

# WEATHER FORECASTS

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**From "Michigan—The Land of Pigmy"**  
The climate of Michigan is unusual, to a marked degree on account of the proximity of the great lakes.

The determining factor of climate for any locality is the situation of the area in relation to the general movement of storm centers. All of Michigan is situated in a latitude that is conducive to some kind of agriculture, and in comparatively long days and short nights during the crop season are not only conducive to crop growth, but they reduce to a minimum late frosts in spring and early frosts in autumn.

In lower Michigan the longest day of the year is the summer 16 1/2 hours, while at New Orleans the longest day of the year is a little more than 14 hours in length. In upper Michigan the day is longer, in fact, is nearly 16 hours. The daylight promotes all vegetable growth, while the short nights reduce the probability of frosts and also shorten the period of diurnal cooling.

The large bodies of water which make up the Great Lakes have a decided effect in modifying the temperature change between west to east is very apparent in all parts of the state. In Wisconsin winter temperatures have frequently been reported to twenty degrees lower during each day, either as excessive heat or in the form of excessive cold. This influence is very marked in the vicinity of Lake Michigan, although it extends to all the other lakes. In winter the influence of the Great Lakes, and particularly that of Lake Michigan, is of unusual value in modifying the eastward sweep of early hot waves and late in spring cold waves.

In summer the refreshing southwest and west winds which prevail are making the entire Lake Michigan shore one continuous summer resort. The topography of Michigan, except in the central portion of the peninsula, is not so marked that it exerts a general influence upon its climate. It has some features that are marked local effects. The high lands of Dickinson, Baraga, Menominee and Houghton counties, the Upper Peninsula, and the elevated portions of Oshtemo, Washtenaw, Kalamazoo and Antrim counties in the Lower Peninsula are noted for their great snow depths in winter, because the moisture-laden, cold winds are deflected upward, adding the relative cold temperature of the high altitude condenses the moisture. The influence of Lake Superior is such as to cause early snows in the Upper Peninsula, so that as a rule the ground is well protected and frost seldom descends to the level of the sea level.

As considered from an agricultural standpoint, it may be said that agriculture in all of its varied forms is carried on with success when the average yearly precipitation is well distributed throughout the year, and equals or exceeds about twenty-five inches.

The entire state of Michigan has an annual precipitation that is very equally distributed throughout the year, as a rule the heaviest occurring during the spring months when it is most needed, of approximately thirty inches. On the other hand, the annual amount of temperature is necessary for agriculture, and here again the state is fortunate, because its crop season is as a rule the longest and mature many of the staple food stuffs and the warmth sufficient to grow them to maturity.

The mean annual temperature of the Lower Peninsula is as a whole about 46 degrees, ranging from 49 degrees in the extreme north to 39 degrees at 42 degrees in the extreme northerly portion.

While in the Upper Peninsula the



about nine miles per hour in August and September. The wind is mostly from the west and southwest during the greater portion of the year and from June to December, quite a large period, but less than a majority of the time during April and May the air from the east and south.

Maximum velocities of short duration ranging from 25 to 40 miles per hour occur during most months of the year, and velocities of 60 miles and over are comparatively rare occurrences. Winds are more variable during the cooler half of the year. At all seasons the southerly winds are usually moist and warm, the northerly winds cold and dry. The easterly winds usually herald unsettled weather, and the westerly winds presage fair and settled conditions.

Of the fact that the prevailing summer winds are westerly, without change at 17 1/2 advanced to 11.08 declined to 11.07 and closed at 11.08 1/2. December opened at 11.05, gained to 11.04 and closed at 11.07. Corn—Cash No. 3, 80c; No. 2, 82c; No. 1, 84c. Oats—Standard, 45c; No. 3 white, 42c; No. 2 white, 44c; No. 1 white, 46c. Rye—Standard, 60c; No. 2, 58c; No. 1, 60c. Wheat—Standard, 1.10; No. 2, 1.08; No. 1, 1.12. Clover—Prime spot, 39c; Octobers, 40c; prime alfalfa, 25c.

**DISPUTE ORIGIN OF PHRASE**  
Words Used With Such Effect by Lincoln Have Been Ascribed to Many Others

From time to time discussion arises in the neighborhood of the capital as to the most famous phrase in Lincoln's Gettysburg address: "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people." It is a phrase which was not used by Mr. Lincoln on a purely original impulse; the thought had been in the minds and on the lips of lovers of liberty and of the Republic since 1818. In 1859, Theodore Parker, addressing an anti-slavery convention at Boston, spoke of the American idea as a "government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people." Twenty years hence, in the course of the reply to Hayes, Daniel Webster voiced the same thought. The people's government was, for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people." It is the form in which he left the thought.

Swingling Front to Pig Pens, to Prevent Pigs From Entering Trough Before the Food Is All In.

(By W. R. GILBERT)  
A mistake that we often make is that we want our pigs too young. I believe in getting the little pigs started off to eat at three or four weeks old, and there is nothing better than a little milk and shorts to get them started. Then feed them liberally and by the time you want them at eight or ten weeks old, you have a big, strong lusty pig.

**GOOD RATIONS FOR EWES WITH LAMBS**  
Clover Hay Is Better Than Timothy—Mouldy or Sour Corn Silage Is Dangerous.

(By HOWARD HACKBORN, Michigan Experiment Station.)  
The clover hay and grain is a better ration for breeding ewes than timothy hay and grain. It will maintain pregnancy longer and ease up to lambing time. After lambing, the addition of corn silage when fed with clover hay and grain, is slightly better roughage than corn stover fed with the same combination of grain and clover.

**LIST OF BREEDING HORSES IMPORTED**  
Names of Animals, Their Registration Number and Name of Importer Is Included.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has issued a list of horses imported for breeding purposes in 1914 for which certificates of registration have been issued by the federal department. This list includes the names of animals, their registration number, the name of the importer, and the department number for the various breeds.

**HEARD THROUGH HER FEET**  
Deaf Woman Found a Method by Which the Alarm Clock Would Rouse Her From Sleep.

Because, as an deaf, as the days grow shorter with approaching winter, the important problem of getting up in the morning on time became too much for me, but I put on my thinking cap, I finally made a tour of three neighboring cities in quest of the loudest alarm clock I could find. In each store I had the dealer wind up his best alarm clock and set the alarm ring, while I held my hand over the clock where, aided by the sound-felt sense, I could judge of the intensity or loudness to muffle the bell vibrations.

**Profit in Economical Feeding of Pigs**  
Very satisfactory, but if you get such a combination as high-priced oats it would be foolish to advance them, especially when we have to purchase our feed.

During the winter months in a root-growing country if the roots are a good food, and should compose a large proportion of the ration, and I believe in boiling the roots and feeding them in the troughs.