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REPTILES AND BIRDS

THE SUFFOLK PUNCE.

The Suffolk horse, or Suffolk Pounce, is of English origin and seems to have been known as a pure breed for several centuries. They have been exported to South America, Australia, and Africa, besides the various countries of Europe; but in Canada and the United States they have never been especially popular, although there are scattered herds throughout the West and one or two in New England to make them better known, but the first stud was imported about thirty years ago, at a time when other breeds had already obtained a strong foothold.

The Suffolk is a compact, general-purpose horse of good quality and action, medium size, short of leg and weighing from 1800 to 1900 pounds. It is not so large as the Clydesdale, Shire or heavy strains of Percheron but is about the weight and conformation favored for farm horses. The color is always chestnut brown. The body is very deep and full, with unusual spring and depth of ribs, thus giving the body a full, round form. A horse of this style is, as might be expected, an easy keeper and very hardy and vigorous.

The Suffolks are known as a prolific and long-lived race. A mare and foal were shown at one of the English agricultural shows, the mare being thirty-seven years old at the time the foal was born. Many instances were stated of Suffolk horses in full vigor and usefulness at advanced ages. In its native home the Suffolk is believed to be able to do more work on less feed than other heavy horses. It is a steady persistent puller, not of a docile, willing disposition. The weak point which has injured the progress of the breed is its reputation for small brittle feet, liable to sustain injury when used on macadamized roads or pavements. This weakness has received attention of late years from breeders, and is being rapidly done away with. The Suffolk at all events is a very suitable horse for use on farms and ordinary road surfaces.—American Cultivator.

SANITATION IN THE COW STABLE

Sunlight doesn't cost anything, so we should not deny it to cows. The amount of window space recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture is six square feet per cow. Windows should be long, placed vertically most of them preferably on the south and east sides, where they are protected from the coldest winds.

Whitewash is the most effective, inexpensive agent of sanitation, and should be used about twice a year on ceiling, walls and fixtures. It can best be applied with a spray pump. A little common salt added to the whitewash renders it less liable to rub off.

The plank floor is now quite expensive not durable, and, as commonly laid, permits liquids to seep through into the soil, which becomes foul and from which gases rise upward into the stable. As a rule it is a decidedly unsanitary floor. Whenever a new floor is to be laid cement concrete should be used by all means. Then there will be no leaking and no decay.

The stall floors may be overlaid with boards or plank. The pitch of the stall floor should not exceed half an inch from manger to gutter. The size of the gutter, according to some of our most progressive dairymen, should be eight inches deep by twenty inches wide. Others maintain that it is not necessary to have it so big. The passage back of the gutter should slope but slightly toward the gutter. It should have a rough surface to prevent slippiness. The lower surface of the manger should be very smooth to facilitate cleaning.—E. L. Aderhold in Wisconsin Dairyman.

FARM NOTES.

Set the water vessel in the shade, and keep it clean for hens.
Use kerosene frequently on the chicken roosts both under and upper side.

Clean out the hen nests, burning the old nesting material and replace it with fresh. Pour coal oil around in the empty box, before refilling it.

Dry goose feathers in the shade, as the sun draws the oil from the stems of the feathers.

Give the poultry house good ventilation, especially after night when the fowls are all in the house sleeping.

There is no profit in feeding sickly and crippled chickens. Their growth will not make their retention profitable, and they endanger the health of the well fowls.

When the chickens show an inclination to roost elsewhere than on the roosts in the poultry house and to lay elsewhere than in the nests provided for them, it indicates that these places are infested with lice.

Hogs should be grazed frequently to keep them free from lice. Warm a little kerosene and lard together and rub along the back of animals while they are feeding.

The sheep stables should be cleaned out at least once a month. If the manure is allowed to remain too long it begins to give off ammonia and other foul gases which injure the sheep.

White specks in butter are sometimes merely fine particles of milk curd resulting from lack of care in skimming. Sometimes they are small specks of dried cream having been scraped off the sides of the pan and being too dry to thoroughly soften and mix with the rest.

A Massachusetts milk man was fined \$15 for having in his possession milk below the standard, although it was shown that the milk was exactly as it came from the cow. This is one of the cases which illustrate the necessity of the milk standard on a commercial basis.

An Excursion.
"Ah, kind friend," said the minister, "it is death, not words, that count."
"Oh, I don't know," replied the woman. "Did you ever send a telegram?"
"Detroit Free Press."

The United States ranks third in the production of barley.

DIPPING VATS FOR SHEEP.

