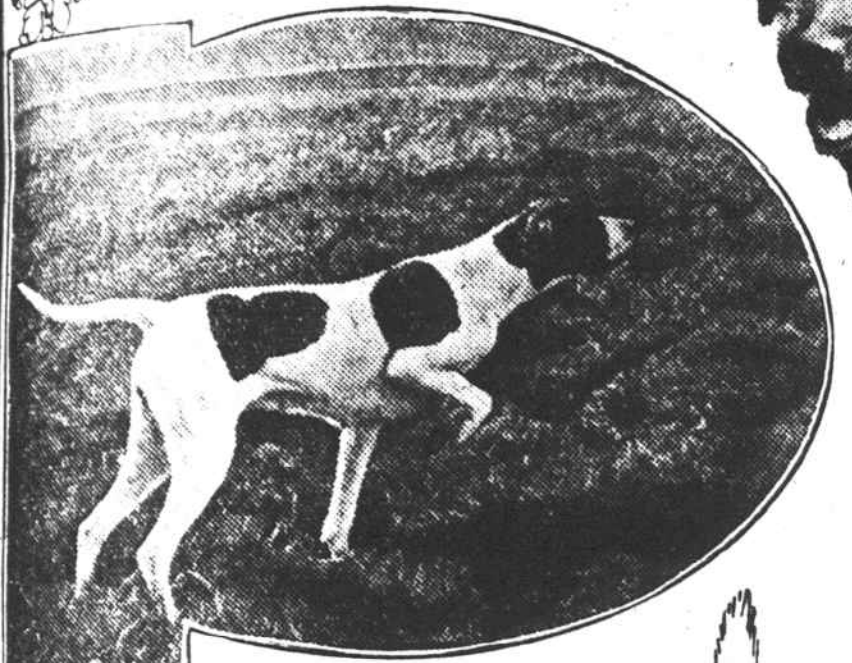
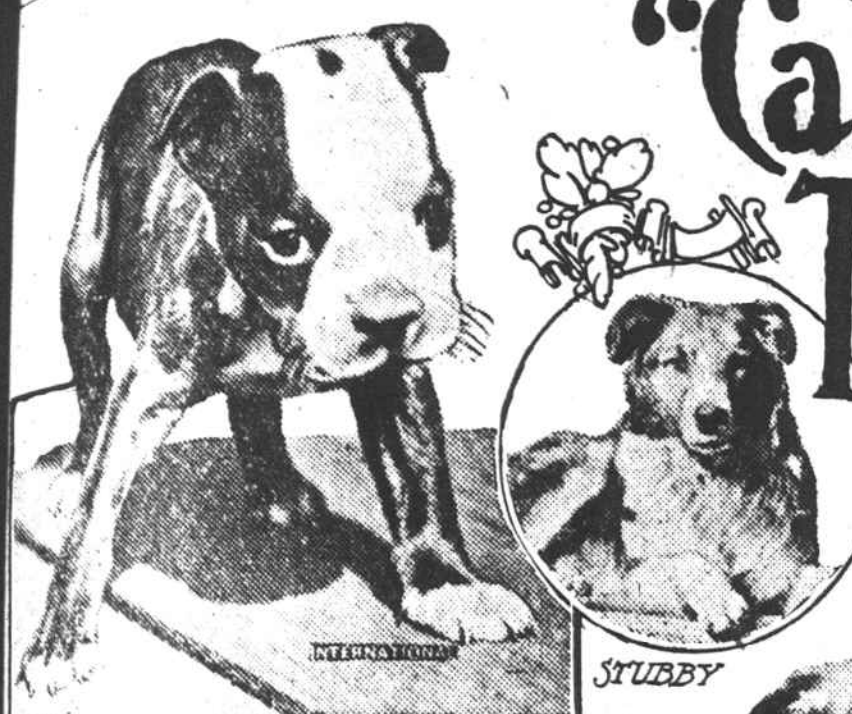


"Call My Dog To Speak For Me"



HAWES OF MISSOURI WANTS A GOVERNMENT BULLETIN ON "MAN'S BEST FRIEND"

John frowned and chimed his keys. "Mother, brother, friend or wife—Will you summon one from these? Here to vouch for this, your life? Spake the spirit where he stood. Slowly, 'One alone and he knew all evil and all good. Call my dog to speak for me.'"
—F. F. V.

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN
REPRESENTATIVE HARRY BARTON HAWES of Missouri modestly asked unanimous consent in the house just before adjournment to extend his remarks in the Congressional Record "on the subject of an agricultural bulletin."

