

POULTRY



WHITE WYANDOTTE IN FAVOR

Fowl Meets All Requirements of General Purpose Bird and Recognized as Money Maker.

Mr. Elmer Gimlin, of Taylorville, Ill., in a letter to The Farm Home, gives the following reasons for his preference for the White Wyandotte variety of chickens.

First. Because the White Wyandottes meet all the requirements of a general purpose fowl. Their medium size, neat rose combs, blocky shape,



White Wyandottes.

white color and early maturing qualities all unite to make a fowl that for practical and profitable purposes has not yet been excelled.

Second. Because the White Wyandotte is best suited to the carrying on of a large poultry business. They are recognized as the best money makers of the present time, with all having experience. The public demands them, and it is advisable to breed what the public demands.

Third. The White Wyandotte excels in egg laying qualities. I believe it is conceded that the White Wyandottes have taken more prizes in the egg laying contests than any other variety, and I am quite sure they will lay as many eggs in a year in the climate of Illinois as any variety I have ever handled.

FEEDING AND CARE OF GEESE

One of Cheapest and Easiest of All Domestic Fowls to Raise—Birds Fatten Quickly.

Geese are one of the cheapest and easiest of all domestic fowls to raise, says the Farm and Fireside. They require little shelter at any time, and if given plenty of pasture will gather the largest portion of their food from the fields. They are very easily and quickly fattened for market and bring very good prices. Geese for breeding purposes should be purchased in the fall. This is the method for managing breeding and market geese: Never mate over two females to each gander. Never use females less than two or ganders over four years of age. They are allowed to run in a pasture where they have plenty of grass to eat and water to swim in. In winter and during the laying season feed them lightly the following ration: Bran, four parts; shorts, two parts; cornmeal, one part; and in winter cut clover, steamed, four parts, is added. A goose will lay 20 to 40 eggs in a season if they are allowed to sit. The eggs require 28 days for incubation, and invariably hatch well. Goslings are removed from the incubators as soon as they are hatched, and placed in brooders where the heat for the first 24 hours is 90 degrees. After the first 24 hours the heat is reduced daily until the goslings are ten to fifteen days old. Beginning the third morning after hatching, the goslings are fed as follows, four times daily, by measure: Bran, one part; rolled oats, one part; cornmeal shorts, one part. This mixture is dampened with skim milk until it will crumble. Grass, grit and drinking water are always before them. Water is given in fountains, so they cannot get into it. They are fed as mentioned until they are eight weeks old, when those for market are closely confined to be fattened, and fed as follows, three times daily, all they will eat: Bran, two parts; shorts, one part; oil meal and beef scraps, one part; cornmeal, one part, dampened until it will crumble. Whole corn is frequently given. Green food, grit and water are always before them.

PIGEONS REQUIRE MUCH CARE

Though Encouragement in Industry to Make it Profitable—Beware of False Booms.

Keep the glass in the windows clean so that the direct rays of the sun can get into the interior of the loft. There is enough encouragement in pigeon culture to make it a profitable occupation. But beware of false booms who paint everything in the brightest colors.

It is desirable to increase the number of breeders, keep the squabs that are hatched in August and September. They will breed next spring. There is no permanent cure for

GET HENS READY FOR FALL

Pullets Should Be Separated and Placed by Themselves as Soon As Possible in Fall.

As soon as the sex can be determined, it is well to put the pullets by themselves. They will grow faster and do better. In fact, they should be fed differently from the cockerels, for you will want to get them in shape for early egg production.

Now, it is not well to force them prematurely into egg production, but it is best to get them in condition so that they will begin to lay during the fall. This is the harvest time, for it is then that you will get the highest prices paid for eggs. If you have a nice lot of pullets that are laying during the fall and early winter you will get splendid returns from them.

