MY DOG.

I have no dog, but it must be Somewhere there's one belongs to me-A little chap with wagging tail, And dark brown eyes that never quail, But look you through, and through, and through,

With love unspeakable, but true.

Somewhere it must be, I opine, There is a little dog of mine With cold black nose that sniffs around In search of what things may be found In pocket, or some nock hard by, Where I have hid them from his eye.

Somewhere my doggie pulls and tugs, The fringes of rebellious rugs, Or with the mischief of the pup Chews all my shoes and slippers up. And, when he's done it to the core, With eyes all eager pleads for more.

Somewhere, upon his hinder legs, My little doggie sits and begs, And in a wistful minor tone Pleads for the pleasures of the bone-I pray it be his owner's whim To yield and grant the same to him!

Somewhere, a little dog does await, It may be by some garden gate, With eyes alert, and tail attent-You know the kind of tail that's meant-With stores of yelps of glad delight, To bid me welcome home at night.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

If any one were asked to name the most illustrious example of what we have called the self-made man in himself and to succeed. America, there would instantly occur the name of Lincoln. In a country of fair means.

"defective," and that was a weak word for it. Many men with a great deal more have been failures. And turned for another term. Lincoln had every opportunity of becoming a failure, but he realized his store he began the study of law. He educational weaknesses and strove to remove them. That he did remove was a copy of the laws of Indiana, them seems to be testified to by many and that was about all the law he writers.

At one time-probably it is to be seen there yet—there was enxibited tor in Illinois that Lincoln first turnin one of the colleges at Oxford a ed his attention to the blot of slavery, printed copy of a letter Lincoln wrote which he began to oppose with all his to a mother who had given five sons might and influence. After he decid-that the Union might be preserved. ed to retire from the Legislature he A label beneath this copy of the letter bears the simple comment that this is "one of the finest specimens of pure English extant."

And that comment by one of the greatest universities in the world is on the work of a man who never had a year's schooling in his life.

Boone into the wilderness of Kenproperty for \$17,000 before he set out for the unclaimed lands where some say the mammoths still existed.

But when later he died, Thomas, ly age. He married Nancy Hanks, the niece of the man he worked for, and she became the mother of Abraham Lincoln, the President.

Kentucky then, 1909, had been a State for seventeen years, but it was his reputation. a wild wilderness of a land. There were few books, no schools in the modern sense, and little hope for anything but hard work. It was exactly the kind of country for a great man came Lincoln's opponent in love as to make a start in, for unless he had well as in politics, but was beaten by some elements of greatness he never would achieve his goal.

It was a country of hard knocks, as well as hard work, and it all made for woman, taught her son as much as she could. A visiting schoolmaster gave him some lessons in the ordinary "Three R's." The country was so sparsely settled and so distant from civilization that at the little church the services that were held were conducted by itinerant clergy-

needed the hand of the worker to make it flourish.

The boy Lincoln grew up here in a small log cabin that was without winbuilt on the outside of the cabin. At night a log in the fireplace gave all the illumination the place afforded. By this firelight, to the music of the crackling burning logs, young Lin-coln, extended flat on the floor, studied worked out little problems in arithmetic, which in that section was regarded as of greater importance than a deep knowledge of the English

Lincoln's mother died when he was nine years of age, or about a year after his father moved to Indiana, and the following year his father married Mrs. Sally Bush Johnston. Contrary to the impression, mainly created by the old fairy tales, the second Mrs. Lincoln was a model stepmother.

She had greater strength of character than his own mother, and she was a most tender and helpful mother to him. It was she who, when his father desired that Abe do all his study and reading at school, interceded with him and he permitted his son to spend his evenings in study and reading. His father was totally uneducated, although a sturdy, just, Godfearing man.

At the same time young Lincoln was working as a farm hand. He borwas working as a farm hand. He borrowed books from neighbors and
greedily devoured them. The one
book that impressed him most was
he did it then, although it was most
he did it then, although it was most
perhaps she don't go walking with a Weem's "Life of Washington." He unpleasant and most difficult.

received his exalted idea of the Father of His Country from that book, which deified the first President rather than told his life. But Lincoln be-lieved in it and it influenced his life.

In some manner the Weems got wet while in Lincoln's possession and he had to work three days to earn money to make it good to its owner; but he isted. did not mind, because then the damaged volume became his own.

walked miles to a store where a St. Louis newspaper was taken to borrow corps doing his duty. it, and thus he received his news of current events.

