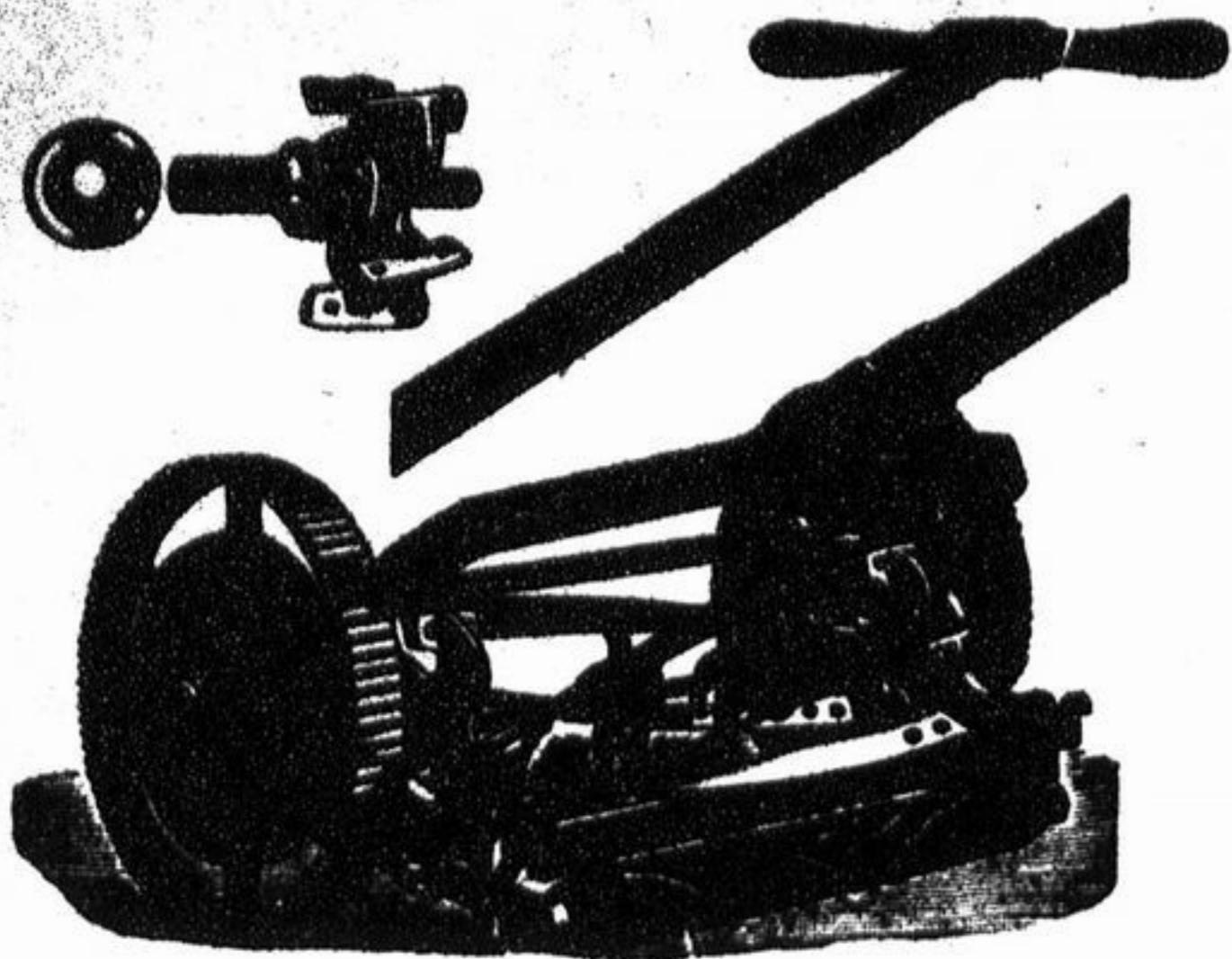


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FARM AND GARDEN

VARIETY IN FEEDING HORSES.

One of the commonest faults in feeding horses is the lack of variety in feed. Considering the number of different grains and feed stuffs it does seem strange that every team owner should not provide for his animals a ration that would be perfectly acceptable to its system at all times. It is a fact, however, that no more than 20 per cent. feed what may be termed a well-balanced ration.

The other 80 per cent. still cling to the old ration of corn and hay, or oats and hay, which practical experiments have long since proved to be expensive and wasteful. When it comes to feeding your horses just think of your own appetite. Supposing you were performing hard work, manual labor, how long would you be content to eat two articles of food, the same thing for every meal, day after day? It is pretty safe to say that you would tire of your ration in a very short time.

