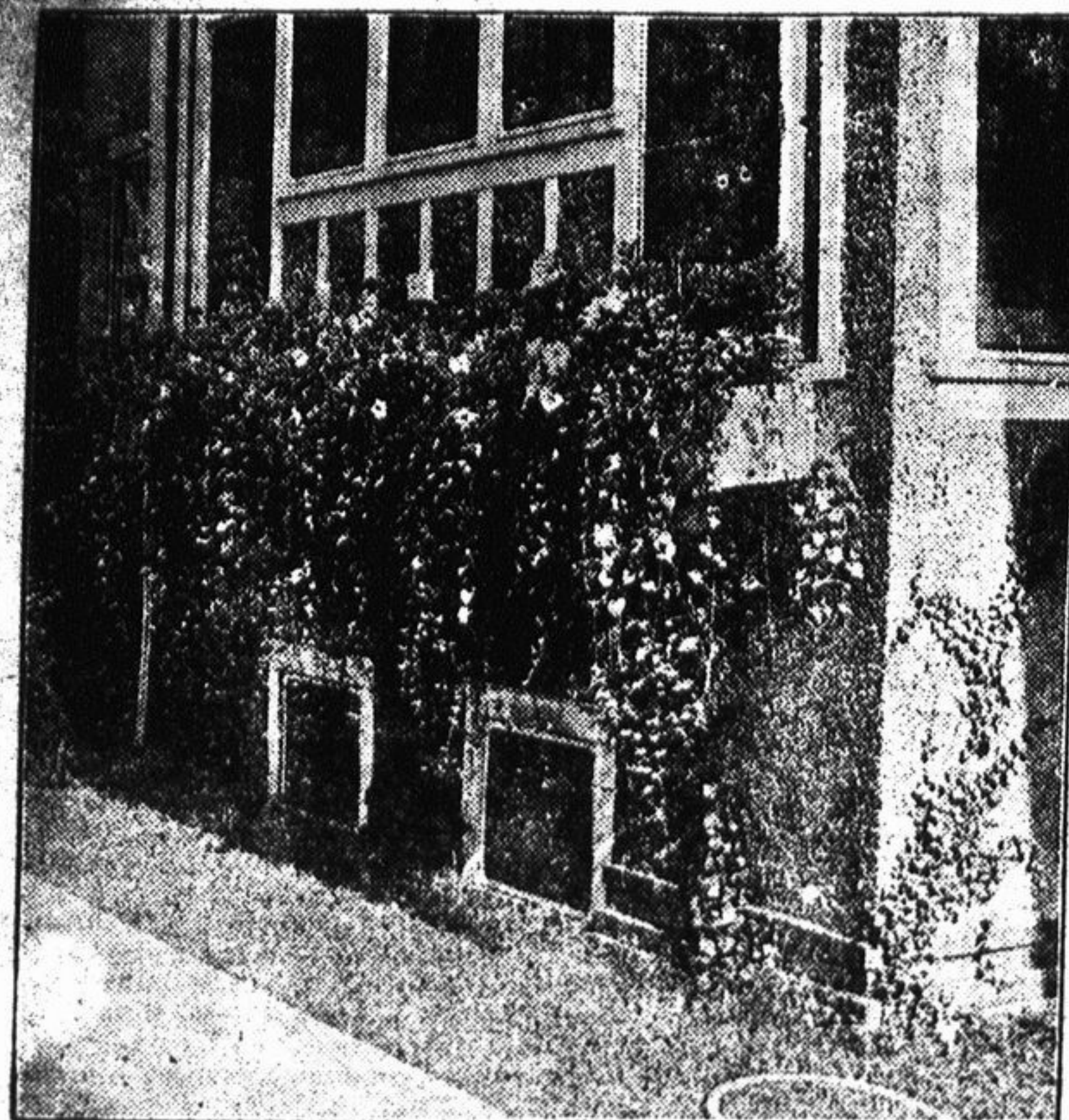


DELIGHTFUL SETTING FOR GREEN LAWN



Beautiful Effect of Window Boxes.

(By L. M. BENNINGTON.)

We would suggest that you keep the formal flower beds out of the lawn. No flower can add to the beauty of a well-kept greensward.

Mass the flowers and plants around the house and along the edges of the lawns and walks. They make a most delightful setting for the rich green lawn.

Simplicity in the laying out of home grounds should always be kept in mind, and any tendency to fancy shaped flower beds and grotesque wood or metal flower stands should be firmly suppressed.

