

PREPARING SILO FOR FUTURE USE

Every Farmer Should See That Structure Is in Proper Condition for Corn Crop.

BEST COATING FOR INTERIOR

Go Over Huge Receptacle Carefully and Seal Cracks With Tar and Oakum—in Filling Prevent Air Pockets by Packing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Corn-canning time—that period when a portion of the corn crop is prepared and sealed in the silo—will soon be here. Every silo owner should see that the structure is in best condition to receive the succulent corn crop.

As the farmer gives the silo the thorough "once over" he must look out, first of all, for proper protection for the interior. The annual application of a mixture of coal tar and creosote, both inside and outside, adds greatly to the life of a wood silo, as it protects the wood against decay. The coal-tar creosote solution is relatively inexpensive and the cost of treating the silo with this material is so slight that no silo owner should allow his silo to stand without this protection. It is also essential that he tighten loose hoops in order that no cracks or crevices allow air seepage. If the hoops have been kept tight, however, during the period that the silo is empty, they should be loosened just before filling to prevent buckling or breaking of hoops due to swelling when the dry staves absorb moisture from the green silage.

Look for Cracks in Old Silos.

In the case of wooden silos it may be advisable to cement around the bottom of the silo where the foundation joins the superstructure. In the case of old silos it will be profitable for the farmer to go over them carefully to look for cracks, and where he finds them to seal with tar and oakum, wood filler, or other effective material. If the bottom of the silo has decayed slightly, the owner may saw off whatever amount is necessary, and then, by the use of blocking, gradually lower the silo to the foundation again, cementing around the base as previously described.

When the silo is air-tight and able to stand the most rigid inspection, the owner may consider the actual work of filling. A wise precaution is to place several feet of straw in the bottom of the silo to act as a protective blanket between the bottom of the



Filling the Silo With Corn—More Corn Roughage Is Needed, Especially in Regions Where Legumes Do Not Thrive.

silo and the feed, as ordinarily silage juices collect there unless proper facilities for drainage are provided and the straw acts as a valuable absorbent for this excess of moisture which otherwise might damage the bottom silage.

Must Trap It Down Well.

In the actual operation of filling the silo it is of paramount importance that no air pockets be left; this is prevented by sufficient tramping. It depends largely on the diameter of the silo how many men should be used to tramp the ensilage, but even in silos as small as 12 feet in diameter, if sufficient help is available, at least three men should be used with an increase in the force as the size of the silo increases.

The proper sealing of the silo also is important, because where the silo is correctly topped off there usually is a minimum loss of the succulent feed. A good plan is to snap the ears from the last three or four loads of corn which are run into the silo. Straw or coarse hay may also be used as a topping. Then oats should be sown over the top of the contents after it has been thoroughly moistened, if necessary, although as a rule the corn, if cut at the proper stage, is moist enough without extra watering.

MOULTING PERIOD IS TRYING

Little Extra Feeding and Provision for Physical Comfort of Fowls Will Be Repaid.

Don't forget the prosperity of your birds during the moult. It is a trying period, when a little extra feeding and provision for their physical comfort will be rewarded by an early return to productive laying at the old stand.

DESTRUCTIVE ENEMY OF OUR WHEAT CROP

Suggestions Made for Fight on the Hessian Fly.

Specialists Recommend Crop Rotation and Not Sowing on Stubble Where Possible to Avoid—Plow All Land Early.

The Hessian fly, one of the oldest and at times one of the most destructive enemies of the wheat crop in the United States, is again on the increase. Specialists of the United States department of agriculture make the following suggestions for combating the pest:

Practice crop rotation. Do not sow wheat on stubble if it is possible to avoid doing so.

Plow under all infested stubble and ruined wheat, where practicable, soon after harvest.

Destroy all volunteer wheat by harrowing, disking, plowing, or some other method.

Plow all land to be sown to wheat as early and deeply as existing conditions



Hessian Fly.

permit, and prepare a thoroughly pulverized and compacted seed bed.

Conserve moisture against a period of drought at seeding time.

Use good seed.

Sow wheat during the fly-free period, as advised by your farm advisor or state experiment station.

