



FAVOR INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

Hardest of All Domestic Fowls and Do Equally as Well Confined as on Free Range.

Indian Runner ducks are the hardest of all domestic fowls. As they do equally well in confinement or on free range, they may be profitably kept by persons in town or city as well as by farmers. They do not require pond or running water—just water to drink in, something deep enough so the whole head can be immersed, says the Interstate Poultryman. They may be kept more cheaply on free range, as they will find many things of little or no value, such as bugs, worms, grasshoppers, grass, etc. These they convert into large white eggs, which if not sold for hatching will command several cents above the market price of hen eggs and at Easter will bring twice as much. They do not differ in flavor from hen eggs, but are superior for all kinds of cooking. As a table fowl the Indian Runner duck is excellent. The meat is tender, juicy and fine-grained. Thus far the demand for breeding stock and eggs for hatching has been so great that the duck has not been raised to a great extent as market stock; but wherever it is wanted.

As egg-producers the Indian Runner females are too valuable to sell on the market until from three to nine years old. A flock from a good-laying strain will average from 240 to 250 eggs per layer per year, if properly managed. I find by actual test that the feed that will keep a Plymouth Rock hen in good shape will keep a Runner duck plump, so I think it safe to say that they can be kept as cheaply as any of the large breeds of hens in winter and cheaper in summer if on free range, as they will forage farther into the fields. We like them much better than hens, as they do not destroy crops, neither are they so much of a nuisance around the buildings as hens. The ducklings of this breed can be raised to a marketable size cheaper and more quickly than those of any other breed. As the ducks never set, the ducklings must be hatched by incubators or hens. Hens give the best results, often hatching every egg given them. The eggs are very fertile and may, if desired, be hatched any month in the year. Ducklings hatched in June or July often lay all winter, while, if hatched in March, they will lay in time to hatch ducklings from them by the 1st of October.

PLAN FOR A HEN HATCHERY

Door Placed in Front of Each Nest, Hinged With Leather and Held by Wooden Cleats.

Here is my plan for a successful hen hatchery: I take 14-foot lumber and make stalls for 12 hens which makes the nest boxes a little over 14



A Hen Hatchery.

inches wide, writes J. A. Crandall of Norwich, Kan., in the Farmers' Mail and Breeze. Slat and thin lumber may be used for the 11 partitions. Floor the nest department. Chicken wire is used to cover the top of runs except for the doors A, each of which is 28 inches long, enough to cover two runs. The doors B are the same length. There is also a door 8 by 10 inches in the front of each nest box and all doors are hinged with leather and held with cleats. The roof board is not hinged or nailed but held in place with cleats and may be lifted off.



Rape makes a good crop for late green food.

Poultry is extremely profitable if properly handled.

Poultry, fruit and bees form a combination hard to beat.

Fowls have no sense of smell. They have nostrils, but not noses.

A cement floor in the laying pen and roosting closet is advisable.

Don't let lice "get away" with your chicks, while you wonder what ails them.

Keep the males separated from the growing pullets. Both will develop better.

Ducklings generally begin molting when eleven weeks old and continue for about six weeks.

Don't forget that wet and leaky coops do not tend to produce healthy chickens, but early death.

It is a good plan to let all the breeding stock out of the yards to enjoy free range during the summer.

Don't try to breed from poor stock. It takes too long and good stock is cheap enough for you to start right.

There is a good reason for the fact that the best eggs for the best chicks are those from the best fowls.

Don't mix the feed with the feed that is not good.

Don't mix the feed with the feed that is not good.

Don't mix the feed with the feed that is not good.

Don't mix the feed with the feed that is not good.

Don't mix the feed with the feed that is not good.



EARLY MOLTING OF CHICKENS

Western Poultryman Gives Excellent Method of Controlling Hens in Changing Feathers.

Most people believe that if they can force their hens to molt early they will lay more eggs during the season, but this is not true. Hens that have molted late will lay more eggs during the winter than the early molters. This has been shown by the most careful experiments, but the facts are not generally known.

Molting hens require a large amount of feed containing nitrogen such as oil meal, meat and other feeds rich in protein. Molting can be forced by cutting down the feed of hens as it has been shown by experiments that scantily fed hens begin molting earlier than those on full feed, but the former do not finish molting much earlier.

Starved hens molt more uniformly than others and this is particularly noticeable in hens two or three years old.

In an experiment conducted by the Cornell experiment station it was found that on a basis of 100 hens the fed flock produced eggs to the value of \$29.97 more than by the starved flock.

