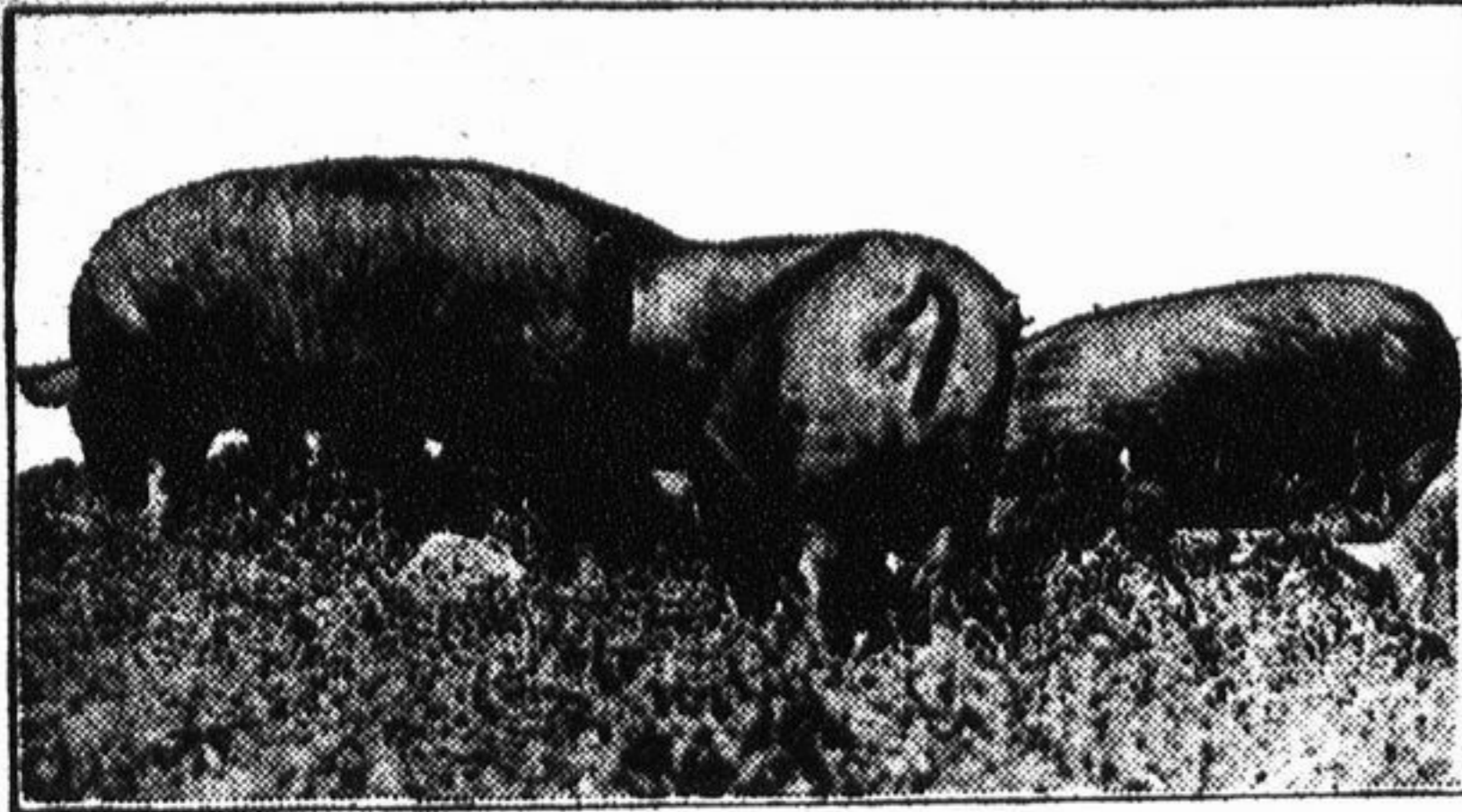


USING COMMON SENSE IN THE HOG LOT



Berkshire Gelts.

In breeding swine we must consider the type of hog the nearest market demands.

Never sacrifice a good body in order to shorten the snout or decrease the size of the ears.

Buy a boar of some reliable breeder who has been working for years to get the correct type of a pig and who is prepared to furnish the type you desire.

With well bred hogs your feed and care will produce the best results. It is mistaken idea that breeding animals to do well must be fed only enough to keep them alive.

At mating time both sire and dam should be in the pink of condition to produce the best results.

Feed a pig all he can eat without squealing. This can be done only by watching him eat and knowing just how much he needs.

An old school teacher once said to her class on physiology, "the internal

organs of a hog are the nearest like those of a human being and any dumb animal," unless it be a man.

Swine are natives of a tropical climate and should have warm and dry quarters.

In this era of cheap woven wire fences there is absolutely no excuse for a nasty ill-smelling hog yard near the house where disease is bred, and the best fertilizers of the farm dissipated into air.

