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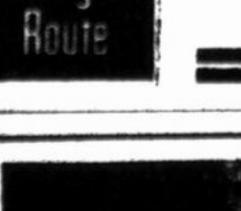
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There is les; profit in half-starved

hons than in those too fat. The qualifications for a successful poultryman, are patience, perserver auce, pluck, enterprise and capital. If there is any tendency to loose-

ness of the bowels among poultry, give them coat ashear to pick over This will correct it.

A good way to clean ducks, after picking, is to rub them well with cloth that has been dampened and dipped in cornmeal. It is not too late to get in a few

bushels of fine gravet for the hens to work at. They will show their appreciation of your kindness by laying a good many extra eggs. A contented hen is always a good egg producer, and anything that wor-

ries or frightens the inhabitants of

the poultry yard robs the egg basket. For this reason there should be shade trees in the yard where fowls are Those who are tired of the ol method of whitewashing the inside of

the chicken coops to exterminate vermin, can find a cheap paint and insectitude in crude petroleum, colored with Venetian red. It also has a preservative value for the wood. The lice are still about; get rid of

them. If you have an old iron pot handy try burning a lot of cedar shavings in the honhouse. After having chased out the chickens, close up the building tightly and fill it with smoke. Those who have tried it say it beats any other method known.

The crocodile, the chicken and the ostrich take pebbles with their food to aid in grinding it.

If you do not love your poultry we! enough to give them the proper care. you had better go out of business.

Milk may soil the old ben's feathers, but there is nothing better for her in the way of food and drink at this season.

When bumblefoot appears tance the bottom of the foot and poultice it with bread crumbs, soaked in milk, or a scraped, raw potato.

To cure feather pulling, wash the feathers of the victim birds with a mixture made by dissolving powdered soles in alcohol.

To save the annoyance of foul-smelling chicken boxes, in which you have live poultry, slip two or three sheets of thick paper in the bottom; when empty throw these away.

The roosts in the poultry-house should be low, so that the fowle need not jump from any great height, which often causes bumblefoot—a swelling of the bottom and side of the foot. Nest eggs are useful to guide pullets

or strange hens to locate the nest boxes, but that is about the extent of ft. The old theory that the presence of nest eggs induces egg production, has long since been exploded.

One of the worst things the neat poultry keeper can do with the eggs in to wash them. The warm water opens the pores of the protecting shell, and the egg decays in a very short time. Better dirty eggs than spoiled ones

WINTER PROTECTION OF STRAW BERRIES.

Mulching consists in the covering of or in fact anything that serves as a cover and protection to it. Mulching is practised for two purposes: to presummer and also to avoid the effects of freezing and thawing in winter. So, while mulching is practised in the summer to retain moisture and assist in the development of the fruit, proteeting so far as may be from drought. ft is also practised in winter, but for a different purpose; the strawberry is not a deep-rooted plant, its roots are of the fibrous order, spreading in al directions in search of fertility; these of necessity are closely embraced by the soft when it freezes. The mere freezing of the soil effects no injury to the plant: It is the frequent freez-It by severing or tearing the roots, and after a time lifting them from the soil, in which situation they are left to perish or simply engage in a prolonged struggle for bare existence. The same effect is produced in a field of clover when, as it is termed, it is "frozen out." With freezing and thawing strawberry plants are "frozen out," the prevention of which calls for winter protection. It is not necessary that the protection should be given to prevent the freezing of the soil, for this is hardly possible, but it is to retain the frost in the soil after it becomes frozen, which is more easily accomplished than the first condition, therefore the application of the material may be omitted until the soil is effectually frozen. The use of leaves is somewhat objectionable for the reason that unless they are held down by some weight they are liable to blow away, and also for the further reason that they are liable to pack down so closely as to kill the plants. Strange as it may appear, plants seem to require breathing room, or breathing facilities during the winter season, although they are supposed to be dormant. Old hay or straw may be used instead of leaves, but for efficiency and great convenience, there is nothing better than the branches

sufficiently to cover them securely an

excellent protection is afforded, and

one that is in no way liable to result

disastrously to the plants themselves.

These suggestions are made for the

benefit of those who grow the berry

only in moderate quantities although

the principle applies with equal force,

however extensive the plantation. In

the spring, when all danger from frost

has passed, the covering can be re-

mence a vigorous growth.

