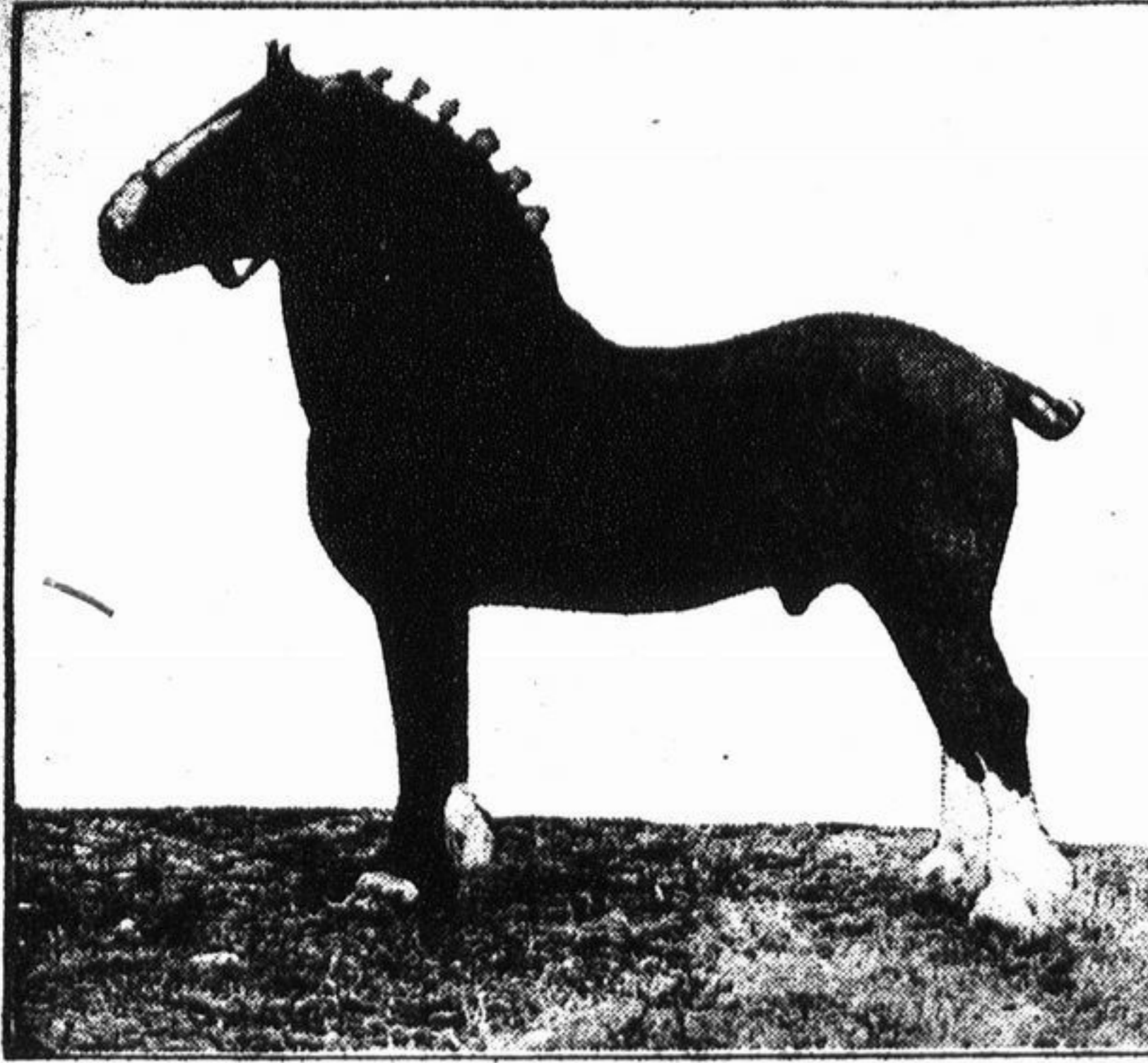


INFORMATION ABOUT HORSES AND MULES



First Prize Clydesdale Stallion.

What do you think of the man whom you see driving a horse with his tail docked to seven inches, perfectly helpless against the attack of flies during these hot days?

There is a great deal of humanity in axle grease.

Have you ever noticed that the first thing your horse does when you turn him out of the stable in the morning is to go straight to the watering trough?

