

GOOD ROADS

FIND ASPHALT BY ACCIDENT
Discovered in Switzerland and Used for Purpose of Extracting Valuable Bitumen.

Asphalt, though covering thousands of miles of roads in all countries, was discovered quite by accident. In the middle of the last century it was found in Switzerland in its natural state, and used for the purpose of treating the valuable stone of bitumen it contained. In time it was noticed that pieces of rock which fell from the wagons, and were crushed by the wheels, formed a very fine road surface when half melted by the heat of the sun.

An experiment was made and a road of asphalt laid in Paris. It was so successful that the new road material became adopted through all the big towns of Europe.

All sorts of materials have been tried since, from rubber to seaweed. It is very likely, in fact, that in the future the streets of our big cities will be paved with some form of rubber mixture which will be practically noiseless. Very extensive experiments have already been carried out with such a mixture.

In New York several streets are paved with steel, and a steel road has been in use in Valencia, in Spain, for the last 20 years. Perhaps the most curious material for a road is seaweed. This compressed into solid blocks, is used to pave the streets of Baltimore. These seaweed blocks are bound with wire and dipped into boiling tar before being put to use.

DESTROY ROADSIDE WEEDS

- Because—
1. They get as centers of weed infestation for adjoining fields.
 2. They may be carried for many miles by passing vehicles and animals.
 3. They harbor harmful insects and plant diseases.
 4. They create insalubrious conditions.
 5. They are unsightly.
- Methods for destroying roadside weeds, approved by specialists of the



Weeds Along Roadside Harbor Injurious Insects and Various Plant Diseases.

United States Department of Agriculture, are:

1. Mowing twice a year while they are in full bloom, usually in June and August.
2. Utilizing the roadsides for growing hay.
3. Grazing with weedy animals.
4. Converting weedy roadsides into lawns.

GRADE ALL ROADS SO THE WEEDS CAN BE CONTROLLED.

WIRE MESH GOOD FOR ROADS

British Army in Egypt Used Chicken Wire in Building Temporary Routes in Sand.

The British army in Egypt has used chicken-wire in the construction of roads.

Loose sand was smoothed and leveled and then covered with chicken-wire, which was firmly pegged down. The passage of troops or motor transports seemed to affect the road very little, while the passage of animals damaged the temporary road badly. However, it was possible to make repairs quickly and the road was easily kept in good condition.

Of course this wire-mesh road was purely a temporary expedient for the military. The old Romans still hold the palm as the champion road-makers of the world. Many a foundation of the roads they made is still in use in Europe, the surface alone being modern.

Bad Roads in Way.

The planter—the farmer—needs to reduce the cost of transportation; the laborer to provide homes and cheaper living; the mercantile wants the roads—wide, thick, and straight; the roads—Dr. Seaman A. Knapp.

Line Highways With Trees.

Now is a fine time to make plans for lining the highways in your neighborhood with trees. Don't plant them too thick; fifty feet or more apart will do.

THE FARMINGTON ENTERPRISE

GEORGE C. MARTINDALE
Editor and Publisher
Farmington - Michigan

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.

DESIGNED FOR HOME BUILDERS

Comfortable Seven-Room House of Frame Construction.

ATTRACTIVE IN EVERY WAY

Plans Drawn for Those Who Cannot Afford to Put Large Sums Into Building in Which They Are to Live.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF CHARGE on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, Box 102, Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Every man who is the head of a family has somewhere in the back of his mind a desire to own a home of his own for himself and his family. That this desire has not been gratified may be due to any number of things, but the one that prevents most people from owning the house in which they live is that they never really started to acquire a home.

For the average person, buying a home is a considerable undertaking, one that means the taking on of an obligation that will require a number of years to pay. The investment looks large and will probably require some sacrifices, but once a start is made the satisfaction more than repays the effort.

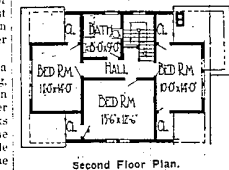
No man, however, should undertake to buy a home that costs more than it is reasonably certain he will be able to pay for. This error is the reason that has caused many to lose their homes after a start toward ownership has been made. Good judgment in picking the site and in erecting a home that meets the needs of the family and at the same time will not require a large investment than can be handled, are two essentials in successfully acquiring a home.

As a suggestion to those prospective

are three bedrooms and the bathroom. The entrance from the porch leads directly into the living room. This room is 14 feet 6 inches by 18 feet 6 inches. Connected with it by a double-cased opening is the library, 10 feet 8 inches by 8 feet. Back of the living room also connected with a double-cased opening is the dining room, 13 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 6 inches, while adjoining the dining room is the kitchen 9 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 6 inches. All four of these rooms are corner rooms and are so connected that the distance from any one of them to another is the shortest possible. It will be noted by the plan that the kitchen may be reached from the living room through a hall out of which run the stairs to the second floor. All the rooms are well provided with windows, making them bright and cheery and at the same time well ventilated.

