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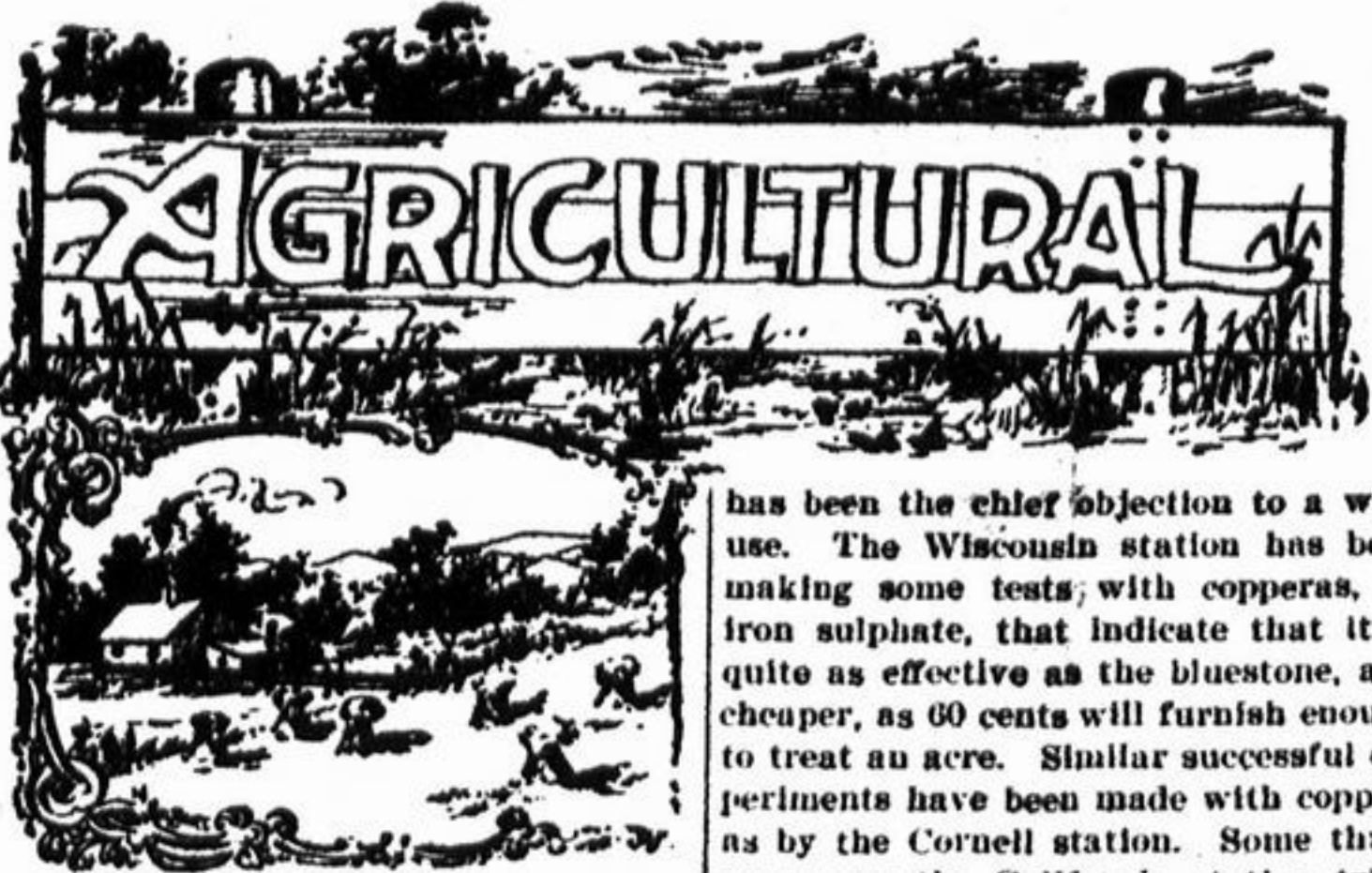
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SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

Australia mines employ 120,000 men. The simple cost of setting up in type a new edition of the Bible amounts to \$5,000.

The machine exports to Japan have increased in quantity five times in one year.

A man can hire a horse in Japan, keep two servants and live on the fat of the land, all for a little over \$20 a month.

California's output of gold in 1907 fell off \$2,004,524 as compared with 1906, while she produced \$66,182 worth of silver less.

The business of a well-known firm of New York opticians consists largely of the manufacture of spectacles for horses to make them step higher.

There is an evident lack of harmony in the interests of landlord and tenant in New York City, for there is a daily average of 107 cases in the courts growing out of the relation.

Consignments of a new grape, "Dita della Donna," or lady's fingers, have reached Covent Garden, London. The grapes are long and tapering and rather sweeter than the ordinary variety.

