

CORRESPONDENCE

Redford

The Ladies' 500 Club held their last meeting at the pleasant country home of the Misses Stuhelin. Mrs. Burgess and Mrs. Stuckey were the prize winners.

The sale of baked goods held at the Methodist church last Saturday was well patronized and there was a good supply of eatables to select from.

The Pleasure Club met with Dr. and Mrs. Holcomb Monday night and were delightfully entertained. Mrs. Northrop and Mr. Lahser were the first prize winners, while Mrs. Jenks and Mr. Northrop were consoled with the booby.

E. J. Knowles has begun the erection of a house for himself at the south end of Hartford avenue. This is a choice site for a home.

Fred DeNio has sold his house on Grand River avenue to Casper Dobay and will vacate the first of the month when Mr. and Mrs. Dobay will become residents of Redford.

The ball season will open in Redford on May 10 and the boys say that this will be the banner season. New suits have been ordered for the players and the grounds will be put in shape at an early date. The business men and others will rely on the front as usual and do their part towards making the Redford ball club one of the chief assets in the promoting of the welfare of the village.

The Hoti Lamphere is undergoing a course of remodeling and repairing that adds greatly to its appearance. Manager French is keeping abast the new conditions in Redford and the popularity of the place will not be allowed to lag while he is the proprietor.

Charles and Frank Knowles, brothers of E. J., have moved to Redford to make their future home and will engage in the building business with their brother.

The survivors have finally completed their work on the new Oak Grove subdivision.

Clay Myers is selling a book on the recent flood in Ohio, called "Our National Calamity," and is looking a large number of orders.

In severing her connection with the Lahser store and postoffice Miss Lillian Baker will leave a host of friends who will all join in the very best wishes for her future happiness and prosperity. Miss Baker has been a very faithful and efficient assistant, always cheerful, kind and extremely accommodating and it with regret on the part of her employer and the public that she leaves.

The piece of woods on the new Oak Grove subdivision will be preserved in its natural beauty as far as possible so that the buyers can have the privilege of planning their own home sites. Streets will be opened thru the piece and it will be brushed and cleaned of rubbish once. This part of the new subdivision is likely to prove the best sought after of anything in the village.

Base Line

Mrs. Horace Bryan and Mrs. J. Campbell were Detroit visitors Saturday.

G. Schor and family visited Mrs. Schor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ert, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Simmons entertained Mr. and Mrs. Bert Rice and three children and Elmer Davis, all of Detroit, Sunday.

Clara Sim visited her grand mother, Mrs. J. M. Simmons, in Nibleville Wednesday and Thursday.

Stanley Simmons had the thumb on his right hand put out of joint while playing ball Monday.

School was closed part of Tuesday on account of the teacher, Miss Laura, being sick. No

school Thursday and Friday—teachers' exams.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Nichols of Birmingham and Mr. and Mrs. of Nebraska were visitors at the home of Ed. Sherman Thursday.

Lena Hunt was a Plymouth visitor Saturday.

RACE STEEPED IN SERVITUDE

Tragedy of the Wiping Out of the Indian as a Nation is One of the Greatest in History.

What became of the people who built the Cacao ruins? Were they the ancestors of "those stolid and downtrodden Indians whom one sees today peddling their rude wares in the market place of Cacao?" Mr. Bryce discusses the question in his "South America." He says: "The sudden fall of a whole race is an event so rare in history that one seeks for explanations. It may be that not only the whole ruling class, but nearly the whole ruling class was destroyed in war, leaving only the peasants, who had already been sordid under their native sovereigns. But one is disposed to believe that the tremendous catastrophe which befell them in the destruction of once of their dynasty, their empire and their religion by fierce conquerors, incomparably superior in energy and knowledge, completely broke not only the spirit of the nation, but the self-respect of the individuals who composed it.

"They were already a docile and submissive people, and now under a new tyranny, far harsher than that of rulers of their own blood, they sank into apathy and ceased even to remember what their forefathers had been. The intensity of their devotion to their sovereign and their deity made them helpless when both were overthrown, leaving them nothing to turn to, nothing to strive for.