A bad digestion and a poorly nourished body are always the result of improperly balanced food. When such a condition exists in either man or horse, the best physical effort cannot be expected; it is impossible. No one or two articles of feed will supply to your horses all the elements of nutrition that their system needs. If you want the best results, feed a ration that contains all the elements of nutrition in properly balanced portions. Corn alone is not a well balanced grain for feeding, neither is oats or barley.

Of the three grains, oats is probably fed more extensively than either corn or barley combined. Barley is rapidly gaining favor as a feed, however, and when properly combined with the other grains makes an ideal ration.

We cannot emphasize too strongly the necessity for grinding the grain part of the ration. The horse owner who fails to do this loses twenty-five to fifty per cent. of the nutritive value. The hard outer covering of the grain makes it difficult to digest, and a very large proportion passes through the stomach of the animal in an undigested condition. An examination of the feeds will show the whole grain and prove the truth of this statement. When you feed a ground ration you prepare it for quick digestion. Your animals utilize it more readily and there is practically no waste. It should be remembered that the horse digests its food quickly, and whatever ration you feed should be prepared with a view to supply the nutrition the horse needs. Your horses will work better and keep in better condition on five or six quarts of ground mixed feed than they will on eight quarts of whole grain.

Feed a variety of grains properly balanced, and have it well ground and you will not only have better horses, but it will cost you less money to obtain this much desired result.

Notwithstanding all that has been said, it is not likely that these matters will be looked after unless a man loves his horses and enjoys caring for them. It may not be thought practicable to apply the Golden Rule in handling horses, but if it were possible all other rules could be laid aside. There would be no danger of horses going hungry or without sufficient water, they would not be clipped and left to stand in a cold wind without being covered, the barn would be kept clean, they would not be over-worked or over-driven and the humane officers could go out of business. When man is educated to look on the horse as a fellow creature, and treats him accordingly the question of how the horse should be treated will be settled. The principal thing is love. Where it reigns we need not worry about details, they will take care of themselves. Love solves all problems.—J. P. F., in the American Cultivator.

NOTES FOR THE FARMER.

Which is cheaper in the long run, to keep an edge on our tools or on our tempers? Let the horse eat all the dirt he wants. It is good for him. Occasionally throw a chunk of turf into his box.

This is the day of the specialist, and the specialist is only some one who has learned to do something better than the average run or people engaged in similar work.

Abundance of pure air and pure water are cheap and essential parts of a balanced ration.

The high price of grain and the low price of milk are incentives to increase home production of feed for dairy stock, and many farmers plan to raise more oats and corn than usual.

Pure air and sunshine are the great curatives for tuberculosis and they are even greater as preventives than as remedies. Give them a trial in hog houses, and cattle barns and in your own sitting and bed room.

Watch the horse's hoofs. An ounce of blacksmithing is worth a pound of veterinarianing.

If you wish to cash in your weeds and underbrush, the sheep and goat will pay the highest price.

Gentleness and good treatment are as essential to the well being of the dairy cow as proper feed. A cow that is kept in a state of fear and apprehension is in no condition to do her natural best work in the way of producing high grade milk. Cows and dogs are not natural companions, either.

BETTER QUALITY FOR MACHINE MILKING.

We have used the milking machines for more than a year on our dairy farm, milking around 125 cows. The results have proven most satisfactory, and we shall never milk another cow in the old crude fashion—sithy at best. Each month we are increasing our herd. A year and a half ago

that same herd was for sale because of the difficulties we experienced as regards the milking of the cows. We heard of the machines, investigated them and found that they had been used successfully in the east for more than three years. So we saw no reason why, if they were able to handle them, our enterprising westerners, who do things and go at a thing to make it win out, could not likewise make a success of them. We brought several of the machines on, tested them thoroughly and the very fact that we are still milking every cow we own with them, and increasing our herd, should speak for itself. They are always on hand at milking time and the business that has proven a nightmare to so many, is now a pleasure. We really find them more satisfactory than the average man.

They appeal strongly to those favoring an absolutely clean, healthful product. It may interest you to know that we have doubled our business since installing the machines.—Lewis Dairy Company.

CEMENT ON THE FARM.