KEEPING EGGS IN SUMMER. Even if eggs are held only for comparatively short time before being used or disposed of it will be found advantageous to keep them in the best manner possible. Where they may be on hand some little time this is much more important. Egg racks are good things to have for this purpose. A simple one can be made from a large

Eggs do not keep so well when put in baskets, etc., where they come in contact with one another. The next best thing for an egg rack is shallow boxes filled with sawdust, cork of bran, in which the eggs can be stood cork are best for this purpose, for if bran is used it will have to be watched, for there is a chance of its becoming musty. If kept in this manner and the boxes or shelves marked with the dates it is easy to tell when the eggs were gathered, and so they can be used or disposed of to better advantage.

Eggs kept on end and free from contact with one another in a cool cel lar can be held some time. If it is desired to do this care should be taken to see that all the eggs are clean before being placed in the racks or boxes.-H. E. Haydock, in the Tribune Farmer.

CLEAN THE GRAIN FIELDS.

With all our pains in selecting seed grain many weeds and other obnoxious plants persist in showing up along about harvest time. The only way to get rid of these pests is to go through the fields now and pluck out the individual plants. The plan is perfectly practicable if one has been careful in cleaning his seed grain. Watch out for mustard and wild oats. The mustard mant, if allowed to mature, will make no end of trouble; but if the fields are gone over just as the mustard blossoms show it will not be a very big job to clean them out. With wild oats the situation is different. It resembles the cultivated out in some respects, but it has large, drooping spikelets. Some claim they do not fear wild oats in the Central Western states, as a short rotation of crops will rid the fields of it. But it is a big mistake to allow it to get a foothold anywhere. Keep it out. The very first question I would ask were I buying seed oats would be whether it contained wild oats.-L. C. Brown

CHANGING CROPS.

I have never seen so much changing about of farm operations as there has been this spring. Many good business farmers who have precise methods in carrying on their affairs have been adrift this spring and are breaking up their systems. Many badly hurt in feeding hogs and sheep and have turned grain raisers, with not a pig on the farm. I appreciate newed. that it take nerve to stick by a losme to turn from any special line of work because prices are against it for one season. The hog raiser and feedthe soil with leaves, straw, sawdust, er cannot lose money very long on account of low prices. The market usnally swings back before another pig crop is ready to go. Stick to your vent a too excessive evaporation of livestock. If feed is high, stand by the moisture of the soil during the your stock and use closer methods in feeding. The man who lost his nerve and has not a nice bunch of spring pigs out in the clover pasture now will be the first one to take up the faithful old brood sow next fall.-L. C. Brown.

FEEDING OATS IN SHEAF. There will be an uncommonly large amount of oats cut this season to be fed out in the sheaf. The object is twofold-getting both grain and rough age from the one crop. If oats are cut at the proper stage it makes first rate feed. It should be cut just after the berry reaches the dough stage and ing and thawing that work mischief to before the straw colors up very much. At this stage horses will eat the straw up clean. If one is as careful as to the time of harvesting and method of handling oats as of clover hay the bundles will remain nice and fresh until away along the next winter. Many put up a few acres of their oats in this way and for winter feeding run the bundles through a cutter. The main thing is to harvest the crop before the straw becomes woody. If it is left un til the straw is well colored, then should rather trash out the grain and use the straw for coarse feed and bedding. - L. C. Brown, in the Tribune

The Other Way About

Before trying to match the sample of silk the clerk asked: "Is this a piece of something you

want or don't want?"

"Something I want, of course," re plied the customer. "You don't suppose, do you, that I would go to all this trouble for a thing I can't use?"

"Some folks do." said the clerk. "I have met a number of them. The first woman I ever saw with that kind of a bee in her bonnet had a square inch of blue silk that she wanted me to match. The scrap of silk was so small that it was hard to make comparisons, but after hauling down half the blue bolts on the shelves and similar character that has a close foll- running to the door several times to age. Spreading these over the plants test the color in broad daylight I

> found the exact shade. "'How many yards do you want, madam? I asked.

"'Oh,' said the woman, 'I don't want any. Almost any other shade will do. That particular shade is very unbecoming. I just wanted to make sure that I don't get it, that's all." The customer laughed. "What did

you say?" she asked. moved and the plants will be found -Philadelphia Ledger,

The following is furnished by the Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.:

ORCHARD AND GARDEN. Continue to bee and cultivate the strawberry bed, but do not let the runners set too thickly. Treat all surplus plants just as if they were weeds.

Currents and gooseberry bushes may be set in the fall, if desired, and well mulched.

