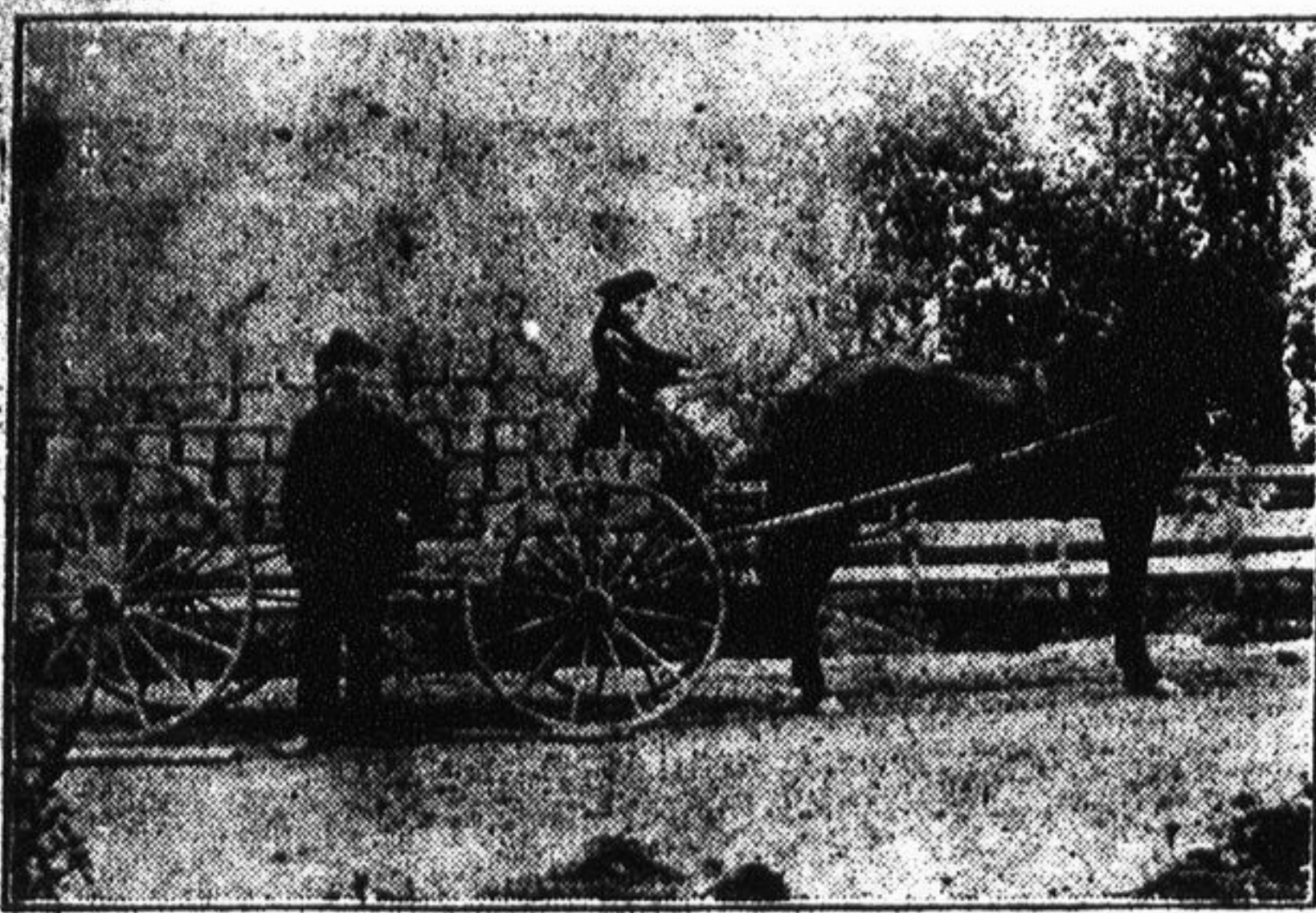


EXPERIMENTS TO CONTROL THE PEACH SPOT



Off to Market.