Where sheep swim 10 or 12 feet through a solution, I find it quite satisfactory. When sheep swim through a tank, the dip seems to work into the wool better than if they were just simply held in it and then taken out. Several years ago I built on my farm a wooden tank 26 feet long, 20 inches wide at the top, 4 feet deep, and 6 inches wide at the bottom. I made it out of plank tongued and grooved and painted well. It gave me good satisfaction, but the trouble with the wooden vat is that it soon rots out where the ground touches it. Since I have been using my steel vat I would not think of making another wooden one, as the steel vat is much more durable, and therefore causes much less trouble.

I have used many kind of standard dips, and the results have been very satisfactory where the instructions were carefully followed out.

Three weeks old is rather young for lambs to be dipped, but I do not hesitate about dipping mine when they are five or six weeks old. In fact I find it a good practice to dip the lambs when about this age. If the ewes have been shorn a couple of weeks previous.

On the shearing of the ewes the ticks will pass to the lambs, then by dipping the lambs the ticks are effectively destroyed, and I find it very necessary to keep the lambs free from ticks in order that they can do their best.—R. B. Rushing in the Indiana Farmer.

SCALY LEG.

One of the most injurious and offensive ailments is the scaly leg, which creates a feverish condition that causes many deaths. The odor of fowls affected is most obnoxious extending even to the meat. The disease is caused by a parasite which creates a growth on the shank and feet of the fowls such as coral is grown in the sea. As it accumulates, it stiffens the joints of the shanks and toes, often causing lameness and inability to move actively about. Fowls seriously affected cannot dig or scratch to any extent for their food. Perfect cleanliness and an occasional use of some good liquid kerosene on the roosts will keep it away. The liquid kerosene destroys the mites that create the ailment. One of the simplest remedies is to smear thoroughly the affected parts with soft soap, using a stiff brush to paint it on, and rub it in. This can be followed up every night, or every other night, for a week or ten days. After this has been done, catch the fowl, thoroughly scrub the shanks and feet with a stiff brush and more of the soft soap. When thoroughly cleaned and relieved from the accumulation of the scales, anoint with carbolineum or coat over with paraffin.—Country Gentleman.

SEPARATE THE BIRDS.

Very often a serious mistake is made in putting new birds in the flock before they have been quarantined. It is always best to keep new stock separate for several weeks until it is proved that they are in good, healthy condition. Disease is apt to be introduced to a flock of healthy birds when this is not done.—Farmers Home Journal.

BLEACHED FOOD UNWHOLESOME

At the meeting of the National and State Pure Food Departments last year it was recommended that the bleaching of dried or evaporated fruits should be stopped by national and State legislation. It is now the custom to whiten the fruit by use of sulphur fumes, and it is claimed that the process is somewhat injurious.—American Cultivator.

KEEP CHICKENS AWAY.

Chickens are a nuisance in the dooryard. The habit of throwing scraps of food out at the back door makes them worse. Never feed the chickens near the house in a good rule if you do not wish to be bothered with them.—Farmers Home Journal.

HOUSEBOATING IN AMERICA.

Life on a houseboat affords far more privacy than does a residence ashore, and the cost of the smaller and simpler craft puts it within the reach of the bachelor or the family man of moderate means. Near almost every big or small city located on the water a quiet, sheltered spot is to be found, where a houseboat may be anchored, in a location permitting the owner to travel to and fro each day to his business. In this way he secures for himself and his family a country home at a very nominal cost, and the expense of living is no more than it would be in the city. A small houseboat about thirty feet long and ten feet broad, with accommodations for two or three persons, can be built complete in most parts of the country for \$500, and in some places the cost would be less. This is about the smallest craft on which several people can reside with any degree of comfort for a period of three or four months. The cost of building varies so in different sections that it is almost impossible to give estimates that would not be misleading. Suffice it to say that although the material must be of the best, the construction all through is of the simplest sort and so high skilled labor is required.—Indoors and Out.

The brownish spots which appear in old books are really due to the ravages of bacteria. The tiny destroyer is especially fond of starch material and its propagation is promoted by damp.

Commander William Frederic Hammons died recently in Japan. He bore his life as a British naval aviator, went out to Japan with the first naval mission from that country and rose to be one of the Japanese fleet.

CALVES AND PIGS INFECTED.

Serious Spread of Tuberculosis in Factory Skim Milk.

Similar Food Danger to Children, Says Noted Danish Specialist.

Know the Facts, Avoid the Disease.

That was a most interesting story of animal tuberculosis told by Dr. Bernhard Bang of Copenhagen upon his recent visit to the University of Illinois. Like those who heard him, the readers of this will be surprised to learn how many definite details concerning the spread of this disease science has finally settled, and to know how much we can do that is simple and practical to keep the contagion away from our herds and our children. He told the conditions of dangerous milk and some sufficient safeguards employed in his country. A very plain lesson or two on human tuberculosis was included. Following are the deductions of this eminent authority:

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE UDDER.

