

**MAKING BUTTER DURING THE HOT SEASON**



This Illinois dairy maid knows how to take care of a cream-separator and other dairy utensils. Every part is first washed in tepid (not hot) water and is afterward scalded and dried in the sun.

During the hot weather many farmers fail to give their cream the proper attention. In order to have it in the best condition the milk must be clean, that is, the cows must be clean and free from any dirt that might drop into the milk during the process of milking. The milkers should have clean, dry hands and the milk pails must be clean.

The cream separator should be taken apart and thoroughly cleaned each time it is used and just before using it should be flushed out with clean hot water.

Experience teaches me that it is better to run the milk through the separator as soon as possible after milking, while it is yet warm, this leaves the skim milk in prime condition for feeding calves and pigs and the cream should be cooled at once.

Those who have the dairy building with running water will have no trouble in cooling the cream and those

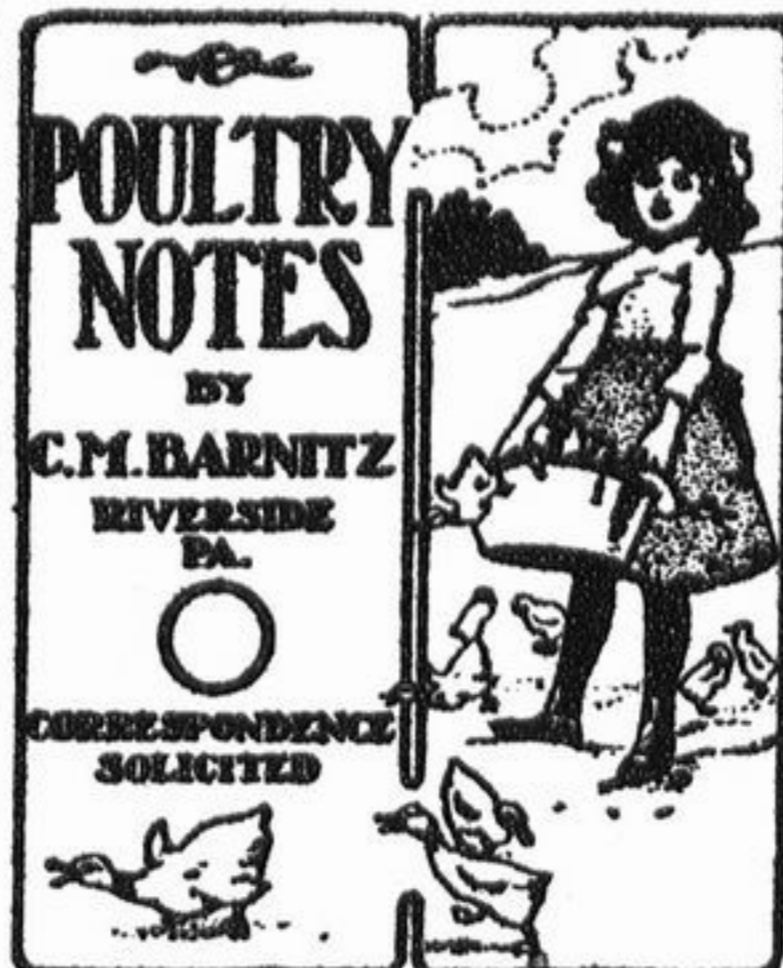
who have not these facilities can cool it very readily in a can placed in a cask of water. For this purpose the ordinary shotgun can does very well, particularly if the cream is stirred, and for stirring it a tin dish with a perpendicular rod from the center for a handle is very effective.

For farm butter-making the churning should be done not less than three times a week in the summer. Ripen the cream at 65 to 70 degrees and then cool it and keep it cool for a few hours before churning.

Usually it is a good plan to begin cooling the cream before it is quite sour enough to churn because it will sour some while cooling.

The proper temperature for churning varies with different localities, but in most cases from 50 to 54 degrees will be all right for the summer months.

In the early summer churn at 51



[These articles and illustrations must not be reprinted without special permission.]

