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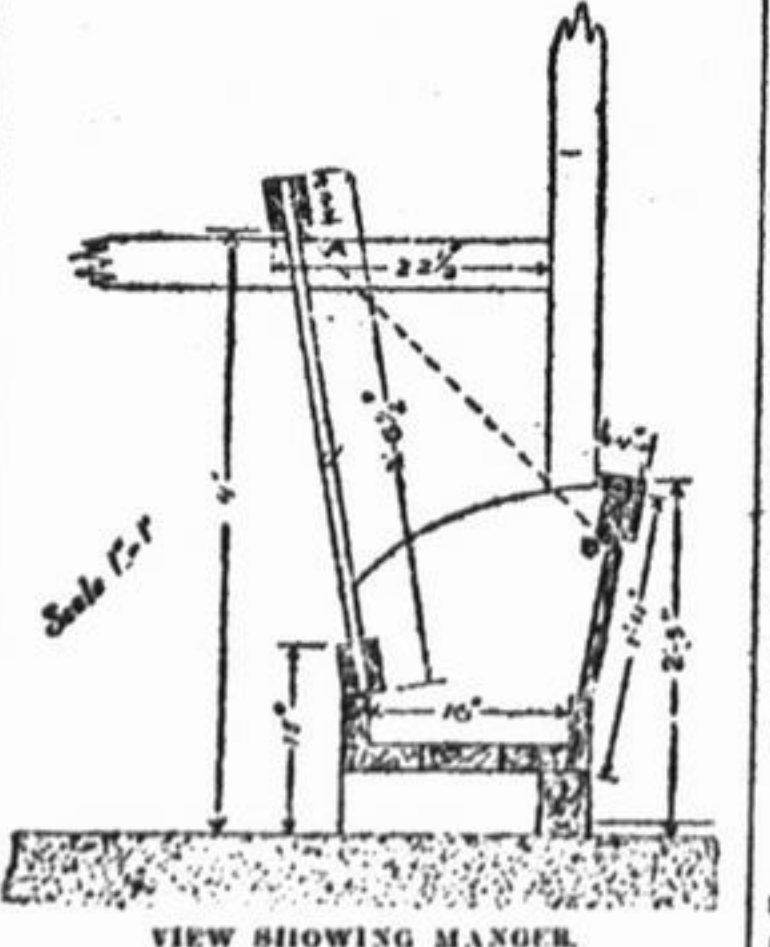
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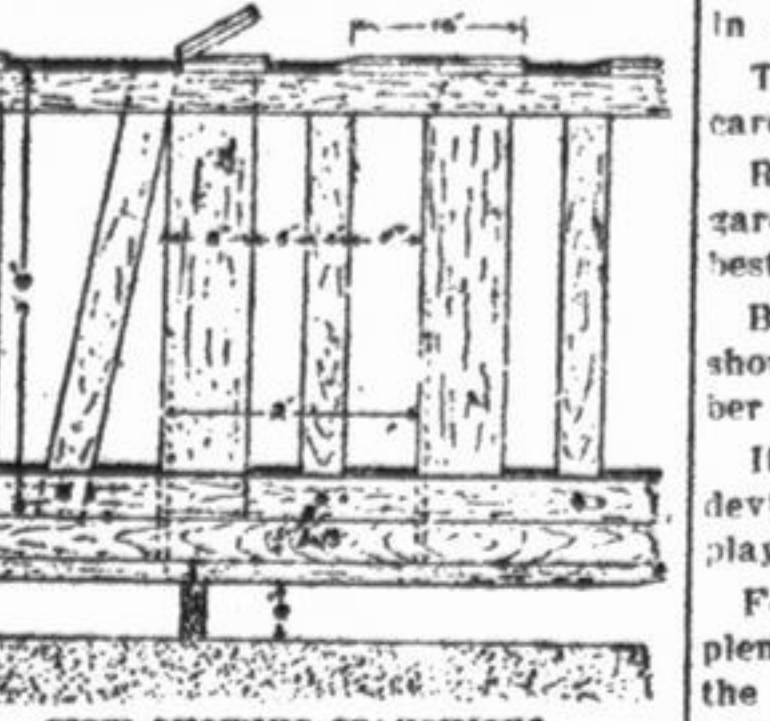
FARM NOTES