Cement as a usual thing can be used in a great many ways. It is used in making nearly all the walls for houses and barns, and walks, and a great many houses are made out of the cement blocks. It is a handy thing for farmers. They can make the floors of the barn out of cement, and it does not take the manure up as quick as the dirt or board floors. Any man who is handy with tools can make his own walls and walks. We made our own walls and was nothing out except the time and the cost of cement. Some people think they cannot do anything with cement unless they have an experienced hand. They only think so they could fix the boards, mix up the cement and make the walls or walks and do it themselves. When we built our house we had a wall put up of stone which the house was put on and we lived in it about six months and there came a heavy rain and washed the wall out. Then we went to town and got some cement and fixed it better than it was made by the mason, and the money that was spent to pay the mason was thrown away, and the wall that we made is still standing today solid as a rock.—Ralph Mickey, in the Indiana Farmer.

BOUNTIES FOR CROWS.

Until recently depredations on grain crops were the main cause of hostility to birds; and the crow was the principal object of attack down to the latter part of the present century. In 1895 a crow-scarp tax was levied in Virginia, under which taxpayers in five counties were required to deliver three crow scalps annually, or pay a penalty of 4 1/2 cents for each missing scalp. In 1826 a premium of eight cents on crows was paid by some of the counties of Virginia, and two years later by the whole State. Meanwhile, Delaware had authorized the creation of a crow bounty fund in Newcastle County as early as 1810, and New Hampshire had established a premium of 12 1/2 cents on crows in 1817-1819. Some years later New Hampshire re-established the rewards, and subsequently offered premiums of ten cents in 1829, 1832, 1835 and 1849-1851. Maine followed next with an eight-cent bounty, which was in force from 1830 to 1834. The most recent crow bounties of consequence are those of New Hampshire (1881-1882) and Maine (1889-1891)—ten cents in each case.—American Cultivator.

RAPE FOR SHEEP.

If the pasture area is limited, an acre or two of rape will afford a surprising amount of green feed. A good plan for this early pasture is to sow oats and rape as early as the ground can be worked well. The oats will grow faster than the rape and will afford pasture in a shorter time than would the rape alone. But the rape will grow along and by the time the oats are seven to nine inches high the rape will be several inches, too. The oats furnish lots of pasture then, and as they are eaten down the rape grows up, thus furnishing green feed for a good deal longer period than the oats would alone.

Rape sown on well prepared ground during May or June will furnish an abundance of forage during the usually dry period of August when other pasture is brown and dry. For late the pollination stage, and if a sufficient plowing. This will furnish the pasture as soon as the corn is past the pollination stage, and if a sufficient acreage is sown there will be plenty of feed until hard frosts come.—Homestead.

HOG PASTURE.

The hog is a grazing animal, and when given access to pasture will keep healthier and make much cheaper gains than when fed on grain in a dry lot. With corn at its present high price, every farmer should make a special effort this year to provide ample green forage for his hogs. Blue grass is very satisfactory, but clover is better and alfalfa is best of all. If it is necessary to put in some special pasture, rape, which may be sown at the rate of four or five pounds per acre will furnish a large amount of feed till cold weather. Beans and peas are two of the best pasture plants for hogs. We have given an entire article to them in last month's paper. Water should be easily accessible to the pasture as hogs will not go far from it in hot weather.—Epitomist.

A French duel with smokeless powder, noiseless guns and hitless bullets ought to prove safe enough for even the most timid, declares the Washington Post.

The Mexican porter handles loads of 400 pounds with ease.

WEEKLY WEATHER BULLETIN

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Illinois Section.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 10, 1908.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The warm weather of the previous week continued until the 6th, when there was a considerable temperature fall, the lower temperatures obtaining to the close of the week. The mean temperature for the week was nearly normal. The temperature extremes were 100 degrees and 53 degrees. The sunshine averaged about 75 per cent, which was a considerable decrease from that of the preceding week.

The rainfall was sufficient in many localities of the southern district, and satisfying showers fell in portions of the central, but the drought is practically unbroken over a considerable area of the northern district. Many correspondents in the southern district reported falls in excess of an inch.

A POPULAR COUPLE.

(Continued from First Page.)

Danmark tablecloth and napkins from Miss Keena Oberne.

Silver sugar shell from Mrs. George N. Oberne.

Dozen sterling silver tablespoons from Mrs. K. B. Finley and children.

Half dozen sterling silver tablespoons from Mr. Calvin Dickey.

Glass lemonade set from Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Littleford.

Bohemian gold enameled fruit dish from cousins of the groom.

Lithograph china chocolate set from Mr. and Mrs. Howard Schofield.

Drawn work and set of embroidered dollies from Mrs. A. Leroy Freeman.