**A RESUME ON ROOSTS.**

Poultry house furniture should be cheap, simple, take up little room, just fit the flock and be movable for quick cleaning and transfer.

Roosts should have these characteristics. We present two for inspection: The first shows a set with dropping boards nailed up in a corner. This roost is too heavy, costly, it cannot be moved for cleaning and red mites or ticks will hide and breed behind it like bedbugs in the cracks of a bughouse building, and if these poultry pests once get a hold a continuous fight must be kept up and often the roost be torn out to get at them. Same with stationary nests.

The second is a cheap, simple affair made of trestles, slats and a low platform, low down for big breeds. Additional trestles may be used to raise the dropping boards off of floor for lighter breeds, and thus the only floor space occupied will be by toes of trestles.

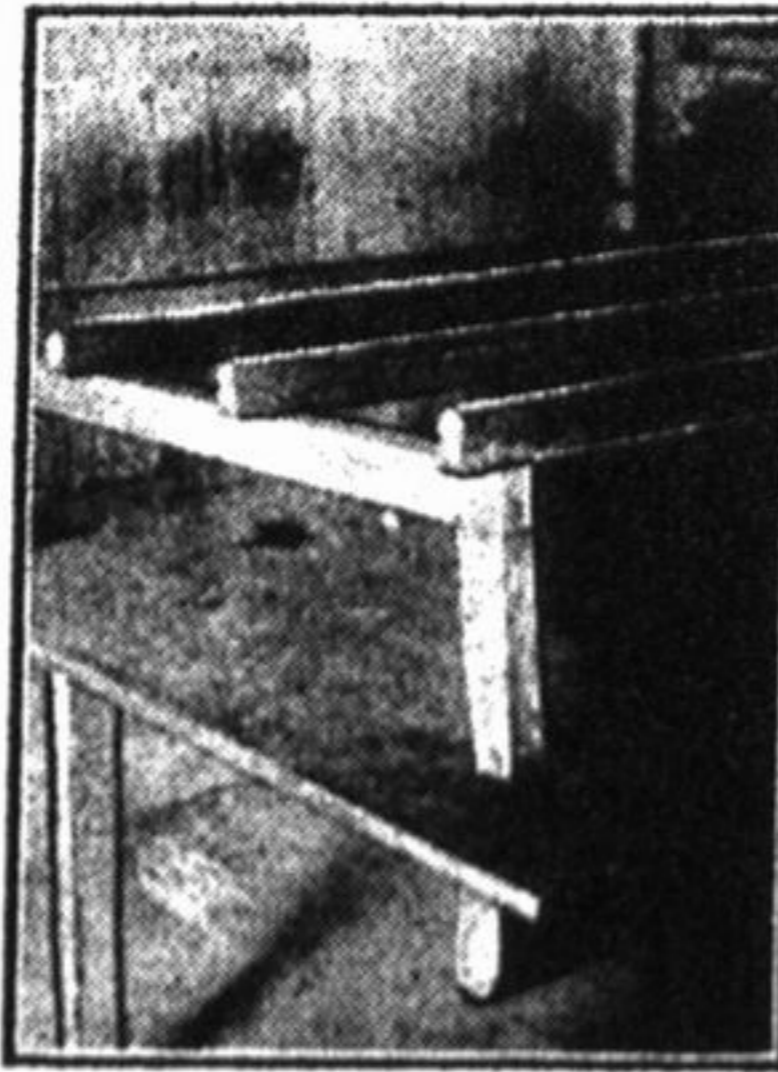


Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

**A HEAVY STATIONARY ROOST.**

form, low down for big breeds. Additional trestles may be used to raise the dropping boards off of floor for lighter breeds, and thus the only floor space occupied will be by toes of trestles.

This roost does not touch the wall, may be taken down and out for cleaning in a few minutes, is transferable and may be moved to the windows or set up in the yard in hot weather.

Thus far we have had no mites nor ticks to bother our poultry at River-



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

**OUR FAVORITE ROOST.**

side. We ascribe this to watchfulness and roosts and nests that are simple and easy to keep clean.