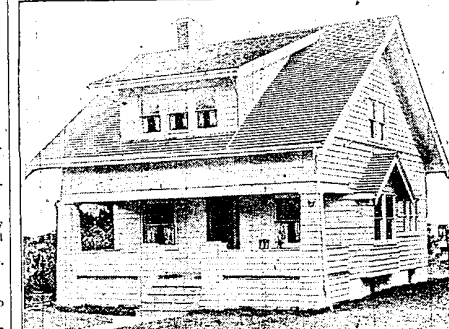
The dormers, front and back, give a great amount of light and air to two of the three bedrooms, while the third is 10 one gallon and the bathroom is 11 by 14 feet. The front bedroom is 11 by 14 feet, and the rear bedroom is 10 by 14 feet. The third room is larger, 15 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 6 inches. Also the bathroom is larger than usually is found, it being 8 feet wide and 9 feet long. All of the rooms open off a central hall.

A basement extends under the whole of the house proper, which is 34



feet 6 inches deep by 25 feet in width, with a porch projection of 9 feet 0 inches. This basement provides plenty of room for the laundry, the heating plant and fuel storage, and rooms for the storage of garden and lawn tools and other articles that usually find their way to the basement.

From this brief description of the interior it will be seen that this house will provide comfortable accommodations for a good-sized family. At the same time it is a comparative-



ly small house and one that will not cost a great deal to erect. Home building costs vary considerably in different towns and cities and are controlled by the cost of labor and the distance from source of supply of building materials. However, the local building contractor and building material dealer can supply pretty accurate figures on this or any other house that a prospective builder may want to erect. Also these men are experts in building materials and can offer valuable suggestions to the home builder.

As has been said, securing a home requires a strong desire to possess one—a desire that makes the family willing to make some sacrifices. But after the home is built and occupied there is no more rest to pay, and a great deal of satisfaction in the knowledge that you have a home of your own.

Naughty Women Most Popular. The observant Elizabeth Woodson, in Harper's Magazine, insists that the naughty women in history, not the good ones, are those whom people generally love best. She hunted over the card catalog in the library somewhere and dug out the fact that in the last ten years four times as many books had been written about Lucretia Borgia as about "splendid Susan B. Anthony." Cleopatra has had ten times as much space given to her as "admirable Clara Barton."

Not a Goddess. Nemesis—not a goddess, but an ancient wife who has discovered an incident in her husband's life which he would just as soon have forgotten.—New York Sun.

The interior arrangement and the sizes and location of the various rooms are shown on the floor plans which accompany the exterior view. Downstairs there are living and dining rooms, kitchen and library; upstairs

GROW MORE FOOD FOR FAMILY USE

Necessary to Save Shipping Costs on Water in Face of Lessened Returns.

BEST TO GROW NECESSITIES

Specialized Farming Has Created Peculiar Conditions — Poultry Is Quickest Meat Supply to Produce on Farm.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The American farmer is not going to be able this year to pay freight on water, said a department official. "Water makes up a large part of fresh fruits and vegetables. The answer is that he must grow his own table food. He must also study the possibilities of substitution. This applies to vegetables, fruits, poultry, eggs and dairy products which must be transferred from commercial channels to home consumption if they are to come within the reach of the average farmer's family."
Peculiar Condition Created. "Specialized farming has created conditions of high cost for the farmer in many instances buys upon his pro-

duce on farm. Poultry is the quickest meat supply to produce on farm. It can be raised on a small acreage and requires very little space. It is also a very profitable business. The farmer can sell his poultry at a profit and use the proceeds to pay his expenses.



The Garden is a Good Source of Home-Grown Food.

duce and green vegetables; the fruit farmer buys his dairy products; and even the man who raises milk for creamery; condensary or cheese factory is likely to send his cream or milk away. He sends the milk or whey to the calves and uses the milk in his own butter. This year, just as far as possible for him to alter his system he, a single season, the department officials advise that he get back to the old plan which was aptly described as "living at home." This means not so much remaining on the farm as it does deriving every practicable product for consumption from the farm.

"The average American farmer knows how to raise other crops than those on which he specializes, but he has seemed good business, or at least expedient, to devote his energies to very few or even a single cash crop and buy his necessities just as he does in other specialized industries. The grain farmer is perfectly capable of raising his own corn, his green garden stuff, his melons, tomatoes and other garden products. Just as he has a large number of his own butter. This year, just as far as possible for him to alter his system he, a single season, the department officials advise that he get back to the old plan which was aptly described as "living at home." This means not so much remaining on the farm as it does deriving every practicable product for consumption from the farm.

SUPERIOR QUALITY OF LIME

Clam Shells, Refuse of Many Button Factories, Are Most Excellent for the Soil.

Clam shells, which are refuse from many button-cutting factories, make very fine lime to put to the soil, says the soils expert section of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. If used, they should be ground. They will then provide a high-quality product.

Watch for Cabbage Worms. Watch the cabbage for cabbage worms. Paris green and air-slaked lime dusted over the plants early in the morning while the dew is on the plants will keep the insects in check.

Growing Good Cabbages. Continued thorough cultivation is necessary to produce good crops of cabbage.