Permission was given and what do you suppose he put into the Record? Why, nothing less than three solid pages of first rate reading about "The Dog." His point is that the Department of Agriculture has slipped a cog in never having issued a bulletin on the dog, although it issued bulletins "upon nearly every conceivable subject that relates to agriculture and in addition upon domestic fowls and animals."

There is something in the Congressional Directory's "biography" that tells how Mr. Hawes comes to be so much interested in the dog—except that he is evidently an all-around man and therefore just naturally loves a good dog. It appears that he is a practicing lawyer. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of Confederate Veterans and American Legion. He enlisted in the army served in the military intelligence department, psychology branch, and was assigned to the general staff at Washington; later to the United States embassy at Madrid; was retired in June, 1920, with rank of major. He was president of the St. Louis police board for five years and was in the state legislature in 1917. He is prominently identified with the state good roads movement. He has been prominent in national politics since 1904 and is a member of all leading social, civic and business organizations of St. Louis. The Directory says nothing about his having a wife.

Of course Mr. Hawes is from Missouri and love for a good dog is part of the make-up of every man in the "Show Me" state. You remember Senator Vest's address to the jury—that American dog classic. Well, Senator Vest was from Missouri. And you remember Champ Clark's campaign for the presidential nomination and his "houn' dawg." Why, Mr. Hawes himself says there must be over 8,000,000 dogs in Missouri.

Reading between the lines of Mr. Hawes' extended remarks on an agricultural bulletin, it's a safe guess that he is a breeder of fine dogs; that he exhibits at dog shows and has blue ribbons to show; that he loves a hunting dog and has bagged many a quail over pointer and setter; that he doesn't hate a collie or an Irish terrier; that he can enjoy with the best a greyhound or beagle crossing match; that he rides to hounds; that he understands a dog as only a dog-lover can, and that he's no stunch of a trainer himself.

As to the pictures herewith, you will note that only two of the dogs are given names; regard the others as types. Jackie is owned by W. E. Mackey and family of Atlanta, Ga. He is a local hero. The Mackey home caught fire when all the family was away. Jackie, on guard, fought the fire tooth and nail till the firemen came. The picture shows him convalescent.

Stubby I know personally. He is a valued member of a family that has a summer cabin in the Colorado Rockies, right at the foot of Longs peak. He's Stubby because an automobile ran over the tip of his tail when he was a pup. He's probably not a blue-ribbon collie, but he's a gentleman and a good fellow, with a 100 per cent disposition that any human might well envy.

Unfortunately there is not room here for all that Mr. Hawes has to say about the dog. Among other things he says that it is estimated there are over 200,000 dogs in Missouri and 7,000,000 in the United States. Each state has legislation affecting the dog; every city of 5,000 people has some municipal regulation. A valuation of only five dollars on each dog would give a national investment of \$35,000,000. Every large city has an annual dog show. There are more than 15 weekly and monthly publications devoted to the dog. There are at least ten large factories producing

dog food and as many more that make a specialty of dog medicines.

If the number of dogs, their value and utility should impress the Agricultural department with their practical use and cause demand for a bulletin, it should contain this information:

1. Description of useful breeds and their standards.
2. Feeding.
3. Housing.
4. Disease.
5. Breeding.
6. House training, farm training, and special training.
7. Digest of state and municipal laws.
8. Outlaw and criminal dogs, sheep killers, etc.

The following paragraphs are in Mr. Hawes' own words:

Evading the Darwinian theory as applied to the dog, for fear it may become involved in that broader field of present debate, it may be said that the modern dog has developed in much the same way as our domestic fowl and utility animals, but he must not be classed with those, because his association with man is closer and more personal and is better described as "domesticated" than "domestic."

We find his drawing upon the tombs of Egyptian kings, upon the tiles of the Assyrians, in the sculpture of the Greeks and Romans.

He has not been neglected by history or forgotten by the poets.

Columbus discovered him in the West Indies, our American Indians found him useful, and whether at the North pole or the Equator he has had a home and a place in the affairs of men.

There are more different breeds of dogs than of horses, cattle, sheep or poultry.

He is the oldest domesticated animal, and assisted his master to procure food and defend against his enemy before horses, cattle and poultry came under control.

His story runs back to prehistoric times. He was used as a sacrifice upon the altar of Pagan gods. His place in history, art, fiction and poetry ranks second only to man.

Next to man he ranks highest in intelligence, being susceptible to all human passions—hatred, love, fear, hope, joy, distress, courage, timidity and jealousy.

