

## THE FARMINGTON ENTERPRISE

GEORGE C. MARTINDALE  
Editor and Publisher

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## Farm and Garden Page

Timely Articles on Agricultural, Dairying, Poultry and Horticultural Topics of Direct Interest and Benefit to Many Readers in Farmington and Its Surrounding Districts

## DAIRY POINTS

## GOOD OF BULL ASSOCIATIONS

Animals Are of Better Quality Than Ordinary Run of Sires Privately Owned.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A survey recently made in connection with the "better sire-better stock" campaign carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture shows a general ratio of 1 bull to every 18.5 cows. Experience, however, in Pennsylvania, the state which leads in the number of bull associations, shows that 93 bulls are sufficient for the 5,004 cows belonging to members of the bull associations, or an average of about 1 bull for every 90 cows. These figures are taken from the bull association directory recently issued by the dairy division, United States Department of Agriculture.

If the members of these associations owned their bulls individually, at the usual ratio of 1 bull for every 18 cows, they would need 265 bulls instead of 93. Yet the 93 bulls give the required service as effectively as 265



The Type of Animal That is Gaining Popularity Because of the "Better Sires-Better Stock" Campaign.

would do, and in fact better, because the resulting offspring are better. The association bulls are of better quality than the ordinary run of sires privately owned, and their daughters are apt to be better-producing cows.

Even this does not tell the whole story. After an individual owner's sire has been used for about two years it is usually necessary to get a new one. In eight years, therefore, these Pennsylvania farmers, if they owned their bulls separately, would have to provide themselves with four times as many bulls as 1,184; whereas in the bull associations at the end of two years they simply move each bull to another herd. The original 93 bulls, if they all live and do well, can be used for the whole eight years. There is quite a difference between the cost of 93 bulls and that of 1,184, to say nothing of the difference in their usefulness.

The members of bull associations sometimes pay less and always receive more for their money than cow owners who go it alone.

## PROMOTE FRIENDLY RIVALRY

Milk and Cream Contest Are Important Feature in Improvement of Supplies.

Friendly rivalry among milk producers and among dealers is an important feature in the improvement of the milk supplies of cities. United States Department of Agriculture experts assert. Any factor which encourages this rivalry must be given careful consideration by sanitarians and all milk authorities. Since the inauguration of milk and cream contests, in 1900, this method of promoting friendly rivalry has been recognized. At this time, besides State and National contests, a number of cities are such means for grading milk supplies.

Milk and cream contests promote competition among the dairymen, lead to the grading of milk supplies, and through publicity encourage the efforts of producers as well as educate the consumers regarding the value of good milk and where the best can be obtained.

## UNDERSTAND NEEDS OF COWS

Animal Possesses Individuality and Feeder Must Know Her Condition and Desires.

No dairy cow has ever produced her maximum, unless her feeder knew her. Knowing her means more than simply calling her by name and reciting the names of her ancestors. It means understanding her every need, desire and condition. For after all, the dairy cow is an individual, and as such possesses individuality.

## COTTONSEED MEAL FOR BULL

Cause of More Trouble in Raising Vigorous Animals Than Any Other One Thing.

Bulls should never be fed any cottonseed meal. Among all the troubles of raising and caring for bulls there is probably none other like cottonseed meal. There are many cases of temporary sterility and probably some of permanent sterility due to the use of cottonseed meal in the feed.

COZY BUNGALOW  
ATTRACTIVE HOME

Fitting Nest for the Newly Married Couple.

## MANY CHARMING FEATURES

Plenty of Windows, Well Appointed and Nicely Spaced, Insure Maximum of Light in All Rooms and Plenty of Air.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. He is a professional architect, and as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1825 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and will include two-cent stamp for reply.

When we think of June we invariably think of "brides" for June is the month of brags blossoms and honeymoons. Each marriage this year possesses considerable importance in view of the acute housing shortage.

The big question is: "Now that these young people are married where are they going to live?" If they get started on the matrimonial voyage right, their future happiness is assured, but if they get off on the wrong foot, it is very likely that the divorce court will eventually settle their troubles. There is no better way to get started than to start in one's own home, be it ever so humble. Thanks to the ingenuity of the builder, small houses are no longer drab, and unattractive. The bungalow has solved many a housing problem because of its economy in cost, individuality and coziness. Somehow or other the bungalow is indelibly linked up with romance and sentiment. Could we suggest a more fitting home for the newly married couple?

