

**ADAMSBROOK**  
**FARM**  
By William Pitt

The better the condition in which the farm tools is kept the better work will it perform.

The ideal seed bed should have three or four inches of earth with a good depth of furrow beneath.

The low wagon is the handy wagon around the farm. Has one wheel on an extra set of low wheels, and there you are.

Don't forget as you start the crops and the garden truck that the young plants are babies and should be treated as such.

It rests largely with you whether your seed will fall in good ground and bring forth some 50, some 60 and some a hundred fold—perhaps.

The first year of the dairy cow should be crowded full of growth, gentleness and good nature. Her milk is formed during the first year and will stick through life.

It is not quite so much a question as to whether the cow will sprout as to whether it will produce a strong vigorous plant. Remember this in your permanent tests and note the following points.

One of the best feeds for cows is peas. They can be grown with oats and the crop harvested by the hogs when fattening. The time to turn them into such a patch is when the peas are getting hard.

Corn is sometimes treated with coal tar, until it is well covered, and then given a coating of kerosene. This makes the feed dry enough to handle. The taste of tar is not pleasing to the birds, and after a few experiences they usually leave the seed alone.

Out in the wheat belt of Oklahoma where plant-lice, or so-called "green bugs," are doing much damage, even to the corn. Oats are also attacked. Kerosene emulsion is being used as a spray with good results where the spray is able to reach the pests, but it is too expensive treatment to be used over large areas.

Corn is the most valuable crop raised in the United States, cotton comes second, hay third, wheat fourth, oats fifth, potatoes sixth, alfalfa seventh, sugar corn eighth, sugar beets ninth, flax tenth, rice eleventh, hay twelfth, and hops thirteenth. Probably the most neglected crop is the one that is capable of the largest increase of value is the hay crop.

The farm help problem is coming nearer and nearer a solution each year as improvements are made in farm machinery and new devices are invented for the accomplishment of work which hitherto has required hand labor. The milking machine is no doubt the most perfect stage where it can be used. The motor for other power on the farms quite generally is lessening the manual labor and reducing the necessity of hired help.

The statement that a good cow may be worth as much as ordinary cows sound pretty good, but here are the facts given by a dairy expert to prove it. In one herd that was tested a profit of 448 per cow per year was made in one year. In another herd the profit was \$2.50 per cow per year, or in other words, a cow from the good herd was worth over 17 times as much as one from the inferior herd and was only one-nineteenth the trouble. Test and weigh your milk and weed out the shirkers.

That there is room for better roads in this country especially in the south is shown by the fact that the average distance from farms to shipping points is nine cents per hundred pounds, and the average distance hauled is 34 miles. The average weight of a truck is about 3,223 pounds and contains about fifty-five bushels. For cotton the average load is 1,702 pounds, the distance from the farm to the market is one mile, and the cost of hauling stands terms at a hundred pounds. Reduced to cents of cost per ton per mile, the rate for wheat is sixteen cents and for cotton twenty-seven cents.

Farmers who read the following story will perhaps look at the hands of their cow with a different eye. When Mr. Hill was a boy herding cows along the Ohio river near Cedarville, he threw a stone at a cow and hit her in the eye, never knew who injured the cow until he received the check and an explanatory note from the Duaneburg farm.

An experienced horse trainer says it is a mistake to do as most hankers do, and to do as you talk. His lessons in manners and docility perfectly. As soon as he is thoroughly understood, and he can put his hand with you and voice, you can put him to a lighter training rig. Give him a good harness, pick out a nice quiet place where there is nothing to bother him, and teach him to stop along with the reins. You should then shake the child vigorously up and down and slide-wise, until the child froths at the mouth. Then chuck

**OF THE**  
**SEASON**

Japan has conquered the world of fashion. Evidently to conquer is the privilege of this country—anyway, just now it seems its métier. The world of dress is arms to receive it. Historically up in arms, for every slave bears traces of the Japanese in its extensive width and length, and all the cloths hang almost-wisely from the shoulders, while embroidered rums (not on garments of every description. Not necessarily Japanese in design, I admit, but still the world of fashion takes immense pride in its embroidery of many colors, caring little from which country its patterns may be inspired, and, moreover, many successes in cloths I would chronicle one of black lined with soft silk and chiffon, trimmed with embroideries in many colors, alternating with designs of red cretonne, worked round with ribbons and gold thread. A gorgeous garment of much elegance—and much expense.

Nearly all of the short-waisted dresses worn last winter were made in a sort of semi-princess style. The bodice portion was light-fitted and the skirt half-cropped, half-princess. Now quite a different outline is in favor, the waist line is placed about three inches higher than it really ought to be, and the skirts are, for the most part, slightly gathered. I am now seeing the most striking and evening speaking afternoon frocks. The new morning, costume, one waists are still permitted to retain their correct place and outline.

It is hardly necessary for me to point out that a gathered skirt, arranged in a short-waisted manner, is capable of making its wearer decidedly lumpy. Only an exceptional slender figure can carry off one of these costumes with perfect grace, and one trembles to think of the possibilities of failure.

The mitten glove is rapidly coming into favor, and Redfern may be given the credit of reviving this charming fashion and he is now making the best use of it.

It is quite surprising to note the rapidly with which this particular revolution has dashed into favor with the Parisiennes. A month or two ago the sleeves on all the best dresses were short, rarely covering the elbow. Now we are rushing into the other extreme, and are gladly welcoming sleeves which extend well over the wrist.