The total income from all the birds was \$278 for the starved flock and \$350 for the fed flock, a difference in favor of natural molting for the year of about \$95.

A western poultryman of long experience gives his method of controlling molting as follows:

As soon as the hens are through laying he turns them out on alfalfa, feeding them dry bran only, in addition. Under this treatment they get thin. Then he feeds them a mixed ration of grains and meat, giving a light feed in the morning and all they will eat at noon and night. Under this treatment they finish molting quickly, get new feathers and begin laying in September. By October 1 they are all in good laying condition and make a profit through the fall and winter.

PLYMOUTH ROCK IS POPULAR

Blocky Shape Makes Them Excellent Breed for Broilers—Much Favored as Utility Fowl.

The Barred Plymouth Rock is without a doubt the most popular breed of chickens in this country—more of them are found on the farms than any other breed. On special poultry farms the Leghorn is a very popular breed, and in the poultry farming districts the Rhode Island Reds are almost exclusively used, says a writer in the Rural New Yorker. As a general utility fowl the Wyandottes



Prize Winning Rock.

are second in popularity to the Rocks, the white variety being the most popular.

Their blocky shape makes them an excellent breed for broilers. Like the Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, they lay a brown egg. The Leghorns lay a white egg, and in this respect they have a slight advantage, as most markets prefer the white egg, though there is no difference in the qualities of eggs with a brown or a white shell.



Overcrowding ducklings will induce feather-pulling.

Kerosene is sure death to lice, if applied as a spray.

Hens suffer from overeating as much as from starving.

It is provoking to have hens steal their nests this time of the year.

The feeding of onions to laying hens has produced an onion flavor in eggs.

A hen egg-bound will be seen to visit the nest repeatedly without result.

Fodder corn makes fine green food for poultry of all ages. Try it fed green.

Many will realize this fall and winter that the early-hatched chick is the winter layer.

It is not advisable to allow ducklings bathing water before the weather is warm and pleasant.

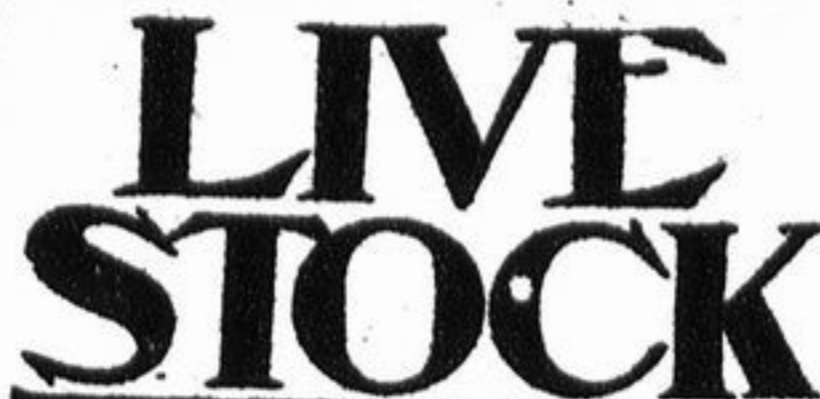
Market at once all males not kept for breeders, and all pullets that have not kept pace with the rest of the flock.

Market at once all males not kept for breeders, and all pullets that have not kept pace with the rest of the flock.

Market at once all males not kept for breeders, and all pullets that have not kept pace with the rest of the flock.

Market at once all males not kept for breeders, and all pullets that have not kept pace with the rest of the flock.

Market at once all males not kept for breeders, and all pullets that have not kept pace with the rest of the flock.