Calf Mangers.
A form of combined stanchion and manger for calf feeding is illustrated in a bulletin published by the Michigan Experiment Station and is recommended as being very convenient. The principle on which the stanchion is built is not claimed to be new; the use dates back a number of decades, but the special application and adjustment of the one hereafter described presents some new features. This particular model is produced as the result of three years' trial, having undergone several changes since the first one was installed. This appliance can be adjusted so as to accommodate the calf from birth up to twelve months of age. The calves are confined in the stanchions at feeding time only. After the calf has been secured the milk bucket is placed in the manger; when the milk is consumed the bucket is removed and ensilage and meal supplied, followed by hay. By using this stanchion method of feeding the maxi-



imum number of calves can be kept in a minimum amount of space in a clean, healthy, thrifty condition, providing they are given access to outdoor yardage. The average size of the four calf pens in the dairy barn, including manger space is 15 feet three inches by 12 feet three inches. Each pen accommodates eight calves up to five or six months of age. The average size of two pens in the grade herd barn accommodating six calves each, is 9 feet 9 inches by 14 feet 10 inches, and three occupied by five each are 10 1/2 feet by 11 feet 9 inches. Of course, in all cases except one the calves have access to yardage at will.

Referring to the illustration for detailed description, the bottom of the manger, 18 inches wide, consisting of 2-inch hemlock, is 6 inches above the floor. As the front of the manger is built on rather than against the bottom it leaves the inside bottom measurement of the manger 16 inches. The side of the manger over which the calf's neck is placed in feeding is 5 inches above the bottom, one-half of this distance being taken up by a 2x4, the balance by the bottom framework of the stanchion resting on it. The top part of the manger over which the calf feeds is 15 inches above the floor and should not be made higher, as even this is rather high for the new born calf. The youngest calves can feed over this, but should not be left fastened during the day, as they could not lie down comfortably. The side of the manger next the feed alley is practically 2 feet high and 2 1/2 feet above the floor; the slope given to this part of the manger is a very decided advantage, especially in placing and removing buckets while the calf is fastened in the stanchion; even more slope than that indicated would be well. The manger is partitioned off every two feet; this should be the minimum width, for while it is ample room for the young calves, even more room would be desirable for the roughage of the older ones. The manger partitions extend upward as far as the curved line shown in the illustration, but this is the most faulty feature of the fixture, as it is possible for one calf to reach over and suck another



one's ears if the meal and ensilage is not promptly supplied after the milk is consumed, though this rarely happens. A more perfect manger division will be made by boarding up from the manger to the dotted line shown between A B. The front or stanchion part of the fixture is 3 feet 6 1/2 inches high and slopes away from the manger to increase its capacity and give the calf the benefit of a little more spread in throwing the head up to remove it from the open stanchion. The stanchions are made of well-seasoned 1-inch elm and no breaks have occurred thus far. The youngest calves do not require more than five inches space for the neck when confined. The stanchion frames are bored with a number of holes so that the movable upright pieces can be shifted according to the size of the calf. As calves approach the yearling stage and their horns interfere with the working of the stanchion the movable piece may be removed and the animal allowed to go free while feeding. This system has given the utmost satisfaction, permitting calves to be fed individually according to their needs and entirely

preventing the many bad habits so frequently acquired by the pall fed calf.

Getting Rid of Stumps.
Since the discovery of that region constituting part of the present State of Washington the fir stump has blocked the progress of civilization west of the Cascades, from Oregon to British Columbia. Science has found ways to span the State's rivers, tunnel its mountains and irrigate its deserts, but until recently it has been unable to cope with the fir stump. Bulky, firm-rooted in the earth, and so saturated with pitch that it will not decay, it has defied everything but dynamite, and that costs about \$3 a stump, with an equal amount to cover the expenses of the donkey engine necessary to remove the roots when the main body of the stump has been shattered. Clearly such a costly process can not be used for agricultural purposes in a heavily timbered country.