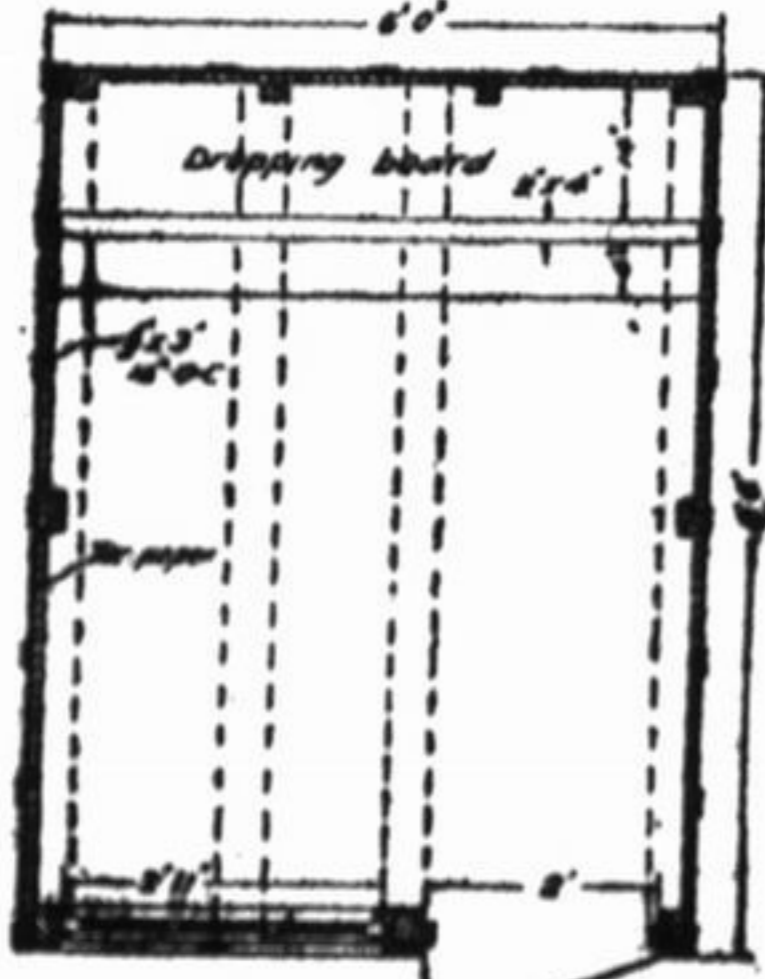
These pullets, as soon as separated, should be given a clean house and kept free from lice. If you find when making the division that some of them have lice, it should be well to powder them and put them all in a small house, where you can attend to them before putting them in their regular quarters. Feed plenty of bran and beef scraps, and keep oyster shells before them.

They will come along nicely when away from the annoyance of the cockerels, and after they have become used to their new home and see one another they will grow like weeds, and soon look like mature birds.

BUILDING FOR SMALL FLOCKS

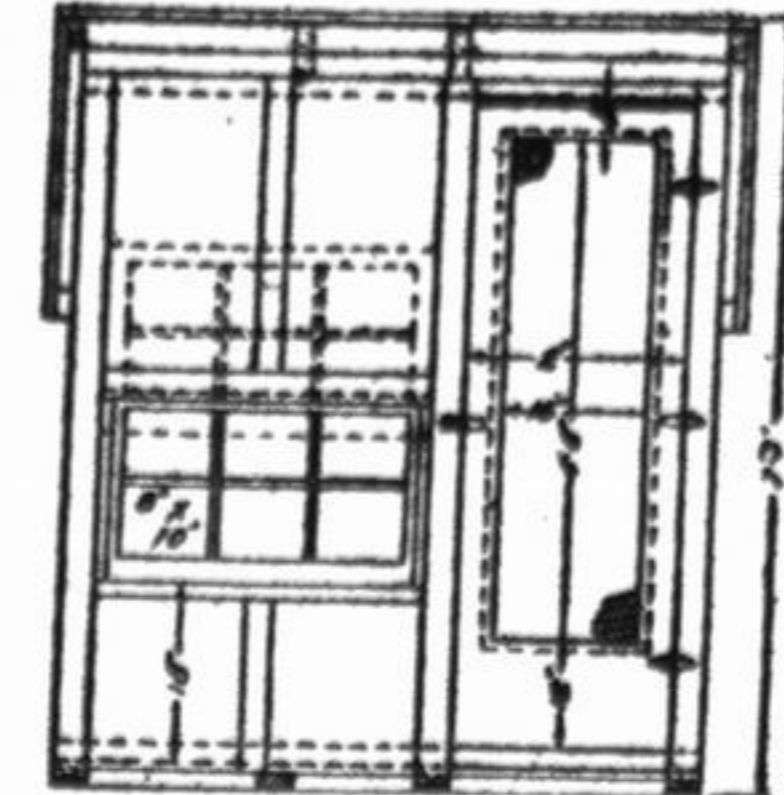
Portable House Shown in the Illustrations Will Accommodate Ten to Dozen Chickens.

