Discarded Mower Is Easily Put in Shape

Little Time and Money Will Put Machine in Order.

Many times an old mower is discarded as worn out when a little time and money spent in replacing worn parts and adjusting the machine would put it in first-class shape again, it is pointed out by R. I. Shawl of the farm mechanics department, college of agriculture, University of Illinois. Mower troubles can be classed under three main heads; namely: heavy draft, side draft and uneven or ragged stubble.

Heavy draft is caused from lack of lubrication, dull sickle, wear and side draft due to improper adjustment of the cutter bar parts. The cutter bar with the sickle and other cutting parts is the chief source of trouble. Side draft is due to a dragging back on the cutter bar of the uncut hay or grass and insufficient tension on the supporting spring to the cutter bar. A dull sickle in a properly adjusted cutter bar will not give side draft.

"In adjusting the cutter bar parts see that the guards are all in line. A hammer may be used to drive the guards back in line. The ledger plates must be held in place tightly and the edges must be sharp. The clips must hold the sickle sections down against the ledger plate so that the cutting will be done without chewing the stalks. The sickle sections should always center in the guards at the end of each stroke.

"Sickle breaking is a trouble experienced in some mowers and is usually due to the worn condition of the wearing plates, clips and guides that hold the sickle head in place. Adjustments for taking up this wear are provided on all mowers."

Efficient and Uniform

Toxicity Made for Rats According to results of experiments conducted jointly by the bureaus of biological survey and chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, a powder can be made from dried red-squill bulbs which has an efficient and uniform toxicity for rats, but at the same time apparently does not unduly endanger human beings or domestic animals.

The use of powdered red squill for the destruction of rats is comparatively recent in this country, although the poison has been in limited use in Europe for centuries. It has never come into popular use, however, even there, because of its tendency to vary greatly in potency. Several of the factors influencing its toxicity have been developed during the course of the present investigation. Officials of the Department of Agriculture anticipate that these experiments will be of material assistance in the production of a uniform and stable squill product. This poison should greatly benefit the poultrymen and farmers generally who hesitate to use some of the commercial rat poisons on account of the attending danger to live stock.

Best Time to Make Hay From Red Clover Crop

clover is either the year after it is

Ways to Go Broke Listed for Farmer

Ten ways for a man to go broke farming have been suggested by the agricultural college at the University of Tennessee. Here they are:

1. Grow only one crop. 2. Keep no live stock.

3. Regard chickens and a garden as nuisances.

4. Take everything from the soil and return nothing.

5. Don't stop gullies or grow cover crops-let the topsoil wash away, then you will have "bottom" land.

6, Don't plan your farm operations. It's hard work thinking-trust to luck. 7. Regard your woodland as you would a coal mine: cut

every tree, sell the timber, and wear the cleared land out cultivating it in corn. 8. Hold fast to the idea that the methods of farming em-

ployed by your grandfather are good enough for you. 9. Be independent-don't join

with your neighbors in any form of co-operation.

10. Mortgage your farm fer every dollar it will stand to buy things you would have cash to buy if you followed a

good system of farming.

Cooperatives Have Made Rapid Progress

Associations Located Mostly in Central States.

Co-operative live-stock marketing has increased rapidly in the United States in the last five years. There was little development in this direction until 1913, although the first live stock shipping association of which there is a record was started as long ago as 1877. In 1920, however, more than 1,000 such associations were operating. By the end of 1925 the num-

These live-stock shipping associations are located principally in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. There are only a few associations in the western states and southern states and almost none in the North Atlantic region.

Besides the development of local shipping associations there have been attempts at times to organize central selling agencies. The first central selling agency, known as the American Live Stock Commission company, was incorporated in 1889 and was to operate on the Chicago market. Its business was quite successful, but the association was expelled from the Chicago yards by the Live Stock Exchange, which succeeded in obtaining court action on the allegation that the association was a dangerous monopoly. been made to organize co-operative commission companies. Twenty-seven such organizations have been estab-The time to make hay from sweet | lished since 1917 at the important



hats, such is fashion's favorite ensemble. Coats range from the simplest tailored types of wille flannel. also the knitted kind, to most elegant modes, the latter frequently cuffed and collared with white fox.