Much of poultry vigor and poultry profit are lost through the ravages of insect pests, and the poultryman who neglects to use every precaution against these destroyers need not expect full success.

**DON'TS.**

Don't try to raise poultry in town without a fence or your neighbors will quickly take offense.

Don't work with one eye on the clock and the other on the boss. You'll get caught in the cogs and go to the dogs.

Don't bite off more chicklets than you can chew. Better hatch a reasonable number and raise them than to hatch a lot and raise them not.

Don't forget that every egg that doesn't hatch and every chick that dies is so much off the profit. The financial finale depends on the detail.

Don't over the first hatches go crazy and over the others get lazy. Be enthusiastic, optimistic and industrious all the way through in what you do and providence will favor you.

Don't waste time arguing about breeds and methods. If you're sure you're right then go ahead, but don't be a bullhead.

Don't expect your wife to make much on mongrel hens. Thoroughbred strains for beauty and gains.

Don't sell preserved eggs for fresh. Some customer slick will see through your trick you'll be jerked up quick and then what a shame for a few pence gain you've lost your good name.

**NO SILVER SPOON FOR ME!**

Oh, wouldn't life be monotonous  
With nothing else to do  
But eat and sleep and fold your hands  
And rock the whole day through?

To be born with a silver spoon in your mouth.

To never know the joy  
Of earning that first dollar  
When you were a growing boy;

To never dream what you would do  
When you got to be a man  
And had a trade and drew good pay  
And carried a dinner can;

To never feel that wondrous thrill  
Of drawing the first pay  
And hear the boss say, "You're the goods;  
You get a raise pay day."

To never rise to a higher place,  
To put no cash in the bank  
And have no one in this wide world  
But your honest self to thank;

To never feel the happiness  
Of saying to your bride,  
"I've bought this home with my own  
earnings  
And have more in the bank beside."

Let others suck their silver spoons  
And rock their chairs all day  
I prefer to work while God lets me  
And draw an honest pay.  
C. M. BARNITZ.

**KURIOS FROM KORRESPONDENTS**

Q. Which do you prefer - the long house or the colony house? A. We prefer the long house. It is cheaper, warmer, requires less ground and is a labor saver. Carrying feed from one colony house to another through snow and wintry wind is no joke.

Q. How about keeping moth balls in nest while hens are hatching? A. They don't amount to much. Dust with louse powder instead.

Q. How long does it take for a chick to kick the shell? A. A vigorous chick generally comes out five to ten hours after pipping shell.

Q. How much ought Toulouse goslings a month old weigh? A. From four to five pounds.

Q. Do hen and duck eggs hatch well together? A. No. Duck are larger than hen eggs, and eggs should be of like size for the hen to turn and heat them well. Hens' eggs hatch a week earlier, thus duck eggs will get smeared, and the hen is apt to leave them to mother the chicks.

Q. Is beef blood good for chickens, and how is it prepared? A. It is boiled in a sack, but must be fed moderately. It is not so safe nor good as cut green bone.

Q. How is sulphur for a bug killer and a hen tonic? A. Burning sulphur to kill red mites we have not found of factual. Much of it goes through the cracks in the average henhouse, and mites that are affected revive. It is a blood purifier, but if weather gets damp while fowl has sulphur in its system rheumatism often results.

Q. Is beef scrap so prepared that it will not deteriorate with age? Some manufacturers claim their scrap cannot spoil. A. We draw the line at three months. That's three months too old for some.

**FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.**

Many do not bother testing eggs set under hens, but such eggs are just as apt to be infertile as those in an incubator, and thus the hatch is lost. These eggs need not be brought to the house and thus rendered liable to chill, nor need a lamp be taken to the nest. Use an electric flashlight. It's dandy for the purpose and safe anywhere.

One great thing about geese is that after they are about three weeks old they can puddle their own noses. All you need do is to furnish water and grass. And don't forget that hens turn grass into greenbacks too. Green stuff takes the place of high priced grain when fed as part of the ration, and yet lots of fanciers whom greens cost nothing let their fowls suffer for it all summer.

