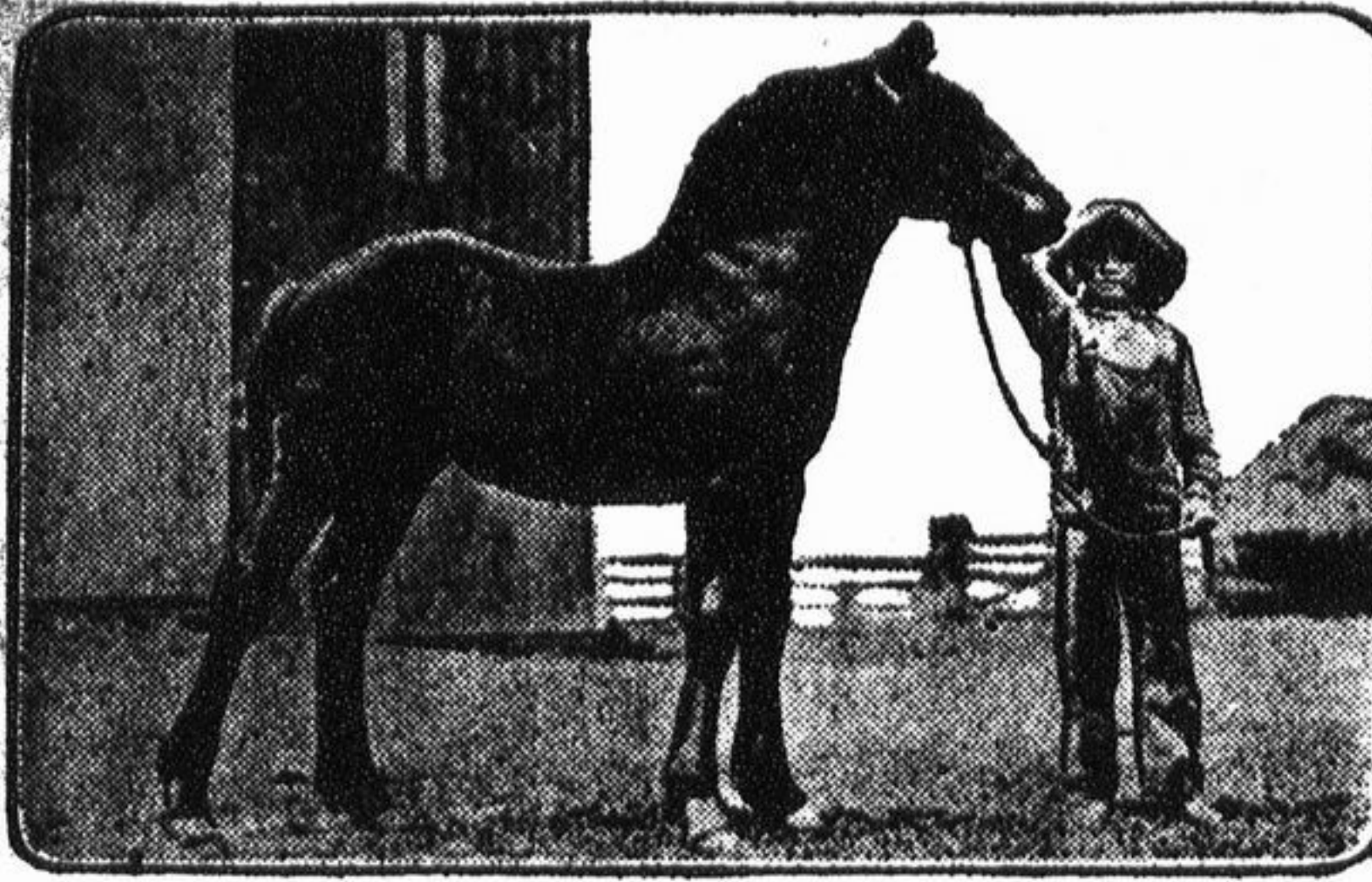


HANDLING COLTS DURING HOT WEATHER

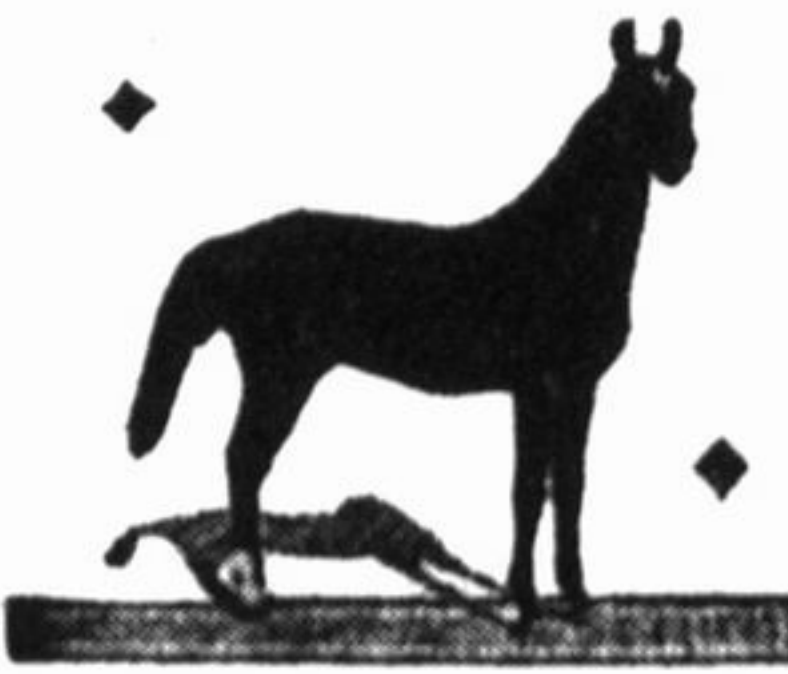


A Promising Youngster.

(By J. M. BELL.)
 Try to be patient with your colt, Mr. Farmer. Remember that he is green—yes, as green as the grass he eats so peacefully when you turn him out to graze, and the harness no longer chafes his soft young body.

All farmers know that a four-year colt will stand more than a three-year old. Bone and muscle are better matured and generally of better size; therefore, he is better able to stand a day's work. But when it comes to that no green, unbroken colt should be expected to do a full day's work in the team of well seasoned farm or road horses.

So many good colts have been aged and made dull by this foolish habit of letting them run absolutely unbroken into the spring when they are three or four years old, and then catching them and putting them at hard, steady work just as the busy season comes on, when time is precious, when the



A Vigorous, Well-Developed One-Year-Old Colt—A Good Example for the General Farmer to Raise.

ropes need work, when the flies are rampant, and when neither the master's nor the colt's tempers are at their best.

Imagine a farmer starting out to mow hay with a green or half-broken colt hitched alongside of a mule or a steady farm horse to a mowing machine, double row cultivator, corn planter, plow or harrow!

All implements need a steady, well broken team and the same time a good driver, who in order to do his best

ERADICATION OF MORNING GLORIES

Cutting Tops Does Little Good and Plow Serves to Spread the Roots.

On our lowland farms we find four varieties of morning glories. The field morning glory resembles the cultivated kind, and unlike the bind-weed, grows only from the seed, so the only remedy is to prevent the seeding.

The field bind-weed is a morning glory with small flowers and vine-like stems that entwine closely about anything they reach.

