

# Sherman May Attend Roosevelt Church



The extent of regularly attending divine service.

When Mr. Roosevelt first came to Washington, Dr. Schick, pastor of the German Reformed congregation, which occupied a modest little building hardly more than a chapel, wrote to him and said that as there was no Dutch Reformed church in Washington, he would be pleased if Mr. Roosevelt would worship with his flock.

Mr. Roosevelt was not then president of the United States. He wrote and said that he would come to his church, and nearly every Sunday morning he can be found in his pew taking part in the service and listening to Dr. Schick's sermons. Members of the congregation say that President Roosevelt has a liking for certain hymns and that he joins lustily in the singing of them. There is no choir in Dr. Schick's church, the music being rendered entirely by the congregation, led by the preacher.

It is thought that if Dr. Schick's attention is called to the fact that Mr. Sherman is in the same position religiously as was Mr. Roosevelt he will send him an invitation to become a member of his flock during his Washington residence.

# WEEDS THE PERSISTENT FOE OF THE FARMER

They Depreciate Land Values and Reduce Crop Yields—Get Rid of Them—By H. L. Boyley, M. S., Botanist, North Dakota Experiment Station.

The characteristics of the weeds, if only comparatively well known, would give a breadth of knowledge sufficient to allow one to control practically all types of plant growths which are liable to become weedy. Most farmers



Effect of Treatment Upon an Oat Field Which Was Thoroughly Infested with King-Heads.

The oats were 15 inches high with the weeds overtopping them. The application was 1/2 pound of sodium arsenite. The two bunches represent the growth which overtopped one and a half acres of ground treated and untreated. The ground treated ground, the right from untreated ground.

live with weeds about them during the entire lives. It is a notable fact that very few really know the differ-

ences between the weeds which are to be destroyed and those which are to be preserved. The writer is not over sanguine in this matter and recognizes that this method of destroying weeds cannot replace the approved methods of eradication by cultivation, seed cleaning, crop rotation, manure composting, proper pasturing and vigilant hand work. There are, however, great areas in the north and western cereal growing regions which, until sufficient people have occupied the land to break it up into small farms, must be cropped upon the large plan characteristic of cereal and meadow production. This allows the introduction of annual and other types of weeds in spite of the best efforts of cultivators. Proper plowing and good cultivation alone do not prevent constant introduction of wind-blown seeds, and once established, many of the worst crop-destroying weeds become permanent because of their peculiar methods of rooting and propagation by displaced or broken parts. Many seed so profusely that the ground quickly becomes filled to the depth of the furrow slice with seeds which remain viable from season to season according as proper air and moisture conditions are available. If, therefore, this method of attacking weeds by means of chemical sprays is one-quarter or one-half as successful in general operation as the writer is willing to venture for the money returns to the

investigation applied to field work in agriculture, not even excepting the now generally used formaldehyde method of seed disinfection which has saved to the state of North Dakota annually, wheat and other cereals to the value of several millions of dollars.

At George Bingham's store, Franklin, Wednesday, December 30.

At Ertz's Mill, Thursday, December 31.

At Exchange Bank, Birmingham, Monday, January 4.

C. A. BINGHAM, Treas.

# Put Your Money in a New Country

The Pacific Coast extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway now under construction, opens to the settler thousands of acres of excellent agricultural land. The new country in Adams, Hettinger, and Bowman Counties, North Dakota, and Butte County, South Dakota, is now reached by the new track. The soil is a dark loam with clay subsoil, and produces in abundance wheat, oats, barley, speltz, flax, corn and potatoes. The land is well adapted to farming, good water is found at a depth of from twenty to fifty feet, and the whole country is underlaid with lignite coal that outcrops along the streams, and in most cases can be had for the digging.

The climate is healthful, the air is dry and invigorating, and the percentage of smothering days is high. Outdoor work can be done almost every day in the year. Rainfall is amply sufficient to raise the crops. Regular mail service has been established, the roads are good, rural telephone lines traverse the country, and automobiles are in common use. The desired land in this district sells for from \$10 to \$18 per acre. There are many instances this year where the crop equaled in value the cost of the land.

In Butte County, South Dakota, there is considerable government land open for homestead entry. Government land offices are maintained at Lemmon, Hettinger and Bowman, where filings and final proofs may be made. All of these towns are on the new line of the

# Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

In Montana, the new railroad traverses good farming land. It has been demonstrated that big crops of grain may be raised. Along the Yellowstone and Musselshell rivers, the water is used for irrigation, and phenomenal yields of alfalfa, sugar beets, and grain, are always certain. In the Judith Basin near Lewistown, Montana, is one of the most remarkable sections to be found on the new line. Under natural rainfall, the famous bench lands produced this year an average of 35 bushels of hard wheat to the acre, and the price was 94 cents per bushel. The basin contains about 1500 square miles and is sparsely settled. Some government land still remains open for settlement. A government land office is maintained at Lewistown. In Fergus County, outside the Judith Basin, is one of the greatest stock countries in the world, and good ranches can be purchased at a reasonable figure.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. has established an immigration department for the purpose of assisting in the settlement and development of the new lands now being opened. Pamphlets descriptive of its resources will be forwarded free on request.