Adhere to these practices every year, whether the fly is abundant or scarce. They will help to keep it scarce.

ORDER FERTILIZERS AT ONCE

Avoid Transportation Difficulties by Acting Quickly—Phosphate Increases Yield.

So valuable has acid phosphate been found in growing wheat, the Ohio station calls attention to the fact that farmers will profit by ordering their fall fertilizers at once. Transportation difficulties may become more acute during the summer and since the manufacture and transportation of acid phosphate are of a seasonal nature the orders should be placed early.

It may be necessary to use considerable fertilizer next fall to combat the Hessian fly, which has been quite destructive during this season. In some cases it is necessary to plant the wheat late and fertilize heavily, depending on the fertilizer to give the wheat a start equal to that of early sowing. At the Ohio station and on many of the county experiment farms the use of 100 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre has increased the wheat yield by five bushels per acre, while the residual effect of the fertilizer is also noted for several years, the increase in the hay crop following the wheat paying the entire cost of the fertilizer application in many experiments.

USE SULPHUR AS FERTILIZER

Demonstrated in Many Cases That It Is Valuable Agent, Especially on Alfalfa.

Much evidence has been accumulated during the past five years to show that sulphur in many cases constitutes a valuable fertilizer agent and in many cases gives remarkable results when applied in the presence of lime. In particular, remarkable results have attended its use on alfalfa. Amounts of 100 pounds to the acre have in many cases given remarkable increase in crop.

POULTRY MANURE IS RICHEST

One of Best Fertilizers Made on Farm—Valuable for Its Large Amount of Nitrogen.

Poultry manure is the richest manure made on the farm, but on the ordinary farm not much attention is given it, simply because of the small amount usually made. Poultry manure is valuable chiefly for its large amounts of nitrogen and phosphoric acid, as it contains about three times as much nitrogen and five or six times as much phosphoric acid as ordinary farm manure.

LATE HATCHING NOT FAVORED

Evil Effects Are Strikingly Shown in Culling—Large Per Cent Must Be Thrown Out.

The evil effects of late hatching are strikingly shown in practical culling work among farm flocks. The trained observer can pick out the late-hatched flock by the lack of size, early moulting tendency and poor body capacity of the hens. In a flock of late-hatched birds a large per cent of the hens must be thrown out as culls.

IMPROVED ROADS

ARMY MATERIAL FOR ROADS

Millions of Dollars' Worth of Machinery Available for Construction of Highways.

The signing by the president of a bill directing the secretary of war to transfer certain surplus army equipment to the United States department of agriculture, as well as allotting certain material to other branches of the government, makes available for distribution to the states millions of dollars' worth of machinery for use in highway construction.

Since there is now available from all sources—federal, state, county, etc.—more than \$1,000,000,000 for road building, the states are anxious to secure



Carrying Forward Nation's Great Road Building Program, Support of Which Is Urged by Secretary Meredith.

their allotments of these army supplies because of the great assistance they will be in expediting road building. This material is in addition to approximately 22,000 army motor vehicles which already have been allotted to the states through the federal department of agriculture in accord with previous legislation.

As yet no definite estimate can be made as to the number of machines of different kinds which the secretary of war will designate to be "surplus and not required for military purposes," as provided in the act. Among the scores of items listed in the law are: Road rollers, sprinkling wagons, concrete mixers, derricks, complete pile-driver outfits, clam-shell buckets, caterpillar and drag-line excavators, plows, cranes, dump wagons, hoisting engines, stump pullers, wheelbarrows, blasting machines, corrugated metal culverts, surveying instruments, drafting machines, fabricated bridge materials, gravity and power conveyors, and wagons.

The distribution of this material will be made by the United States department of agriculture, the work being in the immediate charge of the bureau of public roads. It will be allotted in the same ratio as funds granted to the states for federal aid roads.

The bill also empowers the secretary of war in his discretion to transfer to the United States department of agriculture for use by the forestry service in the work of supervising the national forests, any telephone supplies no longer required for military purposes.