Next to milking the greatest industry of South Africa is sugar growing. The amount of money invested in this is \$7,300,000. The production of the present year is estimated at 40,000 tons, with a valuation of about \$63 a ton.

Miss Mabel Sturtevant has just been admitted to practice at the bar at Jefferson City, Mo. Her record as a student is remarkable. She was graduated as valedictorian from the high school. Later she won scholarships in Baker University and in Kansas City University and the curator's scholarship in the University of Missouri. Since enrolling in 1905 she has taken both the law and the academic course and will receive her degree next June.

A buccannier was originally one of the French settlers in Hispaniola or Haiti and Tortugas, whose occupation was to hunt wild cattle and hogs, and cure their flesh; also a pirate, freebooter; especially one of the piratical adventurers, chiefly French and British, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America in the second half of the seventeenth century; so-called because the first of the class were Frenchmen driven from their business of buccannery by the Spanish authorities of Hispaniola.

The promoters of the institution for the blind in Vienna seem much pleased with the result of the first eight months of its existence. All the workers are blind, and they are engaged in the manufacture of brushes and baskets. Up to the present about 23,000 kgonens worth of orders have been executed, say something like \$2,000, and a fair profit has been realized. The society has now under consideration the proposal to enlarge the workshops. The wares are put upon the market in fair competition with the product of other kindred factories.—London Globe.

Domestic servants are hard to get in Buenos Ayres. A correspondent in that city writes that the question is "the one grave preoccupation of the women of the federal capital, and the staple of conversation at the midday reunions." In describing the servant of Buenos Ayres, the writer says: "Cook, housemaid, waitress, chambermaid or nurse, individually and collectively, they are the speck on the ripe fruit of domestic felicity, the fly in the ointment, anything and everything you please that is bad and slovenly and untrustworthy, everything save good servants."

Down in West Virginia it appears to be expensive to sell a man more whiskey than he can carry internally and then turn him adrift. The case of Dinah J. Pennington, suing for her children, against C. D. Gillespie, a saloonkeeper near Hendricks, W. Va., was decided recently by the jury awarding the plaintiff \$900. At a previous term of court Mrs. Pennington sued and obtained a verdict for \$900 for the loss of her husband. Pennington was killed near the saloon, and Gillespie was sued as the man who sold the whiskey on which Pennington became intoxicated.

There are five types of native American apples; all of them crab. John Smith wrote from Virginia that he had found "some new crabapples, but they were small and bitter." New Englanders made the same report. The Southerners had the reputation of being the largest and best of these natives. Sports of this variety, like the Mathews, are improved in size and quality. Selections might probably be made from western thickets, or even better sorts than are now known. I believe the blood of the wild crab is in some of our best orchard apples.—Outing Magazine.

There are two varieties of apples found wild in Europe, but the region adjacent to the Caspian sea seems to have been the origin of the apple as known in the East. Charred pieces of apples are found in the heaps of refuse left by the lake dwellers, who occupied portions of Europe before any of the present races. These people lived on platforms, laid over piles driven into the water—probably to protect themselves from animals in an era before metal weapons were known. These specimens of apples are generally carbonized by heat, but they show perfectly the internal structure of the fruit.—Outing.

On their recent visit to Melbourne, Australia, the sailors of the American round-the-world fleet saw the style and title of a famous countryman, Capt. Freeman Cobb. It was he who in the early fifties established the coaching firm of Cobb & Co., which became a household word all over Australia. There were few railways at that time, and Cobb's six-horsed coaches became the regular means of communication between Melbourne and Ballarat, Bendigo and most of the other up-country gold fields. "That cute Yankee captain, Freeman Cobb," says the London Chronicle, "who saw the opportunity and grasped it, soon returned to America with a handsome fortune, but Cobb & Co. is still at the head of the coaching business in Australia."

has been the chief objection to a wide use. The Wisconsin station has been making some tests with coppers, or iron sulphate, that indicate that it is quite as effective as the bluestone, and cheaper, as 60 cents will furnish enough to treat an acre. Similar successful experiments have been made with coppers by the Cornell station. Some three years ago the California station tried spraying with blue vitriol to hold in check mustard on its cereal plantings at Yuba City and came to the same conclusions as did the Wisconsin station. At Davis during the present season experiments in a limited way were tried with coppers, but owing to the lack of facilities for properly applying the compound results were not satisfactory. The work will be repeated another time with the most approved appliances.

Learns How to Sell.
Alone the farmer has no more chance with the market combine than a rabbit has with a hungry bulldog. Collectively he may hold his own and get a fair price for his produce. Figure a bit. Five cents a bushel added to the price of wheat means a gain of \$1 to \$1.50 per acre. One-half a cent per pound means a gain of \$5 in every 1,000 pounds of beef or pork or mutton. Cooperation in selling will bring these advances and more. Twenty-five cents a bushel added to the sweet potato crop in four years has raised the growers of Tidewater County, Virginia, from poverty to respectable wealth. Southern cotton growers have made \$3,000,000 a year clear profit above the average by sticking together. Organization is the "big stick" of commerce and it is time for farmers to learn to use it.