Meet, if you please, in the picture, Gertrude Olmstead, the youthful film actress, who is of the newer generation of stars, weaving an adorable all-

the picture. And the way to wear it is to trail it across the back of one's shoulders, fastening it, oh ! so daintily at the front, so that it does not en cumber the throat. With the colorful sheer summery frocks, there's nothing more entrancing in the way of an accessory, than a snow-white fur neckpiece.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY. (@, 1927, by Western Newspaper Union.)

ALBANY

Ticket office Bell Liue Stage, Albany to San Francisco, \$15.

Albany Creamery Association Manufacturers of

(Prepared by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture.)

ber had increased to 1,770.

In recent years attempts have again live-stock markets of the country. The volume of business handled by these associations in 1925 amounted to more than \$280,000,000. Most of this business was contributed by the local shipping associations above mentioned

sown or the same fall it is sown. The best hay is obtained the same fall. Ordinarily it should be cut in September. It can be cut as late as October 1, if the weather at that time is suitable for curing the hay. The crop need not be cut any higher than any other hay crop.

In the late summer, the sweet clover plants form numerous large buds at the crowns which produce the next year's crop, and after these buds are well formed the sweet clover is ready for the winter, and taking off the season's growth does not injure

The second season, sweet clover must be cut high to keep from killing it. Two or three green leaves and branches should be left on the stubble. A thin stand of plants can be cut lower than a thick stand.

Farmers Being Urged to Cast Vote for Alfalfa

John Brown, agricultural agent in Owen county, Kentucky, taking advantage of the open political season, is urging farmers to cast their votes for Mr. Al Falfa. He says that if Mr. Al Falfa is elected he promises to do many things of real benefit to agriculture. Some of his promises follow:

"1. If elected I promise to put more dollars in the pockets of farmers. "2. I will see to it that we have

better luck with sheep, because we will have better feed. "3. I promise to gather nitrogen

from the air and store it in the soil, thereby building up fertility." And he will make good. Vote for

him

Destroy Cutworms by Use of Poison and Plowing

The Iowa station reports that farmers have successfully controlled cutworm and army-worm invasions by broadcasting a poison mash with an endgate seeder. This mash is easily prepared from the following formula: Wheat bran, 20 to 25 pounds; paris green or sodium fluoride, 1 pound; cheap molasses, 2 pounds, and water, 2 gallons. Early fall plowing of grass and pasture land hits the worms in their weakest spot, however, as it destroys a large part of the available food supply for late fall and early spring feeding.

"Rat Killing Week" Is Suggested by Specialist

So far as known no one has yet suggested a Rat Killing week, although it is common knowledge that the rats of this country destroy foodstuffs worth many millions every year. Rat colonies in barnyard refuse, around straw stacks and under and adjacent to small buildings can be quickly cleaned out by pumping calsium cyanide dust into their burrows, says M. S. Johnson, associate professor of zoology, University of Minnesota.

Soon after fumigating a rat colony on a farm in Cottonwood county, Mr. Johnson and the farmer collected 21 dead rats which were near enough to the surface to be easily found. The rodents had succumbed to the cyanide gas. This demonstration by the university man was witnessed by many farmers and made a very favorable impression.

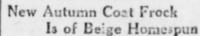
But the most generally useful method of getting rid of rats, especially when they are not held in narrow confines, is to poison their food with barium carbonate. This should be used in the proportion of one part to four parts of any food that is not otherwise available to the rodents. Barium carbonate is a deadly poison and must be handled carefully.

Repainting Farm Tools

Greatly Increases Life The life and value of farm implements can be greatly increased if they be kept well painted. First clean them well, using a scraper and wire brush to remove rust. If dirty, wash with water and, after drying, clean all metal parts with gasoline to remove grease.

Use any good metal paint, which the local hardware man can supply. for metal parts, and a special prepared paint for the wood surfaces. If one coat isn't enough, apply two, letting 24 hours elapse between coats.

Wagons, racks, plows, disks and similar implements profit by such treatment.









Bulbs! -- Shrubs!

Nursery Stock