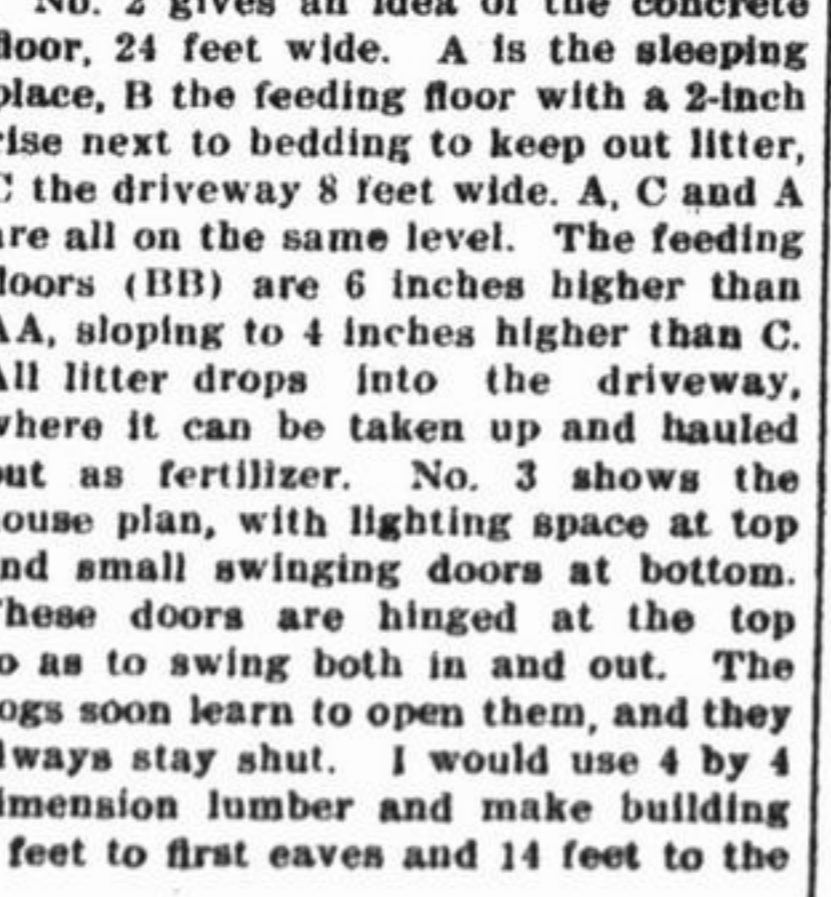


MISSOURI SWINE HOUSE PLAN

Building With Concrete Floor Is Shown in Illustration—Hogs Manipulate Swinging Doors.

An excellent plan for a hog house is given by William Critchell in the Missouri Valley Farmer as follows: Illustration No. 1 shows the floor plan of my hog house, 24 by 60 feet. In this house there are 16 stalls, 6 by 8 feet divided into a sleeping place 3 by 6 feet and a feeding place 3 by 6 feet—one cooker room 8 by 12 feet, one feed bin 8 by 12 feet, and a driveway 8 feet wide with sliding roller doors.

No. 2 gives an idea of the concrete floor, 24 feet wide. A is the sleeping place, B the feeding floor with a 2-inch rise next to bedding to keep out litter, C the driveway 8 feet wide. A, C and A are all on the same level. The feeding floors (BB) are 6 inches higher than AA, sloping to 4 inches higher than C. All litter drops into the driveway, where it can be taken up and hauled out as fertilizer. No. 3 shows the house plan, with lighting space at top and small swinging doors at bottom. These doors are hinged at the top so as to swing both in and out. The hogs soon learn to open them, and they always stay shut. I would use 4 by 4 dimension lumber and make building 6 feet to first eaves and 14 feet to the



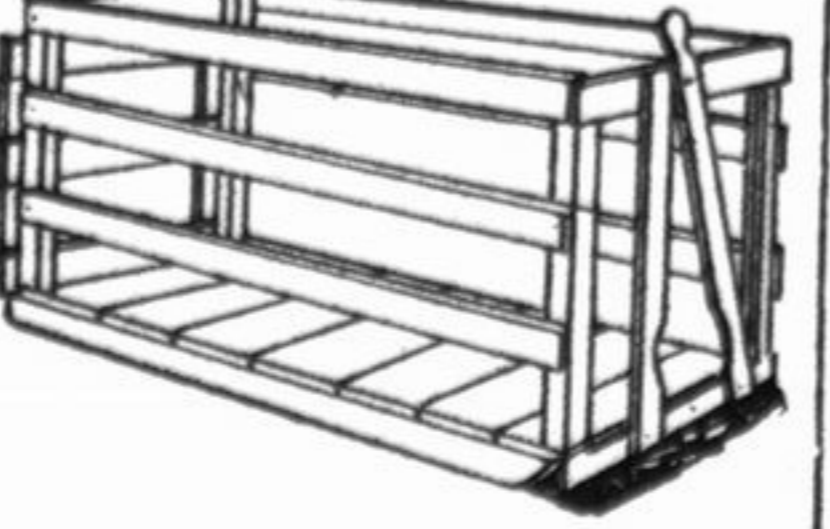
No. 1, Floor Plan; No. 2, Cross Section of Feeding Floor; No. 3, Form of House.

second, giving a window space at top of 4 feet. Placing a post at each corner of every stall gives plenty of strength; then by putting in a few girts, siding up with No. 1 stock boards nailed on up and down and stripping the cracks, you have a good building. The roof should have half pitch. Pieces of 2 by 4, 10 feet long, make the lower rafter and these cut in the middle make the upper rafter.