And all the while he was working, and working hard. Now ferrying, now plowing, but always in this backwoods country, for he was quite a good act. young man when his father removed to Illinois.

the time when he forsook farming ington and see the President. And it eras and symphonies in their entirety. and sought a position as a clerk in a was known that the door of the White Hence the unprecedented sale of and sought a position as a clerk in a country store.

Whether Lincoln ever would have distress. And so it was. been heard of had not the Black Hawk war occurred about a year after he went to work at New Salem, Sangamon county, remains a question. was getting ready to rejoice at the It need not bother any one however, glorious news. The whole country, because the war did occur and Lincoln South as well as North, mourned the did go into it as a captain of volunteers

This might be said to have been the turning point in his career. Up to ry with a grand, human, just characthis time he had not found himself. ter, who was even more than man. He was studying but drifting. He does not appear to have had any aim in life beyond the ambition to educate

Lincoln afterward said that his experience in the Black Hawk war gave self-made men he stands in high re- him greater pleasure than anything lief. There is no one to take a place that had occurred to him up to that beside him, for not only did he over-come every natural difficulty placed tinguish himself in that little conflict, in his way, in his determination to but he returned to New Salem a man achieve an education, and they were of more public importance than when numerous, but along with it always he left it. He started a store, but it went that equally strong determina- failed, and the debts fell upon him. tion not to achieve success by any un- He was appointed postmaster, the first Federal office he ever held. He admitted that his education was ran for the Legislature, but was de-

While he was keeping a general once said that one of his first books

knew up to that time. It was while serving as a Legislastarted to practice law, having been licensed to practice in 1837. He rely spent.

In 1846 he was elected to a seat in Congress, but he declined re-election

It is small wonder that Lincoln's and settled down to the practice of life is upheld to the poor boy as a shining example of what determination to learn and succeed will do.

Lincoln spent his spare time in the store of his friend, Joshua Speed, Lincoln's grandfather, like many which was the rendezvous of many others, followed the magnetic Daniel prominent men in that section. He was famed for his stories and for his tucky. The Lincolns at that time keenness in debate. It was in this litwere not poor folk, as many have be- the general store that Lincoln first lieved, for the grandfather, whose name also was Abraham, sold his property for \$17,000 before he set out the store was no place for him to debate any question with Lincoln.

By this time Lincoln had become the father of the future President, something of a politician. His party did not inherit much, if anything, and had to start out for himself at an earlest in political affairs, and finally took part in the Whig side in a joint debate with the Democrats. Lincoln was the last speaker in that debate, but his words took the deepest hold of the spectators and added greatly to

It was in Springfield that Lincoln married Mary Todd, who, it is interesting to note, was also sought in marriage by Douglas, who thus be-came Lincoln's opponent in love as him in both.

As a lawyer Lincoln might have appeared lazy to those who did not understand his methods. He disliked economy of time and study. Lincoln's office work and the drawing of legal mother, who was a bright, delicate papers, but when a case had to be brought to the attention of a jury or a court Lincoln was in his element. He was a born debater and story-tell-

er. He knew how to get the jury in good humor and how to make point to them and reach home. He had the genius for putting the human touch to all he did, and his homely similes and good stories often went It was a poor country, too, for similes and good stories often went while it had rich natural resources it further than his opponent's knowl-

edge of the law. But it should not be imagined that Lincoln knew no law, for that would be a mistake. He often would sit up dows, and whose wide chimney was till the small hours of the night reading law and studying a case, while his opponents probably would be soundly sleeping. When he went into court he was master of his case, and that goes a long way toward winning a

verdict. The practice of law was beginning to take a firm hold on Lincoln to the exclusion of politics when the Missouri Compromise was enacted. That roused him, and from that time onward he was strongly for the aboli-

tion of slavery.

His position was known throughout the country, for he had stumped the East for Taylor years before, and the stories of his quiet humor and fund of anecdotes had penetrated the East; consequently, when it was evident to the country that it stood on the eve of a conflict between slavery and ab- Lay your life down for that. olition, Lincoln was made the nomi- If you won't, here's your hat; nee of the party that was firmly in- Just get up, and get out, that's all. trenched on the principle of no compromise with slaveholders. nominated, and was enthusiastically elected at the national election in

1860. He had scarcely taken his seat when maid servant sent to the wash. the war burst upon the country. It "Why, Mary," she said, "my own was a trying time, and no one suffer-daughter doesn't send six blouses a the war burst upon the country. was working as a farm hand. He borded under it more than did Lincoln rowed books from neighbors and himself. But he meant to do his du-

structure for the "Marchenia " may not outlinessed

mitted leader of the party. He never deserted a friend, and he was not one to hand over an office to an enemy.