Japanese decorated tea set, berry set and bread and butter plates from Mr. and Mrs. Roy L. Hicks.

Silver lobster dish from Mr. and Mrs. John C. Alden.

Cut glass berry bowl and heavy silver berry spoon from Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Downer.

Heavy silver berry spoon from Chas. Flanders.

Handsome hand-painted berry set from Mr. and Mrs. M. Skinner.

Framed picture, "A Modern Madonna," from Miss Emma Skinner.

Hand-chocked centerpiece from Mrs. C. A. Durkee.

Hand-painted cream pitcher from Miss Irene Tiffany.

Mustard dish from Miss Cora Handy.

Bonbon dish from Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood.

Handsome towels from Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Towler.

Russian hand-embroidered towel from Mrs. Bertha Willis.

Linon piece from Miss Lily Devreux.

Sterling silver-handled darning from Miss Kittle Wall.

Hand-decorated fruit plate from Miss Mabel Leech.

Picture and toilet articles from Miss Marianna Roe.

Hand-decorated china fruit dish from Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Oberne.

Hand-decorated cake plate, berry set and embroidered dollies from A. Daniel Oberne.

Cut glass olive dish from Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Oberne.

Cut glass salt cellar from Miss Grace Oberne.

Cut glass epergne from Mr. and Mrs. Charles Newman.

Set of silver spoons from Mr. Sidney G. Wilkin.

Silver sugar shell from Grant Wilkin.

Cut glass salt and pepper shakers from Mr. and Mrs. Wilkin.

Trifold souvenir book from Mr. E. E. Alford.

Elaborate drawn work centerpiece from Mrs. George Oberne.

Set of knives, forks and spoons and decorated dinner set from Miss Caroline A. Hulme.

Bedroom slippers from Mrs. Harriet Carpenter Searing.

Drawn work sideboard scarf from Rev. and Mrs. B. L. Prescott.

Glass towels from Miss Mary Delage.

Decorated fruit knives from E. G. and J. E. Hulme.

Orbit of jewels from Miss Anna Hulme.

Initial stationery from Miss Margaret Hulme.

Engraved cards from Miss Julia Hulme.

Sterling silver spoons from Miss Mabel Littleford.

Decorated china toilet set from Mrs. Kelly and Miss Ida Houtz.

Silver fern dish from Mrs. E. T. Wells, Wilcox, Mont.

Mr. and Mrs. Littleford already have a home established at 119 Elm street, where they announce their friends will be received after Sept. 15.

Dived For a Lost Whale.

The schooner Charles Hansen, which left here last spring, ostensibly for a whaling cruise, but really to trade for furs, has arrived, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

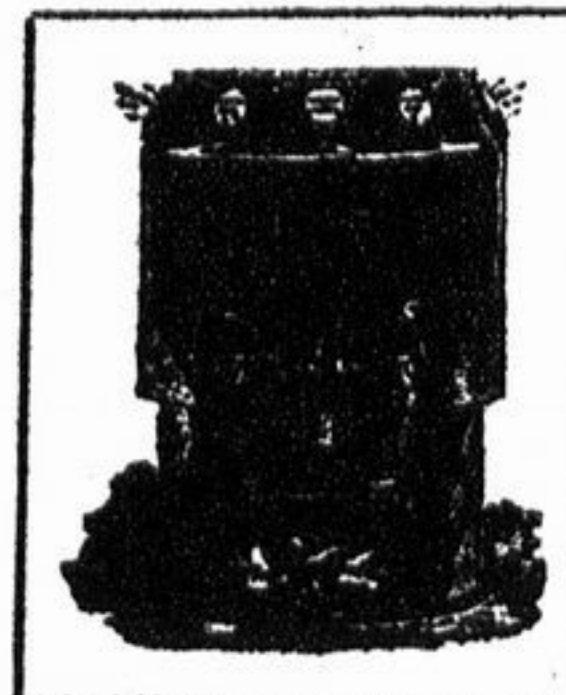
During her eight months' cruise she captured only one whale, which produced 2,200 pounds of bone. The furs gathered by trading were sent down some time ago. Another big whale was killed, but on account of the ice it was lost. The mammal, which was the biggest those on board had ever seen, came up through one of the holes in the ice and the crew killed it. Before it could be fastened it sank.

The crews of the schooners Olga and Charles Hansen, both vessels being operated by the same concern, were unwilling to give up such a prize, and Chief Engineer Porter of the Olga, equipped in a diving suit, offered to go down and secure the whale. He descended to the bottom of the Atlantic ocean twelve times and fastened hooks to the whale.

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