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EGYPTIAN CEMENT BURIAL VAULTS  
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**Rations in Beef Production.**  
Some of the general conclusions drawn from tests in rations for beef production by the Nebraska Station follow:

"Alfalfa hay with corn alone gives large and profitable gains. The use of well-cured corn stover with alfalfa and corn, while it may not produce larger gains, will make the gains less costly because of its low market value, thereby increasing the profits over corn and alfalfa alone. The results of two experiments indicate that linseed meal is a little more valuable than wheat bran for supplementing corn when fed with prairie hay or corn stover. When alfalfa is made at least half of the roughness with prairie hay or corn stover, good gains may be made and at less cost than when no alfalfa is fed, the protein being supplied by the use of linseed meal. In other words, it is possible to grow protein on the farm at a price much below what it will cost on the market in the form of some commercial protein food."

"The results of a single experiment in which but little more than half a full feed of corn was supplied two lots of fattening steers suggest the possibility of making a larger use of hay in finishing cattle for market than is ordinarily made and at less cost, especially where hay is relatively low and corn high in price."

"From a commercial point of view the results of this entire series of experiments go to show that cattle feeding can be made profitable when discretion is used in the selection of foods for the ration."

**Condimental Stock Foods.**  
Data regarding the character of the ingredients in condimental stock foods, the results obtained in feeding tests with such materials, and formulas for making such foods at home are summarized in a Wisconsin bulletin. The author's conclusions follow:

Stock foods are of no benefit to healthy animals when fed according to manufacturers' directions either as to increasing the digestibility of the feed eaten or rendering it more effective for production of meat, milk, wool, etc. They are of no benefit as a cure-all for diseases of the various classes of live stock; neither do they possess any particular merit in case of specific diseases, or for animals out of condition, off feed, etc., since only a small proportion of ingredients having medicinal value is found therein, the bulk of the food consisting of a filler which possesses no medicinal properties whatsoever.

Exorbitant prices are charged for these foods, as is natural, considering the extensive advertising the manufacturers are doing, and the liberal commissions which they pay agents and dealers. The large sales of stock foods are doubtless mainly to be attributed to these facts. By adopting a liberal system of feeding farm animals and furnishing a variety of feeds, good results may be obtained without resorting to stock foods of any kind. If a farmer believes it is necessary to feed stock foods at times, he can purchase the ingredients at a drug store and make his own stock foods at a fraction of the cost charged for them by the manufacturers. He will then have the additional satisfaction of knowing just what he is feeding, and of feeding a concentrated "food" instead of one largely diluted with nonmedicinal ingredients.

**Alfalfa.**  
Alfalfa is not the name of a particular brand of political "new thought" in the Prairie States, as certain benighted Easterners have supposed. Nor is it the name of an Indian tribe. The word comes from the same language whence we get algebra, alchemy, alcohol and a host of other substantives. It is good Arabic, and means the best fodder. The Spaniards introduced the name and the thing into the Western Hemisphere, and some of it is supposed to have come up to us from Old Mexico a long while ago. In 1854 its successful cultivation began in the West, when seed was brought to San Francisco from Chile.

The East ought to know more about alfalfa than it does, for it has been wrestling with the problem of growing it for more than two centuries. But the colonists called it "incern," a name they got from England, and by any name they called it it refused to grow in paying quantity. Before their time the world had long known alfalfa. It seems to have originated in the southwest of Central Asia. When the Persian, Xerxes, led his big army into Greece in 490 B. C., he brought the alfalfa along to provide, in the thoroughgoing Oriental commissary fashion, the forage for his horses. Alfalfa got into Italy in the first century of our era, and as the monograph by J. M. Westgate, published by the Department of Agriculture, states: "Such early Roman writers as Virgil and Pliny give what may still be regarded as excellent instructions regarding the handling of alfalfa fields."

Which brings us to the plant itself. Says this same document: "It may briefly be described as being a deep-rooted, long-lived, herbaceous forage plant, belonging to the botanical family, leguminosae, or pod-bearing plants." It resembles clover, and its chief peculiarity is a tap root often extending 15 feet or more into the soil. This is why it flourishes in the semi-arid regions of the West; it sinks its root down where moisture may be found. That is one reason it does not flourish in the more humid East, with its heavy soil. Only in the limestone regions of New York are there, in

all the East, single counties where as many as a thousand acres are devoted to alfalfa.

The seed that Xerxes brought along with him as an afterthought when he crossed the Bosphorus has had a more lasting effect on the destinies of mankind than the invasion which the Greeks rolled back at Thermopylae, Salamis and Plataea.—New York Mail.

