

A FIELD

by JIM MOONEY

No signs are more characteristic of spring than the return of the bluebirds, robins, and a number of other birds which were lost to us with the arrival of chilled fall winds.

With the arrival of the birds it is interesting to note the appearance of bird houses, all types, shapes, and colors. Some will certainly be occupied in May by those birds reared in your region last summer, and then we will also be greeted by absolute strangers. If one expects to have a welcomed group of birds nesting in the erected bird houses we must aid the native birds in combatting the marauding tactics of a most unwelcome alien, the European starling.

Starlings are now a thoroughly naturalized member of our North American avifauna. Unwelcome in many respects, it is here to stay. Starlings were first observed in this region in 1927 and since that time they have become numerous and permanent residents. These birds, black in appearance, are compared in size to our native meadowlarks. Starlings are the only black appearing birds in our area having a yellow bill, which is unique as a weapon, being long and pointed sharply somewhat like that of a woodpecker.

Starlings were introduced from Europe into Central Park, New York City, in April 1890. This importation marks the permanent establishment of these birds in North

America. Extending their range from that time they are now found over the greater part of our continent.

Destructive food habits, other undesirable characteristics, such as a flocking habit, choice of nesting boxes and relations with our native birds, make these birds most unwelcome. Starlings nest in holes in trees, available crevices about the buildings, and all types of man-made nesting boxes. Their pugnacious disposition leads them to drive bluebirds, flickers, and many other native birds from the bird houses. An average starling cannot enter a hole which is less than one and five eighths inches in diameter so it is possible to protect some species of native birds by making the entrance holes just slightly smaller than will permit the entrance of one of these birds.

Since these birds were introduced into America a law prohibiting the introduction of foreign birds has been passed (Lacey Act, May 25, 1900). To enter a foreign bird one must now have a special permit from the Department of Agriculture.

Starlings are not protected by law and it is advisable to destroy their nests and eggs and young whenever possible and discourage nesting of birds in this area as much as possible. These foreigners begin nesting early in the season and with occasional observation of bird houses by the home owner a tremendous amount of assistance can

be given our native birds by helping us keep the starlings from your yard.

Chat With the Master Gardener

I've always thought sometimes I'd like to experiment with a garden of perennials. It could be as beautiful a garden as you'd find anywhere from early spring to late fall.

Almost as soon as the snow had melted, you'd have crocuses and snowdrops, poking their heads up. Let you know spring had officially arrived! Then early in May you'd begin having a regular parade of blossoms — long before most annual flowers were anywhere near ready to bloom.

First would come scarlet and yellow masses of tulips and fragrant lilies of the valley. Then you'd begin having peonies, creamy white, pink, and the lovely dark crimson ones. And iris — deep blue, violet yellow, soft grey.

Then as it got into June you'd be having big, creamy-white Shasta lilies. And soon your larkspur would be in bloom, splendid blue spires standing high in corner clumps and against your fence. And hollyhocks would be coming along, pink and white and scarlet, towering even above the larkspur. By July your borders would be blazing with phlox in almost every color of the rainbow. Here and there you'd have a clump of crimson and gold gaillardia. And, of course, you'd have gladioli, blossoming all summer and into the fall, with varieties of color beyond description.

And so into September, when one of the finest perennials of all would come into flower — your chrysanthemums. And with them would be your hardy asters and many-colored dahlias. And, of course, these are only a few of the hundreds of varieties you could have.

Now here are some things that should be emphasized about growing perennials. I've found it hard to pay to try to raise them from seed. It's very little more expensive to buy plants or bulbs from a good reliable nursery, and your results are quicker and surer.

In preparing the soil for perennial plants spade it to a depth of six or eight inches, and then pulverize it thoroughly. Mix in some complete plant food, using a pint of it to each 25 square feet. Water the plants thoroughly when you are putting them into the ground, and keep them moist for at least a week.

Remember this: Just because perennials are growing and seem to need little care, you can't completely neglect them. Some varieties don't thrive unless you cut their flower regularly. Others need to be transplanted now and then; iris always does better if you take the bulbs up and separate them every third year or so. Some, like gladioli, and dahlias, need to be taken indoors for the winter. But most important, all perennials must be fed.

All through the growing season they're drawing eleven different food elements from the soil. Sooner or later these elements become exhausted, and unless you replace them the plants will die. So I'd strongly recommend that you give your perennials a square meal this spring. Use a plant food that supplies all eleven of the food elements they need from the soil, in balanced proportions. Four pounds of 24 per 100 square feet, applied to your flower borders will keep them blossoming strongly all summer long.

Hansen Attacks Policies of Kelley-Nash Machine

Vote thievery in Chicago was linked with 10th Congressional district politics this week by Severin H. Hansen, candidate for the Republican nomination for congressman from this district.

My friend, Thos. V. Sullivan, fighting candidate for the Republican nomination for attorney general, has ably attacked Chicago vote stealing," declared Mr. Hansen. "Sullivan has openly exposed the tactics of the Kelly-Nash machine."