"The conquistadores were wise in their hateful way when they put forth the resources of cruelty to outrage the feelings of the people and stamp terror in their hearts."

OWN WAY



Wife—The cook says she is going to leave.

Hubby—Nothing will change her mind?

Wife—Nothing.

Hubby—All right. Then I'll go down to the kitchen and discharge her.

WHY BIOSCOPE FAILED TO DRAW

An amusing story comes from one of the remote villages in Bengal. Recently an enterprising showman took a bioscope to the village. The first performance drew a crowded house, but to the surprise of the entertainer the show received no further patronage from the villagers. On making inquiries he was still more surprised to discover that he was regarded as a lieutenant of the evil one and that fond mothers were keeping away their children from the show, believing that one who was capable of making lifeless things look like real ones was no fit person to be an entertainer even.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical profession. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, results from a constitutional impurity. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood, and thus cures the patient from the inside, by destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing her work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative power that they offer \$100 for each case that it fails to cure. Send for a free copy of the book, "Hall's Catarrh Cure," by Dr. J. C. Hall, P. O. Box 108, Toledo, Ohio.

PEOPLE TIME HAS SKIPPED

Fifty Miles From New York City Lives a Primitive Race of Mountaineers.

A journey in search of a primitive race of mountaineers living within fifty miles of New York city might seem to be an impossible quest, remarks the New York Evening Post. Yet it is true that less than fifty miles away there exists a people and a civilization—among the several hundreds who compose it—as backward in all conditions of life as the mountaineers, the "covites" and poor "white trash" of the most inaccessible regions in Virginia and the Carolinas and in Tennessee. These people, for the most part in the Ramapo mountains, are in nearly every respect precisely like the mountaineer-type in the south, except for the most remarkable fact that they dwell within an hour's journey of New York.

Twice in the last month attention has been called to the Ramapo mountaineers. Recently it was announced that Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, whose estate is situated at Arden in Orange, Rockland and Passaic counties and work to teach them the simpler elements of hygiene, in order to awaken in them some understanding of the things which their lives did not possess.

Miss Florence Smith of the Cold Spring Harbor training school was appointed to the work—mission work as it is generally called in the south—and has begun her task, but has not yet gone to the remoter districts. What has been found already of the primitive conditions is ample evidence of the need of such an endeavor.

WHAT HE THOUGHT



Lady Customer—I'm so disappointed. Last month you had such lovely sideboards.

Furniture Clerk (blushing)—I know, but my wife made me shave em off.

SPOILED THE EDITOR'S FUN.

An amusing story is told of M. Clemenceau, the French statesman, who is credited with the intention of being about to edit a new paper. When arranging his staff M. Clemenceau decided that a young man who came to him with strong recommendations should write on foreign affairs. "You really know foreign questions, then?" he said. "Certainly," replied the young man. "To some extent," he added, not to overstate the case.

"Are you familiar with the eastern question?" "Oh, yes."

"With the Austro-Hungarian problem?" "Yes."

"With pan-Slavism?" "I have studied it with care."

"What a bother it is," said M. Clemenceau, "that you should know these things! If you hadn't, it would have been great fun."

AUTOMOBILE CHAPEL CAR.

An automobile chapel car is to be used by Catholic missionaries of the middle west for traveling in remote sections, where the railways are few.

INTERESTING TO ASTRONOMERS.

Astronomers are very much interested in the proposed establishment of an astronomical observatory on Grouse mountain, British Columbia.

OUCH!

"What are you thinking about?"

"Just nothing."

"You always were an egotist."

TOWN TOPICS.

ACCOUNTED FOR.

"That man never shows when he's bored."

"Querly enough, that is because he is well drilled."

ALFALFA ON EVERY FARM IN THE CORN BELT OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

I H C Agricultural Extension Department Makes Preliminary Announcement.

I KNOW OF NOTHING WHICH WILL DO MORE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE OR ADD MORE TO ITS WEALTH THAN A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING OF ALFALFA—GROUT.

By J. E. BUCK.

