apply for their old jobs as individual union men and not representing the union as a whole. Immediately many of the men sought their old positions and were reinstated.

Memolinee—The glamour of the circus was too much for Elmer Vailier and George Porter of Memolinee, and when the Campbell Brothers' train pulled out of this city, "switched out" and were carried to Escanaba. They were set to work to attend to the elephants—but the elephants did not look as good to them in Escanaba as they did the day before in Memolinee. Handling buckets of water all day had blistered their hands. They wanted to crawl under something and die. They tried crying as a means of relief. And then they should come along but George Porter's father. He had no horse in his hand. He said: "Elmer, your folks are looking for you. George, your 'maw' wants you to come home." Elmer and George went.

West Branch—Three weeks ago Adolph Pohl, a German farmer five miles southeast of this city, was the defendant in a damage suit, and fearing a judgment might be rendered against him, drew \$3,000 from the bank. He sent \$900 away and left the balance in his hands when he went to sleep. While he was in town his house and barns were burned, with his year's crops in the corn. The theory is that some one had masqueraded the house and barn, taking the money and fired the building to cover up the robbery. The loss was estimated at \$3,000, aside from the money. The loss seemed to unbalance Pohl's mind, as he expressed his intention of suicide and took his life.

Grand Rapids—At the meeting of the nominating and executive committees of the Michigan Retail Druggists' association a ticket was placed in nomination for the annual meeting of the association in Flint October 2 and 3. For president were nominated D. D. Alton of Fremont, T. C. Curtis of Flint and C. H. Jorjesson of this city. For first vice-president, J. D. Gillo of Pomper, C. H. Koon of Muskegon and John A. Robinson of Lansing; for second vice-president, E. O. Miller of Traverse City, George S. Laverer of Bay City and Grant Stevens of Detroit; for secretary, R. W. Cochrane of Kalamazoo.

Hastings—The fifteenth annual reunion of Berry county soldiers and sailors which closed here, considered one of the best reunions ever held here. The depletion of the list of the veterans is shown by the fact that only 94 registered this year, against 120 last year. Officers of the association were elected as follows: President, Frank Pierce; secretary, Oliver H. Greenfield; treasurer, Friend Soules.

Bay City—Word was received here of the accidental death in Minneapolis of Medor T. G. Greening, member of one of the oldest and best known families of this city. Greening fell down the elevator shaft of a Minneapolis hotel and sustained a fractured skull. He was twenty-five years old and is survived by his mother, Mrs. Josephine Greening, who is in England visiting a married daughter.

Cass City—Cass City will lose two of her pastors. Rev. A. O. Knapp of the Presbyterian church has decided to resign, his resignation, to take effect September 1. He expects to enter Chicago university October 1, where he will pursue a course qualifying for the title of Ph. D. Rev. L. A. Townsend of the Baptist church has entered the employ of the state board and his first work under the board's supervision will be in Crowell. Rev. H. C. Hayward of DeKalb has succeeded Mr. Townsend as pastor of the local church.

Little Pitcher  
Lady Visitor—I am coming to your mamma's company tomorrow, Tommy.  
Tommy—Well, you won't get a good supper.  
Tommy's Papa—Tommy, what do you mean, talking like that?  
Tommy—Well, you know, pa, you told ma you'd have to get some chicken feed for her old hen party tomorrow.  
The Real Thing.  
"Say, mister, if you throw three cents up in the air I'll catch 'em all before they come down every time."  
"Humph! That is nothing but a catch-penny scheme."

Run-Down?  
Tone the nerves, strengthen the stomach, purify the blood and get a fresh grip on health by taking  
**Beecham's Pills**  
"Sold Everywhere." In boxes 10c and 25c.  
**DEFIANCE STARCH** for starching shirts, blouses.  
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Prices range from \$25 to \$500 per acre. Proclamation throwing open to settlement the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Reservations located in Bennett and Melleo Counties, S. D.  
The land subject to entry will approximate 466,562 acres.  
Points of registration are Gregory, Dallas and Rapid City, South Dakota.  
Time of registration, October 2nd to 21st inclusive, 1911.  
Drawing begins at Gregory, S. D., October 24th, 1911.  
The lands to be opened to settlement are some of the choicest in South Dakota.  
For printed matter and full particulars apply to  
A. C. JOHNSON, Passenger Traffic Manager  
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If you cannot obtain W. L. Douglas shoes in your town, write for catalog. Show them how your factory to receive all charges prepaid. W. L. DOUGLAS, 145 State St., Brockton, Mass. TWO PATENTS OF ORDINARY BOY'S SHOES.

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