DEVICE FOR RINGING SWINE

Crates Illustrated for Operation That One Man Operate Without Slightest Trouble.

Here is a device that is a great help for ringing hogs. One man can operate it without any trouble. Back it up to the hog pen door, run the hog in between the slats a and b, which are then pulled together so tight that he can be handled without trouble. The crate should be 1 foot 10 inches wide, 2 feet 8 inches high and 3 1/2 feet long, with a solid floor mounted on runners. The crate should have a



Ringling Crate.

top as well as a sliding door at the rear. The sliding levers, a, b, are made of 1 by 4 inch hardwood, with a notch cut in each to fit the neck of the hog. There should be holes in the bottom board, c, to adjust the levers for large or small pigs.

The Bawling Cattle.

The grower of beef cattle is sure to weed out the one that is continually bawling, when it should be grazing for the simple reason that there is more waste than gain of adipose tissue at such a time. The stock content to feed upon the good pasture at hand rather than busy themselves trying to break into forbidden fields, possibly not nearly as good, are the ones that make the most gain in weight.

Examine Sheep Carefully.

The flesh condition of a sheep cannot be judged by looking at it. Always go over a sheep with the fingers, examining every part of its anatomy before sending it to market.

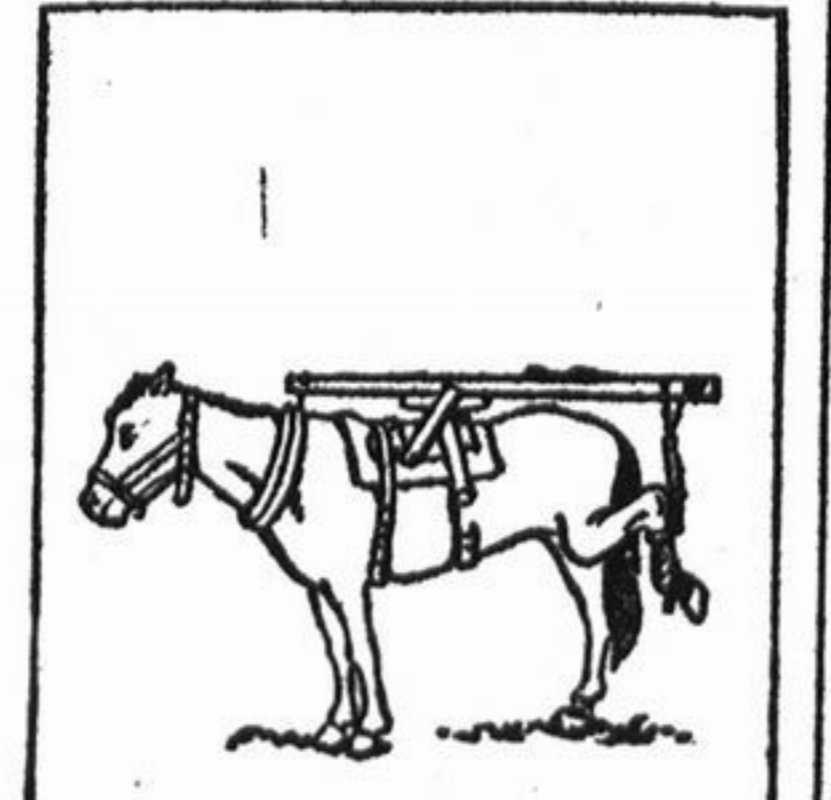
Pugnacious Dorsets.

One good quality in the Dorsets is their pugnacious disposition which makes them able to use their big horns in a defense against dogs.

AFFORDS AID TO HORSESHOER

Apparatus, Invented by Alabama Man Strapped on Animal's Back, Holds Foot Up.

Horseshoeing has been made a simpler and safer operation through the invention of an Alabama man. This consists of an apparatus that straps on the back of the horse or mule and holds up the foot to be shod, thus saving the blacksmith the trouble of holding it between his knees and eliminating the possibility of the animal kicking the man through the wall when he gets restless. A saddle, with a lever pivoted to it, is strapped to the horse's back. Pivoted to the lever is



Aid to Horseshoer.

a long bar that runs over the animal's back, with the front end fastened to his collar. Over the rear end of the bar hangs a foot support with a band that is fastened around the horse's foot and holds it up at whatever height the blacksmith desires, also preventing the beast from kicking.