The peach fruit spot first appears on the fruit as a dark brownish or black speck about the size of a pin head, says a writer in the Farmer's Review. In a few weeks it grows one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch in diameter and is generally round. It then has a very dark, almost black center around which is a dark brown ring, and the outer margin of the spot is reddish in color.

The upper portion of the peach, as it grows on the tree, seems to be affected more than the lower portion. This shows that very likely the spores come from the branches above those upon which the peaches grow. The trouble is always worse in closely set orchards where shade is dense, and it is also found to be worse in the center rather than on the outside, rows of such orchards. This is due, no doubt, to the more moist condition found in such orchards. A comparatively moist season is undoubtedly more favorable for the growth of the fungus than a dry one.

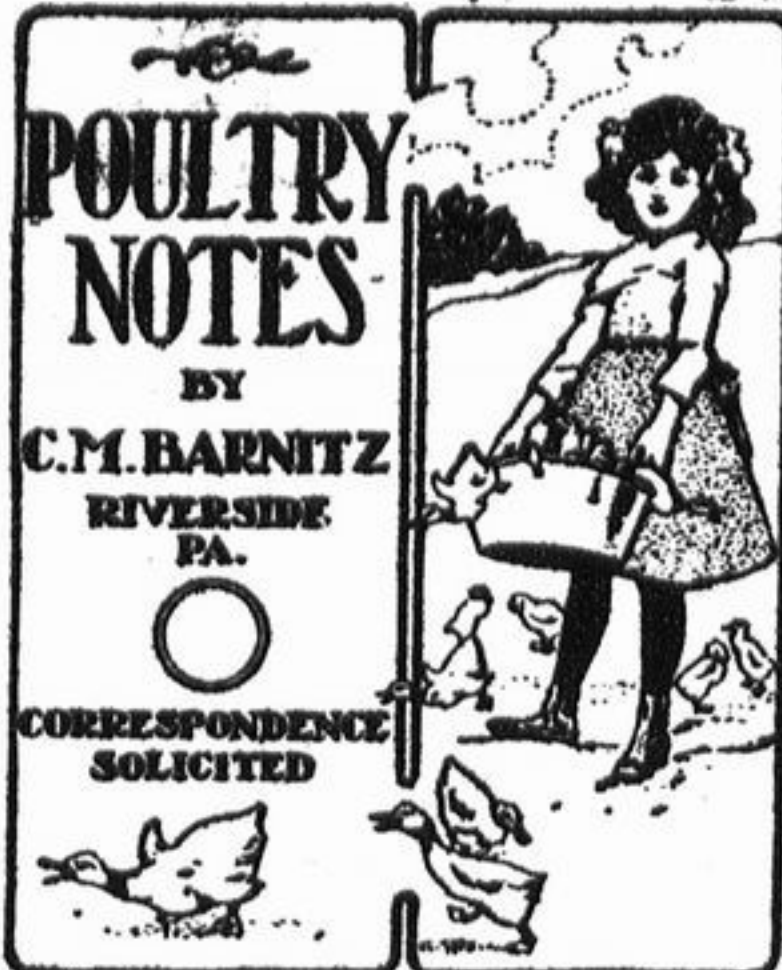
Careful investigation and several experiments have been made to determine when and what kind of spray should be used to control the peach fruit spot, with the following conclusions:

Spray in the fall with lime sulphur of Bordeaux. Either a good commercial brand of lime sulphur, one gallon to ten gallons of water, or

homemade lime sulphur, twenty pounds of lime and fifteen pounds of sulphur to fifty gallons of water, can be used with good results. If Bordeaux is used, make as follows: Use four pounds of copper sulphate (blue-stone), five pounds of stone lime to fifty gallons of water. First dissolve the copper sulphate in either hot or cold water; dilute it by adding water to make twenty-five gallons of the solution. Slack the stone lime and dilute with water to twenty-five gallons, making a milk of lime. Pour the copper sulphate and milk of lime solutions together into the spray barrel or tank through a medium fine sieve.