The portable chicken house is designed for small flocks and will accommodate ten to a dozen chickens. This is 6 by 8 feet, boarded horizontally, differing from the Ocock house, which is boarded up and down. The portable



Floor Plan.

house is covered on the exterior with tar paper, which is put on up and down, all joints being cemented. Over each joint and also between, nail a 1/2 inch strip to prevent the paper from working in the wind. The door has a screen wire covering for day time and a hinged cloth screen to cover the wire screen at night. The roof is movable and is placed 14 inches from the ceiling. Four skids



Front Elevation.

of 4x6 inch material running lengthwise of the building on which the floor rests, make a ready means to move the house from one place to another.

POULTRY NOTES

Watch the perches and nests for mites and lice.

On every farm poultry should not only have a place, but a prominent place.

The Indian Runner duck is not inclined to fatten so readily as other varieties.

If you overcrowd your chicks either by day or night, you are facing certain trouble.

See that all poultry have shade from the hot sun, and fresh, cool water to drink.

Don't try to raise more chicks than you can take care of. It will lower the chances of success.

Sell the culls at once before the market drops any lower. It is money in your pocket to do so.

Healthy, strong and vigorous breeding stock is necessary for quick growing, profitable market birds.

All of your preparations for winter should be completed by this time. If not, do so at once for the welfare of the hens.

Prevention means attention to all details; it means regularity; it means comfort; it means system; in short, it means thought.

When a hen is troubled through the chicken water in a great many cases, it is important that the chicken

LIVE STOCK



REMEDIES FOR CURB DISEASE

Too Much Stress Placed on Ligament Situated on Back Part of Hook Joint is Cause.

(By DR. D. M. M'INTOSH, Illinois Experiment Station.)

Anything that puts too much stress on the ligament situated on the back part of the hook joint, such as holding back heavy loads, going downhill or hind legs slipping too far under the horse's body, may cause curb disease.



Where Curb Comes.

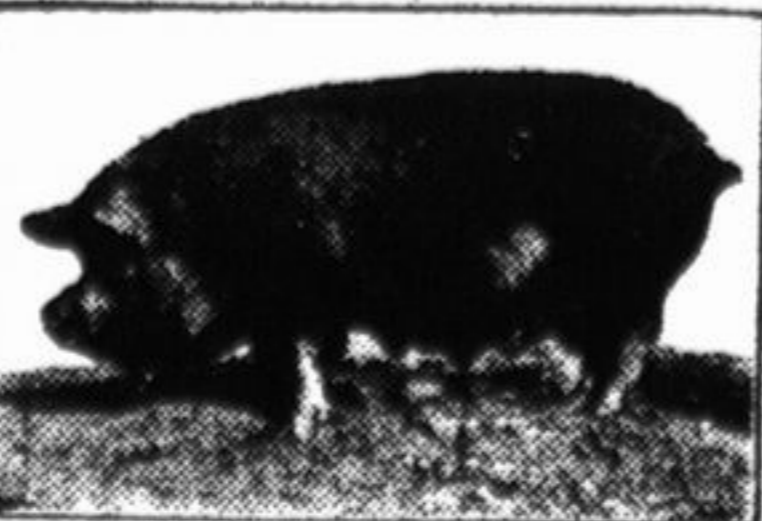
It is also caused by kicks or by the whiffletree striking against the back of the hook joint.

There will be a swelling and heat in the part and lameness. In some cases there will be swelling, but no lameness. If the swelling is hot and tender to the touch, mix half an ounce acetate of lead and two ounces tincture of arnica with one quart of water. Shake up and apply a little to the swollen part three times a day and continue until the heat and swelling disappear. If there should be any swelling after the heat and lameness have disappeared, mix one teaspoonful of biiodide of mercury with eight tablespoonfuls of lard. Rub on a little of this mixture with the fingers, let it remain on for twenty-four hours, then wash off with warm water and soap and repeat the blister in three weeks, if needed. In cases where there is swelling, but no heat or lameness, the lotion would be of no use, but the above blister should be used as directed. In old or long-standing cases of curb, if the animal is not lame, it is best to let it alone, as medicines would be of no service.

PROFITABLE BREED OF HOGS

Good Individuals of Any Popular Line, Backed by Good Ancestors, Will Make Money.

