

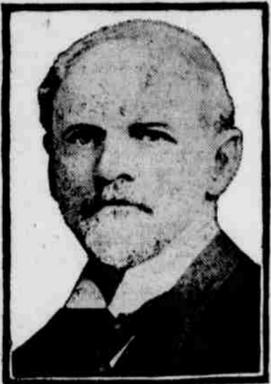
Where State Farmers Train

Michigan Agricultural College One of Greatest Institutions of Its Kind--It Has Many Graduates.

Visitors Enjoy Chicken "Farm"--Incubation Is Success---College Fosters Animal Breeding.

By W. B. HALL.

ALTHOUGH established by the constitution of Michigan in 1850 as an agricultural college, the M. A. C., as it is familiarly known, is in this day far from an agricultural college, distinctly speaking. Perhaps, as is frequently suggested, the name was unhappily selected. To more accurately convey in its name the nature of its work the institution now flourishing on the eastern out-



President Snyder.

skirts of Lansing had better be called the "Michigan Polytechnic school," or the "Michigan School of Applied Sciences."

Indeed the practical application of science to the ordinary avenues of business in the widest variety is the actual work taught in the institution. From fighting mosquitoes to building an electric motor, or from learning to raise chickens without the aid of the

connected with the institution. Visitors are all familiar with the dairy department, the horses, hogs, the elk park and the many other experimental "farms," but their interest never flags in the department where 2,000 fuzzy little chicks, motherless and lonesome, crowd about, inviting a chance to eat out of one's hand.

In charge of this department is James Halpin, graduate of Cornell university. Mr. Halpin specialized at Cornell in poultry raising and is one of the best posted poultry men in the United States.

The poultry farm is ideally located. Scattered about over the premises are numerous small red buildings with white trimmings. These are the brooder houses. Smaller ones, deserving no more dignified name than "coops," are also scattered about. These are more or less temporary, being adapted to the summer work.

By the larger and warmer houses 1,000 chicks of varying sizes were "wintered" at the farm. The main building is devoted to incubation proper. In it are located thirteen incubators with capacities ranging from 120 to 400 eggs. The entire number have a combined capacity of 2,000 eggs.

Tried Once Before.

Several years ago the incubator plan of chick raising was abolished at the institution, but two years ago it was again revived with three incubators, in charge of Mr. Halpin. Since the second establishment it has thrived. Students who desire to learn poultry raising from a scientific standpoint sign up in that branch and are graduated as specialists in the line. Aside from instruction the department is calculated to experiment for better methods of accomplishing its ends and, further, to extend the benefits of its



View of Poultry Farm.

research to any who will take advantage of it over the state. In this respect it is just now opening up a good prospect. Communities where poultry raising is prevalent are being encouraged to substitute "scrub" breeds with pure stock, experiments having shown that the results far exceed in profitable returns the pains taken. The following breeds are kept at the farm: Banded Plymouth Rock, white Plymouth Rock, partridge and white Wyandottes, light Brahmas, black Langshans, brown and white Leghorns and specimens of other breeds for instruction purposes.

In connection with experiments in breeds, the sustaining qualities of each generation after generation, are noted. Mr. Halpin declares that from his experience with incubator-bred



Elk Park.

stock there is no such thing as weakening of a breed through generation after generation of incubator hatching, as has been argued by the old school of hen hatching.

One of the most recent services the agricultural college has done the state is the encouragement of breeding associations among stockholders, urging at all times the adoption of stock of a pure breed. To lighten the expense of this a number of breeders are encouraged to associate themselves into an organization, buying, among them, three breeding males in the cattle, hog, sheep or any other line. By shifting these about among them season after season the danger of breed weak-

ness as well as the cost are lessened--and "scrub" stock is avoided. Experiments in soils, the results of which are to be placed before the farmers of the state, are being carried on by Dean R. S. Shaw of the agricultural department this year, and the farmers are being educated in fruit tree spraying from a scientific standpoint, thus enabling them to obtain remarkable results from ordinary orchards.

The social side is emphasized by President Snyder in his estimation of college life at the M. A. C. The matter of fraternity houses has received a decided discouragement, after an investigation carried on by the college authorities this spring.

"When the woman's department was added to the college," said President Snyder, in an interview a few days ago, "the social side of college life was improved. The young men became neater in appearance and more decorous in manner. The opportunity of enjoying the society of refined young women was increased, and greatly, I believe, to the advantage of the young men."