Is it any wonder that pigs lose their thriftiness and constitution and become weak in the back with crooked legs when they are confined in an 8 by 10 pen that is cleaned but once a year, and then when the owner has time. Stop and figure the losses that result from pigs that do not do well and are restless when all they need to make them comfortable and contented is the run of a nice clean pasture where they can leave their droppings to the benefit of the soil.



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

TO A ROAD HOG.

Bob Burns wrote a poem to a louse
He saw on a lady's head,
But Bobby must have been real foul
Or nothing had been said.

But this time now is to a hog—
Not to the hog of the sty,
But to the hog who hogs the road
And will not let you by.

You can bust a horn, crack a lung;
But, like a hog in the trough,
This greedy hog who hogs the road,
This mean hog, won't turn off.

You may rip and tear, shout and swear;
You may turn clear wrong side out,
But this whole hog that's hogged the road
He will not turn about.

But I must apologize to the hog.
The fat hog with a snout.
Did he know this bloke was his namesake
He would be so much put out.

That, like the swine of the Bible tale,
He would feel so much chagrined
That he'd run straight to the deep, deep sea
And suicide therein.

C. M. BARNITZ.

RAPE FOR FOWLS.

Rape is a splendid, quick growing, forage plant for poultry, and grows quickly turn it into greenbacks.

Like the turnip and rutabaga, it belongs to the mustard family and is a wonderful grower, especially in the northern tier of states where three cuttings a season have yielded as high as thirty tons per acre.

It comes in two varieties, the annual and biennial, and Dwarf Essex, a biennial, has been proved best.

It requires a rich soil, rich in decaying vegetable matter, grows best when drilled in rows about thirty inches



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

IN THE RAPE PATCH.

apart and cultivated, and when sown in April may be cut first in June, three cuttings per season being the usual crop from good soil.

It is sown as late as July in some localities, two pounds drilled and three pounds broadcast per acre being sufficient for sowing.

Rape is splendid pasturage for cattle, but they are so fond of the juicy plant that it must be fed sparingly at first, and with some grain or blonking ensues.

It is fine for chicken yards quickly taking up the poison of droppings and growing rapidly.

Poultry should be turned on it when it is six to twelve inches high and changed to another piece as soon as the first gets tough and while it is growing new sprouts after mowing.

DON'TS.

Don't deal in gold bricks, but always sell gilt edged dressed fowls and eggs.

Don't envy others. Envy is an attribute that soon gives one a bad repute.

Don't ship torn and scrawny poultry. Unless you are after a low price and poor reputation.

Don't ship a single dirty egg. One daubed egg in a crate makes them all low rate.

Don't sell a bird at a price that you would not be willing to pay yourself if you were the customer.

Don't let things drift. Keep steam up, pull out the throttle, but beware of the bottle.

Don't get busted a-suing and don't get weary well doing.

Don't depart from breed shape. "Shape makes the breed, color the variety."

Don't think advertising is alone for the business man and not for the farmer.

The farmer who is not a business man need not raise a wall if his farm and all he has are advertised at sheriff's sale.

Don't fail to advertise. Not every man that fails to advertise fails, but he fails to do his best in business.

Don't say fail and don't consent to be a half failure.

A GOOD TURKEY FEED HOPPER.

It's often a puzzle how to keep chickens from getting the turkey's feed, for chickens sure can beat turks grabbing grub, and then when it comes fattening time and the turkey raiser wishes to keep corn before his big birds to plump them up for market how to do it is the question. Our picture solves the problem.

It is simply a trough on legs as high as a turkey reaches to feed, and two boards form a comb over it to protect from rain and chickens that may fly on top.