Save the best shaped and colored tomatoes for seed every year, and the

strain will be much improved. If the cabbage heads show signs o bursting, pull each head a little so as

to break a few of the roots and thus check the rapid growth. Look out for weak and broken rounds in the ladder. Bad accidents have happened by going through such

hadders. Put in new rounds before any thing occurs. Last month we told you to "tip" the box fitted with shelves in which are blackcap raspberries, and to cut out holes to place the eggs in, end down. the old wood that has fruited. Not to late to do tiffs now. Blackberries, too,

should have the old wood cut out. Look out for frost late this month. Tomato vines, etc. may be protected cold nights by a covering of straw, newspapers, cloths, etc. On large on end until wanted. Sawdust and fields, mudge fires will often save a crop from frost damage.

Winter onion sets should go into the ground early this month. They are quite hardy, but a light mulch of leaves, straw or litter won't hurt them in the North; they'll be ready for use early in the spring.

Pears are best when ripened Indoors instead of on the trees. The time to pick pears is determined, first; by their known season of ripening; and, second, by the ease with which the stem parts from the branch when the fruit is slightly lifted.

Does your neighbor know that the strawberry plants are now-forming dormant fruit buds for next year's crop, and that the crop then depends largely upon the care now? Perhaps you'll be doing him a favor if you show him this paper And ask him to sub-

It is important to pick accetables at the right time. If picked while the sun is at its height, they are sore or less wilted and do not keep so well. This does not apply to beans—they should never be handled while wet or they will rust. Nearly all vegetables are juicier and sweeter if picked before they are quite full-sized.

WOMANLY WISDOM. Life is a succession of choices; one

can not often have this and that, but Good intentions are too much of

burden for some men to carry. Never box a child on the ear. There is danger of injuring its bearing for life by breaking the delicate drum-

An old woolen stocking is nice for rubbing up shoes after you have put the polish on. Makes 'em shine like glass bottles.

To make watermelon preserves : Par and cut the white in discs and boil it few minutes until tender, then measure as much sugar as rind, and boil the some as any other preserves.

A cheap but durable substitute for linoleum is heavy rooting paper, tacked firmly in place and then stained and varnished. As it begins to wear, the paint or stain and varnish can be re-When stewing tomatoes throw in

ing game, but it looks very foolish to little piece of red pepper-pod. It gives a better flavor than black pepper, is more wholesome, looks better and can be taken out when the tomatoes are seasoned enough.

This is my true and tried method of canning corn: Thirteen pluts of corn. nicely; cook until done. Freshen befor years and is delicious. M. A. P. In the shed or outkitchen of every farmhouse there ought to be a closet or box in which to keep dry, clean shoes for the farmer and his men or boys to slip on when they come from the stable, or from spreading fertilizers, before they come to the sitting-room, or especially to the table, where unpleasant odors are not appetizing. When not at work the footwear, if not polished, should at least be clean and neat

THE POULTRY YARD.

From September Farm Journal.

Prepare the hens now for fall and winter laying. A hen house without a south window

Scrape up a good lot of for the stock this winter. Do not tease the gander. There is no

more dangerous fowl in the poultry world than an old gander, especially during breeding season. If the fowl's legs are scaly, try the

remedy of coating them with gas-tar. Allow it to remain until worn off, when the scales as a rule will follow. Sow all duck yards, as soon as empty

to rye. This will not only make an exceffent green food, cut up in inch lengths, but the rye crop will disinfect

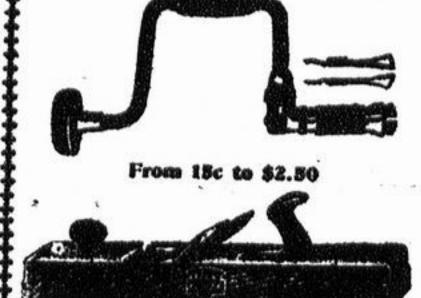
of poultry culture because she is care ful, watchful and mindful of all the small details...the little leaks that often September is a good time to purchase

new blood in the way of cockerels or pullets, as a much better bargain can be secured now than later on when the demand is greater. Now is a good time to whitewash the

interior of the houses, and there is no better season than now to repair the roofs and fix up things in general in anticipation of a long and hard winter. Even the air of the hen house must

be kept clean-clean by the entrance of the pure fresh air and the searching sunshine. Have the house so arranged that it can be made an open front during the day time.

The molting season is here. Hens that are molting now will be through about December, and can be relied upon to furnish a good supply of eggs dur-"I'd rather not tell," said the clerk ing the following three months when prices are at the top notch.



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