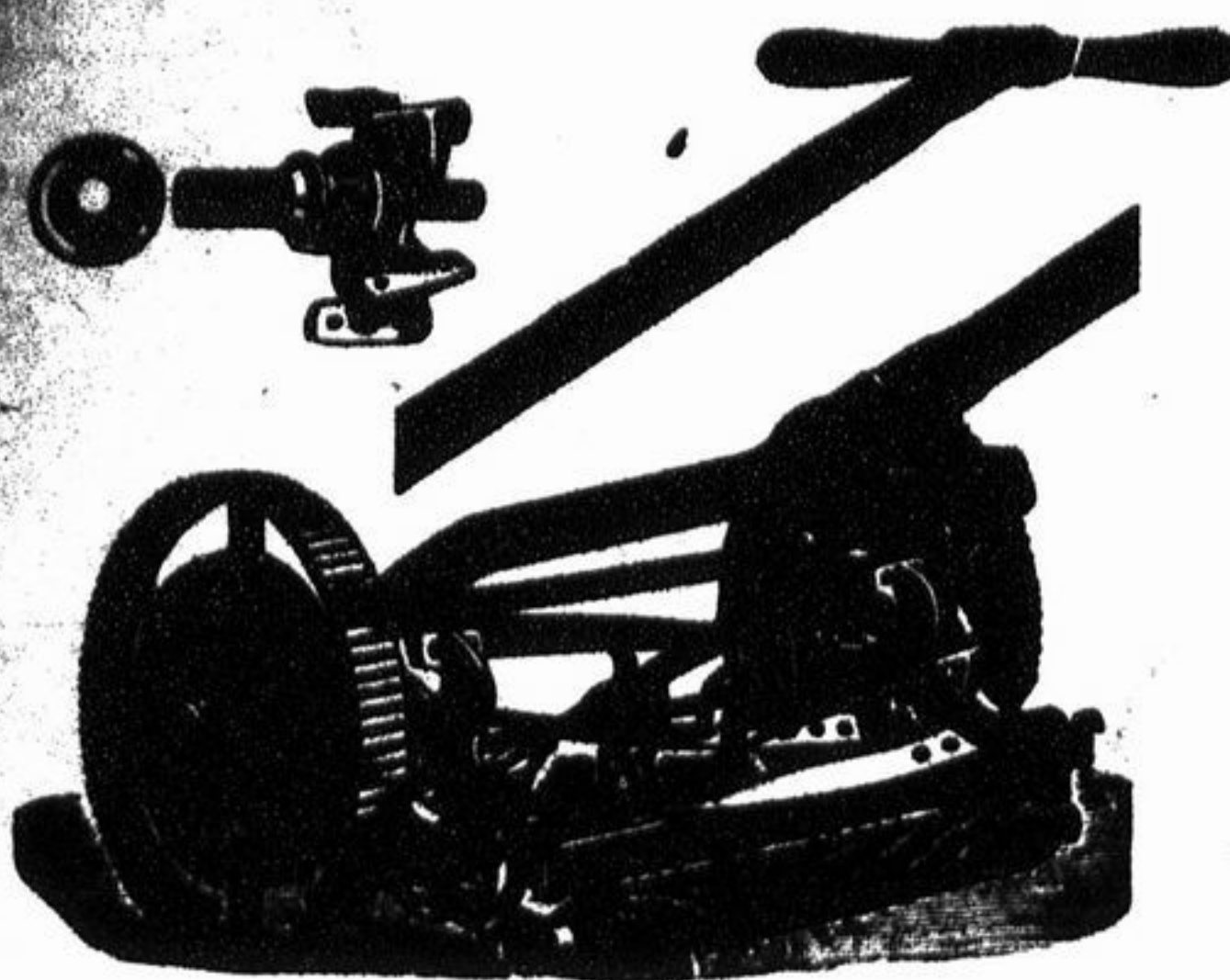


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FARM AND GARDEN

**THE APPLE ORCHARD.**  
Select a high, well-drained site, protected if possible from the strong prevailing winds, and prepare the land deeply and thoroughly.

When transplanting, cut back all torn or injured roots to fresh, sound wood; avoid exposure of the roots to the sun or drying winds, dig the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping; cover with moist, mel-low surface soil and tramp firmly.

Set the trees far enough apart to allow for full development. This will depend largely upon the locality and soil. Observe the distance required for full grown apple trees in your neighborhood.

