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FARM AND GARDEN

RAISING THE HARDY GOAT. White goat raising is an important industry in European countries, especially in Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Australia, France, Norway and Spain.

The hardness of the goat and its ability to care for itself render goat raising a very simple matter. It is not particular in its food, nor is it a gross eater.

The principal value of the Angora goat from a commercial standpoint lies in its wool, which is commonly known as mohair, but another strong point in the Angora is its dietetic peculiarity, which makes it one of the best lamb scavengers in the world.

Writing of milk goats recently, a Massachusetts breeder said: "The two breeds which by common agreement seem the most desirable for this country are the Toggenburg and Saanen, both Swiss varieties. Only a few importations of these have been made, numbering in all fewer than 100."

"What are they good for? They are milk producers—milk of a very high quality and with not the slightest strong or unpleasant flavor. They are not so good for cream or butter. The milk is richer in fat than cow's milk, but does not separate readily. At the same time it is the most easily digested milk known, which makes it of the greatest value as food for children and invalids."

The writer has a Saanen doe that gave three quarts of milk per day at her first kidding and now, six months later, gives two quarts. The milk sells in the cities readily for twenty-five cents per quart. When mature this doe should give five or six quarts when fresh.

ACID SOILS. A recent number of Wallace's Farmer has some valuable remarks upon this subject, as follows: "We fear that a great many farmers in the older sections of our territory, and especially in southern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, will fail to secure stands of clover this year not because of lack of preparation of the seed bed, nor because of seed of weak germinating power, nor because of a season too wet or too dry, but well established fact that the ordinary clovers, especially the common red and mammoth, do not thrive in an acid soil; while for some reason alike seems to thrive in soils that are generally supposed to be acid, and where other clovers fail."

WHEREFORE OF THE HEADGEAR. The High Hat is Connected with the Primitive Hat. Everybody agrees that nothing in the way of dress is quite so ugly as the modern "plug" hat or the Derby—both of which are so stiff and black and inhuman in contour.

PHYSICIAN—Have you any aches or pains this morning? Patient—Yes, doctor. It hurts me to breathe—in fact, the only trouble now seems to be with my breath. Physician—All right. I'll give you some medicine. —Will soon stop that!

FARM NOTES

Hens don't like to drink muddy water. Don't force them to do it. The hog is clean if you give him a chance. Because the hog will eat almost anything is no reason for giving him rotten food.

If you let the cows shorten up on their milk yield during the hot months because of short feed, they will not regain their maximum yield until after they come fresh again.

The breeders of pure bred beef cattle should pay more attention to the milking qualities of their cows. The "milkless cow is a monstrosity that should not be tolerated."

Plenty of good pure water every day helps to bring lots of eggs. Eggs are largely liquid, anyway.

Where poultry and small fruits are grown on the same land the droppings are often valued at fifty cents a year for each hen.

A Connecticut peach grower says his best fruit this year was on the young trees, and on those which had been severely pruned. He says he finds that liberal pruning induces new wood, and that the finest fruit is on this new growth.

One who claims to be an authority in the matter says there is nothing better to protect sheep from dogs than a goat. These animals have no fear of a dog, but dogs fear them.

REMEDY FOR GAPE. The following treatment is recommended by a Canadian poultryman in Rural New Yorker:

"Take an ordinary slice of bread, soak with water, then add about a tablespoonful of turpentine, which mix thoroughly in soaked bread and feed to all chicks and chickens whether affected or not (making a point to see that the affected ones eat some of the treated bread). Repeat this dose in about three days. It might be necessary to give another dose in a week's time, but I have never found that it was required. All to whom I have offered this remedy after the second year's use about the place advise me that the gape worm was routed."

The best treatment, of course, is wholly of a preventive character. Kill the infection in the ground by the free use of fresh lime, carbolic acid, sulphuric acid, kerosene or whatever it may be, never letting the chicks get on untreated ground, or keep them on a board floor, or on new and uninfected ground.

WHITEWASH. The receipt for so-called government whitewash is one-half bushel of quicklime slaked with boiling water, strain, add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water and three pounds of ground rice. Boil to a thin paste. Also one-half pound of Spanish whiting and a pound of clean glue. Mix the material well and allow the mixture to stand for several days. Apply whitewash hot. It is especially good for the free use of fresh lime, carbolic acid, sulphuric acid, kerosene or whatever it may be, never letting the chicks get on untreated ground, or keep them on a board floor, or on new and uninfected ground.

MARKET DUCKS. The Pekin ducks are without doubt the most desirable kind for market purposes. Hardly any other variety is kept in this part of the country, although a few growers keep Indian Runners because of their prolific laying qualities. But the market for duck eggs is very limited, all the profit being in the production of green ducks for the market.—American Cultivator.