At the close of 1908 the college authorities reached what they considered the parting of the ways in the matter of fraternity houses. Early the present year there occurred an incident which invoked action to decide one way or another regarding it. At a meeting of the board of agriculture, held at Mt. Pleasant, Feb. 24, a communication from the Hesperian Literary society asked upon what conditions it might be accorded the privilege of erecting a society building on the campus. Before giving a decisive reply the board directed its president to make a canvass of the alumni of the institution, and accordingly a communication was sent to every living alumnus whose address was known.

The result was the receipt of 278 replies, only 35 of which were favorable to the plan of allowing society houses on the campus for living purposes. Basing its decision on these replies the board passed a resolution placing a ban on society houses for living purposes and endorsing the dormitory plan. Lattitude prevailed in the permission of the erection of houses for social and literary purposes. Further the resolution reads:

"We conceive it to be the duty of a board placed in charge of an institution maintained by taxation to keep such an institution as far as possible within the reach of the average student . . . that the democratic spirit which has characterized the college in the past may be maintained and that it may continue to be an institution where the sons and daughters of all citizens, without distinction, may secure an education which will fit them for the practical duties of life."

Conspicuous in the Republican column stands the name of Chase S. Osborn of Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Osborn's name has been often heard late years in connection with his party and as an

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR

Chase Osborn Numbered Among Those in Republican Column--His Career.

As is the custom with the American people, no sooner is one candidate elected and installed in office than a search begins for a fitting candidate to succeed him at the end of his term.

At the present moment those interested in the welfare of the state are much concerned as who shall receive the nomination a year hence for the governorship. Republicans, Democrats and Prohibitionists alike are carefully looking over the field for some likely strong man to head their party tickets. Brief sketches of the careers of those whose names are frequently heard at this time would not come amiss.

Conspicuous in the Republican column stands the name of Chase S. Osborn of Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Osborn's name has been often heard late years in connection with his party and as an



Chase S. Osborn.

Official of the state, for twice he has been honored with appointment to a high state office.

During the administration of Governor Rich he acceptably filled the office of state game and fish warden. Then again, when Pingree was governor, he was made state railroad commissioner. It will be recalled, too, that Mr. Osborn was talked of strongly as the logical candidate to succeed Governor Pingree.

Mr. Osborn was born in Huntington county, Ind., Jan. 22, 1860. He received his education in the public schools of Lafayette, Ind., and Purdue university. For a career he chose the field of journalism and was for a number of years associated with Chicago, Milwaukee and dailies in other cities.

In 1887 he located in Sault Ste. Marie and took over the control of the Sault Ste. Marie News, a Republican paper. His first civic honor was that of postmaster at the Soo, which office he filled during the Harrison administration. Subsequently his activities extended into the administration of state affairs when he became game and fish warden and later railroad commissioner.

Mr. Osborn has been the recognized leader of the Republican party in the northern peninsula.

Making Money On the Farm

III.—Corn Culture

By G. V. GREGORY.

Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture"

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PREPARATION to raise a large crop of corn should begin in the fall of the previous year. Plowing for the crop should be by all means be done the fall before if possible. Weed seeds will sprout and be killed by frost. Insects that are hibernating in the ground will meet the same fate. Frost is one of the farmer's best friends in many ways. The effect of freezing on the exposed plowing is to crumble it more thoroughly than could be done by half a dozen diskings. If the land is clover sod, as it should be if the highest yield is to be expected, the freezing will break up the sod better than can be done in any other way. In some cases, however, where there is considerable late fall growth that is available for fall and winter pasture, it is better to let the plowing go until spring, even if it does make a little more work getting it in shape.

Gathering Seed Corn.

Even more important than fall plowing is the selection of seed corn early in the fall and storing it carefully for the winter. The plan of going through the field early and picking the seed in a sack is sometimes advocated, but on most farms this is too much of an undertaking. A better way is to go out and husk a load as soon as it is fairly well ripened and before any very hard frosts come. If this is picked from the best part of the field there ought to be at least three or four bushels of good seed ears in it. These can be sorted out and the remainder spread over the bottom of the crib or fed to the hogs.