**Molasses as Feed for Stock.**  
For a number of years molasses has been used in Louisiana for feeding live stock, particularly work horses and mules. Probably the greater number of draft animals in the sugar district get this food either alone or mixed with oats and corn. The animals seem to like it and are thrifty and in good condition. Sugar mules, as they are called, bring from 20 to 25 per cent more than mules kept on cotton plantations and fed cotton seed or cotton-seed meal. As molasses is a waste product in the manufacture of sugar, it is a very cheap feed and a valuable one. Mixed with corn and oats in equal proportions and pressed into a solid mass, the cakes become quite hard. After they are thoroughly dried out they are ground into a fine powder and this powder is used as feed. Horses and mules fed on molasses not only keep fat and sleek, but are capable of hauling extraordinary heavy loads.

**Feeding Hogs.**  
Professor Dietrich of the Illinois Experiment Station devotes his whole time to the study and teaching of swine husbandry, and he says the average market hog should weigh 300 pounds at 8 months of age. For the pig 2 to 6 months old protein is the most important feed. Without protein it cannot build up the lean meat or grow to any size. Protein is found in skim milk, clover and alfalfa. Corn is nine-tenths carbohydrates. Oats have a little more protein than corn, but not sufficient for the pig. Rye contains a little more protein than does corn. Barley is one of the best feeds on the farm; it contains more protein than does rye. In clover and alfalfa there is a large bulk for the required nutriment and pigs cannot get enough for a maximum growth. Even if you have corn and clover it is still necessary for the young pig to have some protein food—cowpeas, soy beans or Canada field peas. There is nothing better grown on the farm to balance up the ration. Rape is a bulky feed for fattening, and it is necessary to use nitrogenous feed with it. If you feed clover hay in racks the pigs will not eat as much of it as if it were chopped up as finely as possible, scalded with steam and mixed with slop. You can buy middlings (low-grade flour); it has protein, but not enough. Tankage meat and blood meal are very much richer than shorts. Perhaps the most concentrated nitrogenous food we have is tankage. It was found by test that 60 per cent tankage contained about 10 per cent of digestible protein. There is danger in feeding too much protein; it is worse than feeding too little. During the last two months of the feeding period carbohydrates or fattening feeds are of greater importance. We must use feeds that are digestible like corn, wheat, flour or middlings, but bran is practically indigestible for the pig. Oil cake contains as much protein as middlings and ranks with meal, blood meal or oil meal; the last is perhaps better because it contains much ether extract. It is much better to mix the feeds than to feed corn at one time, and something else at another time. Otherwise the pigs are liable to get too much of the protein feed, lose their appetite for corn and become stunted for their lives.

**SALT AS A PANACEA.**  
Some of the Many and Varied Uses to Which It is Put.  
Salt can almost be regarded as a panacea, so many and varied are its uses, says the Family Doctor. We are told that it cleanses the palate and furred tongue, and a gaggle of salt and water is often efficacious. A pinch of salt on the tongue, followed ten minutes afterward by a drink of cold water, often cures a sick headache. It hardens gums, makes teeth white and sweetens the breath. Cut flowers may be kept fresh by adding salt to the water. Weak ankles should be rubbed with a solution of salt, water and alcohol. Bad colds, fever and kindred affections may be much relieved by using fine dry salt like snuff. Dyspepsia, heartburn and indigestion are relieved by a cup of hot water in which a small spoonful of salt has been melted. Salt and water will sometimes revive an unconscious person when hurt if brandy or other remedies are not at hand. Hemorrhages from tooth pulling is stopped by filling the mouth with salt and water. Weak and tired eyes are refreshed by bathing with warm water and salt. Many public speakers and singers use a wash of salt and water before and after using the voice, as it strengthens the organs of the throat. Salt rubbed into the scalp or occasionally added to the water in washing prevents the hair falling out. Feathers unscrubbed by damp weather are quickly dried by shaking over a fire in which salt has been thrown. Salt should always be eaten with nuts, and a dessert fruit salt should be especially made.

**Promoting the Glad Expression.**  
"Have you done anything to make life more cheerful?" asked the optimist. "Have you helped anybody to smile?" "I should say so. I have helped more people to smile than anybody else in Washington headed

## ALASKA-YUKON PACIFIC EXPOSITION

LIBERTY BELL GOES TO THE  
A-Y-P EXPOSITION AT  
SEATTLE.

Seattle, Feb. 8.—The Liberty bell, one of the famous relics of the national birth, now in the old statehouse in Philadelphia, will make a journey across the continent to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle. Aside from the reverent enthusiasm the Liberty bell would arouse during its escort from Philadelphia to the exposition city by a guard of honor, it would prove an attractive feature for the fair.