Mrs. George W. Simpson of Camden, N. J., claims to have a hen that lays an egg in which is inclosed a bright new nickel. She should take this hen and mate her to a Golden Wyandotte, and then perhaps she will hatch out a golden eagle.

The editor of an English poultry journal suggests the extension of the period of consumption of the turkey to prevent a glut of birds at Christmas. Think of that, you turkey hungry American who couldn't get a turkey at Christmas because there was none or because you couldn't raise the dough to buy the high priced high perch per fecto.

Birds with heavy fluffs like Cochins often lay infertile eggs during the breeding season to the surprise of their owner. To prevent this it is the habit of some to trim or pull the fluffs just as the tails of fan tail pigeons are often cut.

The Leghorn was brought to this country from Italy in 1853 and has sustained its fame in the laying game ever since. It is the most numerous breed in America today. It is the business hen that is the foundation of the poultry business, and, though every little while some fancier proclaims the debut of a breed that will surpass the Leghorn in egg production, the Leghorn keeps on the job and retains the egg championship of the earth.

The older ducks get the later they lay in the season, and the fewer eggs they lay the fatter they get. The big plants market breeding ducks after their second season, as after that they do not pay.

We advise our graduates of agricultural colleges that, though their alma mater rather adorns them with a halo, that halo is soon worn to a frazzle when they take the platform at a farmers' institute, and are unprepared to answer the questions propounded. That question box is a trap that has caught many a fellow who has depended on his halo to carry him through.

C. M. Barnitz

**Accommodation**

means much in the selection of a bank. THIS bank extends every possible courtesy, in line with good sound Banking You are invited to use this service.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
OF DOWNERS GROVE  
Hours - From 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.  
Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

**Mertz & Mochel**

**HARDWARE**  
**HARD and SOFT**  
**COAL**  
**GRAIN and HAY**  
**RED COMB POULTRY FEED**  
Also  
**Washburne-Crosby Co's.**  
**GOLD MEDAL FLOUR**  
**36 South Main Street**  
TELEPHONE 29

**Fresh Bakery Goods**  
Every morning from Hinsdale

All Kinds of Bread, Buns, Cookies, Doughnuts, Coffee Cakes, Cakes and Pies  
Superior Bakery Goods, Every Way  
**Mrs. Emma Gress** 100 So. Main Street  
Telephone 34-J

**SHOES! SHOES!!**

That combine unusual style with exceptional comfort. Repairing of all kinds quickly and neatly done.  
**B. SCELFO, 29 S. Main St.**

**The Blue Front Store**



Highest Quality—Best Facilities  
MUCH OF the great success of this store is due to the constant effort put forth to attend your needs quickly—to make deliveries promptly.

Those who have favored us with their patronage, will tell you that we try, and are always careful, to avoid disappointing them.  
Get in touch with us today for your dinner order. You will not be disappointed in the quality of the goods we send, and our

Prices Are Right

**SPECIAL**

Fresh Canning Tomatoes, per bushel ..... 75c  
Fancy Bartlett Pears for canning, 50c a peck; a bushel 1.90  
Just received a full line Batavia Pkg Coffee, at all price.

**B. E. KEHLER**  
GENERAL DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES  
Telephone 124 65 South Main Street

**SCALES ON FARM**  
**GOOD INVESTMENT**

Average Farmer Does Not Realize How Much He Loses Each Year by Lack of Device.

(By R. B. RUSHING.)

I do not believe the average farmer realizes how much he loses each year because he has not a pair of good, reliable scales located on the farm. Nearly all of the farmer's produce is sold by weight, and it is not enough to stand by and see it weighed on the buyer's scales. You should have a set of your own in your yard so that you may be sure you are getting all you are entitled to. I do not mean to insinuate that buyers are dishonest, but mistakes are sometimes too easily made.