Apply either the lime sulphur or Bordeaux sprays in the fall as soon as most of the leaves have fallen. This generally can be done the latter part of October or the first part of November. The writer prefers lime sulphur to Bordeaux, but either will control the trouble if the spraying is thoroughly done. Do not use a metal spray tank for the use of Bordeaux unless it is lined or made of copper, as it will eat into the metal.

Prune heavily in late winter to allow the sun to penetrate to the branches and leaves during the summer. If the trees are set so closely as to crowd, it would be well to cut out every other one in the rows so that the trees alternate in the rows.



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

POULTRY AS PETS.

You seldom see a human turn up his nose at a fellow for making a fuss over a dog, a horse or a rooster. Most humans love pets.

The dying Daniel Webster exemplified this when he asked that his cows be driven near his window that he might look into their kind, gentle eyes before he died. Among your first proud accomplishments was to whistle for the dog and to crow like a rooster. When as young as the lovely baby petting the big Orpington cockbird in the picture you fell in love with the chickens and, if as old as the eighty-year granddad, fussing with the little Minorcas in the hammock, you still likely have this affection for the live creatures in God's beautiful world around us.

Mother taught most of us to love chickens. She brought the fluffy chicks



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

BABY'S PET.

In her apron from Biddy's nest in the barn and set them in a covered basket by the kitchen stove. She let you pet them and feed them, and it was no time till you had some of them of your own, and ever since that you have liked "to have chickens around." There are 134 varieties of poultry in the American Standard today, and American poultry is the most beautiful, the most practical and the best paying in the world, and back of much of all this vast improvement and wonderful achievement is the fact that fanciers have loved their birds, made pets of them, brought out their fine points, evolved new breeds and thus made our billion dollar poultry industry possible.

This love of the lower creation brings out a man's better nature, makes him



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

GRANDDAD'S DANDIES.

Kind and merciful, adds interest to life, brings him close to nature and there are thousands of men every day who are glad for the restful hour they get after the treadmill of the office and the store, which they while away among their flocks of cooling pigeons, crowing roosters and cackling hens.

And poultry reciprocates the affection and care bestowed on them. They soon know their owner, soon show their trust and affection, and we have always noticed that fowls that are pets and kindly cared for grow the best, lay the most eggs and pay best interest on the investment.

DON'TS.

Don't pass your time regretting that you didn't have the chance some other fellow had. Any poor excuse of a man can waste time making poor excuses. Be up and doing or be forever ruling.

Don't forget the grit. Chicks can't thrive without it. There are three sizes—for chicks, chickens and old hens.

Don't forget that skunks and crows are attracted by eggs. A rotten egg as bait draws them to the trap.

WHY THIS WASTE?

Why should the ground be left to nourish Rank weeds, and poison Where flowers might flourish With loveliness and fragrance sweet And hope and cheer for all they greet? Yes, why not deck the wasted earth With rose and lily and plants of worth?

Why should the ground be left to nourish Sharp thorns and briars Where trees might flourish With sweetest blossom and fruit of gold Whose benefits are manifold? Yes, why not have this wasted earth Bear apple, peach and fruit of worth?

Then why should hearts be left to nourish Thorns and thistles Where flowers might flourish, Where graces like lily and roses sweet Make one for heaven and earth so meet? My heart, my mind, may I all thee, That thou mayest lovely and fruitful be. C. M. BARNITZ.

THE POULTRY DOCTOR SAYS—

Epidemics of roup that occur in early winter are often started by late hatched stock that haven't time to grow strong to resist frost and cold. These pass the germs around the flock and often blast bright hopes for good winter profits.

Culls are not only nonpayers and fowls that have defects, but are generally weaklings whose tendency to diseases such as diphtheria, tuberculosis and infectious enteritis makes them a menace to the flock.