Contrary to the general belief, it does not hurt a horse to give him water in moderate quantities even when he is very hot, providing the water is not very cold.

Never salt the horse's feed in the box. Place a big lump where he can reach it and he will take it when he needs it.

The long halter strap in the stall has been the cause of permanent injury to many animals.

A "cheap" harness is really about the most expensive thing on the farm as it sometimes costs life.

The well-bred draft horse is always in demand, and the farmer who breeds it constantly in the one who makes the most profit in horses.

The patient mule is not much for speed, but he keeps going, and usually arrives on time.

A mule never seems to be really frightened at anything. When he runs away he does it through pure love of mischief.

A mule seems danger almost as unerringly as the elephant.

Ever know a mule to step in a hole or venture upon an unsound bridge of his own volition?

No white man can ever get on as good terms with a mule as the negro can.

The average mule will do as much work at two years old as the horse will at three or four.

Never tie a mule up in a stall overnight. The open field for him always.

Some English farmers are paying as high as \$400 per pair for American mules to send to the Argentine Republic.



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

OH, YOU AWFUL SKEETER!

I don't mind toments howling round at night. Nor pups that bay nor calves that bawl. The engine, too, may whistle loud. Such things don't bother me at all.

A thunderstorm may roll my way. And stout even gins above my head. The kol may do his level best. To wake the living and the dead.

Marble, too, can scream at me. As if the world was going to end. And her dear ma can swing her jaw. And oceans of sound at me send.

But I sleep on and snore and snore. And dream amid the jarring sound. As if away in my first sleep. One hundred feet beneath the ground.

But let one skeeter get inside. And bugle, tingle round my head. When quick my ears and hair stand up. And with a spring I'm out of bed.

I grab a shoe, a chair, a brush. I throw it hard; but, oh, alas. That devilish skeeter dodges quick. I smash my wife's best looking glass!

C. M. BARNITZ.

RANGE FOR CHICK GROWTH.

Wide range works magic with chicks. It's quick grower. Out there in the fields and the orchards they get bone, feather, blood, muscle and stamina producer in bugs, worms, clover, grass, seeds and exercise in fresh air, and this combination means perfect digestion and assimilation of the wide variety of food afforded.

It is not only the way to get quick, strong growth, but it's the cheapest.



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

BEAUTIFUL ORCHARD RANGE.

way and that is why the farmer can undersell the town poultry raiser and yet make a profit. His chicks grow faster and pick up most of their feed.

Wide range is the kind of environment needed to push to quick maturity June, July and August hatches. The late months to romp, graze and pick up worms and grasshoppers, giving them the lead even on early chicks mollydoodled on the canary cage plan.

Free range builds the strong pullet of large egg capacity and the cockerel that makes good at the head of the barn.

But for table poultry unlimited range is not good, as the constant exercise toughens the sinews, retards fattening and the meat is not so juicy nor well flavored.

That is why chickens confined and fattened in crates and market ducks kept on small areas finish so quickly and are so much superior and bring a higher price than farm stock fed and raised on the go-as-you-please plan. For layers unlimited range is not so good. Large, green yards, with a laying ration bring maximum results here. The hens are under control, eggs are not lost, the owner can keep track of each hen's work and exclude the non-producers.

DON'TS.

Don't criticize your neighbor's flock. What right have you to knock?

Don't buy a car until your home is paid for, and don't joy ride on your income at the expense of your rainy day fund.

Don't get nervous over that first incubator. Just follow directions and it will do the rest, unless it is a clapnet firetrap.

Don't buy much cracked corn at a time as it heats and molds, and be sure it is not moldy when delivered.

Don't feed much corn to chicks and poults. Corn is fattener, protein is builder.

Don't get the borrowing habit. It's a bad trait and lowers your rate.

Don't brag. What you do recommends you; what you are travels far. Don't rush the growler. Let the dogs growl and the wolves howl, but hold your jawl.

Don't be idle. To waste time is to waste life and opportunity, and once gone, gone forever.

Don't curse your luck. There's no such thing as luck. But p makes the word pluck, and pluck and push and doing right bring happy days and fortune bright.

TURKEYS AT SHOWS.

It is often wondered why more turkeys are not seen at exhibitions, but there are reasons.

Turkeys are range birds, and the close confinement at shows is very hard on them.

In many cases they refuse to eat and they are so difficult to cage and handle that many shows offer no prizes and refuse to receive them.