The federal government is to be reimbursed by the states a sum equal to 20 per cent of the value of the material less all freight charges incurred in delivering the property to them. The title to all vehicles and other equipment remains vested in the state for use in improving highways. No vehicles and equipment, in serviceable condition, can be sold or the title transferred to any one else. A provision inserted in the bill shortly before its final passage provided that any state highway department may arrange for the use of this material by any state agency or municipal corporation at a fair rental, if it is to be used in constructing and maintaining public highways. The rental must not be less than the cost of maintenance and repair of the vehicles and equipment.

DRIVERS CAN PREVENT WEAR

One Thing That Is Most Destructive Is Driving in Tracks—Distribute Traffic Evenly.

Drivers can prevent wear to the surfaces of the roads and even improve their conditions, if instead of driving in one track or on the edge of the road, they will drive over the middle and other less-used parts of the road when traffic permits. The one thing that is fatal above all things to road surfaces, whether dirt or paved, is driving in tracks, which subjects one small part of the road surface to all the traffic and damage that the whole road accommodates. Traffic should be evenly distributed over the entire surface of the road, and a little thoughtfulness and care in this respect on the part of drivers will do much to add to the permanence and excellence of our roadways.

Benefits of Good Roads.

Good roads will enable the producers to hold their yield for a longer time, thus insuring higher prices for them and lower and more uniform prices for the consumer, and will serve to distribute railway traffic more evenly over the entire year.

Useful as a Weapon.

A system of good roads, built on a uniform plan of excellence by the states and the nation, could be utilized as a powerful weapon in the consumers' struggle with high prices.

THOSE PRETTY COTTON FROCKS



THERE are some very good stories that never grow old. We listen to them, with variations, from year to year and from generation to generation. And so it is with the story of cotton frocks. Sometimes they are simple, oftentimes they are not, especially in this season of much-trimmed dresses. Take organdies for example. Some of them are stitched in colors that make a color contrast, some of them are covered with lace frills dyed to match, numbers are befrilled with little flounces of the same material, others are decorated with satin cut into geometrical figures and if yarn embroidery and stitching hasn't attacked them as yet, it is sure to do so, for nothing is immune. But, of all the lovely trimmings that have been inspired by organdy, nothing quite equals the blossoms that are made of it.

Writing of such an airy and irresponsible fabric is likely to make one a bit flighty but there are other cotton frocks, the gingham and dimities and chambrays, whose role is not frivolous but always interesting. They are

the bread and butter dresses that we never tire of. Two out of many sane and attractive models are pictured here.

Ginghams in the smaller plaids and in checks suited the mood of the season better than any others, perhaps because they look so well with organdy in accessories and decorations. One of these is shown with square neck finished with white organdy frills having pleated edges in a color. The skirt is shirred in four rows and where it joins the bodice a little ornamental stitching makes a girly unnecessary.

The other dress might be the effort of an expert designer trying to demonstrate just how plain a cotton frock can be, and still be unusual and interesting. This one might be made of unbleached domestic or of chambray. Occasional splashes of vivid color appear in a scattered leaf motif, cut from heavy cotton and outlined with stitches in black. A girde of narrow black ribbon makes just the right finish.

Veils Do Their Kindly Part



THE light that lies in woman's eyes is airily veiled these summer days, glancing with heightened charm through nearly invisible screens of silk. Of a spider web fineness, and, considering it, unbelieveable strength, our veils support patterns of braiding, embroidery or dots that center attention on them and give them distinction. Behind such interesting barriers faces are more interesting. Veils have much to give to their wearers, but they have to be selected with discretion, for they can be either kind or unkind, both revealing and concealing; that's why they are made in so many and so varied patterns.

Four chic veils, as shown above, give one only an inkling of the endless variety in the ornamentation of fine meshes that are at the service of veil devotees for this summer.

Paris sponsors headwear in which the veil is more important than the hat over which it falls. An example appears in the square mesh net with braided pattern in the border, that drapes a narrow brimmed hat of man-lines without trimming, except for a band and bow of ribbon. The veil's the thing in this millinery, lending graceful flowing lines to it.