Such was the situation when, three years ago, an enterprising farmer conceived the idea of burning out the stumps by forced draft. After many experiments he finally got a 4 horse-power donkey engine, attached a 6-inch American blower, and over this he fitted a tin case with twelve tubes leading from it. To these he attached pieces of garden hose and to the ends "iron pipe. Then he bored a hole in the stump, and, dropping in a live coal, inserted a pipe and started the engine. In a few moments the hole was aflame, and soon a dozen stumps were blazing, although it was the wet season and the monsters were sodden with water.—Technical World.

Materials for the Silo.
Ensilage is being used more and more for general farm stock, being fed to some extent to the calves, the market steers and the horses. It probably requires a little higher grade of skill to manage a farm with the silo system. There is room for judgment in putting up the silo, in banding the crop and filling the silo, to say nothing of its management winter and summer and the right plan of feeding. There is considerable to learn for the farmer who has always practiced the hay, grain and roots system. Yet the experience of those who have made the change seems to indicate that there is no need of making serious mistakes even the first year, while the new system nearly always gives satisfaction under the circumstances mentioned. Perhaps not every dairy farmer needs a silo, but it can not be denied that a great many more silos are needed than have yet been put up.

The Yolks of Eggs.
The color of the yolk of the egg seems often to be effected very noticeably by a change in the food. When fowls are closely confined in winter or summer, it often happens, especially if a ration is deficient in green food, that the yolks are pale colored. In one instance a much deeper orange color in the yolk followed a change in feeding to green clover and alfalfa. One lot, where pale colored yolks were the rule, laid eggs with orange colored yolks after they had been given the run of a barn floor covered with dry clover chaff and leaves. A change in color of butter is often noticeable in the same way when cows are turned to pasture after dry feed.

Rubber Covered Roads.
Experiments with rubber asphalt roadways covering a period of six years are reported to have shown very satisfactory results. Rubber asphalt is claimed to be more plastic and more adhesive than pure asphalt and resists higher temperatures. This product, which is manufactured under a patented process, permits cold applications of the asphalt, which are said to possess all the advantages of hot compressed asphalt without its drawbacks.

Farm Notes.
It is better to sow rutabaga turnips in rows than broadcast. The best cows are the ones that the careful dairyman raises for himself. Rotation must be practiced in the garden or truck field to obtain the best results.

Black Winter or Spanish radishes should be sown in August or September with turnips.

It has been said that "weeds are the devil's flower." Certain it is that they play the mischief with a crop.

For best results in the vineyard plenty of water is necessary. During the hot season sub-irrigation is advisable.

A fall crop of potatoes will be found profitable, if the grower has kept his land in good tilth during the summer.

Cold air will not injure sheep, but a wet coat and a cold wind may prove as dangerous as it would with any other animal.

All decaying cabbage should be dug up and destroyed. Black rot and other fungus diseases and insect pests will thus be held back.

All rubbish should be removed from the garden before it is plowed. Debris of any sort is annoying and interferes with cultivation.

Sunshine and air are essential to health in chickens as well as in any other livestock on the farm. See that the place where they are kept has windows to let the sunshine in and ventilators to bring in the fresh air.

The first shoes put on a colt are of the most important consideration, for much of the after condition and development of the animal depends upon his proper handling at this time. A mistake in the beginning is apt to leave a life-long defect.

RALLY DAY, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31—THE BIG DAY IN THE METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Every officer, teacher, scholar and friend of the church and school is going to be there. The new pastor, Rev. Lawler, will speak to the school. A program of special numbers will be rendered. Souvenirs of the occasion will be given to every one attending. Plan to be there. Come yourself and bring one friend. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

"Sphinx" Strahorn's Humor Vein

Chills Get-Rich-Quick Scheme.
North Yakima, Wash., Sept. 24.—Robert E. Strahorn, the president "sphinx" of the North Coast railway, opened an unexpected vein of humor on his last visit here, while chatting with L. O. Janek, who represents the Strahorn interests in Yakima, and Mayor Oscar A. Fechter. Messrs. Janek and Fechter were telling of their purchase of a band of sheep. In glowing terms Mr. Janek described the amount of wool they would clip, the high price of mutton, the increase in the flock and the big amount of money they would make from the investment.

