

MERTZ & MOCHEL

ALL KINDS OF
Grain and Feed

Don't Fail to Order a Sack of
Red Comb Poultry Mixture or Meat Mash

or anything you may need in the line of POULTRY FOOD; also

Hard and Soft Coal, Coke and Wood

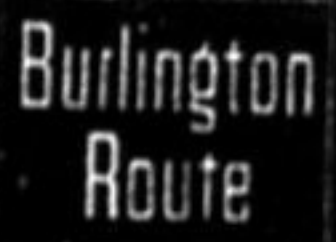
ORDERS DELIVERED PROMPTLY

Phone 233

California via Colorado

Ever tried it in Winter?

Every one gives first place to the *California via Colorado Route* for magnificent scenery but many people think that in winter they must avoid this route or be snowbound. A great mistake, for in Colorado there is more sunshine than in Florida and less snow than in any state east of the Missouri River—there is less delay from snow blockades on this route than on the other and less attractive ones. Through Pullman Standard and Tourist Sleepers daily from principal Burlington Route Stations to California via Denver and Salt Lake. Parties under personal escort through to destination several times each week. Please see me for particulars.



Agent REMMERS
C.B. & Q.R.R.

WALBERG & HERMAN

Fresh Rolls, Bread and Fried Cakes every morning

CREAM SLICES, CREAM ROLLS and CREAM PUFFS FRESH EVERY NOON

Phone Your Orders No. 234

29 SOUTH MAIN STREET

The Hawkins Water Lift Pumps

One and a Half Gallons of Soft Water For Every Gallon of City Water



H. J. Hawkins, Plumbing and Heating

Telephone 951

43 South Main Street

QUIRIN SCHMIDT

Our Old Reliable LIVERYMAN

Has Received Two New-Style Rubber-Tired Hacks, and has stocked up with Single and Double Rigs to accommodate his customers

Arthur R. Beidleman
NAPERVILLE, ILL.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
as you want them at reasonable prices

EGYPTIAN CEMENT BURIAL VAULTS



Fruit from Poultry.
Poultrymen estimate that it costs 1 cent apiece to produce an egg. The estimate is based on the fact that the hen lays 120 eggs in the year. In other words, where the fowls are confined, to run, and the feed must be purchased, it costs 10 cents a month or \$1.20 a year to maintain a hen. If the hen is an indifferent layer and gives but sixty eggs in a year, her eggs cost the poultryman 2 cents each.

An experiment conducted by the Cornell experiment station in 1902 showed that the average cost of feed for a dozen eggs was 9.2 cents, or about 3/4 of a cent an egg. The cost for each hen for the year was 99.6 cents. At that time wheat was sold at \$1.45 a hundred pounds, while at the present time it is \$2; bran sold at \$1.05 a hundred pounds and it is now \$1.80; and meat scraps cost \$2.15 a hundred pounds and now we pay \$2.40. So at the present increased price of feed, the cost of feeding the hen is easily 20 cents a year more than it was in 1902.

To make poultry profitable on the farm it is necessary to breed for better laying. This is done by installing trap nests in the henhouses, and each year picking out the best layers and breeding only from such. The farmer must grade up his stock. He must get rid of the mongrel birds; he must drive out the drones, and must encourage the workers. The farm must produce better poultry and more of it.

There are advantages on the farm for poultry raising that the poultryman does not have, and if the latter, in many ways handicapped, can make poultry keeping a successful business, the farmer should at least make the work a valuable adjunct to his income. Properly managed poultry can be made the most profitable crop on the farm—investment, expense and labor considered.

It is argued by some farmers that their hens cost them practically nothing, as they have free range and can gather all the food they need. There is some truth in that, and there also is some truth in the fact that farmers' flocks seldom yield a profit compared with stock in the hands of a regular poultryman.

Feeding Milk Cows.

Milk contains water, fat, protein (casein and curd), sugar and ash, and these are all made from the constituents of the food. If sufficient protein, fat and carbohydrates are not contained in the food given her, the cow supplies this deficiency for a time by drawing on her own body, and gradually begins to shrink in quantity and quality of milk, or both. The stinky feeder cheats himself as well as the cow. She may suffer from hunger, although she is full of swale and hay, but she also becomes poor and does not yield the milk and butter she should. Her milk glands are a wonderful mechanism, but they cannot make milk casein (curd) out of the constituents in coarse, unappetizing, indigestible swale hay or sawdust any more than the farmer himself can make butter from skim milk. She must not only have a generous supply of good food, but it must contain sufficient amounts of the nutrients needed for making milk. Until this fact is understood and appreciated, successful, profitable dairying is out of the question. Many feasible illustrations of its truthfulness have been furnished by the agricultural experiment stations.—H. B. Speed.