Lifting Heavy Timbers.
When it becomes necessary for one man to handle a heavy weight, such as a log or barn timber which must be lifted, it can be done without a strain by making use of the trick shown in the sketch. Using small blocks, build a crib under the center of the log by lifting up one end, allowing the log



TRICK IN TIMBER HANDLING.

to balance near the center. When lifted as shown in dotted outline place another timber under the long end, and then repeat the operation.—Farm and Home.

Keep Digging in the Corn Field.
Some ambitious farmers are anxious to lay by the corn field very early; but it is not wise, for the grass and weeds are always more forward to grow about this season than any other, and the ground will become very foul where the corn is too early laid by and, more than this, a great proportion of the nourishment of the crop is derived from the air and dew conveyed to the roots. This can be done only when the surface is free from weeds.

Prevent Egg Eating by Hens.
In the main the egg-eating habit is caused by soft shelled eggs being laid. The hens get a taste of the egg and thus form the appetite. To prevent these bad eggs the fowls should be compelled to exercise and there should be such feed given that will supply plenty of lime, and in addition a small trough of cracked oyster shell should be constantly within reach of the fowls so they can help themselves at will.

The Garden in the Fall.
Just as soon as any crop of vegetables is finished in the garden space the location, and if any seeds are in the soil many of them will sprout. If so, go over it again, which will save much time and labor in the spring. Late summer and fall is the proper time to clean a garden, especially if weed seeds are to be gotten rid of.

House Hens.
The stable must be light or the eggs will be injured. The air must be pure or the lungs will be impaired.

General Farm Notes.
Sour swill is not fit for hog feed. The early fruit catches the big price. It takes nerve to thin fruit, but it pays.

Too much corn will produce thumps in pigs.

Dry soil is one of the first requisites for sheep farming.

Select the pigs for breeding from the sow with the largest litter.

In buying a boar look rather to his progeny than to his pedigree.

You cannot fatten sheep profitably while they are fattening parasites.

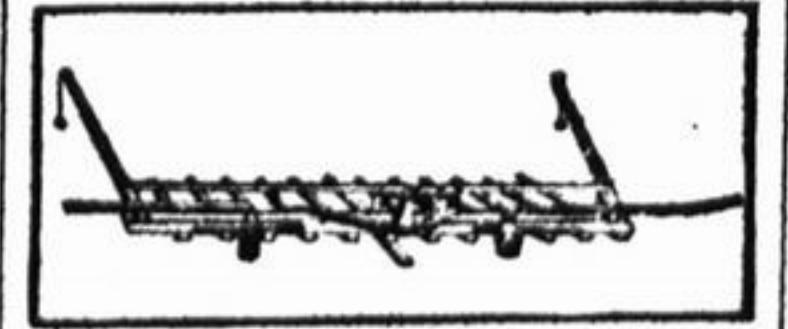
Every fruit raiser ought to keep bees to do the work of cross-pollination.

If sheep are not kept constantly in good condition the quality of the wool is affected.

Crude petroleum will kill scale, but it will injure the trees if used for three or four years.

It requires more care to start a 2-year-old tree than a 2-year-old and not as much is gained.

A Sweep Brake.
The two main pieces in the frame of the sweep are made of 2 1/2 by 4 inch pine scantling; they are 12 feet long and about 20 inches apart. The teeth are made of 2 by 4 inch scantling, and are 9 feet long; they are beveled on the lower side to slide over uneven ground. The arms for hitching the whistle trees to should project about 2 feet 6 inches over the end of the sweep; these are made of 2 by 5 inch stuff. The guide arms should be 9 feet long by 2 1/2 by 3 inches. Each has about a foot of chain with a ring on the end to fasten to the breast strap of the harness.
The hay guard can be made of 2 by 3



THE SWEEP BRAKE.

inch stuff; this is raised about a foot above the sweep to keep the hay from sliding back too far over the sweep. It should be braced about four feet from each end.

The wheels are 18 inches in diameter; and a piece of inch gas pipe is used for an axle. It is clamped to the teeth, two pins with washers being used to keep the wheels from sliding sideways and rubbing against the teeth.

The piece projecting at the back under the sweep should extend about two feet; it is beveled like a sleigh runner; it is to keep the teeth from raising too high where riding on the empty sweep.

In hitching horses to a sweep that have never been used on one a person can get best results by tying the halter shank to the end of the guide-arms and making both lines the same length on the harness; then fasten one line to each ring of the bit. When it is desired to turn the horses to the right, simply hold the off horse back, and drive the right one ahead, and he will naturally swing around to the right.