For summer blouses semi-short sleeves will still be very fashionable, but for voile and crepe de chine dresses we shall adopt sleeves arranged in terms of the smarter of the elbow and finished off with a tight under-sleeve which extends right over the wrist in a graceful curve.

On some of the smart little lace and ribbon dresses I have noticed exceedingly long short sleeves, so short that they only reach half way between the shoulder and elbow. But the intention is that terms—only an exceptional slender figure can carry off one of these costumes with perfect grace, and one trembles to think of the possibilities of failure.

Striped materials are very much in the vogue this spring. Gauze striped with silk—pink is the French dress-making term—the smartest of things, but the reign of striped fabrics extends through the whole list, and fine woven materials and silks are likewise fashionably designed.

Now, this stripe presents some difficulties to the dressmaker. Well-arranged, nothing can be smarter—ill-placed, nothing more unbecoming than striped fabric. The more broken-up the design is, however, the fewer pitfalls



DEPARTER'S DRESS OF WHITE IS A PRETTY FASHION FOR SPRING AND SUMMER. SWEET SEVENTEEN

are in the path of the cutter's scissors, and the present fashion in skirts is so much for trimming, or otherwise varying the fall of the lines, that it is comparatively easy to get a chic effect. In many cases, the striped fabrics are used so as to produce the effect of a trimming, and this can be readily done is one of the virtues of such a material. For example, you may have a tabler or panels of the same stripes as the rest of the gown, but cut on the cross instead of with the lines running down; or, better still, the trimming or insertion may consist of stripes so cut, and then rejoined as to form a series of V-shaped lines. Or yet again, the stripes may run downwards from the waist to the lower third of the skirt, and there a flounce is set on of the same stripes running round the figure, slightly gathered on; or may-



A Visiting Gown.

In black-outlined material, decorated with black dots and lines, the sleeves coat is one of the newest features of the spring.

It is a founce in form; or the several widths of the material are cut on the cross and rejoined, to obtain a waved effect on the lines on the founce or flounce. There are ever so many variations possible given the fundamental idea, a clever, ingenious modiste to consider the various possibilities of the striped fabric. Then, again, what finer, more easy than the little tricks of cutting? And yet almost as effective is to run up some of the material with the scissors into stripes and apply the stripes in bands, and stripes, of course, being made to run in a different way from those on the ground to which they are applied. Wide bretelles, with stripes from edge to edge, and a vest, with the stripes joined herring-bone fashion, sufficed (with cuffs at the elbow and matching the bretelles) to trip a blue-and-gray striped muslin and silk model gown; while on the skirt the cross-lines of the vest were continued as a sashier, and the sides were cut so as to carry the stripes in a graceful curve round over the hips, and the back of the skirt again fell in straight, long-falling lines. But it is needless to multiply detailed descriptions; you can do anything with stripes at present that will produce a smart effect, and striped materials, smart-trimmed, are making many of the best gowns this spring.

**THE HANDLING OF CHILDREN.**

Directions of Facetious Writer Need Not Be Followed.

Children should be handled as little as possible. When they get bigger they won't stand for it, preferring to handle themselves.

The handling of children has now become a science, of which there are three distinct branches, viz.: fondling, kicking and checking.

To handle children properly, first fondle them. Encircle the child first with both arms and press together against the breast or some other soft part of the anatomy. Continue until the child shows signs of suffocation. Then jogle.

To jogle, face the child, rearing, press the thumb's firmly into the child's trunk midway between the pit of the stomach and the short ribs, with the fingers deeply imbedded in the small of the back. Then shake the child vigorously up and down and slide-wise, until the child froths at the mouth. Then chuck

**HINDOO APRIL FIRST.**

The Hindoos have their Hell March and day on which they play pranks similar to those in vogue here on April 1. They send persons with messages to fictitious individuals of whom they are sure to be away from home, and enjoy a laugh at their disappointment.

**A NARROW ESCAPE.**

G. W. Cloyd, a merchant of Plunk, Mo., had a narrow escape four years ago when he ran a jimson bar into his

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Mrs. S. Joyce, 180 Sullivan Street, Clarendon, N. H., wrote to Dr. Shoop's Night-Chief, "I cured me of a severe case of kidney trouble of several years' standing. It certainly is a grand, good medicine, and I heartily recommend it." All druggists.

A temperance crusade in England seems to have taken on much the same aspect as many famous recent court trials, inasmuch as it is largely a matter of expert opinion. The temperance leaders were somewhat set back by a manifesto published in the London Lancet, the great medical publication of England, in which 15 eminent professors and practitioners testified, over their own names, that alcohol has valuable qualities as food and medicine, giving that article a strong recommendation for usefulness and safety. Now the temperance men are trying to get a testimonial to the opposite effect from the same or many many variations possible given the fundamental idea, a clever, ingenious modiste to consider the various possibilities of the striped fabric. Then, again, what finer, more easy than the little tricks of cutting? And yet almost as effective is to run up some of the material with the scissors into stripes and apply the stripes in bands, and stripes, of course, being made to run in a different way from those on the ground to which they are applied. Wide bretelles, with stripes from edge to edge, and a vest, with the stripes joined herring-bone fashion, sufficed (with cuffs at the elbow and matching the bretelles) to trip a blue-and-gray striped muslin and silk model gown; while on the skirt the cross-lines of the vest were continued as a sashier, and the sides were cut so as to carry the stripes in a graceful curve round over the hips, and the back of the skirt again fell in straight, long-falling lines. But it is needless to multiply detailed descriptions; you can do anything with stripes at present that will produce a smart effect, and striped materials, smart-trimmed, are making many of the best gowns this spring.

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