That is why we are showing the charming little bungalow which appears in the illustration. This can very aptly be called a honeymoon bungalow. Low, rambling and comfortable looking, it appears to cover a great deal of ground but an examination of the floor plan shows it to be of moderate size, not by 39 feet, one of the most attractive features

of this charming little dwelling is the immaculate white stucco exterior which adds considerably to its brightness and appeal. The front porch is recessed infinitely under an extension of the low main roof and has broad stone balustrades and an overhanging arch which help wonderfully to give it a secluded appearance. There are plenty of windows, well appointed and nicely spaced, insuring a maximum amount of natural light in all rooms and plenty of good fresh air.



## ARTISTIC BENSALOM BRIDGE

One of the finest examples of construction to be found Along Route, of Lincoln Highway.

One of the finest and most artistic examples of bridge construction to be found from coast to coast upon the Lincoln Highway is that spanning Panayack creek in the northern outskirts of Philadelphia, known as the Bensalom bridge.

The bridge is 585 feet in length, made up of a central 100-foot arch, two approach arches of 60-foot span, and about 150 feet of approach on each side. It is 78 feet wide, with a 34-foot roadway and two 8-foot sidewalks, with intermediate strips of lawn 4 feet wide.

## DIRT ROADS ARE EXPENSIVE

Carefully Estimated That Farmer Saves \$6 on Ton of Hay Hauled Over Gravel Road.

If it costs you \$35 to haul a ton of hay one mile over a poor dirt road, it has been carefully estimated that you can haul the same load over the same road at less than \$50. If it is a ten-mile haul to market and you are hauling one ton of produce there, and a ton of other material back to the farm, you save \$9 on the round trip traveling on the treated gravel, over what it would cost you on a poor dirt road. If the dirt road is very poor you may not even arrive at your destination, but alone make the round trip.

## Increased Road Cost.

Road construction throughout the country last year cost about twice as much as it did in 1916. As a consequence, the cost of gravel roads increased from \$35 to \$72.50 a mile; concrete from \$210.15 to \$40,000, and brick from \$38,000 to \$50,000 a mile.

## New York City Leads.

New York City has more than forty-one million square yards of paved streets. Chicago follows with 38,430,000 square yards, and Philadelphia with 22,610,000 square yards.

the needs of the housewife and because of its size is very easy to keep clean and a delightful workroom for the housewife. The large, ugly kitchen has gone and with it a whole lot of drudgery that used to keep many women busy fourteen hours a day. With the modern kitchen in the home, the wife has time off in the afternoon to take care of social activities.

Nicely tucked away in the far corner of the house, away from the noises and bustle of the living quarters, are the sleeping rooms. They are two bedrooms, the small one, 13 feet 6 inches by 11 feet, and the large one, 18 feet, 17 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches. Both of these rooms are equipped with special space-saving garment carrier closets which have made possible the saving of considerable space. The bathroom is located off the hall on the opposite side.

It would be difficult to find a more delightful bungalow. It combines attractiveness with efficiency and because of its arrangement can be built for a very reasonable amount. If every young couple could only start off their wedded career in a home like this, the divorce courts would not be hundreds of cases behind schedule. Too many are now starting life in a rooming house or in apartments that call for exorbitant rents. Small monthly payments on a home just like this will soon make it possible for the thrifty young man to own his home. He need no longer worry about what the landlord will do at the expiration of his lease. He has a lease for life and is independent.

## FAMOUS OLD LONDON CHURCH

Austin Friars, Dating From the Thirteenth Century, Is to Be Preserved in Its Entirety.

Half a million pounds sterling has been offered, and refused, by the Dutch Church of Austin Friars in the city of London. Even in these days, when London "talks money" the sum is a large one, and it is much to the credit of the authorities and worshippers that they have refused to let their church share the same fate as Crosby Hall and other memorials of the past.

The church has a long and magnificent history. It had its origin in the priory of Austin Friars founded in the Thirteenth century by Humphrey Beaufort, earl of Hereford and Essex, and grandfather of Edward I. It was spacious, rich in the decorated windows which are one of its principal features today. At the dissolution of the monasteries Henry VIII granted the friars' house and part of the



## Garden Plot Should Be Kept Busy

by Successive Plantings of Different Vegetables.