Specific Remedy for Bugs. Poisoned bran for the specific remedy for cut worms and grasshoppers.

TEMPORARY PASTURES ARE BEST FOR SHEEP

From 10 to 14 Days Is Long Enough on Same Ground.

Basis of 1 Acre to 25 Animals Is More Satisfactory Than Seeding Larger Areas—Smaller Lots Are Convenient.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
For health and for economical use of the pasturage it is undesirable to keep sheep on the same ground more than from ten to fourteen days, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, in discussing the question of raising sheep on temporary pastures. The most generally useful size of lot is one acre to 25 sheep. This area, on an average, furnished in experiments 14 days' feed. Arranging the size of lots on the basis of one acre to 25 sheep is more satisfactory than seeding larger areas and using hurdles to permit advance to fresh feed each day. Less labor is necessary, and by going to entirely new ground after ten or twelve days the danger of picking up parasite larvae on ground grazed over earlier is prevented. With a one-acre lot for 25 ewes or correspondingly larger lots for other flocks, it is an added advantage if their length is two or three times the breadth.

With a heavy crop of forage that would last longer than was considered safe to hold on the same ground, a short piece of cross fence can readily be put down to divide the pasture into two parts. The smaller lots are also convenient with purchased acres to provide for the separate pastures of smaller lots of ram and ewe lambs.

Movable fencing is not likely to be satisfactory for the outside lot fences unless the whole area to be used lies in a long strip with side fences when only two or three pieces need to be in place at one time for the ground bound grazed.

KILL GREEN CABBAGE WORMS

Arsenate of Lead Spray Will Prove Satisfactory to Destroy Various Insects.

The green cabbage worm can be killed with an arsenate of lead spray in which laundry soap has been mixed to make it adhere to the leaves. This treatment will also kill the cabbage looper and other cabbage pests. Nicotine sulphate or kerosene emulsion and soap should be used against the harlequin cabbage bug and plant lice or "aphids."

ATTENTION TO YOUNG CALVES

Give Only Warm Milk While Young and Begin Feeding Grain After the Second Month.

Feed only warm milk while calves are young. Gradually begin feeding proper grain after the second month. Do not allow them too much grass. Give plenty of pure water, and never allow exposure to rain or extreme cold wind.

DAIRY FACTS

AID BETTER BULL CAMPAIGN

Kansas City Chamber of Commerce Offers \$2,000 in Prizes for Replacing Scrub Sires.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

An illustration of the earnestness with which various states and local organizations have taken up live stock improvement work, especially in connection with purchased sires, is shown by the work in Missouri. The extension service of the Missouri College of Agriculture started a better-bull campaign in January, 1920, and so successful were the results of the work during the year that the Kansas City chamber of commerce appropriated \$2,000 to be used in cash prizes this year.

The prizes are to be awarded to the four counties which replace the greatest number of scrubs with purebred bulls, \$1,000 being the first prize, \$500



The Purebred Dairy Sire When Introduced into a Scrub or Grade Herd Soon Brings About a Phenomenal Change.

the second, \$300 the third, and \$200 the fourth. To obtain a prize, however, a county must replace at least 25 scrub bulls.

In an announcement of the contest received by the United States Department of Agriculture, state officials directing the work say they have concentrated on better bulls because they think the greatest good will result from efforts along this line. The announcement states that any county in the state is eligible for entrance in the contest. Awards will be made on the basis of the number of scrub bulls of breeding use replaced by registered bulls. A scrub is defined as one that is not registered or eligible for registry.

Any county which at any time during the year completes its work with 100 per cent purebred registered bulls will be entitled to first prize; but should more than one county show 100 per cent registered bulls the various counties will be entitled to first, second, third, and fourth prizes, respectively, in the order in which they complete the work. The counties competing in the contest are to form organizations, under the leadership of the county agent, to promote the work. All questions arising in the contest will be referred to a better-bull committee of the Missouri College of Agriculture for settlement, and the decision of this committee will be final.

A monthly report showing the name and address of the owner of the scrub bull replaced and breed of the registered bull in which an interest has been purchased will be forwarded on the first day of each month to the state purebred leader. At the end of the year a final report, certified by the county agent, will be sent in, giving the names and addresses of owners of scrub bulls which have been replaced, together with the breed name and registry number of each registered bull in which the contestants purchased an interest.

CHURN NUMBERS ARE USEFUL

Makes It Simple Matter to Separate Different Churnings and Sell According to Score.

The use of churn numbers, so that the receiver of butter can more readily sort out separate churnings, is urged upon creamery men by food-products inspectors of the bureau of markets, United States Department of Agriculture. In a lot of butter recently examined by these inspectors the score varied from 85 to 92. As no churn numbers were shown, the only way the receiver could separate the butter was by examining every tub. If the churn numbers were shown, it would have been a simple matter to separate the various churnings and sell them according to score. It is not possible to take time to examine every tub, so the butter is sold according to the samples taken and at a discount if the samples vary widely. If there should be just one poor tub in the shipment and the sampler happens upon it, the whole shipment would suffer, while if churn numbers are used only the tubs in that churning would receive the lower score.

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