Form the head of the tree at whatever height you think best. In northern sections where trees are liable to succumb, low heads with trunks not over ten feet high are best. Prune the lower branches up to the desired height, and leave three or four main branches to form a well-balanced top. Prune regularly every spring, thinning out as much of the new wood as may be necessary to prevent the top becoming too dense. Careful annual pruning avoids the necessity of cutting out large limbs when the trees get older.

Do not allow adjoining crops to encroach upon the trees. To insure good growth, it is best to give clean, thorough cultivation from early spring till about midsummer, after which the trees should mature their wood for winter.

A cover crop of some kind, such as rape clover and hairy vetch, sown after the last cultivation in midsummer, is valuable for root protection in winter, and to enrich the soil when it is plowed under next spring.

The fertility of the soil about the trees may be most economically maintained by the judicious use of the leguminous clover crops and occasional applications of unbleached wood ashes spread evenly over the ground as far out as the roots extend.

Guard against girdling of mice by banking earth against the trunks in the fall, wrapping the trunks with building paper or tramping the snow firmly around the trunks from time to time after the first heavy snow-fall.

Watch out for borers on the trunks near the ground every summer, and dig them out as soon as they are found to be at work.

Protect the trees against the ravages of insects on the foliage by spraying, or by removing the insects by hand until the trees get too large for such a method.—From Ontario Bulletin.

GRADE STALLIONS.

Wisconsin horse breeding is said to be in a deplorable condition. Prof. A. E. Alexander, of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, publishes statistics of the department of horse breeding in the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture and lays bare an astonishing and deplorable condition of affairs in horse breeding in that State, a knowledge of which should lead to strenuous efforts toward improvement, in a new bulletin of the experiment station entitled "The Grade Stallion Situation in Wisconsin."

The bulletin shows that, while grade stallions are practically unused abroad some 2,000 of them are employed for breeding purposes in Wisconsin, with a result that proper progress of the horse breeding industry is prevented. An impressive feature of the bulletin is a map of the State showing the distribution of pure bred and grade sires, and another is the striking photographs of grade and scrap stallions, demonstrating the nondescript type and lack of quality of such horses.

The disadvantages of using grade stallions are forcibly explained, and practical suggestions are made as to the measures necessary for the eventual elimination of such undesirable sires. The bulletin closes with a statement of the hitherto unpublished fact that 52 per cent. of the 75 agricultural fairs of the State either encourage grade and scrub stallions by classes and premiums, or have entry rules so lax that such horses are not properly excluded. Yet all of these fairs are annually subsidized by the State according to law, bonus money to the amount of \$93,326.89 having in 1906 been paid to the fairs by order of the secretary of State. Dr. Alexander contends that no bonus is deserved or should be paid to any fair encouraging grade animals.

PROTECT THE BIRDS.

The farmer is liable to forget his bird friends. I wish to tell some of my farmer friends what I have done this spring in regard to our quails. When our assessor came around I gave in some quails, as well as domestic fowls for taxatation, as I knew about how many we had on our farm when winter was over. Some will say that you could not tell how many birds you have, because they will be on your farm one day, and on your neighbor's the next. While that is true, do not our domestic fowls go over on our neighbor's place, also, if you give them opportunity to do so? Which most people do that I know of. But do they not come back home every evening to roost? It is the same with the quails, and he will roost on the farm where he was bred and hatched providing he is unmolested by hunters, hawks, etc. If you were to chase your domestic fowls with dog and gun one-tenth as much as you do the poor little quail, in the fall of the year, do not think that there would be many chickens on the roost in your chicken house at night?

The writer has known coveys that after being chased and shot at all day, would be whistling the call just at dusk, and after getting back together would fly to roost.

I think that anything that is so valuable as the quail and dove with you through such circumstances should be protected better than most of our farmers are doing.—J. H. T., in the Indiana Farmer.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY.

The Missouri station has conducted very careful experiments in steer feeding, using different kinds of roughage.

These experiments show that, as an average result, a bushel of corn with timothy hay produced 4.93 pounds of gain, while the same amount of corn with clover hay produced 6.58 pounds.

Rating the gain at the low price of five cents per pound, the feeder gets something more than eight cents per bushel for his corn when he feeds it with clover than when he feeds it with timothy.

Hay harvest is near—put the hay away having in mind to feed the clover to the steers and to all growing and all milk animals, and to sell the timothy.

As we have not infrequently stated, good—real good—clover hay is as good for work horses as timothy. If you don't believe it, try it out.

But the clover must be cut early enough—when the heads have just become real red—and handled without much rain or dew, and not be overcured—that means the use of the best haying machinery.

Incidentally, the use of the best haying machinery means hay at less cost for the making.—Weekly Witness.

WHAT THE COW MUST DO.