Helping the Farmer.

In an important interview with Gifford Pinchot, the government forester, and a member of the Country Life Commission, recently appointed by Mr. Roosevelt, given to Edward I. Farrington, the following points are elaborated:

The things which the Country Life Commission desires to do, above all else, is to make the fact plain that there is a tremendous problem before the American farmer to-day. The things which must be secured for the farmer are better farming materials, better business and a better living. The commission is concerned with the two latter.

Everything which has to do with making farm life efficient and pleasant will receive particular attention, for this is one of the most important of all agricultural problems.

The commission will make no attempt to impose anything on the farmer, to dictate to him, or to carry paternalism to an objectionable degree. The facts are to be assembled in as complete a form as possible and placed before the farmer in logical order.

Preserving Milk.

A German patent specification describes a process for preserving milk by removing all dissolved oxygen by means of the addition of a small quantity of ferrous carbonate. The process is based on the fact that freshly precipitated ferrous carbonate in the presence of oxygen immediately assimilates oxygen and evolves an equivalent quantity of carbon dioxide. One part of ferrous carbonate is sufficient for 50,000 parts milk, and the properties of the milk are not altered in any way by the addition, which should be made before the milk is boiled.

Work Hours of Farmers.

Professor Ross, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, says that statistics of the actual hours of labor on the farms investigated show that farmers work nine hours a day in summer and between four and five in winter. Professor Bailey, of the Farm Life Commission, tells the story of the school-ma'am working from 9 to 4 until she married a farmer, and had to work from 4 to 9. Moral, school-ma'ams make good wives for farmers.

A Balanced Ration.

Corn and clover pasture forms a nearly balanced ration, and there will be little danger of injuring the breeding qualities of the pigs if they are allowed plenty of corn and the run of a good clover pasture.

Horse Meat.

In Paris last year 40,298 horses were killed for food, which was 5,000 more than the previous year. These animals yielded 26,000,000 pounds of meat for human consumption.

Impossible Boy.

Small Boy (applying for situation)—What kind of a boy does yer want? Merchant—A nice quiet boy that doesn't use bad words, smoke cigarettes, whistle around the place, play cards, or drink wine.

prevention is all important. There is no need to cut out the sole or open the heels, as it is called. The frog and heels should be left absolutely alone, and they cannot be too well developed. The sole will take care of itself, for nature exfoliates dead horn as required. Keep the wall rounded at the ground surface, the toe short and the frog prominent, and with few exceptions horses will come through all right.—Field and Farm.

While visiting a practical farmer a few weeks ago he said that where everything was fed out on the farm and the manure returned to the soil it should grow richer instead of poorer and that furthermore there was less connected with the farm when it was conducted on these principles than when the system was varied from year to year.

One thing is certain, the growing and feeding of live stock on the farm compels the growth of crops to feed that are best adapted for the production of flesh and animal products. Prominent among these crops are clover, alfalfa and the other nitrogen gathering plants that possess a high feeding value and are relished by animals on account of their palatability.

We cannot too often repeat the fact that the farmers who follow a short crop rotation, in which a legume is grown every third year, need not worry about maintaining an adequate supply of nitrogen, providing he feeds these crops to live stock and saves the manure, both liquid and solid, and returns it to the soil. When nitrogenous grain foods are purchased and fed to the animals in connection with the home-grown foods the increase in nitrogen is still greater.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Feeding Milk Cows.

Milk contains water, fat, protein (casein and curd), sugar and ash, and these are all made from the constituents of the food. If sufficient protein, fat and carbohydrates are not contained in the food given her, the cow supplies this deficiency for a time by drawing on her own body, and gradually begins to shrink in quantity and quality of milk, or both. The stinky feeder cheats himself as well as the cow. She may suffer from hunger, although she is full of swale and hay, but she also becomes poor and does not yield the milk and butter she should. Her milk glands are a wonderful mechanism, but they cannot make milk casein (curd) out of the constituents in coarse, unappetizing, indigestible swale hay or sawdust any more than the farmer himself can make butter from skim milk. She must not only have a generous supply of good food, but it must contain sufficient amounts of the nutrients needed for making milk. Until this fact is understood and appreciated, successful, profitable dairying is out of the question. Many feasible illustrations of its truthfulness have been furnished by the agricultural experiment stations.—H. B. Speed.