FOOD FOR HENS. The food that laying hens eat favors the eggs. If you doubt this, feed onion tops, and note the result. If onions give eggs an unpleasant flavor, nice clean food in suitable variety will have an agreeable effect.—Farmers' Home Journal.

SHEEP DAINTY FEEDERS. Sheep are dainty feeders. They will not eat hay that has been mused over by other animals. Refuse from the sheep racks may be thrown to the cattle, but it will not work the other way. Sheep do not like grain from a ratty crib. They are dainty, and it is best to humor them.—Weekly Witness.

Mojerie's Misanthropy. A literary problem periodically debated by lovers of Moliere has been the identity of that famous type of Alceste in the great dramatist's "Le Misanthrope." The plausible suspicion that the character was suggested by the Marquis de Montanier, Marechal de Camp and Governor of Colmar under Louis XIII, and later the precursor of Louis XIV, would seem to be henceforth beyond all doubt in consequence of a curious discovery made by M. Leon Lefebvre during his recent examination of the Colmar archives. He has found a voluminous correspondence exchanged between the Marquis and the town officials, and he noted in the governor's letters several passages virtually identical with the well known verses of "Le Misanthrope." He concludes that Montanier was Moliere's model. The demonstration of his discovery is to be found in a study published in the Correspondant, under the title "Le Drame de l'Amorisme au Dix-Septieme Siecle."—Paris correspondent of the London Times.

The Clyde shipbuilding yards produced 508 vessels during 1907, as compared with 372 the previous year. A \$30,000,000 terminal station has been planned for the steam, electric and subway lines of San Francisco.

KILLING VALUABLE COWS.

The Tuberculin Test Verified in Impressive Demonstration—Dean Russell Uses Knife and Talks.

Dean Davenport, at the recent tuberculosis conference at Urbana, told of the introduction of this disease among the University cattle by cows purchased from several dairy herds. It was revealed only by the tuberculin test. One animal, impossible to keep alive for the demonstration, had the upper part of her heart destroyed by tuberculosis. Three cows that had reacted to the test, but showed no other certain symptoms of the disease, were slaughtered before an audience of farmers and students, and Dean Russell of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, in overalls and apron, very quickly found typical evidence of the disease in lungs and liver and lymph glands of the throat, most impressively bringing home the fact that external appearances do not indicate tuberculosis, and making the audience familiar with the colonies of pimples or yellow nodules and the open ulcers of this disease, and where to look for them. The facts were new to most present, and their remarks showed surprise and a desire to face the facts and act together to protect Illinois herds. The lecture went on and questions were answered between intervals of using the knife.

The 830 Holstein killed was six years old, and had calved a week previous, was in good flesh, but showed a lump in the throat and was wheezing. Her temperature had risen 4 degrees following the test. This lump proved to be an enormously enlarged lymph gland, breaking down with "open" tuberculosis and peculiarly dangerous for dissemination of the germs. A small tuberculous abscess was found in the liver; it was beginning to break down. The carcass would be condemned for meat and hogs would get the disease if allowed to eat it.

A Guernsey, seven years old, whose temperature had risen 5 degrees following the test, was killed, and the bronchial gland, where the wind pipe separates into its branches, showed a typical case of "closed" tuberculosis. The gland was much enlarged and contained a colony of yellow tubercles but they had not broken open to discharge pus. Traces of the disease were also found elsewhere. This cow might have gone right down after calving or she might have lived for several years. She was still all right for breeding purposes and the carcass would not be condemned.

The third animal showed the disease in a gland of the neck and in the lung tissue, the meat being unfit for use. Illinois Farmers' Institute, per ARTHUR J. BILL.

NEW KIND OF FARM MEET.

Seventy Schools Put 2,000 Children in Parade With Bands and Floats — \$1,000 in Prizes — Strong Program.

The new type of farmers' institute held recently at Edwardsville, near St. Louis, developed a feature so notable as to merit state-wide mention. All schools of the county were invited to attend on "Educational Day," and more than twenty decorated floats were in a parade pronounced by the Edwardsville Intelligencer the best ever seen in that city. Many of the schools were in uniform or with distinctive dress, badges or equipment. Not less than 2,000 people were on the street at the windows or on the home tops to view the parade. All side shows and catch-penny devices were excluded from the streets. The whole affair was exceedingly well managed.

The merchants' association gave \$500 the supervisors \$100, and with the merchandise donated, a total of \$1,000 was available for liberal premiums and a strong program. Excellent speakers were secured for all the sessions, including four domestic scientists.

REPORT OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

Frank H. Hall, state superintendent of institutes, says: "There was a corn judging contest for young men and a bread judging contest for young women on the first and second days of the institute. Through these contests two boys and two girls will be sent to the Short Course at Urbana, Jan. 18-21, all expenses paid."