When the war made its inroads into many homes, Lincoln had an unpleasby heart, for he had to memorize of them left feeling that her boy had them, as they were borrowed. He a friend who looked after him although he was far away in an army

> the law was intended to be human, out where it was inhuman and do a

Whenever a soldier was in trouble he felt that all would be well if some Lincoln was about twenty-two at one at home only would go to Wash-House was always open to persons in

> It was this gentle character who was coldly struck down just when the war was at an end and the country loss, for even in the South, where the war had been most disastrous, the name of Lincoln was joined in memo-

WHAT MAKES FOR SUCCESS IN A TOWN.

Natural advantages have much to do with the success of a town, but it's the calibre of its men that counts for most.

This is brought out in the story of Akron, Ohio. Akron, in 1890 was a town of 27,-600 people. Today its population is probably 175,000, and it is the greatest rubber manufacturing center in the world.

Fabulous fortunes created by rubber have been poured into Akron's All the world comes to the Ohio

city for tires. And Akron has won this enviable position and prosperity in spite of a lack of natural advantages.

The city is built on steep hills. It is not situated on a natural wa-

It is not located near mills that supply its fabric, nor near the source of its raw material.

There is no reason for Akron's sucfounded the rubber industry, and who by their years of perseverance, in at all, but simply an oboe of lower moved to Springfield, where the remainder of his days, until he went to washington as President, were mainment, have wrought miracles in the secluded Ohio hill town.

It is worthy of note that the present management of the industry is

still largely in Akron hands.
In 1869 Dr. B. F. Goodrich became interested in the manufacture of rubber goods. The factory, which was in

Hastings, N. Y., did badly.
Upon looking around for a new location for their factory, Dr. Goodrich and his associates became attracted to Akron by a circular issued by the Chamber of Commerce of that city. The rubber factory they etablish-

ed there was the first. For years it struggled along with

no great success. But after reorganization in 1880, at which time the capital was increased to \$100,000, the tide began to turn. The success of rubber, and of Ak-

ron, was assured. Goodrich authorized capital now amounts to \$109,000,000, and the company's sales for 1918 were over \$123,-000,000.

Goodyear began in 1898 with a capitalization of \$100,000. Its authorized capital stock now totals \$200,000,000, and its sales in 1918

were in excess of \$131,000,000. Harvey S. Firestone started in the rubber business in 1900 with a small shed for a plant. From \$50,000, its capital has mounted to \$75,000,000, and its sales for 1918 equalled the lat-

ter figure. The Miller Rubber company's first factory occupied 1200 square feet of floor space in which were employed

Today it uses 1,012,162 square feet -about 24 acres-and its sales for 1919 will be approximately \$25,000,-

These figures are a challenge to every town that says it hasn't a

chance. A town is just a group of individ-uals, and the town will be no better or worse than the people who com-

Natural advantages help a town to make good, but the most important item is the human element.

When any of us growl at our town, we're growling at ourselves-let's remember this. -Get up and get out

If you have any doubt About this U.S.A. If you don't like it here Why the ocean is clear; There's a boat sailing home every day. There is only one flag, Not a dirty red rag, The flag that will never fail.

That Explains It.

The lady of the house had occasion to object to the number of blouses her

coal man."-Houston Post.

He was a master politician, and THE PHONOGRAPH HAS REVIV-while he was President he was the ad-

Musical leaders are seeking an explanation of the unprecedented inter-He believed that the office belonged to the party in power and was no friend of civil service as it then exthat trashy "popular" music has ceas-ed to satisfy the American public, and that people, seeking relaxation from

> higher type is due to the graphophone, the greatest single educational force for the appreciation of good music that we have yet known.

Lincoln in such cases was no strict constructionist; he believed that even ands of families have had the opportunity to become familiar with exand on occasion he would stretch it cerpts from the great operas and symphonies, rendered by the best singers and instrumentalists in the world.

The public has liked these "samples," and has become enough interested in them to want to hear the opseats-and even standing room-at practically every performance of sym-

phony or grand opera, whereas formerly a capacity house was a rarity. To most of us, the great modern orchestra of nearly 100 pieces, with its bewildering variety of instruments, is a mystery.