Here turks may come and feed at pleasure. When range food is killed

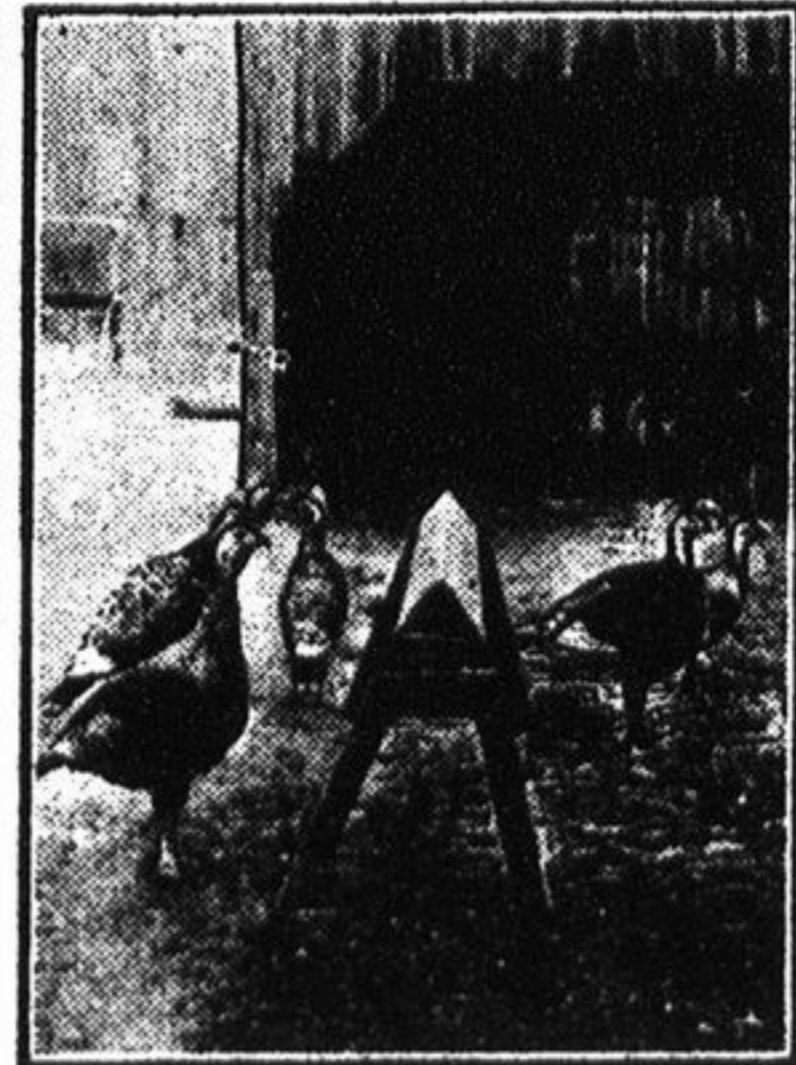


Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

TURKEY FEED HOPPER.

by frost, when snow covers the ground, this hopper will be found handy, and a dry mixture of two parts bran and equal parts wheat midds and ground oats with a sprinkle of good beef scraps will help to substitute for the regular range pickup.

Feeding turkeys with chickens is bad policy, and throwing their feed on ground where chickens trot is bound to bring deadly blackhead.

Throwing down a feed at morn and night in winter is not sufficient unless the turks have good forage, and that's seldom on many farms, and when it's freezing and blowing and snowing they aren't inclined to hunt anything but shelter.

It's then the food hopper comes handy, and it means a more even and regular quantity of food to keep the gizzard going and to keep the fires burning and the system supplied with regular nutrition so that the fowl does not have to resist the cold at the expense of development and health.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

The Hollanders are great duck raisers, and on a small area around Landsmeer are 200 duck farmers, who keep 50,000 ducks and produce 5,500,000 duck eggs besides 3,000,000 hen eggs. They feed them much corn and quantities of a small fish caught in the Zuyder Zee.

We don't know what hot air crank originated the ridiculous idea that Polish eggs do not hatch in an incubator. They hatch there just like other hens' eggs, birds' eggs, ostrich and alligator eggs if the incubator and the Polish eggs are of the kind that produce results.

There isn't a prettier picture, perhaps, than a fine orchard of thrifty fruit trees in which range flocks of beautiful, thoroughbred fowls, with here and there a hive of busy bees in the shade. Such a combination not only means money, but an employment in which there is much delight.

It is wise to wipe out the incubator after each hatch with a damp rag. When chicks dry off they throw off a quantity of fine dust that must be removed to insure that the heat and air channels do not get clogged. An incubator in operation is a breathing machine. It should take in pure air, and its intakes and outlets should be kept clear.

In Holland the geese raisers have gander fights, the prize being 10 florins. The geese form a circle about the rubberneck scrappers and seem to take as much interest in the bloody scrap as the humans, who generally have a free for all fight over the contest of the long neck honkers. The battle generally ends with the death of one or both ganders.

Kerosene applied to fowls for lice is too severe. It bilsters the skin, makes the fowl lame and often ruins the bird. Dips are about the same. Nature's louse powder is dust, and supplied with this hens keep bugs down to a minimum unless they lack the energy to fight the crawlers.

The consumption of poultry and eggs is vastly increasing all over the world. Australia is the latest country to cut her poultry exports almost to nothing. The countries that have been depending on the others to supply much of their poultry products are in a predicament, England being in about the worst position.

It is not so much the quantity but the quality of the fowls you raise. A neighbor may get 500 and you may hatch 200. You may raise 190 of yours, and weak ancestry may bring his down to your number, and what he has are only culls, anyhow. No, it's not quantity, but it's the good ones that count.

There are so many under the delusion that lice must be seen crawling on the roosts, nests and walls of the poultry house to prove their presence. Red mites and ticks inhabit the poultry house, but the lice are born, feed, live and move and have their being right on the hen unless they crawl off of some poor loose rack on to you.