It is when a cow has tuberculosis of the udder that the greatest number of tubercle bacilli appear in the milk. There she daily distributes millions of live and virulent germs of this disease. And milk from a tuberculous udder retains its natural appearance for a long time, often a month, greatly increasing the danger of infection. When the watery, clotted milk is milked upon the floor it adds to the infection of the stable. Denmark has about 1,000 cases annually of this form of the disease—it is also one cow in 1,000—and the law has for ten years required such cows to be killed and the owner indemnified.

But tubercle bacilli can be secreted through apparently normal udders, when the cow suffers from very advanced stage of tuberculosis so that the bacilli circulate in the blood. The milk was found virulent in 14 per cent of sixty-three cows in advanced stage of tuberculosis and some of which had a few small tubercle nodules in the udder.

STABLE GERMS ENTER MILK.

Tubercle bacilli from outside sources may also get into the milk while milking. Cows swallow most of their spittle and the discharges may contain the bacilli. There is special danger from tuberculosis of the uterus, and this disease is more frequent than tuberculosis of the udder (4 per 1,000 of the milk cows in East Prussia).

CALVES DRINK THE DISEASE.

Dr. Bang's experiments show plainly that milk plays an important part as a disseminator of infection among calves, swine and horses. Dissecting apparently healthy calves that reacted to the tuberculin test, the tuberculosis is found only or first in the lymphatic glands above the gullet or the membrane covering the intestines—where it would first settle when the bacilli are admitted with food.

GET IT IN FACTORY SKIM MILK.

The tuberculin tests of numerous herds supplying milk to common dairies in Denmark have shown the great danger of disseminating tuberculosis in the skim milk, buttermilk and whey which are returned to the farmers and fed to their calves and swine. These products are taken from the mixed milk of all the herds supplying the factory. If one or more of these deliver infected milk the infection can be spread to many other herds, and this actually occurs to a great extent.

This is proven by the fact that a man who has recently become a patron of a common dairy can have perfectly healthy cows but tuberculous calves and swine.

MUST HEAT THE MILK.

In recognition of this great danger Denmark has for ten years had an excellent regulation requiring that skim-milk and buttermilk be heated to 176 degrees F. before it is sent back. Storch's color test will prove whether this temperature has been reached and this regulation is pretty well enforced.

ONE DRINK IS FATAL.

But a single day's neglect of this heating can cause great harm. If a calf drinks a single portion of raw milk full of tubercle bacilli it is sufficient to produce serious tuberculosis. In an experiment five healthy calves were thus infected by two portions of milk and the infection evidently started in the intestinal and mesenteric glands.

APPLIES TO HUMAN BEINGS.

Does not the same principle apply to human beings? There are not a few cases in which bacilli of the bovine type have been found in human beings and found only or primarily in the alimentary canal and its lymphatic glands.

Scientists agree that bovine tuberculosis can infect human beings, but they disagree as to how frequently this occurs. Dr. Bang believes that man is chiefly infected through man just as cattle are chiefly infected through cattle.

THE YOUNG MORE EASILY INFECTED.

Dr. Koch's son has proven the past year with the tuberculin of birds, that a foreign kind of tubercle bacilli infects the young individual much more easily than the adult. In several cases introduction of tubercle bacilli produced a quick form of tuberculosis in the intestinal and mesenteric glands of young goats, young calves, and in a foal 1½ months old.

It seems especially interesting that the same culture of poultry bacilli that killed the foal after 55 days did not leave the slightest deposit of tubercles in two 5-year-old horses, one being the foal's mother, although they received a much larger dose.

In human beings it is very likely that the infant is much more easily infected by drinking the milk of a tuberculous cow than the older child and especially than the adult.

SIMPLE MEANS OF PROTECTION.

Calves can be protected from infection by simply removing them from the infected older animals and by feeding them boiled milk or the milk of perfectly healthy animals. Boiling the milk or heating it to 176 degrees F. will also protect the children. The boiled taste can be almost wholly removed by cooling the milk immediately afterward. In Copenhagen and several other Danish cities all milk sold as "children's milk" must be furnished from perfectly healthy herds that have been subjected to the tuberculin test. In Denmark all butter is made from cream that has been heated to 176 degrees F.

REMOVE DANGER FROM HOME.

It is still more important to protect children from living together with tuberculous persons. We must try to

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It is still more important to protect children from living together with tuberculous persons. We must try to bring it about that the most dangerous individuals are removed from the homes. Koch was right in advocating special hospitals for consumptives.

GREAT THINGS TO KNOW.

It is very important in addition to hygienic improvements of the homes, more light, more air, and greater cleanliness, that we spread a knowledge of the nature of the infection and the means for preventing it. Everybody ought to know that it is a contagious disease and can be avoided.—Illness Farmers' Institute, per

ARTHUR J. BELL

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 12, 1909.

The best way to kill a tuberculous person is to let it die.