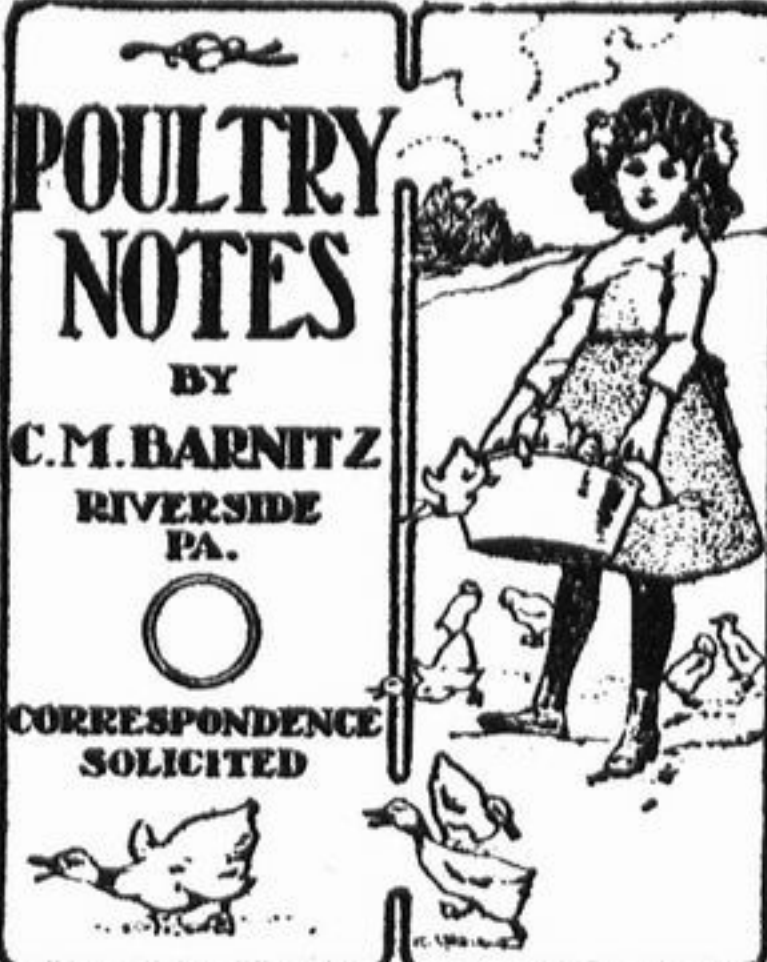
The woman who loves her flowers always has somewhere handy a heap of compost from which she can draw as needed—and she always needs it.

Kerosene emulsion will kill plant lice more effectively than kerosene.

Kerosene emulsion is easy to make. Cut up a half pound of soap and boil in a gallon of water. Add two gallons of kerosene while the water is hot (but remove the kettle from the fire before doing so or you may not live to use the mixture). Churn briskly for five minutes. For spraying, dilute this with seven or eight parts of water.

When you see the little ghostlike winged creatures rising like tiny clouds from your rose bushes be sure it is the aphid. Get after them with the spray.

Rose mildew is almost as troublesome as lice. It covers the leaves with a sort of white powder. It may



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POULTRY NOTES BY C. M. BARNITZ RIVERSIDE, PA. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

PIGEON NESTS AND NAPPIES. Much of the success with squabs depends on how the birds are nested, and it is strange how many do stick to the old style stationary nest when the style we show is so easily made, moved and cleaned.

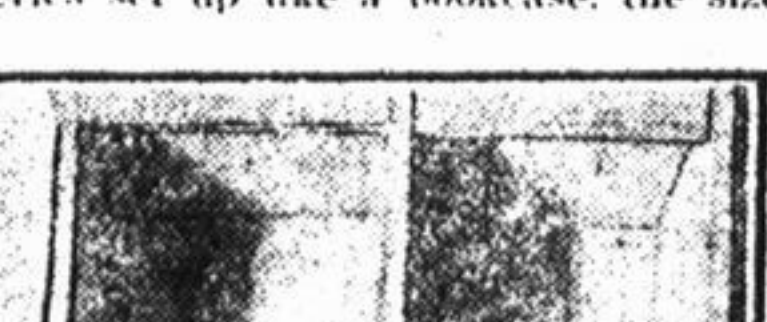


Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

These nests are arranged in batteries set up like a bookcase, the size of the nest box made to fit the nappy. Different sizes of the latter being made for Runts, Carnesaux and Homer. The bottom of the nest box pulls out like a drawer, and the whole arrangement can be removed tier by tier and quickly cleaned and sprayed with bug killer and the walls of the loft may be white-washed.