C. M. Barnitz.

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USEFUL HINTS ON FEEDING THE HOGS

Animals Should Be Separated According to Size—Some Labor-Saving Schemes.

As a general thing, on the average farm too much time is used in feeding and caring for hogs. Unnecessarily slow and tedious methods are employed, whereas shorter cuts in feeding than those practiced at present would produce equally good results either by the use of horse labor, by the rearrangement of the feeding yards and troughs, by the more careful use of pasture and crops that may be harvested by the hogs, and thus reduce the number of hours required to care for the animals and at the same time save labor, says the Iowa Homestead.

Where one is feeding many hogs it frequently is a labor saver to use a horse in transporting swill, water and feed directly from the tank and bin to the pens, yards or field in which the animals are kept. Wide alley hog-houses make possible using the one-horse truck, not alone for hauling feed in, but for hauling out the manure and thereby keeping the surroundings clean and sanitary.

There are few who have taken the trouble to separate the shoats according to size so that they could be fed more easily and satisfactorily. Many prefer to feed hogs of all sizes together, either continuing the feeding until all are full or else wasting time chasing the larger ones away until the smaller ones are fed. Feeding all the animals will hold is a wasteful method, while beating up the big ones while the smaller ones eat is not conducive to gains in either the old or young. It is always well in feeding hogs to sort according to size and limit the number to twenty or thirty in a feeding place.

FARM WATER TANK IS BIG NECESSITY

Force Pump Is Great Help and Engine or Windmill Will Furnish Needed Power.

Water is used more often than anything else in the home, therefore it should be of the best quality and handy.

The old open well was a death trap for everything that crawls, walks or flies, and these, decaying, caused disease and a big doctor's bill. So, writes R. C. Lane of Michigan in the Epitomist, have a good driven well and get the supply from below the surface water. Put on a force pump, and if you are using any quantity of water attach a gasoline engine or a windmill to do your pumping.

Lay pipe to your house (be sure to get it below the frost line) and connect the pipe with a tank. The pneumatic tank in the basement is the best, but an open tank with a loose cover in an upper room is all right. The size of a tank will depend on the quantity of water you use. Have it large enough to hold at least a day's supply. Or, if you can't afford anything better, use it in the house use only, put in a good barrel on a stand in one corner of the kitchen. If you put in a tank and a pipe from it to any place needed, and be sure to have a tank with waste pipe.

If you have only hand power for pumping, you will find it takes but 15 to 20 minutes to pump water into the tank, and it will keep supplying the house.

BEST LOCATION OF THE POULTRY FARM

Do Not Set Hens Late in Fall Unless Buildings Are Well Suited for Broods.

Hens should not be set late in the summer or fall unless there are buildings well suited for housing the young broods. Chickens will not thrive if shut up on a barn floor. They are far better to be cooped up out of doors upon dry ground. They must have sunshine, air, exercise and a full supply of green food. In addition to their regular grain rations and plenty of clean fresh water given twice a day. It requires close attention to all the little points in the feeding and management of poultry to make the business profitable. It is not an easy business. Probably a large proportion of sudden deaths amongst young chickens are due to overfeeding (cramming), badly ventilated coops and yards infested with germs. Give free grass range. Poultry cannot be kept healthy when kept closely confined in small yards.

Chickens require feeding three times a day and only a small quantity at each meal should be the rule. A very successful poultryman says:

"One-quarter of a pint of corn is ample grain for a hen for one day without any other food, and one teaspoonful of corn mush or coarse meal per day is sufficient for a young chicken."

In locating a poultry business, select gravelly or sandy land that drains naturally. A hillside sloping to the south, protected by a grove of trees on the north and west, with a stream of running water at the bottom of the slope should be chosen.

Heavy limestone and red clay land, unless well drained, is not suitable for poultry. Such land, even with the best of management, is liable to be cold and wet in the early spring and during most of the winter months.

PACKING HONEY IN PRINTED CARTONS

Neat Little Receptacles Are of Great Convenience to Dealer and Consumer.

The best grades of comb honey should be put on the market in neatly printed cartons. They are a great convenience for the dealer, they serve to keep honey free from dust, and also prevent marring the delicate comb when handling from the grocery to the consumer's kitchen.

Cartons are so inexpensive and so useful that it is surprising that more of the best comb honey is not put on the market in them.

Of course, those using cartons should be very careful to see that only the most perfect sections of honey are put into them. A honey purchaser will seldom buy cartoned honey the second time if she has been once deceived by getting, for instance, a partly filled comb in a carton; or, perhaps, a dirty-looking comb.

Cartons should be used more extensively than they are now, as they also furnish an added opportunity to send printed honey information with each comb of honey sold.

Feed-Dust for Chickens.
Begin this month to gather feed-dust in barrels for the home to be used during winter. In the summer they lie in the field and run themselves, but heated in the fall.