The latest report of the Geological Survey on the mineral products of the United States shows that the total annual value of these products increased from \$305,482,183 in 1898 to \$908,024,005 in 1907. In 1904 it was \$598,110,856. In 1904 it was \$502,149,624, having gradually fallen from \$500,916,000 in 1902. Since 1904 each year has shown an increase, when the total jumped up a little more than \$200,000,000 from the preceding year. The non-metallic products have regularly risen in value from \$417,790,667 in 1906 to \$1,160,105,191 in 1907. In 1890 the total value of the metallic products was only \$185,054,183, and that of the non-metallic products \$173,270,135. The value of the non-metallic products surpassed that of the metallic products in 1881, and has kept the lead since, passing the billion mark in 1906.

LADS OF AYRSHIRE, SCOTLAND.
Scotch Boys Reminded a Traveler of American Youngsters.
The carrier's wagonette was approaching. The grand big horse, Mr. Hendry himself, a small, white-haired, apple-cheeked man, with a keen twinkling light in his eyes, and the load of women, babies and boys who filled every part of the vehicle, made a picture of rustic locomotion, and there was a fine display of courtesy when the boys jumped out to walk. The mothers crowded close together and the babies were allowed to sit on our knees. English country boys, though I like them well enough, do not particularly remind me of American boys; but Scotch boys, especially the barefoot village boys of Ayrshire, reminded me individually of this, that and the other companion of my youth. The eyes which never loses sight of yours, the bare, free brow, the freckles, the plucky mouth, the engaging air of freedom and enterprise and humor, in more than one Ayrshire face, brought up the image of a little group of school-ma'as, now scattered from Pennsylvania to New Mexico.

The Scotch boys whom I've met on roads and hill-sides have always been about some business of their own, and very much interested in its outcome—evidently had something on their minds, some adventure in hand. They were hurrying to some rendezvous or wearyly returning with jars and cans full of tadpoles or with strings of fish or combs of wild honey.—Strickner's Magazine.

Apple Superstitions.
In Scotland one of the Hallowe'en customs used to be "eating an apple at the glass." That was to stand before a looking-glass and eat an apple with one hand and with the other comb the hair, when the face of one's future husband would be seen in the glass looking over the left shoulder. In the South of England an apple charm was for each person present to fasten an apple on to a string, after which the strings were hung and twisted before the fire. The owner of the apple which first falls off is declared to be married. As each one's apple falls off, so does the order of matrimony proceed. Single bliss is the lot of the owner of the last apple left on the string.

Where Her Sympathies Lie.
"I'm so sorry for Mr. Brown. He's suffering from a severe attack of the grip."
"I'm not half so sorry for Brown as I am for Mrs. Brown," replied the neighbor, who knew what it meant to have a sick man in the home.—Detroit Free Press.

The average country woman is at home as depicted with the shoving the country of...

POPULAR SCIENCE

The only living blue bird of paradise in captivity recently was brought to the London zoological gardens at great expense from its native wilds in the Orient.

Initiation coral is made from resin, four parts; beeswax three parts, and vermilion two parts, melted together and thoroughly mixed, then applied to wire or wooden forms.

Although 9,705,988,000 common brick were made in the United States in 1907, the production was 2.31 per cent behind that of 1906. Illinois and New York lead in the industry.

Leather may be waterproofed by painting it with a combination of two ounces each of Burgundy pitch, soft wax and turpentine and one ounce of raw linseed oil, applied warm.

The property which makes selenium interesting and useful is its capability of acting as a fairly good conductor of electricity under the influence of light, while in the dark it is practically a non-conductor.

Eleven years ago an Italian engineer made a boat of artificial stone or cement, which excited much interest. It was an excellent boat, and is yet in use. The framework, of light iron rods, was covered with a metallic trelis, and then coats of cement were applied, inside and out, to form the hull.