The numerous roots send out plants from every eye. These roots being spread by the plow or cultivator, form new plants, until in a short time the corn field is completely covered.

They start so early in the spring that before the corn is large enough to cultivate the rows are so hidden that they must be cleaned out with a hoe before cultivation is begun.

Another variety called hedge bind-weed, pea vine, morning glory has large funnel-shaped flowers and a more slender vine than the other varieties.

In the central states we find still another of the prolific pests. This is the wild sweet-potato or man-of-the-earth vine. Its roots resemble in shape the cultivated sweet potato, but are much longer and penetrate far below the plowing depths.

Cutting the tops does little good, and cutting the roots only multiplies the number of vines, as all pieces of roots grow the same as the edible sweet potato.

The plow only serves as a means of spreading and transplanting the pieces of roots which grow new plants. Covering with salt or injecting sulphuric acid into the roots are as effective as any remedy for the weed, which, fortunately, is not so common as the other varieties of the morning glory.

Hogs are very fond of the roots, and are a great help in clearing up badly infested ground. Plowing during July and August prevents the plants from growing again in the same season, and will make them much less plentiful next year.

Lambs also like the vines wonderfully well, and few will be left in the fall if they are turned on before the bind-weeds go to seed.

work, has little time for else than quietly handling his team and implement at one and the same time.

This man will not get much satisfaction out of a day's work if he has to worry with a green, restive colt, who, chafing at the unexpected misery of heavy work in hot weather, starts up a little too soon or not soon enough, protests at having to walk in a straight line at a slow gait, etc.

It is not possible that he will balk, kick or rear upon what might be considered a very slight provocation, or no provocation at all to a broken middle-aged farm horse.