In drawing a sweep load of hay on to the stacker draw it as far ahead as possible, then back the horses and raise ends of teeth, and drive ahead again; this will pack the hay on the stacker and less of it is apt to fall back on the ground when being raised to the stack. The most convenient size of stack to build is 16 feet wide by about 28 feet long.—Montreal Star.

Simple Egg Tester.
The average person evidently imagines that it is impossible for the dealer to distinguish between bad eggs and good eggs. This supposition is natural, inasmuch as so many eggs of questionable purity reach the dinner table. If the dealer desired he could readily discard bad eggs of doubtful quality, as there are numerous devices for testing them. One of the most recent is shown in the accompanying illustration, patented by a Minnesota farmer.

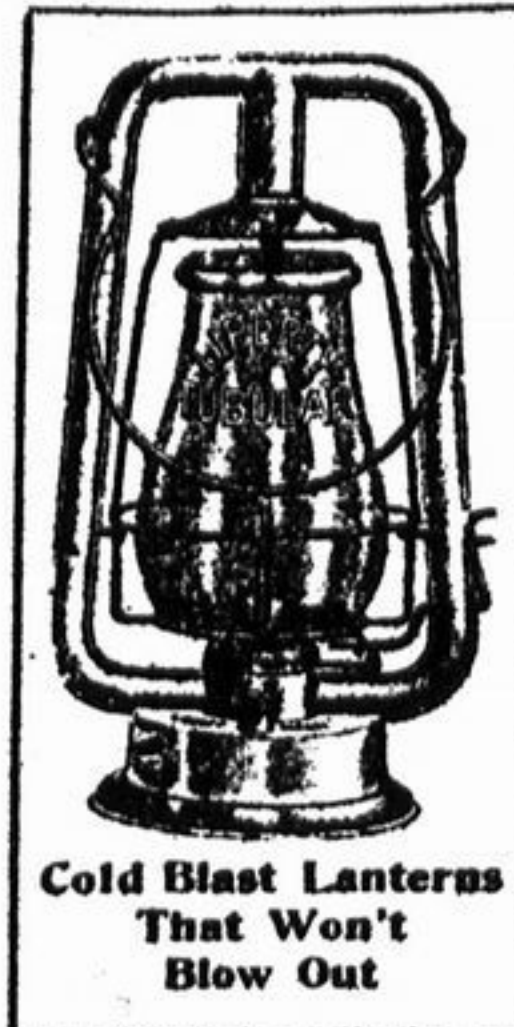
It consists of a wooden frame or casing around the top of which is a leather support for the eggs, the latter resting in flexible apertures. In the bottom of the casing is an inclined mirror. Mounted on the upper part of the frame is a light-reflecting hood in which is placed a lamp or other suitable illuminant. In operation eggs are placed over the aperture, and the light falling on the eggs will cast a shadow upon the mirror if they are unsound. The soundness of the eggs is indicated by the clearness of the light that falls through them upon the mirror.

Tomatoes from Italy.
Tomatoes are imported in increasing quantities each year from Italy. The quality of these tomatoes is stated to be good and the prices low. Large quantities of canned tomatoes are also shipped now each season from Italy to the eastern part of the United States, and the American shipments to Italy are much smaller than formerly. It is suggested by one of the leading importers in Liverpool that the American tomatoes are frequently packed before they are fully ripe, and that this practice renders them undesirable for use. The Italian tomatoes are carefully selected, and are only packed after they have attained a ripe and rich color.

Are We Scrub Farmers?
We are all apt to practice scrub methods of farming. For instance, we allow the winter to pass without making the necessary preparation for spring work. We plow around stumps and big stones year after year; we plow through mudholes and harvest a crop of weeds when a few tiles and a little labor would cause them to grow the best crops on the farm. We do not mow our roadsides and we allow our grass to become overripe before we cut it. Doesn't pay.

Eradicating Wild Mustard.
One of the most pestiferous weeds in the wild mustard, but recent experiments in Wisconsin seem to give promise that it may be quite easily and cheaply exterminated. It has been known for several years that spraying a field with blue vitriol would kill mustard without injuring the grain which is growing. But the attendant expense

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It is now known that but for insects the diseases of the world would be unknown. In our young days we used to read in the goody goody books how the hardened criminal who ended his life on the gallows began his career of infamy by killing flies. To-day our children ought, perhaps, to be taught the duty of killing flies on any and every occasion.—Kimberley Diamond Fields Advertiser.

Consul General Charles Deaby, of Shanghai, transmits the following concerning the shipping congestion on the Yangtze: "The growth of the shipping traffic on the Yangtze has been rapid and remarkable. Japan, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and China have each a line of steamships on the river, and at the present time there are about 90,000 tons of merchantmen engaged in the traffic."