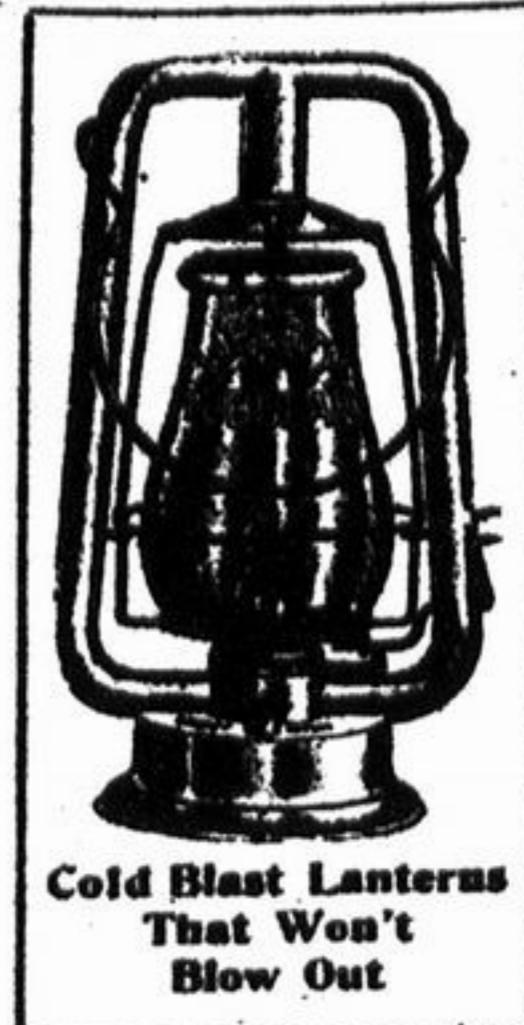
"The audience room on 'Educational Day' was filled with teachers, farmers, and farmers' wives, together with a few of the older pupils. There was an overflow meeting in one of the churches in the afternoon.

"Not more than one-tenth of the people were able to find seats or standing room in the auditorium, but this parade impressed the children and all others with the fact that agriculture is the fundamental vocation, and that science relating to the tilling of the soil should have a place in the public schools."

ONE STEP MORE. Mr. Hall suggests for the future meetings of this kind that a suitable place should be provided where the larger school pupils may listen to addresses that would help them to understand the dignity and importance of labor, particularly of agricultural labor, and interest them in the wonderful discoveries that have been made in recent years pertaining to soil fertility and the feeding of farm animals, including the highest animal of all, the farmer himself and his children.—Reported for the Illinois Farmers' Institute by ARTHUR J. BILL.

Not What He Meant. Physician—Have you any aches or pains this morning? Patient—Yes, doctor. It hurts me to breathe—in fact, the only trouble now seems to be with my breath. Physician—All right. I'll give you some medicine. —Will soon stop that!

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WHEREFORE OF THE HEADGEAR. The High Hat is Connected with the Primitive Hat. Everybody agrees that nothing in the way of dress is quite so ugly as the modern "plug" hat or the Derby—both of which are so stiff and black and inhuman in contour. W. M. Webb suggests the origin of these inheritances from our remote ancestors, says the Youth's Companion.

When we come to the hat, we find that its name is connected with a building of a primitive nature, a hut. Edgar A. P. Newcombe, an architect, some years ago pointed out the curious resemblance which has existed and is still to be found in many countries between the headgear and the habitations or other buildings. It may be that the same taste, or lack of it, has given rise to the similarity of style, or in the beginning the designer of the hat may have taken the hut as a model. In the Hawaiian islands, long before the inhabitants troubled themselves about clothes, they built themselves grass huts, and at the present time the characteristic Hawaiian hat is remarkably like the hut. The turbans of the eastern church dignitaries are still in the same shape as

those worn by the high priests among the Jews and are remarkably like the characteristic dome which surmounts a mosque. Again going back into European history we find that the high pointed spires of Gothic churches were contemporaneous with the high, horrible headdress known as the hennin. It is believed, moreover, that like results will be found after a comparison of other styles of architecture with the costume of the period in which they flourished. Rugged Rascal Rhymes. "Why goes she through the street-car door Sidewise and slow like that?" "She got the habit when she wore A Merry Widow hat." "Why doth she now sit white and cold As any frozen rock?" "She now recollects that her fare Is hidden in her sock." —Lowell Otus Rees in Judge. Worst of All. When oratory fiercely flies, Of tales you have a lot; And some of them are campaign lies. And some, alas, are not! —Washington Star. It is easier, cheaper and more pleasant to get married than to get unmarried.

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\$32.15 to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Proportionately as low rates to other points in Eastern Col. rate. \$47.50 to Spokane and other points in Eastern Washington. \$39.00 to Salt Lake and Ogden and other points in Utah. \$39.00 to Billings, Mont., the me- tropolis of the rich Yellowstone Valley. \$42.50 to Butte, Helena and other points in Montana. \$39.00 to Cody, Basin, Powell, Wor- land and other points in the famous Big Horn Basin.

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