Knowledge of the names of these instruments, and the groups into which they are separated, would add to our enjoyment of the music they create.

The orchestra conductor could explain that there are four groups of instruments, called the Strings, Woodwind, Brass and Percussion.

The Strings are those of the violin family; the Woodwind are so called because they are instruments of wood whose tone is produced by blowing into them; the Brass are wind instruments made of brass; and the Percussion group comprises all those such as the drum, whose tone is made by striking the instrument itself.

Most of us are familiar with the first and most important group, which comprises over half the orchestra. Among the Strings are these instru-

ments: the harp; the violin; the vio-la, which is slightly larger than the violin, and gives a deeper, more mel-ancholy tone; the violincello, or 'cello; and the huge double bass, or bass viol. Symphony orchestras usually employ at least two harps, fourteen "first" violins, twelve "second" violins, eight violas, ten 'cellos, and eight

double basses. The Woodwind group consists of the flute; the piccolo, the highest and shrillest instrument in the orchestra; the oboe, an ebony instrument whose cess except one. That is the human mouthpiece contains two reeds which element, the calibre of the men who give it a peculiar, plaintive quality; the English horn, which is not a horn pitch, whose tone is well suited to dreamy, melancholy themes; the clarinet, of clear, mellow, soprano tone; and the bassoon, a sonorous double-The rubber industry has risen from reed instrument that supplies the bass small beginnings.

It was started in Akron by Akron people, or those who came to make that gity their permanent home.

for the woodwind cnoir of the ordinary of the woodwind cnoir of the woodwind cnoir of the ordinary of the woodwind cnoir of the ordinary of the woodwind cnoir of the woodwind cnoir

The Brass choir includes the trumpet, whose clarion notes ring out in martial passages; the French horn, a coiled metal tube with a large flaring mouth-piece, used effectively to imitate the sound of the hunting horn in the forest; the trombone and cornet, which need no introduction; and the tuba, that huge bass horn which used to be the mainstay of every itinerant German band.

Among the Percussion group are the bowl-shaped copper-bottomed kettle drums, or tympani, which are beaten by means of sticks with padded ends; the well-known snare and bass drums, common to the theatre orchestra; the cymbals; the triangle; the gong, of Chinese origin; the xylophone, composed of wooden blocks of different length, tuned to the notes of the scale; and the bells, which are similar to the xylophone except that

the blocks are of metal. Sometimes used in the percussion group are the celesta, a keyboard instrument resembling a small organ; and the marimba, invented by Mexican Indians, an instrument which consists of a series of mahogany slabs of different length, under each of which is a resonator to increase the tone.

struments ever used by the symphony

Detailed study of the quality and use of each would require many months, but it is not difficult to learn the sound and appearance of each of

those enumerated.

Even such a slight "bowing acquaintance" with the voices of the orchestra will greatly increase our pleasure in the opera and the symphony.

Chinese Customs.

Most of us have heard the story of the Chinese host who, when a guest had smashed a priceless tea cup, himself promptly extenuated the mishap by crushing in his hand another of the set just to show how easily broke. Something of this attitude of courtesy at any cost, though perhaps, in this case, at no cost at all except on to cook. of unnecessary frankness, is shown in

the following story:

Li Hung Chang, arriving late one day, told his hostess of an adventure half done. that had delayed him. He had rung at the wrong house, had been admitted by a maid and shown into a drawing room, announcing himself as "the Chinese Minister." The lady of the house came in, deeply gratified as well as mystefied by the call from her unexpected distinguished visitor.
"Shall I tell the lady?" I thought.

"It will make me look like a fool, and make her feel uncomfortable." we chatted for a few minutes * I said good-bye, she thanked me very much for calling and I left. "I did not really know her, so I need not report my visit," he said, "but I shall not forget I have done

-Subscribe for the "Watchman," an iron kettle.

something stupid."

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

Weep, and you're called a baby; Laugh, and you're called a fool; Yield, and you're called a coward; Stand, and you're called a mule; Smile, and they'll call you silly; Frown, and they'll call you gruff; Put on a front like a millionaire-And some guy will call you a bluff.

Making things for one's own room is generally worth while, and is always sure to give it more originality than when one buys the various decorations all ready to use.

A girl with good taste will make her room attractive anyway, but the one who is willing to do some work will go much further.