Thorough cleaning is impossible with the old style nailed up nest boxes, and bugs, especially the bloodsucking ticks, can hide in safety behind them, where no spray can reach.

Then, if it is desired to remove the birds to another building it is no task at all to carry the battery of nests along and set them right up without the trouble of ripping out the old nests or knocking up new. The earthenware nappy is a great convenience. It holds the nest material right in place, and the eggs and squabs do not

A LESSON FROM NATURE.

When the busy bee flits from flower to flower He's not on a pleasure tour He's gathering honey to store away To make the future sure.

When old Dog Tray hides a bone in the ground He's not doing that for fun He'll dig up that bone some other day When his other bones are done

When the frisky squirrel gathers hickory nuts It's not a grand stand play He's storing food in his cozy nest For the long, cold wintry day

And thus the man who is wise in his day Will not be a butterfly. But he'll be building a bank account And stacking the dollars high.

And thus when the winter of life shall come He'll not be hungry and cold He'll sit in the warm and eat coupons And draw on his reserve gold. C. M. BARNITZ

SANITATION OR RUINATION.

Filth isn't just filth, and the bad smell isn't the worst of it. Filth means multiplying microbes, and with poultry that means tuberculosis, cholera, enteritis, white diarrhea, turkey blackhead.

Filth is the breeder of gapeworms, tapeworms, round worms and the scaly leg parasite.

A hen can't roost above droppings and breathe the poisonous air without detriment, nor can tender chicks and turkey poulters sleep in filthy coops or run on filthy ground and live or normally develop.

Feed and water contaminated with filth are killers. This is an age when the word sanitary has become ordinary. Sanitation is preached everywhere.

Sanitation as applied to poultry, young and old, means keep the house they live and sleep in clean, keep the vessels they eat and drink from clean, keep the ground on which they eat and run clean, and keep the fowls themselves as far as possible free from vermin.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

Have you noticed many fanciers sell thirteen eggs for a setting and guarantee a lucky hatch from the thirteen and consider thirteen just the right number to set under a hen? Yet if these same fellows get show coop 13 or are asked to take room No. 13 at a hotel, most of them quickly get cold feet. Funny, isn't it?

Not counting feather beds, we hundred million Americans pillow our heads on about 300,000,000 pounds of feathers every night. These feathers wear out at the rate of about 20,000,000 pounds per year and that much pillow stuffing must be renewed every year. Now, we ought to gather that quickly from the millions of fowls eaten in this country, but no, we Americans are such frenzied feather financiers that we throw millions of pounds of feathers on the dump and go and import vast quantities from foreign countries. Better call the fool killer.

"Rome was not built in a day." That's a sentence from your old school grammar, but it applies to many projects today. You can't expect to build up a big poultry business and make big money the first year. Whoever heard of a millionaire poultryman? Did you? There's money in it, but not a million unless you break the record.

Pennsylvania has many big Leghorn farms along the New York line. These ship their eggs across to those egg loving New Yorkers, who are so stock on white shelled eggs that they pay from 5 to 7 cents extra for them.

Michael Bewley of Powers Lane, Md., claims to have America's oldest hen. It was given him when he was a baby and is twenty years old. A hen of such antiquity need not fear that she will go to chicken heaven by the cook pot route unless she belongs to a preacher.

Fowls of breed shape and standard size are only produced year after year from pure bred, healthy, vigorous stock. Strong constitution is the foundation of strong reproductive power and is only achieved by careful breeding for a term of years.

The statement "All stock and eggs sold only from the farm" is appearing in many poultry advertisements. Yes, farm raised stock and eggs certainly have the bulge on what is produced by the city lot canary cage plan.

A well grounded knowledge of the poultry business, willingness to work, a fair amount of working capital and ability to buy and sell are the chief requisites for successful entry into the poultry business. It is necessary also to state man or woman in single harness in this business is a dismal failure.

When the little Leghorn roosters' combs turn over "flip" look for lice. Head lice will cause that, as will crowding, colds, bad air from filthy quarters and inefficient or insufficient feed. Roup will loosen a rooster's comb, make it turn over and so weaken him that his tail will turn wry and he will finally turn up his toes.

Don't use an incubator lamp that's a chronic smoker. But study the same; perhaps you're to blame.



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

SQUABS AND NAPPY.

tumble down on to the floors as with the old careless way, where eggs are so often broken and squabs fall down get killed or chilled or mixed up.