Half a dozen such loads will usually furnish all the seed needed. It is a good plan to save about twice as much seed as will be required, so that selection can be more rigid in the spring. If there are no very severe frozes before husking begins in earnest some more seed corn can be saved by putting a box on the side of the wagon, in which the best ears may be thrown. A better quality of seed may be obtained in this way because of a wider range of selection. It is not safe to depend on it entirely, however, because a hard freeze when the corn is full of moisture may kill the germs and make it worthless for seed. The first thing to do with newly gathered seed is to hang it up where it can dry out quickly. An open shed is the best place for this, as the air can circulate readily, while the roof keeps off the frost. A good way to hang the corn is to tie a number of ears on a long binding twine. After the corn is well dried out and before extremely cold weather comes it should be put in the storage room. The attic is a good place, provided there is some provision for ventilation. If the corn is dry some freezing will not hurt it, but cold and moisture together are very injurious.

Selecting and Testing.

Along in February the corn should be sorted, picking out only those ears of fair size, well filled at the butts and tips and symmetrically shaped throughout. Further instructions for selecting corn will be given in article 6. After the corn is sorted a few ears should be taken from a number of ears in different parts of the seed room and tested. A fold of moist flannel between two dinner plates makes a good tester. Put the corn between the layers of cloth and set it in some out of the way place in the living room. In three or four days it will be ready to examine.

After the corn has been tested it should be run through a seed corn grader. This will remove the irregular butt and tip kernels and divide the rest into several grades, according to size. If the corn is well graded in this way an edge drop planter will give the best results. For kernels of different sizes, however, the full hill drop is preferable. The calibration of the planter is an important point if an even stand is to be secured. By blocking up the planter so that the wheels are clear of the ground and running through a pallful or so of each grade of corn plates can be selected that will drop the desired number of kernels ninety-five times out of a hundred. These plates should be put with their particular grade of corn in readiness for planting time.

With graded seed of high germinating power and a planter properly calibrated a good stand is almost certain. The next step is to prepare the soil to receive the seed. In sections where there is any danger of drought it pays to run over the fall plowing with a harrow early in the spring. This crumbles the surface and checks evaporation. It also encourages the weeds to start, only to be killed by the disk later. As soon as possible after the small grain is in the disk should be set to work on the corn ground. If there is time it pays to double disk, as the soil is left in smoother and finer condition. After disking the ground should be harrowed occasionally until planting time.

In many cases corn follows corn, and the plowing must be done in the spring. Spring plowing should not be

very deep, as it makes a loose layer of dirt into which the moisture cannot readily rise from the subsoil. As a consequence the furrow slice dries out, and the growth of the young corn plant is checked. A disking before plowing will cut up the stalks and provide a fine layer which will fall into the bottom of the furrow and help to restore capillarity. In soils that are liable to bake, each day's plowing should be harrowed before leaving the field at night. A little work at this time will prevent the formation of clods and save ten times as much trouble trying to pulverize them later. Three or four additional harrowings will usually put the spring plowing into first class shape for planting. It is better to check than to drill when growing corn for grain, as it can be kept cleaner, with a resulting larger yield. For fodder or silage drilled corn gives more tons of dry matter per acre and is more easily handled by the corn binder. In some of the states west of the Missouri river, where the soil is light and rainfall scanty, listing gives the best results.

When the kernels germinate you have a complete record of the vitality of each ear. Those in which one or more of the kernels failed to germinate should be discarded. Those that show weak germination should be put in a pile by themselves. If there is enough seed without them they should not be used at all. If there is not enough of the strong seed the other will have to be used. By putting it on the warmest, driest soil it will make a fairly good growth.

Grading the Seed.

After the corn has been tested it should be run through a seed corn grader. This will remove the irregular butt and tip kernels and divide the rest into several grades, according to size. If the corn is well graded in this way an edge drop planter will give the best results. For kernels of different sizes, however, the full hill drop is preferable. The calibration of the planter is an important point if an even stand is to be secured. By blocking up the planter so that the wheels are clear of the ground and running through a pallful or so of each grade of corn plates can be selected that will drop the desired number of kernels ninety-five times out of a hundred. These plates should be put with their particular grade of corn in readiness for planting time.

Preparing the Soil.

With graded seed of high germinating power and a planter properly calibrated a good stand is almost certain. The next step is to prepare the soil to receive the seed. In sections where there is any danger of drought it pays to run over the fall plowing with a harrow early in the spring. This crumbles the surface and checks evaporation. It also encourages the weeds to start, only to be killed by the disk later. As soon as possible after the small grain is in the disk should be set to work on the corn ground. If there is time it pays to double disk, as the soil is left in smoother and finer condition. After disking the ground should be harrowed occasionally until planting time.

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FIG. VI—CORN HUSKING TIME.