If you feed a number of hogs you should have a pair of platform scales to weigh them on when you commence to feed them, and then by weighing the grain that is fed them you should be able to tell whether you were doing it at a profit and how much. When you are ready to deliver to market it takes just a few minutes to weigh your wagon empty and again after the hogs are loaded, and then you are able to tell where you are. Of course you must allow a little for shrinkage. From my own experience I would say fat hogs will shrink about two pounds apiece, drawing four miles.

Here in southern Illinois many of the hogs and cattle are sold to the buyers, who come and buy them at the farm, and unless a pair of scales are at hand they are generally lumped off. This, of course, is too uncertain. The buyers are buying all the time and are very apt to make a price that is more than safe for themselves. Besides there is not the satisfaction in the deal that there is where you see them weighed on your own scales.

When you go to the market to buy a piece of meat or to the grocery for sugar it is never lumped off, but carefully weighed, and I believe that it is a poor rule that won't work both ways. If it pays these people to have scales, why will it not pay you?

If you are a farmer that does not feed stock, but sell your hay and grain to feeders, you certainly do need a pair of scales. You cannot afford to guess of a load of hay. What you would lose in this way in a year would usually buy a pair of good scales if you do much business. If you sell your corn to feeders you are liable to lose money by guessing off a crib of corn or by measuring it. This, as you plainly see, is not a safe way to do business.

When you draw your wheat, oats or rye to market and try to load about the same every time you may find that the loads vary 200 pounds or more. No use to kick, unless you kick yourself because you have not bought a pair of scales, for they are constantly being advertised in the best farm journals.

Who first year I had my scales I got enough more money on two deals to half pay for the scales. One was a shed of wheat that fell short 500 pounds, and the other was wool, and still more will say it does not pay to bother with weighing everything you sell. They are entitled as long as they can see the weighing done, but when this is not always safe.

can be thrown short 200 pounds right in front of your eyes and eleven men out of every dozen would not notice it. When I first purchased my scales ten years ago my neighbors thought I was just sinking that much money in the ground, unnecessarily, but I have learned to consider them a good paying investment.

My custom weighing at ten cents a draft paid good interest on the investment the first year, and has every year since. Perhaps there will be some that will be interested in the cost of good wagon scales. I bought a standard make of five tons capacity and the scales, timbers for the frame and platform, stone and mason work cost me about an even \$100, including a 50-pound test weight.

When you buy a set of scales be sure and get a test weight. Then if you keep them tested up your scales will be as standard as any and you need not take a back seat for short weight. A pound is a pound, and you are entitled to it. Usually when farmers are buying and selling among themselves nearly everything is lumped off, but you cannot afford to do this, or at least I think I work too hard for my dollars to swap them off that way.

When you get ready to buy a set of scales do not let a few dollars' difference in price stand in the way and lead you to buy an inferior article.

If you are buying a set of wagon scales for a lifetime, which you are, get a set that will stand up, and one that you can stand behind, and be sure that the weights are correct.

When you set your scales put them where they will be handy to use; don't put them off in one corner where no one can get to them. Have them handy to drive onto and collect ten cents for all custom weighing. There are so many reasons why scales should be on every farm that it seems to me that every wide-awake farmer should see, at least some of them, enough to cause him to get in action.

**LIMESTONE IS OF MUCH IMPORTANCE**

Recent Experiment Conducted at Rhode Island Station With Poultry.

A recent experiment by the Rhode Island experiment station with poultry feed emphasizes the great need of permitting the fowls to have plenty of bone-forming material.

To compare the effect of the addition of bone ash and different amounts of ground limestone to the ration of poultry, three lots each of 14 two-week-old Cornish Game-White Wyandotte chicks were fed the same basal ration of corn meal, cracked corn, mixed feed and alfalfa, supplemented with cotton-seed meal on an equal protein basis with animal meal.

Lot 1 received no added ash constituents, lot 2 enough bone ash and ground limestone to supply phosphorus and calcium equal to the animal ration, and the ration of lot 3 the same ration, but with three times as much limestone.

The experiment was begun the latter part of October and by the first of December all the chicks in lot 1 had died. The chicks in lot 2 were all alive and in good health, and the chicks in lot 3 were all alive and in good health.