Beside most turkey raisers refuse to raise turkeys to comply with show requirements, especially in regard to feather markings and weights as demanded by the American Poultry Association, whose rules govern so many shows and fairs.

A brown wing feather, a primary with less than half the white bars, a single white feather, a brown feather in tail coverts, should not disqualify a fine Bronze.

Nor should one slate feather debar a Narragansett, nor a gray quill disqualify.



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

A FANCY SHOW TURKEY.

Ify a White Holland, and it's the same with weights.

For instance standard weights for Bronze are: Adult cock, thirty-six pounds; yearling cock, thirty-three pounds; cockerel, twenty-five pounds; hen, twenty pounds; pullet, fifteen pounds.

The market call for turkeys is medium weight and heavyweights are bad breeders. Yet, if a Bronze fancier enters a turkey cock that weighs less than thirty pounds, a yearling under twenty-five, a cockerel less than eighteen, a hen less than fourteen, a pullet under ten pounds weight, they are all disqualified.

Such weight rulings are arbitrary and impractical; such feather requirements are unnatural and unreasonable. Really the proper place to show turkeys is at county fairs, where liberal prizes should be offered, large inches are made for the fowls and where no foolish arbitrary rules should be allowed.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

Tennessee is moving in the front line of the turkey procession. Thirty thousand turkeys were shipped on one special for Christmas to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and \$500,000 worth of turks were shipped to other states during the holidays.

Before the parcel post got started a committee from the federated marketing clubs of Pittsburgh had called on 100 farmers' wives of Allegheny county and contracted for their whole output of butter and eggs and left a list of families where they were to mail the produce and guaranteed cash payment.

You never hear of beauty doctors in the country. The farmer's wife and daughter keep their red cheeks and dimples and avoid wrinkles by exercising in the open air. We recommend this way to health and beauty to those ladies who go to Mme. Fix Your Face Co. to get their complexions fixed and their curves restored.

When an egg gets hot through incubation begins. Hot haymows are good for this, but haymow eggs aren't good goods to hold trade, and just one busting on a billed shirt at breakfast will bust any New Year's resolution ever made.

Fighting spirit in roosters is a virtue, a sign of strong vitality, but when those same roosters are allowed to fight and but her each other and thus spoil each other for beauty and breeding it shows a mighty careless poultryman, who doesn't know enough to take care of a good thing when he sees it—that is, if he sees it.

There are so many people who do not estimate what time and money and care it takes to build up fine stock. Such people generally want a ten dollar bird for 50 cents and consider a fancier a thief and a robber for asking more.

Many a hatch of fine eggs has been spoiled by the false register of a defective thermometer. We lost a bunch of extra eggs in this way once, but have never allowed a thermometer to trick us since. Test your thermometer and also set up a thermometer at each corner of the egg tray and thus see whether the incubator egg chamber has an even temperature.

The Ontario department of agriculture, after an exhaustive investigation of fowl tuberculosis, so prevalent in that province, came to the conclusion that it is "intertransmissible between the human or bovine and the arian species to a certain extent," that "the arian bacillus must be considered as not a distinct species, but merely a variety, the differences in character of this organism from the bovine or the human type being due to environment."

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 DOWNER'S GROVE  
Hours From 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.  
Saturday evenings from 6 to 9 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 109 So. Main Street Telephone 36-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



It is really a serious proposition to mothers and fathers to provide a family of boys and girls with shoes. And the merchant who does not consider the proposition from the customer's side is unworthy of your patronage. It is to our interest to give you the strongest shoes on the market, and we invariably insist on solid quality when we make a selection of school footwear. But strength need not necessarily cause an absence of style—nor pliable comfort—by no means; our stocks will show how successfully we have combined these features. The prices prove how and where you can procure shoes of quality at no greater outlay than you'd be asked to pay for the ordinary kind.

Boys' Strong School Shoes, Lace or Button these are GOOD SHOES, price \$1.65 to \$2.25 per pair  
Girls' School Shoes, - \$1.75 to \$2.50 per pair

B. E. KEHLER

GENERAL DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES  
Telephone 175 55 South Main Street

CAUSE OF GAPES IN THE POULTRY

To Eradicate Disease Birds Affected Should Be Isolated and Treated.

(By H. L. KEMPTER of Missouri Station.)