In that section of Virginia known as "The Valley," famous for its notably heavy draft horses, and their rule is to break these big colts at two years old, never working them over half a day at a time, and beginning the process in the late winter and early spring.

The first work to a wagon in a steady team and with a quiet teamster, generally a white man who is used to the daily handling of horses.

The writer visited that section recently and while the quest of a well-known horse breeder, saw four full-blooded Percherons working to a manure spreader, a nine-year-old mare under the saddle, a three-year-old stallion in the off lead and a young mare under the line.

The average weight of these splendid horses was about 1,800 pounds each, but the remarkable part of the business was that these two young, vigorous stallions were working quietly with mares. Their teamster had them under perfect control, but they had been worked the same as the two-year-olds, and had become used to farm labor by degrees.

Of course advice is cheap and farmers get lots of it, and in the matter of working colts and green horses in the summer time they have heard it all—sitting on the harness, scraping the collars at night, washing off the shoulders, and sparing the lash.

I have only to say this, and I speak from experience: If the farmer does not go easy with the three and four-year-olds at this season they will be old and sluggish before their time.

Our experience with bind-weeds is that spring plowing and persistent use of the cultivator only serve to spread the roots over greater areas.

The lowlands where the bind-weed flourishes are also suitable for alfalfa. We find that between the cuttings of alfalfa the bind-weed has no opportunity to seed, and in a few years a plant can hardly be found in an alfalfa field.

The bind-weed, when once established in a field, is there to stay or put up a strenuous fight, and no half-way methods will accomplish anything in the way of getting rid of this pest.

When plowing or cultivating through small spots of morning glory, it pays to clean the plow or cultivator of all roots to prevent the spreading of the growth of new plants.

The use of the disk harrows and disk cultivators will help to prevent the spread of this pest.

CHECK ROW CORN PLANTER ESSENTIAL

If Seed Is Substantially Same Size Machine Will Drop Same Number of Kernels.

(By WALTER B. LEUTZ.)

On all farms where the fields are of sufficient size the check row corn planter is almost a necessity. If the seed is substantially of the same size and shape the machine will drop precisely the same number of kernels to the hill. If on the other hand, the grain from the tips and butts of the ears is included the number of kernels in the hill will vary considerably.

The distance between the hills and the number of plants to the hill will vary more or less according to the variety that is planted and the climate of the locality in which the field is being planted.

Under ordinary conditions I believe in planting four kernels to the hill and planting the hills about three feet six inches apart both ways. As a general rule nothing is gained by planting the field until the cold spring rains are over. None but good seed that possesses a strong germinating power should be planted.

Increases Purchasing Power. Intelligence in buying dairy feeds increases the purchasing power of the dollar.

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

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ROSE COMB BREEDS AND VARIETIES.

If the American woman gets cut dead in a fashion plate party when her headgear doesn't fit the fad, so with the American crowder and cackler at the show without up to date bird bouquets.

The Standard of Perfection is the rooster in a mode, where down to date Oscar Wilde's rules for the 400 are out in it with these rooster restrictions. Rooster headgear is shown in five



Photo by C. M. Barnitz. WYANDOTTE ROSE COMB.

styles, Single, Rose, Pea, V shape and Strawberry combs.

We here refer to those that sport the Rose. Those restricted to Rose combs are Wyandottes (eight varieties), Hamburgs (six varieties), Dominiques, Red caps and White Dorkings. If these appear at shows in other style headgear they are debarred.

Rhode Island Reds, Brown, White and Buff Leghorns and Black Minorcas are permitted to wear both styles, but there are different style Rose combs, and these must be constructed and worn according to rule.

In Wyandottes and Reds the comb is rounded, curves with the skull and tapers to a close fitting spike in the rear.

In White Dorkings the front of comb is square top flat, stands firm and even on head and ends in well defined spike.

In Dominiques the comb is square in front, is straight and spike turns up



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

THE SINGLE COMB. slightly, as does the Hamburgs—the breed with which this variety of comb is said to have originated.

In the Minorcas the spike drops below horizontal, in Leghorns and Red caps the good sized spike is straight.

The combs on all three start square, the Minorca tapering evenly from start to finish, the Leghorn and Redcap run even on head.

Sobrigha (Gold and Silver) Rose Combs (White and Black) are the bantams which the standard requires to wear Rose combs. Oversized, coarse, lop and hollow Rose combs should be avoided.

Whether the Single or Rose comb is the more beautiful headgear we leave to our readers, all will admit, however, that the chancicleer which wears the Rose has the advantage in zero weather.

DON'TS.