OXFORD SHEEP ARE PROLIFIC

Breed Originated in England from Cross of Cotswold and Hampshire Down—Grow Rapidly.

Oxford sheep originated in England in the early part of the 19th century from a cross of Cotswold and Hampshire Down. They have been known since 1857 as Oxfordshire or Oxford Downs, and are now widely distributed over the United States and Canada. They are the largest and heaviest of the Down breeds. When in good flesh the rams should weigh 250 to 275 pounds, and the ewes from 200 to 225 pounds. The wool is rather coarser than any other of the medium wool breeds, and the fleece is heavier, weighing from 10 to 12 pounds unwashed.

The face is usually an even dark gray or brown, with or without a gray spot on the tip of the nose. They are best adapted for lands furnishing good pasture, and do not succeed as well under range conditions or on rugged, broken pastures. The ewes are very prolific, triplets being not uncommon. The lambs grow rapidly and are of good form. The chief shortcoming of the breed is that it is not as hardy as some others.

Grade Up Pig Stock.

To grade up your pig stock is as important as grading up the dairy cows. The most conservative course is to select the breed most popular in your vicinity and improve on the common individuals by the use of improved boars.



Flies are the worst enemies calves have.

Don't neglect to keep salt in every pasture.

The merciful man waters his horse between whites.

The hog is a booster for the farm. He always was, and always will be.

The pigs will be all the better for a little slop in a side dish of their own. No matter what the price is don't let the brood sow go if she is a good one.

There should always be some forage crop growing in the summer for swine.

Many of the troubles with both young and old horses may be traced to bad teeth.

Hogs like a drink of water at night. Little pigs like a drink of skim milk most any time.

Don't expect to make a profit on a flock of sheep unless you give them proper attention.

The herd bull should have good feed and care, but above all he should have regular exercise.

Sometimes a week's chill rains or cold weather will set the pigs back a month in their growth.

Give the wethers extra grain, and send them to market before the pasture is dried and short.

The ewes and lambs should be kept out of hearing of each other for a time when weaning them.

Sheep are a good medium for increasing the fertility of the farm of the man of limited means.

After all that may be said in favor of other pastures, clover stands at the head when it comes to the right thing for pigs.

Lung troubles in swine are frequently the result of dust and silt snuffed through the nostrils while feeding on the ground.

These are the days when a little extra attention to the heifer calves will be like the sowing of good seed. It will mean a good harvest later.

A SAVINGS ACCOUNT
IN THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF DOWNERS GROVE
INSURES—
SOUND SLEEP
GOOD DIGESTION
INDEPENDENCE
3 per cent interest starts from the 1st on all deposits made on or before the 10th.
J. Warren Rogers, President
Ralph N. Ballou, Vice-President
Samuel Curtiss, Cashier
DIRECTORS
Ralph N. Ballou
W. S. Greene
M. C. Conners
J. W. Hughes
Samuel Curtiss
E. R. Puffer
J. Warren Rogers
J. R. Foster
E. E. Stevens

Mertz & Mochel
HARDWARE
COAL and FEED
Poultry and Field Fencing
Paints, Oils, Brushes, Etc.
GOLD MEDAL FLOUR
36 South Main Street.
TELEPHONE 29

Always on the Job
When Moberg does your Painting it is done Right
HOUSE PAINTING and INTERIOR DECORATING
F. C. MOBERG & SON
Phone 108J East Chicago Avenue

WE ADVERTISE FACTS
Till They Are Worn Out
Our shoes will hold their shape and keep your feet in comfort until they are all worn out.
That's because every one of our shoes is solid leather through and through. One pair will convince you.
MODERN SHOE REPAIRING
CHAS. L. JOHNSON 44 N. Forest Avenue

CLEARANCE SALE
IT will be worth your while to attend our extraordinary shoe sale, for men's and boys' shoes. In order to make room for new stock, we are selling these lines at an extremely low price. Comfort shoes for tender feet especially. Also a large assortment for boys, price
75 cts. to \$1.50
Ladies, Attention
You will be pleased with the prices which we will make you on our summer dress goods. We are closing out a number of Lawns, Battistes, Gingham, Calicos and Everett Shirtings, all in staple colors and patterns, also closing out some fine laces and insertions. Come early if you do not want to be disappointed.
B. E. KEHLER
DEALER IN
General Dry Goods and Groceries
Southwest Corner of Main and Curtiss Sts.
PHONE 62-W.