The first question every beginner asks is: "What is the best breed of hogs?" The breed makes little difference. Good individuals of any popular line, if backed by good ancestors, will make money with proper handling. I believe the best for you is the breed you like. If you like red hogs, raise Duroc-Jerseys. If you like a good black and white hog with ears turned down, get a Poland-China. If your fancy turns to a black and white hog with ears erect, take Berkshire, writes E. White in the Orange Judd Farmer. If you want to raise bacon hogs, and you prefer white ones, get Yorkshires. If you prefer red, get Tamworth. White hogs do well in the northern sections. Either Chester Whites or Chesires may be grown. As a rule, white hogs are not profitable in the south. The intense sun blisters the skin and may cause chronic sores. The



Excellent Type of Berkshire.

choice of breed is usually a matter of fancy. An important point is the selection of good individuals from prolific strains and handle these in such a way as to make large profits.

Pasturing Raising Cattle.

Cattle that react under the tuber culin test, if they are not to be disposed of at once, should be kept in a separate pasture. This pasture should be some distance from the other, or so fenced that it will be impossible for the infected and non-infected animals to get their heads together.

Whole Oats for Pigs.

Put a platform in a little enclosure in which the little pigs can be fed whole oats. Nothing quite takes the place of whole oats for fattening pigs. They will eat every grain out of the hull and grow like weeds on it.

PREPARING CORN FOR SWINE

Method of Feeding Hogs in Fattening Carefully Studied by Iowa Experiment Station.

In the new Farmers' Bulletin (No. 497) of the experiment station work by the department of agriculture, Washington, is an article on the preparation of corn for hogs.

Among many farmers the time-honored way of feeding corn to hogs is to shovel it to them directly from the earth, but many careful, progressive feeders have come to feel that the simple form in which corn is supplied by nature can be improved. The grinding and soaking of corn are thus given an influential degree of support because so many of the best purebred hogs in the country are fed their corn in this manner.

The question of the most economical method of feeding corn to hogs has been very carefully studied by the Iowa experiment station. The fastest and most profitable gains were secured by feeding dry ear corn until the hogs were close to 200 pounds in weight. Then if the hogs were to be fed longer, and the weather permitted, the most profitable gains were secured by changing them to soaked shelled corn. Fall pigs and spring pigs carried over to be fattened the following spring were handled most profitably by feeding dry ear corn until the weather became mild enough for soaked corn in the following spring, and then feeding soaked shelled corn until the finish. It should be borne in mind that corn soaked twelve hours gave better results than that soaked twenty-four hours.

USEFUL FOR PENNING STOCK

Hinged Panels Arranged in Convenient Manner One of Handiest Things Around the Farm.

Here is a sketch of a hinge panel that I have found to be about the handiest thing on the place when used to handle calves, hogs or other stock, writes D. H. Grifton of Smith Center, Kan., in the Farmers' Mail and Breeze. It is especially handy to catch and pen a sow without worry, as two men can entirely enclose an animal with it. Have a man at the end of each wing of the panel, walk up to a hog and enclose him while asleep or eating. Panel, hog and all may then be slipped along to the pen. The panels make a good pen to en-



Handy Panels.

close a sick animal, or a sow and litter that has been farrowed in the open. There are many uses for it. The panels should be made of light, strong lumber. Misc may be folded up and carried under the arm.

CARING FOR HORSE'S TEETH

Excellent Plan to Make Examination Two or Three Times Yearly—Treat Them With File.

If your horse shows difficulty in eating, or loses flesh without apparent cause, it is time to examine the teeth. Very often elongated teeth prevent a horse from properly masticating its food, thereby rendering it impossible to obtain much benefit from it.

Ulcerated teeth also are a source of great trouble and prevent a horse from eating well. Sometimes broken teeth cut the sides of the horse's mouth and form painful sores, which of course interfere with mastication.

It is a good plan to examine the teeth of all horses two or three times a year.

THAT BOY OF YOURS—

We mean the little fellow—in knee breeches—is coming sooner or later to a point where an intimate acquaintance with a banker may be worth more to him than an inheritance of dollars and cents.

Did you ever think of this?

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HERE'S A CHANCE

I have a party in Aurora who wants to move to Downers Grove. I have been trying to trade him my residence in Downers Grove for his in Aurora. Can't make it because my place is too large for him.

Now, then, if there is anybody in Downers Grove with a place worth \$3,000 to \$4,000, who would like to trade for my place at \$6,500, and pay me the difference WHEN CONVENIENT, he can make the trade of his life if he speaks quickly. Then I will be able to trade with my Aurora party, and the three-cornered deal will be completed to everybody's satisfaction.

E. E. Stevens,

158 North Main St.,

Downers Grove, Ill.

Home Phone, 79-J

Aurora Phone, 8078