A study of the records of individual cows at the New Jersey station showed that but little profit can be derived from a cow that does not produce 5,000 pounds of milk per year, particularly if the product is sold at the low price of our cent per pound no stronger argument is needed in favor of the necessity of testing the animals, and thus learning their exact value, than is afforded by these records. Furthermore, the facts brought out by the records indicate that there is but little profit from a cow that does not produce 200 pounds of butter per year, and point to the necessity of a careful selection of cows for the butter dairy.—Weekly Witness.

SHADE FOR CHICKS.

We pity the fowl or chick that is unprovided with shade during hot, sweltering days. If you have no natural shade in the way of shrubs or trees, make a frame of boards and cover with muslin or canvas.

The hens begin to look ragged owing to losing their feathers. They are beginning to molt and need extra care and attention during this period, so as to get them over the molting period as quickly as possible. Plenty of nourishing food should be given them and their quarters kept clean and free from lice.

PROFIT ON HOGS.

The cost of feed will largely determine the profit of hog-raising, and the feed got from pasture is the cheapest. Hye will stand much frost at each end of winter and will greatly lengthen the pasture season. If sowed early enough to get a good start before cold weather, bur clover or hairy vetch might be preferable, since either would be more nitrogenous and build up the red meat after the manner of wheat bran.—Progressive Farmer.

NOTES FOR THE FARM.

A horse in good condition can exist about twenty-five days without food, so long as he has plenty of water to drink.

The hen that lays three eggs a week will pay double the profit of one that produces but two eggs. Dairying implies a prosperous community of wide-awake, up-to-date farmers. All not belonging to latter class had better think twice before entering the field.

Turkeys, the night before killing, should be given no food but plenty of water. This leaves an empty craw, clean intestines and makes the dark meat comparatively light.

Pastures would last longer and produce more feed if stock were taken off occasionally, and the grass given an opportunity to get a fresh start.

Where a farm cannot be cultivated by machinery, people are learning that wise intensive cultivation of garden stuffs brings large returns.

There is no present—or future—danger of over production in the dairy field. We are hardly able to keep pace with the demand. This indicates a need of more concentrated effort—more efficient methods.

The greatest demand for heavy horses comes from the cities. Medium sized horses are still popular on farms. For hauling heavy loads the heavy horses, of course, are best, but on farms a horse-of-all-work is needed.

The most apparent need for the advancement of farmers is to pay more attention to the improvement of their live stock. Cheap, unsound stallions and scrub bulls are used far too much. Farm manure should be well mixed with some kind of material that will absorb all the liquid, and I usually have plenty of swamp muck or seaweed in my barn cellar and let the hogs do part of the labor towards getting it pulverized and ready for use.

Capital invested in Canadian factories is \$324,000,000, a gain of 86 per cent. in five years. Factory workers increased 18 per cent, and wages paid 48 per cent.

On the French Northern railway many carriages are lighted by acetylene, and the results of using this method of illumination are said to be satisfactory.

Wheaton Happenings

—Miss Nannie Ashley is visiting relatives at Omaha, Neb.

—Adam S. Clow, Republican candidate for Congress, was in our midst last Saturday.

—Miss Lucia B. Webster, Mrs. H. W. Webster and Mr. E. E. Webster took a lake trip last Saturday on the wheelback to Milwaukee.

—Professor and Mrs. George F. Smith returned Saturday from their visit of two or three weeks at Lancaster, Ohio, and other points in the Buckeye state.

—J. C. Duer, of 420 Seminary street, left last week for a four or five weeks' visit to his native country, Sweden. One of his daughters accompanied him.

—The Chautauqua Committee will meet in Room 3, Central Block, Friday night, August 17th, at 8 o'clock. All members, especially of ticket committee, urged to be present.

—The contract for paving the South Side was awarded to Chas. M. Porter, of Chicago, by the Board of Local Improvements last Saturday night. Porter was the lowest bidder, his bid being \$17,301.50. Work will commence about August 1st.

—Rev. Jesse W. Brooks, secretary of the Chicago Bible Tract Society, filled the pulpit of the Gary M. E. Church last Sunday morning. In the evening the union services were held at the Baptist Church, Rev. Hall preaching the sermon.

—The union meeting of the Wheaton churches Sunday evening, August 9th, will be held in the Chautauqua tent on the High School grounds, and Dr. George H. Vibbert, of Boston, a fast friend and compeer of Wendell Phillips, and a noted lecturer, will speak.