Our present congressman from the 10th district was the only Republican elected in its territory.

He is telling Waukegan voters that it was he who re-opened the Great Lakes Naval station. Are local and Chicago Democratic bosses not entitled to some of that credit? Or do they do their work through our Republican congressman?

Then, in Evanston, our congressman tells the voters that it was he who secured the new postoffice building and that he induced the national administration to deed Grosse Pointe to Evanston. What is this strange understanding that seems to exist between our Republican congressman and the Democratic bosses?

Mr. Hansen concludes his statement by saying, "If I am nominated and elected the people can be assured that I will be fighting for their rights."

World's Largest Circus Opens in Chicago, Apr. 11

The world's largest circus, traveling on three trains of double-length steel railroad cars, with 1080 people, 30 elephants, 812 menagerie animals and 500 horses will exhibit in the Chicago Stadium, April 11 to May 3, inclusive, and throughout this section plans are perfecting for the attendance of every man, woman and child — so it seems — at one of the performances.

Everybody wishes to see the Cole Bros.-Clyde Beatty Circus this year which last year returned from a triumphant five year tour of Europe.

Six rings and stages and the hipodrome track, to say nothing of the vast aerial maze for the earth's foremost arenic talent — 400 acknowledged kings and queens of dancing, grace, skill and incredible agility. Sixty clowns will project at ten times that number of mirth waves. Countless new foreign features and innovations new to America are introduced on the gigantic program of the world's greatest amusement institution. Clyde Beatty's gigantic trained animal exhibit will be presented in the main performance.

Throughout the circus day the gigantic stables of the Cole Bros organization will be open to the public free of charge. Here lovers of fine horses may view at random hundreds of the world's most beautiful thoroughbreds. Perfect specimens of almost every known strain will be found in the big show's great free horse fair which also includes a congress of tiny Shetland ponies to delight the little folks.

Jane Bowman Wins Oratorical Contest

The oratorical contest sponsored by Deerfield American Legion Post and its Auxiliary, was held Friday evening, April 3, in the Deerfield Grammar School. The meeting was opened by the customary Legion ritual under M. A. Pottenger, commander of Deerfield Post.

Mrs. W. A. Tennerman, Auxiliary Americanism chairman had charge of the program.

Three schools entered the contest, Bannockburn, Wilmet and Deerfield. First prize was awarded to Jane Richard Kamminga, Wilmet; and third to Philip Fischer, Deerfield. Silver cups were given to the winners and ribbons to other contestants.

The judges were Mrs. Lucy Spei-

del Brown of Lake Forest; Miss Lillian Ackerman of Deerfield, and Richard Widmark of Lake Forest College.

Several selections were played by the school orchestra under the leadership of Miss Engels and Mrs. Wil-

Ham D. Whyte of Waukegan sang several numbers, with Mrs. Dorothy Braun of Waukegan at the piano. Refreshments were served.

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Grass becomes active earlier in the spring than weeds. If you'll give your grass a square meal, just as soon as frost is out of the ground, it will get such a thriving head start that weeds will find little room to grow.

But the kind of dense, heavy turf that chokes out weeds results only from feeding with a complete plant food like Vigoro. Your grass needs eleven different food elements from the soil. Use Vigoro to make sure that all eleven are supplied in balanced proportions. Vigoro is sanitary, odorless, easy to apply. Gives you far more food value for your dollar. Order now.

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Severin H. Hanson

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Our unemployed must be put to work.

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Salaries and wages must be raised to provide every one with an American standard of living.

Thus our home market will be built up.

Our people will have the money to buy the products of our farms and factories.

Business and agriculture will prosper.

There's plenty for all in America. But you cannot have it until Congress takes control of the American Money System, as provided by the Constitution.

According to the CIRCULATION STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES MONEY issued on November 30, 1935, by the Treasurer of the United States:

There was then a total of \$16,260,945,274 of United States Money.

Only \$6,356,883,441 was outside of the U. S. Treasury, and this included all of the money placed into circulation since the nation was founded. Much of this money has been destroyed in fires, shipwrecks, etc.

Instead of using its own money the government is borrowing credit and has thereby succeeded in increasing our National, State and Municipal debts by more than Eighteen Billion Dollars in three years.

IN THE TEMPLE THE MONEY CHANGERS ARE STILL

Public debts are a first lien against all property. The more public debts—the less equity we own in our property. The less equity we have in property—the less security behind mortgages, stocks, corporation bonds, etc.

Destroy property equities and you will completely destroy our entire economic structure, including the Insurance Companies and everything else.

Tax exempt Federal, State and Municipal Bonds are undermining the economic structure of America.

Have the government pay its own money into circulation and you will help to restore property values, and also increase wages, salaries, etc.

If you are opposed to Bonds and Bondage and if you favor a stabilized currency with enough money in circulation so the country can prosper, then call for a Republican Ballot and help nominate Severin H. Hanson.

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