"Though on an opposite side of the continent we are proud of being an integral part of the republic and our citizens avail themselves of every opportunity to inculcate the spirit of patriotism," writes Mayor John F. Miller, of Seattle, to Mayor John E. Reyburn, of Philadelphia. In his request on behalf of the people of this city to have the Liberty bell on exhibition at the 1909 fair, "Especially do our people revere the memory of Washington, whose name was bestowed upon our commonwealth with the widest purpose of extending the spirit of those independence days to the utmost confines of the nation. Under the lead of Itanium chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the people are providing for a fine relic statue in bronze of Washington," continues Mayor Miller. "This statue will remain a permanent ornament on the campus of the University of Washington. Thus you will see the kind of a community into which we invite you to bring the bell."

"Philadelphia has always been loath to allow the Liberty bell to go beyond the city," writes Mayor Reyburn to Mayor Miller, "but, on those occasions which have seemingly warranted the taking of such risk the bell has been sent to various expositions. The chief objection to sending the bell away from the city is the danger of its being injured in transit, as we have learned to revere and venerate this precious relic of our ancestors."

"I feel that to carry the bell to Seattle will be but to carry the message of freedom across the continent from the East to the West, and if there is anything that I can do to bring about this end, I assure you that it will be done. Of course, as I have stated in previous letters to your officials interested in this movement, it is a matter to be decided by the city councils."

The city council, chamber of commerce, Commercial Club and the Pennsylvania Society, composed of several thousand former residents of Pennsylvania, have passed resolutions inviting the mayor and city councils of Philadelphia to send the Liberty bell to Seattle. The legislatures of both Oregon and Washington have forwarded communications to Gov. Stuart and members of the Pennsylvania legislature asking for co-operation in the matter of having the Liberty bell sent to Seattle for exhibition at the fair and the Portland Rose Festival. People of the Northwest would be interested in seeing the famous Liberty bell and the exhibition of the relic at the exposition would give thousands of loyal American citizens who will visit the great Pacific fair an opportunity of viewing the bell for the first time.

The natural beauty of the grounds and the magnificent floral display is one of the chief attractions of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition.

The display of lotus poles will be a novel feature in the decorations of the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition.

A motor boat race from Seattle to Juneau, Alaska, and return will be run next summer for a trophy offered by the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition.

Every large motor boat manufacturer in the United States will participate in the motor boat exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition next summer.

Robert Guggenheim will offer a trophy, similar to the Vanderbilt cup, for an automobile race next summer from New York to the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle.

The American Bankers' Association will have an exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. The annual meeting of the association in 1909 will be held in Seattle, the exposition city.

The first convention to be held in Seattle during the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition will be the United Commercial Travelers.

Alaska has the most unique farm in the world—a scientific fox farm. Live foxes, the animals mounted and a fine collection of furs will be shown at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition to demonstrate what can be done in the way of improving the furs by scientific means.

A collection of six reindeer heads, valued at \$20,000 and said to be the finest collection in the world, will be exhibited at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition.

**All She Possessed.**  
Mrs. Taylor was away and Mary Ann was ill. Therefore upon Mr. Taylor devolved the duty of dressing 5-year-old Marjorie.

For two hours he wrestled with the toughest problem he had ever been up against. "Going" was slow and arduous. By the time he reached the shoe stage he had become exasperated.

"Those," he commanded, "you shall put on yourself."  
Of course she promptly endeavored to put the left shoe onto her right foot. "Marjorie," he roared, "don't you know any better than that? You're putting your shoes on the wrong feet!" Then the tiny child burst into a flood of tears.

"I can't help it, daddy!" she cried. "They're all de foots I dot!"

Some men are lucky if they don't get any lower than the bottom of the ladder.

## 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.

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A Full Line of Lace Valentines and Card Novelties, Valentine Post Cards, Red Hearts, Cupids and Arrow Hearts for Decorations

If you want any decorations for your Valentine Party call on

**Diener**

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Livery and  
Feed Stable**

RAILROAD STREET  
TELEPHONE #84

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** FEBRUARY 22 32 N. Fifth St.

\$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by all druggists, 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WANTED.

Those interested to know that this is the most favorable time to have their catch basins looked after: A stitch in time saves nine, so by having yours cleaned and repaired now you may avoid a clogged up sewer; also a heavy bill of expense. Please leave order with Frank Field, Plumber, South Main Street, Phone No. 724. No charge for inspection.

If some house there is nothing thought of except to give the baby a chance to sleep.

## You'll Need Them

WHEN YOUR FIFTY AND POSSIBLY SOONER

You never 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 it your business to have your seeds tested and certified. It is the only way to be sure of the quality of your seed. We will test and certify your seed for a small fee. Write for our list of prices and conditions.

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