Another creation on the same order appears in the fascinating curtain veil. It has a fine hexagonal mesh with braided design in a flower motif, forming a deep border around it, finished by a fancy edge. It veils the face to the tip of the nose at the

front and trails away, lengthening to the shoulders at the back.

At the right of the picture a sprightly hat, with flaring brim, adds to its trim smartness by means of a face veil having a large mesh of very fine thread and a leaf motif in two places. The mesh is next to invisible. Veils of this kind, drawn over hat, face and hair make a finishing touch that is irreproachably neat.

Large dots arranged in a battlement border on an open mesh veil, adorn the last of the patterns pictured. It is placed over the top of a hat with upturned brim, and covers the face and neck, hanging to the same length all round. The group reveals that veils are draped in various ways and tells but little of their story, but enough to prove it interesting.

Julia Bottomley

A Bead Bag Craze.

The bead bag is on the very crest of the wave of summer fashion. Their design is elegant and their workmanship fine and they form the very latest thing in exclusive dress accessories. The prices range from \$15 to \$50 and even a little higher. Such a rage there is for these bags in New York that one young society girl had 27 different styles of bags, and ten of them were bead bags.

SAY "DIAMOND DYES" Don't streak or ruin your material in a poor dye. Insist on "Diamond Dyes." Easy directions in package.

"CORNS"

Lift Right Off Without Pain



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Frezzone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Frezzone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

NO MERCY FOR THE FLIRT

According to Dream, Modern Girl Met With Deserved Condemnation at St. Peter's Hands.

Cortlandt Bleeker was talking at Piping Rock about the modern girl. "I had a dream last night," he said. "I dreamed that a modern girl died and appeared before St. Peter. She wore a gown of flimsy, almost transparent tissue. She was very beautiful, and she had a conquering air.

"Let me in, please," she said. My sweethearts were numberless, but my virtue remained unspotted. Though I slaved over miles of thin ice, I never once fell through. I am a modern girl."

But St. Peter frowned and said, pointing downwards with his forefinger:

"I condemn you to the same flames to which you condemned your foolish lovers."

After Ten Years—Eatonic Proves the Best

"I say, God bless eatonic," writes Mrs. Della M. Doyen. "I can truthfully say, after suffering with stomach trouble for ten long years, that I have never had anything do me so much good as this one box of eatonic."

We print these grateful words from this dear lady, so that sufferers everywhere may have hope and a little faith—just enough to give eatonic a trial. Why, folks, last year over half a million people used eatonic and found relief.

This is the secret: Eatonic simply takes up the excess acids, poisons and gases, and carries them right out of the body. Of course, when the cause is removed, the sufferer gets well. Stomach trouble causes about seventy non-organic diseases, so, if you are suffering any kind of misery, not feeling well, go right to your druggist today and obtain a big box of eatonic; cost is a trifle. Use it and find quick, sure relief.

Make this test—you will see, and then, if you are not satisfied, your druggist will hand your money back. He does not want one penny unless eatonic pleases you. Adv.

The Handy Airplane.

Just as we have reached the era of national prohibition, a way has been found for reaching Europe in a great hurry. Under the newest development of inventive genius, a thirsty man can hop to the other side, discuss matters of importance with a friend till his words begin to run together and his hat settles permanently over one eye, and then he can get back in ample time to have the headache right in his own home. This is indeed a remarkable age.—Thrifty Magazine.

A Lady of Distinction

Is recognized by the delicate fascinating influence of the perfume she uses. A bath with Cuticura Soap and hot water to thoroughly cleanse the pores, followed by a dusting with Cuticura Talcum powder usually means a clear, sweet, healthy skin.—Adv.

Paging Herself.

While a member of a college society, I was called upon one evening to act as recording secretary in the absence of the one elected to that office. After a short prayer, with which all programs were opened, I began to call the roll. When I came to my own name, which I called several times, I waited so long for the "here" or "present" response that a smile and titter ran around the hall. I then became conscious of what I was doing, and proceeded to finish the roll call in a hurry.—Chicago Tribune.

Experience is something one can seldom sell or even give away—in the form of advice.

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Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling—Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair—Sells for 25c at Druggists.

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