Mr. Strahorn listened attentively and without comment until they had finished. With never a smile he said: "Oh, yes," pulled from his vest pocket a document which he handed to the gentlemen and quietly left the room.

The document was the prospectus for a goose farm with three stockholders, in which the details were worked out as follows:

"Shares of stock, three at \$100, par value, \$300; 300 geese at \$1 each, \$300; three eggs per week per goose, 900 eggs per week; 900 times 52 equals 46,800 eggs per year; 46,800 times 3 equals 140,400 eggs in three years. No eggs sold, but all incubated and hatched, allowing for bad eggs 40,000, leaves 100,000 geese. Two pounds feathers per goose, 200,000 pounds; \$15 per pound for feathers, \$3,000,000; 100,000 pair geese livers at 60 cents a pair, \$600,000; 10 buttons for each goose bill, 200,000, 1 cent each button, \$2,000; \$1.50 per goose, dressed, \$15,000; capital invested, \$300; estimated operating expenses, \$190,000. Total, \$190,300.

"Receipts: Feathers, \$300,000; goose livers, \$60,000; buttons, \$20,000; dressed geese, \$150,000. Total receipts, \$530,000; expenditures, \$190,300; net profits, \$339,700; each stockholder, \$113,233.33. Annual dividends, 37.744 per cent."

The Lost Love.

"If there is a God," said Lucy Wheeler, steadily. "He is not love, but cruelty."

The old pastor looked pitifully at the hard, white face of the woman, so terribly ravaged by rebellious grief. "You mean because he took your mother?" he asked. "She had a harder life than you, Lucy, and she never felt that he was cruel."

"She always had me!" the woman retorted, fiercely. "All the years when father was—that way—when we had to watch and care for him like a child, she had me. Whom have I?"

"But it isn't that—I mean that isn't all of it." She spoke slowly now, as one feeling a difficult way among strange words. "I knew she'd have to go some time—I couldn't be selfish enough to want to go first, when it would have left her alone—but I never dreamed that I could lose the feeling of her. And I have—that's what God's taken away!"

"I keep everything the way she had it; I keep up all her old contributions to the missionary society and things—I've doubled them, and it ain't easy—and still I can't feel her; sometimes I can't feel as if she ever was. It's that that's driving me wild."

The minister's eyes sought a portrait upon the opposite wall. It was the face of a woman, sweet and strong and gentle. Beneath it, upon a bracket, was a vase of exquisite roses.

"What beautiful roses for February!" he said; and he added, slowly, "I buried Mrs. Baker's baby yesterday. She didn't have a blossom for it."

Lucy Wheeler looked at him, defiantly. "I don't know whether you know it or not, but she came here to beg some of mine—some of mother's roses. She knew as well as anybody what they were for. She has two other children."

"Lucy," the minister said, "there's a poor woman just come to me for help. It is a pitiful case—dismissed from the hospital in the city, but not yet able to work, though she is trying to, poor soul! She has an apology for a dress, but no cloak. I wondered if you hadn't an old one of your mother's—"

The woman turned upon him passionately. "Doctor Matthews, from you, too! I didn't expect that!"

The minister had risen. He put a strong, quiet hand upon her hands, locked together in an effort at self-control.

"Child," he said, "don't you understand? It is you who are killing the spirit of your mother in yourself, not God who is cruel. He is giving you chance after chance, and you are pushing all the chances away."

"Would your mother ever have refused a blossom for a dead baby? If I had told her of poor Mary Price, she would have been upstairs making up a package of clothes before I could ask her. When you give as she would have given herself, she will come back to you."

"As the disciples understood their Master after He had gone from their sight as they never did while He lived among them day by day, so you will understand her more and more wonderfully; so her spirit will seem almost to live in you—when you open the door."

"You don't believe it. I only ask you to try it. You have tried your way, and it has failed terribly. Try your mother's way—and God's."

There was silence a moment, and then the door closed gently, and the girl was alone, with her mother's face looking down at her over the February roses.—Youth's Companion.

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