Man requires service from all animals, but only from this one receives friendship. He is the only animal that eats all of man's food, flesh and vegetable.

Man is taught civility; the dog has it naturally. He never attacks the female of his species, even when feeding.

He is the delight of the poor man's hovel and the rich man's mansion. Faithfully follows his master who tramps the dusty roadside, and sits proudly upon the cushioned seat of the millionaire's de luxe machine.

Wealth, caste, social distinction are all one to him. He is content and useful in every station assigned to him by fate.

But he knows the just from the unjust, the kind from the unkind, the charitable from the uncharitable, the true from the false, the man from the hypocrite.

Disguise does not deceive him. Paint, tinsel, silk and jewels are no more to him than tatters, rags, worn shoes, or ragged hat. But it is what these things cover, the man, who wins his affection or dislike.

His master's friends are his friends, his master's enemies are his enemies, no matter what their station.

He does not count the cost, but gives his life at his master's command, and even without command, in his master's defense.

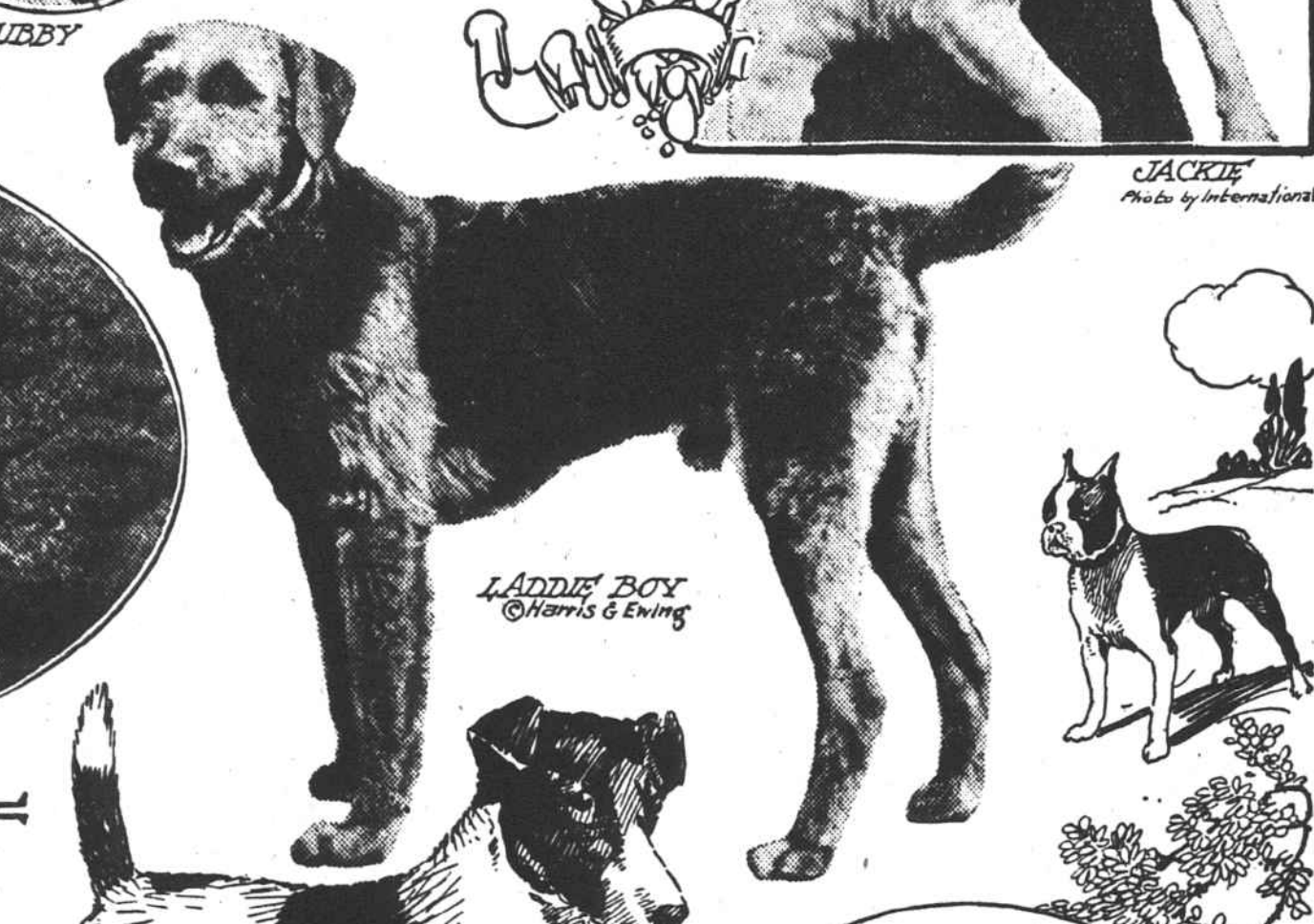
When master is gay he is merry; when sad, he grieves and understands his master's moods.