Maximum Production Can Only Be Obtained by Careful Study and Strict Attention to Various Little Details.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Southern gardeners begin to look seedy about June 10, gardeners in the Middle States section are in the height of their glory, and the New England gardeners are just getting well started. It seems to be a foregone conclusion on the part of most persons throughout the Southern States that the garden can be grown only in the spring and in the fall, with a few chance hardy crops during the winter.

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Companion Cropping of Peas and Potatoes in the Same Garden.

The farmer of the middle section plants his spring garden, then gets busy with fall crops, and very little further attention is given the garden, unless the work is done by the woman. In the New England States and parts of the Northwest, where the growing season is quite short only one crop of most vegetables can be grown. In the middle section, however, crops can often be grown on the same land, and more important still, a continuous supply of peas, beans, sweet corn, and a number of other vegetables can be had by making successive plantings.

## GROW ONE CROP AFTER ANOTHER

The garden is generally the richest spot of ground on the farm, and for that reason should be expected to produce more than any other similar area. To get maximum production, however, it is necessary to keep the land busy all the time. This can be done two ways; first by companion cropping, and second, by following one crop with another or successive plantings.

There are a number of crops that lend themselves to companion cropping. For example, where onion sets are planted in rows, say 18 inches between the rows, a row of radishes, spinach, or lettuce can be drilled between the rows. The radishes will be off the ground before the onions need the space. Spinach, radishes, early beets, or turnips can be planted between carrots, parsnips, and salsify. A crop of snap beans can frequently be grown between the rows of tomatoes. Radish seeds may often be planted alongside a row of peas, the radishes being pulled out of the way before the peas begin to climb the trellis or brush provided for their support or to spread over the ground. A little

## FURNISH DUCKS WITH SHADE

Protection Must Be Given to Fowls During Warm Summer Weather—Avoid Cold Water.

Ducks should have plenty of shade during the warm summer months. Do not give very cold water. Remove the material from their feed. Bran is good, bran and corn make an excellent mixture. Provide an abundance of green material, such as vegetables, green grass and such feed.

## VARIETY OF FOOD ESSENTIAL

Hens Will Not Thrive and Lay Well Unless Fed with a Variety of Different Kinds of Food.

Hens, to thrive and lay well, must have a variety of food, and they must have it clean and in a sanitary condition. The idea of the chicken keeper in small quarters and scattering the feed around in dirty places, then expecting good results, is simply ridiculous.

## MOST TURKEYS ARE OVERFEED

Good Food to Follow Is to Feed Very Light Grains at Start—Give Poultry Milk.

Turkeys on most farms are overfed. The best plan to follow is to give all the milk that the young pullets can drink. Experienced turkey raisers tell us that the abundant use of milk is the best method of feeding

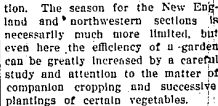
## DISINFECTION OF HENHOUSE

Woodwork and Roosts Should Be Gone Over Occasionally With Some Good Lye Killer.

The good and nearby woodwork of the poultry house should be painted occasionally with some good liquid lye killer (which can be bought from poultry supply dealers) or with kerosene to kill the little mites which live there during the day and at night torment the fowls.

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Efficient Method Used by Pennsylvania Farmers.

Walled Enclosures Adjacent to Stables, Often Paved With Flagstones, Save Valuable Elements Needed by Soil.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Farmers in some parts of eastern Pennsylvania, notably in Chester county, have been saving barnyard manure in walled enclosures adjacent to the stables, often paved with flagstones, for more than a century. The value of this efficiency has been shown in an investigation embracing the standards of management on ten farms selected by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture in the region mentioned, and the results are embodied in Farmers' Bulletin 978, which may be had free upon application to the division of publications.

A survey of 378 farms in Chester county on which exceptionally high standards of management are maintained, including close attention to handling of barnyard manure, showed an average corn yield of 65.3 bushels; wheat 24.8, and oats 41.6. The comparatively high yields in Chester county

## PILING MANURE IN THIS MANNER PERMITS THE RAIN TO WASH OUT ITS FERTILIZING ELEMENTS.

If the specialists say, cannot be credited entirely to the way in which manure is handled, because the soil in that county is much better than the state's average soil, but special attention to manure and its conservation has been an outstanding feature of that county's farming.

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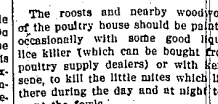


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