F. A. MILLER  
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GEO. B. HAYNES  
Immigration Agent,  
95 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO

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# A Centrifugal Spraying Machine at Work Upon Mustard Infested Wheat Field.



Grain and Mustard Infested Wheat Field. Grain and Mustard About Prep or Height for Effective Spraying.

ent kinds which are most abundant upon their farms. Sometimes the weed is known by the right name and the seed is not known at all. Some times the seed is well recognized because perhaps, millers and elevator men have refused to buy grain containing it at the normal price, while the weed which produces the seed is not recognized. It is not at all uncommon to find persons who have been damaged for years by the growth of destructive weed pests, wholly ignorant as to the possible methods the seed may have of reproducing itself. One of the commonest questions that this department has to answer is: "Does this weed grow from the root year after year or does it grow simply from the seed?" This is such a very simple question that one could suspect anyone might be able to answer it, should he take the trouble to make a few daily observations during the farming operations. Naturally, the answer is of direct importance when deciding as to what method to pursue in attempting to control the weed. The person who does not know the habits

spring wheat growing states must far exceed the hopes of the most optimistic farmer. It is a notable fact that very few really know the differences between the weeds which are to be destroyed and those which are to be preserved. The writer is not over sanguine in this matter and recognizes that this method of destroying weeds cannot replace the approved methods of eradication by cultivation, seed cleaning, crop rotation, manure composting, proper pasturing and vigilant hand work. There are, however, great areas in the north and western cereal growing regions which, until sufficient people have occupied the land to break it up into small farms, must be cropped upon the large plan characteristic of cereal and meadow production. This allows the introduction of annual and other types of weeds in spite of the best efforts of cultivators. Proper plowing and good cultivation alone do not prevent constant introduction of wind-blown seeds, and once established, many of the worst crop-destroying weeds become permanent because of their peculiar methods of rooting and propagation by displaced or broken parts. Many seed so profusely that the ground quickly becomes filled to the depth of the furrow slice with seeds which remain viable from season to season according as proper air and moisture conditions are available. If, therefore, this method of attacking weeds by means of chemical sprays is one-quarter or one-half as successful in general operation as the writer is willing to venture for the money returns to the



Typical Method Used by the Canada Thistle in Reproducing itself from the Underground Stems. The Same is Employed by Quackgrass and Sow Thistle.

# CARE OF SICK STOCK

By Dr. David Roberts, Veterinary

In the care of all farm animals it is well to keep a close watch of each individual in order to detect at once any illness or irregularity that may be caused by one thing or another. If an animal is sick it is important to know it at once. As an aid in discovering an abnormal condition of the animal, and in giving it the proper following method of examination:

Take the temperature of the animal by placing a fever thermometer into the rectum, and leaving it to remain there from three to five minutes. The normal temperature of a cow is 101 degrees. The normal temperature of a horse is 100 degrees, sheep 101 degrees. Take the pulse of the animal, which can be found at the angle of the lower jaw bone. The normal beat of a cow's pulse is from 60 to 80 per minute and that of a horse from 30 to 40 per minute.

Place the sick animal in a well lighted and dry box stall with plenty of bedding and sunlight. In cold weather place a blanket on the animal, feed sparingly with digestive food such as bran mash made of hot seed tea; keep manger sweet and clean.

It is always necessary for new milk cows to give warm water. An injection of warm water should be given all sick animals excepting those affected with looseness of the bowels.

# Notice to Taxpayers of Southfield Township.

I will be at home for the collection of taxes on December 11, 18 and 20, 1908, and January 2, 1909.

At Fred Haack's store, Monday, December 28.

At Town Hall, Southfield, Tuesday, December 29.

At George Bingham's store, Franklin, Wednesday, December 30.

At Ertz's Mill, Thursday, December 31.

At Exchange Bank, Birmingham, Monday, January 4.

C. A. BINGHAM, Treas.

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Farm of 160 acres in Southfield, gravelly loam and clay, 4 good buildings, 8 acres orchard, 40 acres oak timber, 1 mile from cheese factory and village of Franklin, 2 1/2 miles from electric line, 2000 feet above sea level, fine climate, 1000 feet above sea level, good house on the same section, only four acres in the township, ideal place for club building for hunting and fishing. Price \$100 per acre terms may, and we will take some stock in a construction to buy it. A model will be full of particulars, photographs and map.

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STATE OF MICHIGAN - BANKING DEPARTMENT. Office of the Commissioner.

Whereas, a certain certificate of incorporation of the Pontiac Savings Bank, in the County of Livingston, Michigan, in the Village of Birmingham, County of Oakland, State of Michigan, was filed with all the provisions of the General Bank Act for the State of Michigan, and the same was approved with before a corporation shall be authorized to commence business in the Village of Birmingham, in the County of Oakland and State of Michigan, as authorized by section 2606 of the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

Now, therefore, I, Henry M. Zimmerman, Commissioner of the State Banking Department, do hereby certify that the First State Savings Bank of Birmingham, Michigan, is a corporation duly organized in accordance with the provisions of the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office at Detroit, Michigan, this second day of December, 1908.

HENRY M. ZIMMERMAN, Commissioner of the Banking Department, No. 411, 1200-1202

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Choice Stewing Figs, 10c per lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c.  
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Oranges from 20c to 35c per dozen.  
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A quart can of Olives for 30c.  
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