One of the ways in which few girls think of using their own skill is in the making of curtains, and yet this is a place where originality is especially well shown. Very charming curtains for the

windows of a girl's room may be made by buying a strong white or cream net or cheese-cloth and appliquing on it a border of flowers cut out of cretonne. The cretonne should be chosen to match the general color scheme of the

room, and the more delicate flowers are best to use on the net. Wisteria is lovely, or sweet peas, or wild roses. The border may be made of single sprays of flowers or in a running bor-

the flowers over the whole thing (with no border), but they should be rather small sprays.

Have you some younkers to entertain? And don't you know what to do? Well, an exchange suggests the fol-

lowing: Write upon cards the following sentences, which are to be guessed as to the nut meant. Give prizes for the receive all the grain they desire at the two best guesses and for the worst, a morning feed. bag of peanuts, for a consolation prize. These are the sentences, with

their correct answers: A painful nut. A-corn. Reminds you of a garden vege-

table Pea-nut. 3. A nut hard to get through. Walnut. 4. A nut that reminds one of

"Twice Told Tales." Chestnut. 5. The twin nuts, two well-known boys. Phil-bert. What would our daily bread be without it? Butternut.

7. Its home is where rubber comes from Brazil-nut. Reminds one of dreamy eyes. Hazel-nut.

9. Makes one think of the elephant. Ivory-nut. 10. Although white itself, it suggests a brown beverage. Cocoanut.

A Paper Bazaar.—Now is the time when all church societies, clubs and qui vive for money-making schemes. A coterie of girls, the eldest not 16, have conceived this unique idea: They and wholly inexpensive operation. are going to hold a "paper bazaar" at for sale, which will include shaving

wardrobes. Then they will have all sizes of doilies, candle shades, almond and bon-bon holders, lemonade "straws" (they are really made of paper), and all the Japanese paper novelties. The booths are to be decorated entirely with paper and the attendants are to wear caps, aprons and collars of various colored crepe tissue.

Tea Table Tips.—One of the newest forms for afternoon tea service is a squat cream jug and sugar bowl of rock crystal set in a silver frame with arched handle to make passing easy. Another useful article is a cake lift-

er of silver. This is on the order of ice tongs, but the one prong is flat instead of forked. A convenient tea strainer has a silver bowl and handle, and rests on a rock crystal, silver-trimmed dish to

prevent dripping on the cloth. For tea on the lawn the wicker tables on wheels are light and convenient. They are provided with double trays and can be filled and pushed to any part of the grounds.

Tea trays for porch service are of dark green wicker rims with base of cretonne or rare old brocade covered with glass. The handles on each end These are practically all of the in- are substantial enough for hard use.

Long handled iced teaspoons make an acceptable wedding gift for the summer bride, as they will be in con-stant use for lunch and afternoon tea. Those with hollowed tubes through which the tea can be sipped like a straw are more novel than practical, as they are open to suspicion from a sanitary standpoint.

How to Cook Vegetables.-In general, vegetables need long cooking, under the influence of moisture; and the more compact they are, the longer cooking and more moisture they need. But they need it applied in such a way as to preserve and enhance the delicate flavors and not disseminate them by hurried boiling in practical-

ly open vessels. To begin with, all green vegetables, roots and tubers should be crisp and firm and thoroughly clean when put

Soak wilted vegetables in cold salt water to freshen them. Put salt in cooking vegetables when

A dash of soda helps green vegeta-bles to keep their color. Peas and spinach are much better color if cooked uncovered.

Cook delicately flavored vegetables in a small amount of water. Cook vegetables which have strong odor or taste in a large amount

Cook young carrots and whole; then skin and slice. Clean vegetables with a brush. Salt tends to darken cabbage, caul-

flower or brussels sprouts. piece of cheesecloth. It is easy to ican conditions. The prevalence of handle and keeps its shape.

FARM NOTES.

—If the surplus cockerels, not needed for the breeding flock next spring, have not yet been marketed, dispose of them now; also market the old hens as soon as they stop laying.

-The cow-horn turnip, when left in the ground, is a great soil improver, the decaying of which adds humus to the soil, and puts the land in the best possible condition for future crop pro-

-Feed to produce one dozen eggs cost 10 cents with pullets, 14 cents with 2-year old hens, and 19 cents with 3-year-old hens, in a 3-year feeding test conducted by poultrymen of the United States Department of Agriculture. These were the cost figures of feed at the time of the experiment, which began in 1912, and must be corrected to present prices.