Don't feed much new wheat. Feed such sparingly, mixed with other grain. Don't turn purchased pigeons right into the loft. Quarantine awhile and wait till they are mated.

Don't buy what you don't need. Don't need that for which your money may be put to a better and more important purpose.

NO BAWLING NOR HIGH BALLS.

When sweat runs off of your bald top And your shirt sticks to your skin It's no use to make yourself hotter By bawling around like sin. And don't you go and drink whisky And pour down beer with the thought That booze will stop perspiration And cool you off when you're hot.

When wind whistled through your whiskers And icicles hung from each ear It was you prayed loud for hot weather. So enjoy yourself, dear; it's here. But remember when it was below zero That you boozed a lot to get hot. So don't get soured to cool blood heat. Highballs can't hit the spot. C. M. BARNITZ.

CLOSED SEASON FOR WILD TURKEYS.

Pennsylvania recently enacted a law declaring a closed season of two years for wild turkeys.

This action was watched closely by turkey raisers of the state, who are not only interested in preserving this natural species, but in the preservation and propagation of the tame turkey tribe and realize that the infusion of wild blood is now necessary to its further existence. We hope other states will follow Pennsylvania's lead, with the exception to make it a perpetual closed season for wild turkeys.

A two year law is a fizzle and a little thought will show it. The wild turkey is nearly extinct. Two years' increase will be mighty small and gunners the first day will shoot them all.

Besides seasons are changeable. Every turkey grower knows how the weather affects small turks and makes the output see saw with the weather vane, and little wild turkeys are just as tender when first hatched.

A two year closed season with unfavorable springs may mean little increase, not counting depredations by weasels, skunks, owls and hawks. We are continually receiving inquiries as to where to get wild turkey blood for infusion.

The state has a responsibility to preserve its fauna as well as to help its citizens in their endeavor to produce tame turkeys for food, and we can't understand why state departments are so anxious to produce trout fry and hatch young bullfrogs for sportmen and yet will not spend a cent to set aside a place for the propagation of wild turkeys so that turkey raisers may get wild blood to save their flocks and increase their profits. A turkey is at least as important as a bow legged bull run. In ten years the turkey tribe has dropped from 5,504,005 to 3,008,708, and ten years more the turkey tribe will be extinct, unless breeders get back to natural methods and the state helps them.

No wild turkeys should be slain. The state should rather legislate for the producer than for the sportsman out for a frolic and to destroy

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

The fancier who sent the same string of birds to many shows the past winter may expect lots of infertile eggs, for such an experience especially affects the male birds. Watch the big showmen. They know this and try to send a new string to every show so that they may have no weak birds in their breeding pens.

English fanciers certainly get the blues. They have originated Blue Rocks, Blue Doves, Blue Leghorns, Blue Orpingtons, Blue Langshans and Blue Orpington ducks. None of these blues have been admitted to the American standard. The only blue as yet admitted is the Blue Andalusian.

If you want turkey know-how go to Texas. It's the turkey Eldorado. In one month a dealer at Corsicana shipped 10,330, weighing 122,793 pounds. When the Utility Standard is issued order it from your poultry journal. It's the first practical criterion printed and will be a big help to the utility side of the poultry business.

The floor and roof of the chick room may be made separate from the rest. The top may thus be lifted off and the floor easily cleaned and dried in the sun.

Ashland (O.) fanciers are making a great ado over a safety pin that was found inside of a hen's egg. That's nothing on the Pennsylvania hen. Pennsylvania fanciers are finding lots of good money in hens' eggs every day and not doing much hollerin' about it either.

A great essential to success with brooder chicks is to keep them busy. For this an exercise floor is necessary, where they should scratch their grain food out of litter. A chick starts to scratch as soon as it is able to eat, and it's a wise poultryman who encourages the trait, for exercise promotes health and growth.

The Barred Plymouth Rock, which for a time was so popular and numerous in England, according to the London Illustrated Poultry Record, "has been going somewhat downhill of late." This is ascribed to the fact that fanciers have made it a "two pen variety," using two distinct matings to get birds to meet the unnatural show requirement.

It is now a misdemeanor in Pennsylvania to publish false statements in advertisements. Tree agents who advertise certain varieties and then sell trees untrue to name and fanciers who sell eggs that hatch a variety different from that described are among those to whom this law applies, and they should be prosecuted to the full extent.

Those who open an egg a day before the chicks are due will find the chick all complete and ready to emerge with the exception of the absorption of the yolk. That is the last act, and that yolk taken into the chick's digestive apparatus should have thirty hours to digest before the chick is fed.

C. M. Barnitz

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