—Rev. Walter L. Ferris, former pastor here, writes in glowing terms of the talent of the Lincoln Temperance Chautauqua which has just been held in his city, Pekin, Ill. It was the first time such a course has been held in that rather difficult city, and Dr. Ferris pronounces it a splendid help for good.

—Hon. Guy L. Bush, Republican candidate for re-nomination for the legislature, was in Wheaton this week in the interests of his candidacy. He is the legislator who designated a direct appeal to the people such as the present primary law affords, as "the death-thrust of the Republican party." Some Republicans, who still think the party is a party of the people will not thank Mr. Bush for the utterance.

Cass Correspondence

—The farmers are busy haying between showers these days.

—J. E. Oldfield is still at Vandalla. He reports some fine fishing excursions and large catches.

—Theodore Love of Leont is assisting Erwin Oldfield at his farm in Cass this week.

—Fowler & Frankfield of Downers Grove are installing the plumbing in John Hearty's new dwelling.

—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Berzloff of Harvey, Ill. spent last Sunday with relatives near Barbours Corners.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. Peterson of Jenoka, Iowa, are visiting Mrs. Wm. Oldfield. They spent Thursday with Miss Lottie Childers.

—Edward Andrus, the caretaker of the Fairview Cemetery, Cass, has it looking in splendid shape. Considering the delay in starting late in the spring, Mr. Andrus has done well.

—Misses Anna & Myrtle Masters, Harry and Lee Littleford, Misses Ada and Millie and Joseph and Horace Bartenham and Miss Nellie Smart spent last Wednesday with the Misses Cora and Bertha Oldfield.

—Mrs. James Dixon of Downers Grove found a bracelet at the firemen's picnic belonging to Miss Ethel Powell of Chicago, who was a visitor there. The bracelet was promptly returned and thankfully received by Miss Powell.

CERTAIN RESULTS.

Many a Downers Grove Citizen Knows How Sure They Are.

Nothing uncertain about the work of Doan's Kidney Pills in Downers Grove. There is plenty of positive proof of this in the testimony of citizens. Such evidence should convince the most skeptical sufferer. Read the following statement:

Charles C. Reese, 36 South Foote street, Downers Grove, Ill., says: "I am pleased to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. I suffered a great deal of pain in my back and a burning sensation in passing the kidney secretions. A few months ago I procured Doan's Kidney Pills at Bush & Simonsen's drug store and after taking the contents of one box noticed great relief. I shall always keep a box of Doan's Kidney Pills on hand, to have in case of need and I will never fail to recommend them to kidney sufferers."

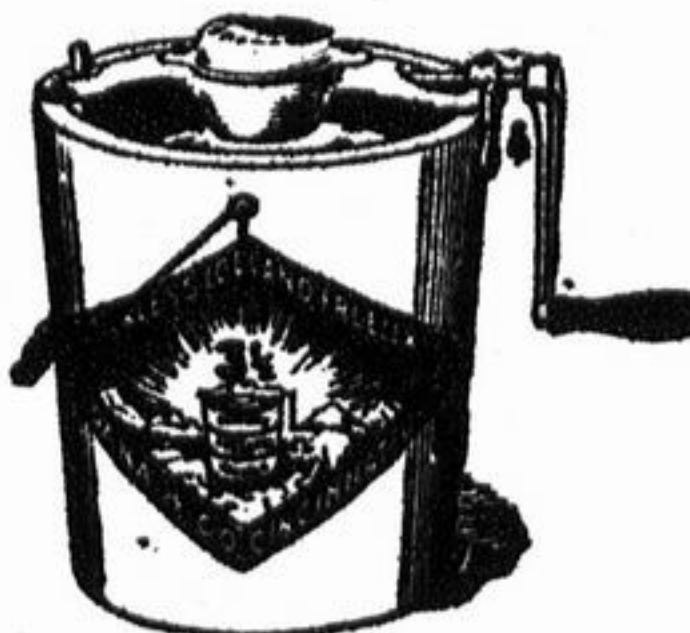
For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Coal in Austria-Hungary. The official figures of coal production in Austria-Hungary during 1907 show that the output was 13,828,000 tons, which is an increase of about 2,200,000 tons on the output of 1906. The output of coke was 1,845,000 tons and the briquettes 137,000 tons. The production of lignite last year was 28,048,000 tons; of lignite briquettes, 120,000 tons, and of coke from lignite 33,000 tons.

A young man might have a poor opinion of the girls he is fond of if they were his sisters.

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REFRIGERATORS  
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LAWN SWINGS.....\$5.75

LAWN SETTEES  
\$1.00, \$1.25, \$3.00, \$4.00

HAMMOCKS.. \$1.00 to \$3.50



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