It proved surprisingly resistant to shocks. Since then the same engineer, Jabellini, has made many more "stone" boats, of various forms, and among them a barge, about 54 feet long and between 17 and 18 feet broad, which for several years has been employed for carrying coal in the harbor of Genoa. He also makes pontoons of the same material, which have been used to replace wooden pontoons on the Po. The material lasts better even than iron, and is not attacked by salt water.

The latest report of the Geological Survey on the mineral products of the United States shows that the total annual value of these products increased from \$305,482,183 in 1898 to \$908,024,005 in 1907. In 1904 it was \$598,110,856. In 1904 it was \$502,149,624, having gradually fallen from \$500,916,000 in 1902. Since 1904 each year has shown an increase, when the total jumped up a little more than \$200,000,000 from the preceding year.

The non-metallic products have regularly risen in value from \$417,790,667 in 1906 to \$1,160,105,191 in 1907. In 1890 the total value of the metallic products was only \$185,054,183, and that of the non-metallic products \$173,270,135. The value of the non-metallic products surpassed that of the metallic products in 1881, and has kept the lead since, passing the billion mark in 1906.

LADS OF AYRSHIRE, SCOTLAND.
Scotch Boys Reminded a Traveler of American Youngsters.
The carrier's wagonette was approaching. The grand big horse, Mr. Hendry himself, a small, white-haired, apple-cheeked man, with a keen twinkling light in his eyes, and the load of women, babies and boys who filled every part of the vehicle, made a picture of rustic locomotion, and there was a fine display of courtesy when the boys jumped out to walk.

The mothers crowded close together and the babies were allowed to sit on our knees. English country boys, though I like them well enough, do not particularly remind me of American boys; but Scotch boys, especially the barefoot village boys of Ayrshire, reminded me individually of this, that and the other companion of my youth. The eyes which never loses sight of yours, the bare, free brow, the freckles, the plucky mouth, the engaging air of freedom and enterprise and humor, in more than one Ayrshire face, brought up the image of a little group of school-ma'as, now scattered from Pennsylvania to New Mexico.

The Scotch boys whom I've met on roads and hill-sides have always been about some business of their own, and very much interested in its outcome—evidently had something on their minds, some adventure in hand. They were hurrying to some rendezvous or wearyly returning with jars and cans full of tadpoles or with strings of fish or combs of wild honey.—Strickner's Magazine.

Apple Superstitions.
In Scotland one of the Hallowe'en customs used to be "eating an apple at the glass." That was to stand before a looking-glass and eat an apple with one hand and with the other comb the hair, when the face of one's future husband would be seen in the glass looking over the left shoulder. In the South of England an apple charm was for each person present to fasten an apple on to a string, after which the strings were hung and twisted before the fire. The owner of the apple which first falls off is declared to be married. As each one's apple falls off, so does the order of matrimony proceed. Single bliss is the lot of the owner of the last apple left on the string.

Where Her Sympathies Lie.
"I'm so sorry for Mr. Brown. He's suffering from a severe attack of the grip."
"I'm not half so sorry for Brown as I am for Mrs. Brown," replied the neighbor, who knew what it meant to have a sick man in the home.—Detroit Free Press.

The average country woman is at home as depicted with the shoving the country of...