-Why Eggs Should be Candled .-1. Candling provides a fixed stand-ard for trading by doing away with guess-work.

2. It makes possible a fair price to the careful producer of eggs. 3. It shows who is responsible for the bad eggs, and who wastes food. 4. It leads to a general improve-

ment in quality. 5. It conforms to law.6 It saves freight charges, transportation space, and case material by eliminating the handling of worthless

der with a ribbon design.

A girl who prefers an "allover" the floor and make the hens exercise curtain may applique single sprays of for it. The mash may be fed either -Feed the grain in a deep litter on wet or dry, and should be so regulated that the fowls will get about equal parts of mash and of the scratch grains. It is necessary to give the fowls plenty to eat to get good re-sults, but the birds should always be eager for each feed. In cold weather feed about one-third of the scratch grains in the morning and two-thirds at night. In this way the hens are forced to exercise more than if they

-Examine the pullets and hens for lice, and dust thoroughly with a good insect powder or apply a mixture of two parts of vaseline and one part of mercurial or blue ointment, about the size of a pea, one inch below the vent of the bird, rubbing the mixture lightly on the skin. An application of this ointment two or three times a year will keep the fowls free from lice. Where insect powder is used, it should be applied three or four times a year, or oftener if the fowls become infested. Provide a small box in the house partly filled with dry road dust or fine dirt in which the hens may dust, thus helping to keep themselves free from lice.

-Red clover seed is selling at approximately 50 cents a pound. At that price a farmer cannot afford to sow as clover seed anything that is not clover seed. Half a dollar a pound for weed seed, chaff, and dirt is too charitable organizations are on the high a price to pay for the privilege of being careless-particularly as seed testing is comparatively an easy

There is but one factor in crop prothe home of one of the members. duction over which the farmer has ab-There will be only articles of paper solute control. Sunshine and moissolute control. Sunshine and moisture are matters that are wholly beballs, pantry shelf papers, napkins, youd his power of influence. Measur-flower pot holders, drawer sachets ably, he can control culture, but too and paper dolls with the daintiest of much rain or too long a drought at a critical time may place even that beyond his power. But, no matter what happens, the farmer can be sure that he is planting good seed—the kind of seed that, given a fair chance, will produce a full crop. He can not afford to handicap himself at the outset by planting adulterated or dead seed -the kind of seed that can not make a full crop no matter how favorable conditions may be.

> -The sale of seeds in many States, is regulated by law, the seller being required to make certain statements as to quality, but the law is not applicable to seeds that go into interstate commerce. In order to meet this difficulty as far as possible, the Secretary of Agriculture, in 1917, asked representatives of the seed trade to meet in Washington and secured the consent of most of them to a suggestion that seed men label all farm seeds sold in lots of 10 pounds or more, the label to show percentage of pure seed, percentage of germination, and date of germination test. In some cases the agreement was not lived up to, but the matter has again been called to the attention of seed men and many of them have again announced that they will fully label

all farm seed they sell.

—Practically all large seed houses now have facilities for testing the quality of all lots of seeds that they buy and sell. They have, therefore, the information that the farmer needs, and he should insist on being given this information when he buys seeds. Few farmers are willing to buy lowgrade seed, containing much chaff, dirt, weed seeds, and dead seeds—if they know how poor it is. The dealer, however, almost invariably makes his largest profit on the lowest grade of seed he sells and is not always willing to put on a truthful label. The farmer's protection lies in buying only labeled seeds.

The farmer, however, may do a great deal toward protecting himself by testing seeds at home. "Testing Seed in the Home and in the Rural School," published by the United States Department of Agriculture as Farmers' Bulletin 426, discusses the subject in detail. It will be furnished free on request.

All kinds of farm seeds may be subjected to one kind of test or another, but the seeds of the crops in most general use and which it is especially desirable to have tested are the true clovers, such as red, alsike, and crimson; alfalfa; such grasses as timothy, orchard grass, fescue grass, grass, broom grass, and the millets; cereals, rape, flax, vetch, and corn. Much of the seed of these crops, except cereals and corn, is imported, and widely variable grades are on the market. Just now a great deal of clover seed is being imported from lower or brussels sprouts.

Italy, and specialists believe that
Tie cauliflower and cabbage in a much of it is poorly adapted to Amerforeign-grown seed in the market is Slice egg plant with a silver knife. probably not generally recognized, Vegetables should not be cooked in but it is one of the important elements in making testing necessary.