The parent birds like the nappy and are not so apt to nest on the floor or tear up some other Homer's nest. They stick to the clean, roomy nest, and there are no bugs to drive them out.

The squabs stick to the nappy and are not compelled to sit on a hard, dirty board and thus get sore, swollen hocks and crooked toes.

Then the nappy is so easy to clean just a dip in scalding water and all filth and vermin are washed away. These two conveniences cost but little, but count much for success.

DON'TS.

- Don't have eyes and see not and ears and hear not. Nature now is at her loveliest. To love nature is to become lovely and to love nature's God.
- Don't expect fertile eggs from over-fat breeders. Feeding much corn few chicks born.
- Don't pack eggs too tight in the incubator. If you equal the capacity advertised you do well, for they are often a sell.
- Don't give the cluck more eggs than she can cover comfortably. If you crowd the cluck you have bad luck.
- Don't pile eggs on top of each other in the egg tray. The top eggs overheat, the germs sizzle, then fizzle.
- Don't buy a cheap, claptrap incubator and then get a fit if it hatches nit.
- Don't inbreed your stock. Breeding in a family circle makes disease targets, especially of turkeys.
- Don't use an incubator lamp that's a chronic smoker. But study the same; perhaps you're to blame.

THIN OUT FRUIT ON APPLE TREES

Deserving of as Much Attention as Keeping Away Injurious Insect Pests

(By W. R. GILBERT.)

The proper care and looking after fruit trees constitute one of the best methods of ensuring success.

It might be supposed that this was stating a truism and, indeed, it is doing so; but unfortunately all too many orchards are neglected, hence the necessity for on all suitable occasions recurring to the subject. Now, the thinning of the fruit on apple trees is a matter which deserves quite as much attention as the keeping them free of insect pests, and yet it is very much neglected. It is beyond a doubt that the intrinsic value of apples is often increased by thinning, the fruit being superior in size, color and general quality.

The thinning generally improves the color, and I prefer doing the work when the fruit has grown to about 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Whenever the trees bear well, thinning has the effect of increasing the size of the fruit, more especially in the case of the Baldwin.

No exact rule for thinning apples can be laid down as the requirements vary with the different trees and even with the same tree in different seasons. The amount of thinning, however, should be suited to the condition as shown by the ages and states of the tree, and of course by the distribution of the fruit on the tree. All wormy and inferior apples should first be removed. Thinning should be done by hand, as the thinning process produces a better apple it depends upon the grower himself to market such better quality to the best advantage.

Truck Farming Profits.
Some remarkably large profits from truck farming on a small scale in the upper part of Michigan are shown by figures compiled by a refining preserving company, which buys and cans much of the truck farm products. One man raised six acres of tomatoes and received for his crop \$1,090, which is an average of \$181.75 an acre. Another \$248.83 for cucumbers—\$46.47 per acre. For half an acre of water melons, \$11.00; for a crop of spring beans grown on one acre, \$214.

SPRAYING MACHINE IS BIG NECESSITY

Common Water Sprinkler for Applying Mixtures Does Very Little Good.

A spraying machine is as necessary for the garden as the orchard. Some folks use a common water sprinkler for applying spraying mixtures; but this does little good, because it is not only a great waste of material, but the plants are not fully covered in this way.

The liquid should be put on in a fine mist, not as a heavy rain. To apply Paris green in water various cheap hand sprayers are on the market now.

They need not be of copper for this purpose, as Paris green will not corrode iron any more than does water; but when Bordeaux mixture is used as a carrier for the arsenical poison (and we would strongly urge that this be done in every case, as it must be done if we put our potato growing operations on a safe basis), then the sprayer must be made of copper and brass—iron would be eaten up in a short time.

The modern knapsack sprayer, which is possibly the best implement by far for spraying smaller patches of potatoes—up to three or four acres—cucumbers or other vines, and for general use as a spray-machine in the garden and small vineyard, will involve a first expense of from \$12 to \$15, but it will pay in any large sized garden.

New Agricultural School.

The new agricultural school of the Columbia university will be located on the Hudson river—Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. It is announced that William Blodgett has turned over to the university in memory of his mother, a farm of about 750 acres for this purpose. It is planned to put up an engineering and mining station in connection with the agricultural equipment.

Damage by Ground Squirrel.

Report says that the ground squirrel in California is destroying every year over \$10,000,000 worth of fruits, nuts and cereals and worse still is a menace to public health. The ground squirrel has become infected with the bubonic plague through the rats of San Francisco.

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