We have come to the dividing of the ways—we have reached a critical point in the history of our agricultural development. Alfalfa from the 35,000,000 acres in the United States can be reclaimed by irrigation, and the 74,000,000 acres of farm lands that can be made available for cultivation by means of drainage, no very large areas of virgin soil remain to be brought under cultivation in our country. In time, of course, these barren lands will be made to yield abundant harvests—but for the present we must look elsewhere to find a solution of the problem with which we are confronted. If we are to keep on pouring forward it will be necessary for us to secure larger yields from the fields that are already under cultivation. That is to say, our problem is not so much how to increase the population in rural communities as it is to increase the producing capacity of the people already on the farm.

Average Yields.

The average yield of corn per acre in the United States is only about 27 bushels.

Our average yield of wheat is only 13.7 bushels per acre—and the average yield of nearly everything we grow on our farm is exceedingly low compared with the yields in other countries.

It is high time we were waking up and doing something.

Better Farm Management Needed.

One hundred years ago the Mohawk valley in New York was the wonder of Europe—it was the wonder of the world for its fertility, and thousands of carloads of cattle, hogs and farm crops were shipped out of it. "They until its fertility has been exhausted. The settlers then moved westward into the Miami and Scioto valleys of Ohio, and did the same thing over again. Following the exhaustion of these rich valleys, the magnificent broad prairies of Illinois and Iowa were brought under cultivation, and the same process is now being repeated. Even in the Red River Valley of the North, where

early Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, California and Utah—the great alfalfa states. We have reached the point where we know we can grow alfalfa in the corn belt, and it is now up to us to grow it.

Where Alfalfa is Grown.

The accompanying map shows where alfalfa is grown in the United States today. At the present time all the alfalfa grown in the United States is less than the area of the little state of New Jersey. The total area under alfalfa in this country is 4,707,136 acres. Of this area Kansas alone has 556,962 acres of alfalfa—or about one-fifth of our entire alfalfa crop.

Nebraska comes second with 685,352 acres; Colorado third, with 505,932 acres; California fourth, with 484,134 acres; and Idaho fifth, with 308,592 acres.

All of the corn belt states are lamentably shy in the growing of alfalfa, as is shown by the following rank in which they come as producers of the crop.

Missouri, 17; Ohio, 19; Iowa, 20; Illinois, 22; Wisconsin, 23; Indiana, 24; Michigan, 29; Minnesota, 35.

With the unquestioned advantages of alfalfa, we should be growing more of this great legume crop.

Advantages of Alfalfa.

As to the advantage of growing alfalfa in the corn belt, Prof. F. G. Holden says:

"It produces a large yield per acre, more than double that of clover.

"It is rich in protein, having almost as high a feeding value as bran.

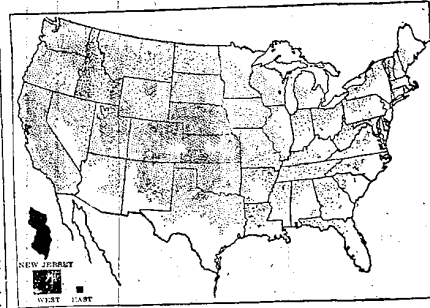
"It is the most enriching crop for the ground which we have.

"When a good stand is once secured it will generally last four to six years in the humid regions and much longer in the west.

"It can be fed as hay to all kinds of animals, and has no superior as a hog pasture."

Builds Up Agriculture.

"No one more literally abets the growth of two blades of grass where one grew before than he who effectually urges the cultivation of alfalfa



Map showing where alfalfa is grown in United States today. Note the comparative areas grown east and west of the Mississippi river. The total area grown is about equal to the area of New Jersey.

fifty bushels of wheat to the acre was not unusual, today not more than fifteen bushels is grown.

Feed Supply and Population.

To make it possible for the people of the United States to raise, clothe and feed future generations, we must change our system of agriculture. We cannot depend upon Uncle Sam for any more land, and the only method by which we can keep the United States on the map is to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before.

During the last decade the population of the United States increased 25 per cent. During the same period the production of beef in the United States fell off 28 per cent.

A few years ago it cost the laboring man \$2.05 for his yearly supply of meat—today the same number of pounds of meat cost \$5.05, an increase of 53 per cent.

In view of this what shall we do? We need larger and better herds. We need better breeds.