Gapes is a disease affecting certain birds, fowls, and particularly chicks one to four weeks old. It is caused by a small worm, called the gape worm, which attaches itself to the windpipe of its victim.

The symptoms are frequent gaping, sneezing, a whistling cough, with discharge of mucus and worms, dullness, weakness and drooping of wings. Dead birds will show forked worms attached to the windpipe.

The adult female gape worm is much larger than the male, her body being filled with eggs and embryos. These embryos appear in the droppings or are coughed up. So the trouble is spread by contamination of runs, feed and drinking water. Embryos are often found in earthworms.

To eradicate the disease, isolate affected birds, treat drinking water with potassium permanganate; burn dead birds, and remove chicks to fresh ground which is not infested. Cultivation of infected ground is said to eradicate the worms in three years.

Individual cases may be treated in one of three ways:

By confining the chick for a short time in a box which has air-slaked lime on the floor. The lime is said to cause the worm to release its grip and the chick to sneeze it out.

Stripping a feather, leaving a small tuft, moistening with turpentine and introducing into the windpipe, care being taken not to lacerate the windpipe or suffocate the chick.

Two horse hairs tied together, the knot trimmed, run down the chicken's throat, and removing in a twisting manner, will also remove the worms. Gape worm extractors are also on the market.

TUBEROSES ARE NOT DIFFICULT TO GROW

Good, Rich Soil Is Necessary for These Handsome Flowers—They Sell Well.

These handsome stalk flowers are easily grown. Good, rich soil is necessary. The flowers always sell readily and ship any distance without injury. Bulbs also sell well. Sort them into three sizes and make the price accordingly. Plant in a sandy soil about five inches deep.

A space in the back yard, a yard wide and two yards long, will produce a dozen fine stalks that will provide hundreds of flowers. Keep the plant moist at all times to secure choice flowers.

VALUE OF POTATO TO FATTEN PIGS

Expert at Eastern Oregon Experiment Station Gives Results of Test.

(By ROBERT WITHERCOMB of Eastern Oregon Experiment Station.)

An experiment to test the feeding value of raw or steamed potatoes as supplementary feed with a grain ration has been carried on with interesting results.

The hogs in the experiment were divided into eight lots and records of the different feed given each and the proportionate gains made were kept carefully. Each hog in lots 1 and 2 ate an average of 170.18 pounds of barley and 509.53 pounds of raw potatoes, making a gain in weight of 60.79 pounds. Those in lots 3 and 4 ate 119.29 pounds of barley and 661.75 pounds steamed potatoes, and made a gain of 70.60 pounds, while those in lots 5 and 6 ate 188.60 pounds barley and 564.80 pounds steamed potatoes and made a gain of 78.10 pounds. Lots 7 and 8 ate 200.10 pounds barley without potatoes and made a gain of 69.5 pounds.

The last two lots, fed barley alone, were used as a check on the others to show more definitely the proportionate value of the potatoes. At the present market value of 7 cents a pound live weight, the hogs fed barley made a \$3.87 gain, which makes the barley feeding value \$1.62 to the hundred.

Lots 1 and 2 fed barley and raw potatoes at the rate of three pounds of potatoes to a pound of barley, made a \$4.25 gain, which gives the raw potatoes a feeding value of 29 cents to the hundred. Lots 3 and 4 receiving six times as much steamed potatoes as barley, made a \$4.94 gain, giving the steamed potatoes a feeding value of 47 cents to the hundred. Lots 5 and 6 fed three times as much steamed potatoes as barley, made a \$5.47 gain, making the feeding value of the potatoes 42 cents to the hundred.

It is noticeable that those fed six times as much potatoes as grain did not make quite the gain made by the others, but it required 85.25 pounds less barley to make this gain, so the difference in feeding value is accounted for.

It is also noteworthy that the steam potatoes are worth 13 cents more to the hundred than raw for feeding, as shown in the comparison of the gain of animals fed the 3-to-1 ration.

Ducks Are Hardy.

Ducks, as a rule, are hardy. They do not have the gapes. The weakest part of a duck is its legs. Indigestion is apt to show itself in the young if the coarse sand is omitted in the food. It is always best to put a handful of sand in a pail of mash food, mixing it thoroughly. This will aid digestion. The oily nature of the feathers makes the ducklings vermin proof. Exposure to hot suns is fatal. There should always be a partial shade to the runs.