With teeth bared, eyes ablaze and hair a-bristle, he has saved a wife and child from assault and then played nurse all day.

With devoted strength he has rescued his master from a watery grave and dragged a child from an angry fire.



JACKIE Photo by International



LADDIE BOY © Harris & Ewing



Over bleak and frozen mountains he has carried food and drink and brought assistance to the wounded and those in dire distress.

Peary could not have reached the North pole nor Scott the South pole without the faithful dog.

He has taken the place of the horse and the ox, his skin has been used for shelter and for clothes, his flesh as food, his eyes have found the things his master sought, his nose has bared the trail his master could not find.

One small dog in a home has more terror for the burglar than an armed man outside. In the yard he sounds the warning and the night prowler sneaks away.

In hunting he is almost indispensable.

An American, Paul Ralney, surprised the sporting world by hunting the lion in Africa with dogs trained in Mississippi and Louisiana.

When properly trained he can handle cattle, sheep and swine better than a man. He excels as a ratter and destroyer of mink and other vermin.

The expressman and peddler, in delivering their packages and wares, usually leave a four-footed guardian in charge.

Troupes of performing dogs delight the audiences in our vaudeville houses and demonstrate what they can do when skillfully trained.

There are many thousands of farms in the United States. Practically all have one dog; frequently two or more. They guard the home, destroy destructive animals, act as companion and care for the stock and protect the garden and orchard.

The bench show brings into competition the best dogs of the various breeds. The dog winning ten blue ribbons in open competition in different shows becomes a champion. This is not easy and sometimes requires years for its accomplishment.

Field trials are held for sporting dogs in various portions of the United States. The setter and pointer here compete in speed, bird sense, deportment and scenting qualities. They extend all the way from Manitoba, Canada, down through the Eastern and Southern states, the championship being run in Tennessee each January.

Greyhound coursing matches are held under much the same conditions, and the contest between beagle hounds is particularly attractive. The dogs winning their championships only under the most exacting conditions then become exceedingly valuable.

Buy a pup over three months old and, unless you are sure of forming his acquaintance, do not buy one over eighteen months old unless purely for breeding purposes.

Feed a pup frequently and an old dog but twice a day.

Feed from a pan, never on the ground or floor.

Scraps from the table, when fresh, are the best food, and cost nothing.

Feed the dog yourself; you will control him better.

No other animal shares as fully the life affairs of men as does the dog. He resents injustice and has the same respect for fair treatment and decision as does the human being.

If he jumps upon you in caress, gently press your shoe upon a hind foot. Do this a number of times and he will stay on the ground.

Do not kick your dog or strike him on the head.

Use a switch or, grasping him by the neck and back, give him a shaking.

Do not "holler" at a dog unless he is at a distance. Talk to him in a moderate tone. He is guided more by intonation than words. You exhaust your emphasis in continuous "hollering" and he falls to understand.

Do not borrow a dog and do not lend one. You may spoil your friend's dog or he yours. A dog must know his own master.

POULTRY

MAKE SUCCESS WITH GEESSE
Goslings Month Old Are Hardest of Fowls—Grass in Ration Is Most Important.

After goslings are a month old they are among the hardest of fowls, but they are rather delicate at first and should have careful attention. The main thing is to keep them warm and dry the first few weeks, feeding them a little at a time and often—say four or five times a day. One of the best rations on which to start goslings is a mixture of corn meal and shorts, mixed with bread or cracker crumbs, hard boiled eggs chopped fine, etc.

It is also a good plan to provide some tendrass as a relish right from the start. The goose is essentially a grazing bird, hence grass in its ration is quite important at all times. Other grain food, along with meat scraps, should be added to the ration gradually as the goslings grow.

Most people keep goslings in small movable runs for the first two weeks, so they can't run wild but can be moved to fresh ground each day where they can pick grass and bugs. The extent of this ranging space can be gradually increased until the goslings are a month old, then they should be turned out on free range where they will find lots of pasturage to make rapid growth.

Geese do not have to have water to swim in, but at the same time they get lots of enjoyment from it. If a small stream or pond cannot be provided, then it is quite essential that the fowls have an abundant supply of good drinking water, which they consume freely.