We need larger bank accounts.

We need better homes.

We need better citizenship.

How can all this be done?

Perhaps no one thing will do more to secure these things than growing alfalfa.

If that is true, why haven't we been growing alfalfa?

Because we thought it was impossible.

We can grow Alfalfa.

Many farmers in the corn belt do not believe that they can grow alfalfa.

They are under the impression that it requires peculiar climatic conditions, and a peculiar type of soil, such as is found in the western states, particu-

upon those who are strangers to it, and no one is more truly working for the benefit of agriculture, the basis of all prosperity, than he who proclaims its excellence as the foremost forage."

Grow Alfalfa.

An acre of alfalfa yields 5,200 pounds of digestible matter; red clover, 2,200 pounds; and corn, 2,800 pounds.

In every dollar's worth of alfalfa there are thirteen pounds of protein—in every dollar's worth of corn there are only eight pounds of protein. The great value of alfalfa as feed stuff is therefore apparent.

Alfalfa enriches the soil—grain impoverishes the soil.

There remains little more to be said. Every farmer who reads this should begin immediately to make preparations for putting in a piece of alfalfa, even though it be only one acre. If you can grow an acre next year you can grow ten acres the following year—and then twenty, forty, and even one hundred if your farm is big enough to make so large a field practicable.

Ten acres of alfalfa on every farm in the United States would give us in round numbers 84,000,000 acres of alfalfa. Before the next decade has gone into history we would be growing 100,000,000 acres of alfalfa in the United States. If we do this we will be infinitely better off than we are today—our fields will be vastly more fertile and our crop yields will be larger and better—our herds will be larger and the quality of butter fat will be greatly increased—we will have happier homes—and we will be better citizens.

Eleven pounds of alfalfa is worth as much in feeding value as ten pounds of bran, and it costs but half as much.

DAIRY EXHIBITS GREATEST EVER

Michigan State Fair Will Have Mammoth Exhibition.

HAS EDUCATIONAL FEATURES

Supt. Marshall Arranges for Interesting Demonstrations and Lectures by Experts—How to Store Milk—Ladies Through Advanced Management.

"City folks, and even some farmers, little realize how prominent the cow is in producing farm wealth," said T. F. Marshall, superintendent of the Michigan State Fair.

"Statistics compiled by Sec. Wilson of the United States Department of Agriculture show that in 1912, dairy yield was almost staggering in its bigness," continued Mr. Marshall. "For instance the dairy yield was just twice as valuable as the oat crop, equal to the hay crop, while the entire wheat for 1912 was only worth three-quarters as much as was the dairy wealth. Sec. Wilson estimated the country's wealth in this respect in 1912 was \$530,000,000.

"We are already sure of filling the spaces allotted to our department of the Fair and I have been attempting to get General Manager Dickinson to apportion of some additional room for the dairy exhibit. Manager Dickinson fully appreciates the significance attached to this department and will do everything possible to secure more comprehensive quarters.

Will Demonstrate.

"We propose to go into the demonstration work this year as extensively as possible. It isn't theory the farmer wants, but actual demonstration of the results of research and investigation.

We will endeavor to show the dairyman the results of feeding, breeding and caring in the composition of the milk. How pasteurized cream will conserve butter and make it more healthful to the consumer. By this, and other methods, we hope to educate the consumer to a keener appreciation of advanced dairymen and be willing to pay the additional cost when he sees the results.

"We will have some investigations and exhibitions of European cheese-making. How the foreigners get their results. For years Americans have been under the impression that the best European produced cheeses cannot be made in America successfully. This is merely an opinion and not a fact. We shall have exhibitions of all sorts of choice cheeses at the Michigan State Fair this year that will compare with anything of their kind in the world.

"Experts in the employ of the United States Agricultural stations throughout the country estimate that no less than \$5,000,000 was lost away last year as the direct result of mismanagement of creameries. Improved methods and systems of management will be shown at the Fair. This will tend to improve quality as well as the quantity of the output.

"In conclusion I might say that while past dairy exhibits at the Michigan State Fair have been far from ordinary, the 1913 exhibition will be a classic in every detail."

JOHN E. WEDOW

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