M. Plevka & Co.

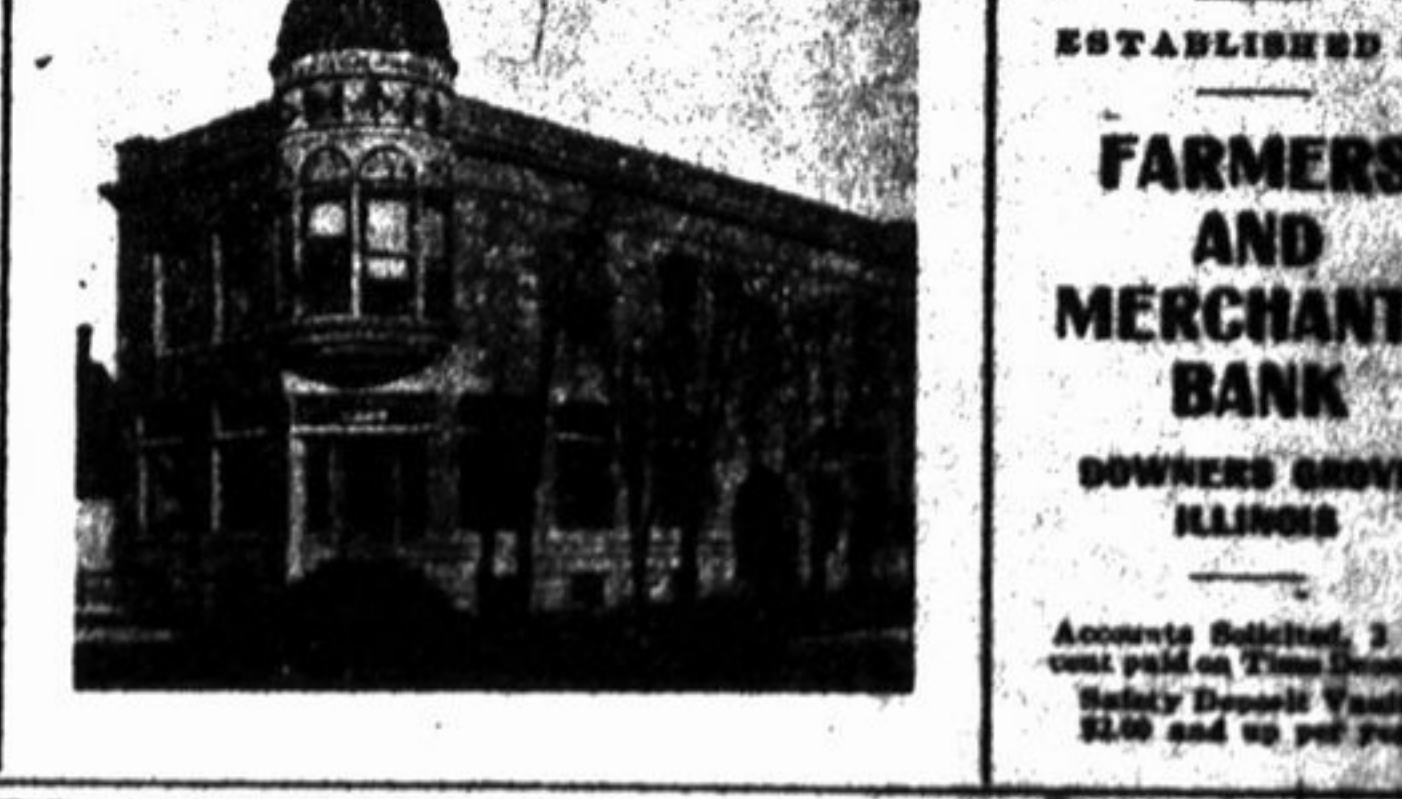
We now have the finest Flour in town at \$1.50 per sack.

Try a 10-pound sack of our Whole Wheat Flour, or a large or small sack of Rye.

Don't strain your wrists—but get one of our Guaranteed Wringers.

Give our Motor Washer a trial and you won't have that "tired feeling" after your washing is done.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS AD. FOR SEASONABLE GOODS



JACOB KLEIN, Pres.
M. PLEVKA, Vice-Pres.
Y. HILGENDORF, Cashier
J. M. HARGREY, Asst. Cashier
ESTABLISHED 1888
FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK
DOWNERS GROVE, ILLINOIS
Accounts Solicited. 3 per cent paid on Time Deposits. Weekly Deposits Made. \$1.00 and up per Year.

A Full Line of Latest Valentines and Card Novelties, Valentine Post Cards, Red Hearts, Cupids and Arrow Hearts for Despatches.
If you want any Despatches for your Valentine Party get 25
E. M. Diener
109 South Main Street

C. E. BAKER
Livery and Feed Stable
RAILROAD STREET
TELEPHONE 654

COFFEE from 15 to 35c Per Lb.
TRY A POUND OF
GERWIG'S No. 2 BLEND at 30c
ALL KINDS OF TEA
For the next week we will sell 3-Lb. Cans of VAN CAMP'S WHOLE TOMATOES for 15c
F. GERWIG PHONE 291 32 N. First St.

You'll Need Them
WHEN YOUR FIFTY AND POSSIBLY SOONER
You need think of your eyes when you are reading by electric light. If you used gas you would save them. The light is steadier, whiter, brighter and more economical.
Western United Gas and Electric Company

SEEDS
SPECIAL OFFER
Make to hold for 30 days. A full line of seeds for sale. Price reduced to 10c per bushel. Write for catalogue.