After goslings are turned on pasture, if the grass is in good condition, it is not necessary to feed them grain more than twice a day at first and later once a day. The first object should be to get as large a growth of frame as possible. Let fat come last. To build frame requires lots of grass, bugs and worms, and grains like oats and buckwheat that are not especially fattening.

As fall approaches and the grass begins to fall, corn should be substituted for one of the other grains as it is more fattening. Starting at least a month before the holiday selling season, the geese we want to sell on market are fed all they will eat of a mixture of corn and oats at first and corn alone later. In fitting geese for market it is hardly possible to make them too fat, as extreme fatness has no bad effect upon their table qualities and therefore most people want lots of it.—Farm Life.

GEESSE AND CHICKENS MIXED

Fowls Do Not Breed Very Well Together—Supply of Clean Water Is Important.

Geese and chickens do not breed very successfully together. As is well known, geese like to dig around in the dirt and then wash their faces in every pall of water that is placed in the yard for the poultry. The geese will soon empty the pails by dipping their heads deeply in the water and throwing it over their backs until the pails contain only a few inches of dirty water. A steady supply of clean water is important for growing chickens so the geese become a nuisance in the enclosure.

Geese will often drive the poultry away from the dry mash hoppers. As the profit in geese depends on raising them on a cheap ration largely composed of grass it does not pay to feed them much mash during the summer.

The best place for geese is a field near a pond. This gives the birds plenty of water. They do not need a body of water but it saves the work of carrying a lot of drinking water if the geese have their own supply for washing in.

POULTRY POINTS

Call your flocks as many times as possible during the year.

Drafts in the poultry houses mean colds and colds mean less eggs.

Chicks in the habit of receiving good, fresh milk each day, are very apt to develop some digestive troubles if old milk—milk that is beginning to turn—is given them.

Americans are eating more poultry every year. Farmers may yet find that the hennery department is among the most profitable. Start with a standard breed rooster and breed up the flock.

Lack of suitable equipment is one of the main reasons why mediocre success is experienced in raising chicks.

Newly-hatched chicks should not have any feed for 36 hours after hatching, and in most cases 48 hours is better.

To get eggs in abundance, it is necessary not only to place feed in the hen house but to get it into the hen's crop in the right proportion for manufacture of eggs.

WRIGLEY'S

After Every Meal

In work or play, it gives the poise and steadiness that mean success.

It helps digestion, allays thirst, keeps the mouth cool and moist, the throat muscles relaxed and pliant and the nerves at ease.

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SAWS

For FORDSON and larger mills, we have hundreds of Fordsons cutting 5-m. to 8-m. per day with three to four men, some clearing \$50 per day, the owner being the sawyer; no overhead expense. Our special 44-in. 10 gauge 28 tooth saw is recommended by all Fordson dealers. We send directions for operating saw and setting mill. Any hustler can make money. Saw mills in stock. Prompt saw repairing at each of our three factories.

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Too Late to Recall It.

Blake was talking with his friend Scribber, the well-known English journalist of Fleet street.

"Do you believe in writing anonymously?" he asked the hero of the pen.

Scribber looked to see that the door of his study was shut ere he replied in a confidential whisper:

"Well, I've often wished that one of my productions had been anonymous."

"What was that?" asked Blake.

"A letter proposing to Mrs. Scribber," groaned the famous writer.—London Answers.

You Walk in Comfort

If you Shake Into Your Shoes some **Allen's Foot-Ease**, the Antiseptic, Healing powder for shoes that pinch or feet that ache. It takes the friction from the shoe and gives instant relief to corns and bunions, hot, tired, aching, swollen, sweating feet, blisters and callouses. Ladies can wear shoes one size smaller by shaking **Allen's Foot-Ease** in each shoe. Sold everywhere. Trial package and a **Foot-Ease** Walking Doll sent post free. Address **Allen's Foot-Ease, Le Roy, N. Y.**

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of Othine from any drugist and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful, clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double-strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

Harmless, purely vegetable, candy and Children's Register, formed in every lab. Guaranteed non-sweet, non-cloying.

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Children grow healthy and free from colic, diarrhoea, flatulency, constipation and other troubles if given it at feeding time. Safe, pleasant—always brings remarkable and gratifying results. At All Drugists.

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Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c.

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Don't trust any eye ointment, unless you can see the name **MITCHELL'S EYE SALVE** on the wrapper. It's the best remedy for all cases of inflammation.