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The number of kernels to use per hill depends upon the richness of the soil. On the average corn belt soils three kernels per hill will give the best results. Very rich soils can support four, while on poor soils two are enough. It pays both in looks and in ease of cultivating to drive straight while planting and to take pains to have the rows check straight crosswise.

Cultivation.

As many harrowings as possible should be given the corn between planting time and the time it comes up. If heavy rains have packed the soil or if it is badly infested with weeds it will pay to follow the planter marks with the cultivator before harrowing.

As soon as the rows can be followed the cultivator should be started. If any deep cultivation is to be given it should be the first two times over, before the soil is filled with corn roots. After the corn is six or eight inches high some form of surface cultivator that will not disturb the soil to a depth of more than two or three inches should be used. In the western part of the corn belt, where the fields are large, the two row cultivator is becoming popular. If the corn is very straight both ways these cultivators work well after the first time over and enable one man to handle at least half as much more land.

The problem of cultivating a cornfield several hundred acres in extent, such as is found in many of the great corn growing regions of the prairie states, has been greatly simplified since the two row cultivator came into use. With the perfect working corn planters now in the market the rows of corn may be made so straight that the two row cultivator can be used without difficulty. This has brought about a facility of cultivation which has added largely to the yield in many parts of the country. Before the coming of the double row cultivator there was danger that much of the land of the western portion of the belt would become too weedy for corn culture.

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Commissioners Notice

In the matter of the estate of James H. Hartwell deceased.

We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Shiawassee, State of Michigan, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said estate, do hereby give notice, that we will meet at the residence of Frank Greenman in the City of Owosso in said County on Monday, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1909, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each said day, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting all claims against said estate, and that four months from the 9th day of August, A. D. 1909, are allowed to creditors to present their claims to said Commissioners for adjustment and allowance.

Dated the 9th day of June, A. D. 1909.
FRANK GREENMAN
ANSEL F. LOOMIS
Commissioners

Probate Order.

State of Michigan, County of Shiawassee, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Shiawassee held at the Probate Office in the City of Corunna, on the 14th day of June in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Present, Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Ralph E. Hillbier (formerly Ralph Costock) a minor, Eli W. Hillbier as guardian being rendered to this Court his annual account.

It is ordered, that the 15th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for examining and allowing said account.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in THE OWOSSO TIMES, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Shiawassee.

MATTHEW BUSH,
Judge of Probate.

By FLORENCE LINDSEY,
Probate Register.

Notice of Hearing Claims Before Court

State of Michigan, the Probate Court for the County of Shiawassee, ss. In the matter of the estate of Albert V. Brown deceased.

Notice is hereby given that four months from the 11th day of June A. D. 1909, have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court, at the Probate Office, in the City of Corunna in said county, on or before the 11th day of October, A. D. 1909, and that said claims will be heard by said court on Monday the 11th day of October, A. D. 1909 at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated June 11th A. D. 1909.
MATTHEW BUSH,
Judge of Probate.

By FLORENCE LINDSEY,
Probate Register.

Commissioners Notice

In the matter of the estate of Anna Campbell deceased.

We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Shiawassee, State of Michigan, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said estate, do hereby give notice, that we will meet at the office of Kilpatrick & Pierpont in the City of Owosso in said County on Monday, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1909, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each said day, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting all claims against said estate, and that four months from the 9th day of August, A. D. 1909, are allowed to creditors to present their claims to said Commissioners for adjustment and allowance.

Dated the 9th day of June, A. D. 1909.
WILLIAM KILPATRICK
W. E. BULLARD
Commissioners.

Order of Publication.

In the Circuit Court for the County of Shiawassee, State of Michigan, in Chancery. Warren Pierpont vs. John M. Sweeney, Georgia G. Sweeney and Abram K. Detwiler.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Shiawassee in chancery at Corunna on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1909. In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendants John M. Sweeney and Abram K. Detwiler are not residents of this state, but reside at Portland Oregon and Toledo Ohio, respectively, on motion of Kilpatrick & Pierpont complainant's solicitors, it is ordered that the said defendants John M. Sweeney and Abram K. Detwiler cause their appearance to be entered herein, within four months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance that they cause their answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitors, within fifteen days after service on them of a copy of said bill, and notice of this order; and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by said non resident defendants.

And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the OWOSSO TIMES, a newspaper published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for two weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for their appearance.

SELDEN S. MINER,
Circuit Judge.
KILPATRICK & PIERPONT,
Complainant's Solicitors.

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