The number of egg tonics is on the increase, but flocks of vigor and good ancestry need no stimulants, and weak flocks will not pay even under such a goad. Use of such force is evidence of poor stock, ignorance of right methods or greed.

Storing incubators and brooders without thorough cleaning and disinfection and beginning and continuing the new season with them in that condition is often the cause of bad hatches and weak chicks and heavy mortality for which the parent stock is often blamed.

Rats and mice in the poultry house not only carry away feed, but carry disease germs from place to place. Rats, especially in winter, wander from place to place for food, and this may bring roup germs from a bug-house coop to yours unless you have rat proof floors and are on the job with the shotgun.

Shows and fairs are a frequent cause of disease appearing in a healthy flock. Though judges may know the show points of a fowl, mighty few of them seem to know a poultry disease when they see it. Exhibitors should demand expert superintendents of exhibits and the immediate expulsion of fowls with disease that may be transmitted.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

While the old hen cannot tell you how much she appreciates your care and good feeding she will reciprocate by shelling out big, fresh, sweet eggs and such actions speak louder than words.

When shipping fowls to market do not send the hens and roosters in the same crate, as they are apt to be valued at the rooster rate. Remember also that turkey hens bring a higher price than gobblers, so be sure to ask for separate quotations or he will give you the lower gobbler rate for all.

The correct carriage for India Runner ducks is almost erect. When you meet so called India Runners with level carriage and coarse, round, short, dumpy shape just decide right there that they are close relatives to common quacks.

The depluming mite is hard to kill, about the best killer being strong tobacco water. But dipping fowls in any mixture must be done in a place where they will dry off quickly or colds and roup result.

After having vent gleet fowls are seldom of any use as breeders. It is a hideous disease, very contagious, difficult to cure, and it is really best to put the victim out of its misery.

Hens produce so many eggs during the heavy laying season that a large amount of lime is necessary for eggshells. Nature furnishes some of this, but nature did not intend the hen to lay any more eggs than the pheasant, so those who have nature faked her into an egg machine should see that she has plenty of the article, which is best served in the form of cracked oyster shell.

During the coming great exposition in California we advise all tourists who are poultry pessimists to visit Petaluma, the poultry metropolis of the world, and all who are on the qui vive for a plan to establish a paying industry free from swindlers should take a look in on Petaluma also. In twelve months Petaluma has shipped to market 87,500,000 eggs and 900,000 chickens. Calculate the value of that enormous product by your home prices, and what an enormous income from chickens.

The Belgian doe averages about four litters or thirty-two young a year. Like the hen, this is another case of increased productiveness accomplished by scientific breeding and the ingenuity of man. Oh, no, Burbank isn't the only wizard, not by a long shot!

There is a prejudice against duck eggs handed down from the puddle duck period that does not apply to the product of the modern ducks in any way whatsoever. The up to date duck egg is excellent and not a bit like that of those ancient, tadpole, water skipper, fishy, mudhole quacks.

Placing chicks of different ages with a chick is risky. If the hen doesn't refuse to accommodate the newcomers, if her first chicks are older, she generally does not warm the new ones enough because the others are hardened, stay from under her more, so she treats them all alike, and the later chicks get chilled.

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

Drawing Tablets, Writing Tablets, Scratch Tablets, all kinds & sizes, Pens, Pencils, and Ink.

Mrs. Emma Gress 109 So. Main Street Telephone 36-J THE SCHOOL SUPPLY STORE

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

RELIABLE KNIT UNDERGARMENTS



This store stands back of every representation made regarding the undergarments that pass over its counters. Whether for a child, miss, woman or man.

Our reputation for quality is based on merit. Every garment is carefully inspected, before it can enter our stocks, therefore, the service they give the wearer cannot fail to be satisfactory, which is the sole reason for the large and constantly increasing patronage of this department.

We Announce the Following Special Offerings for This Weeks Selling:

- Child's Welfare Tab Vests, 35c to 45c
- Children's Union Suits, in all fall weights, each 45c to 50c
- Ladies' and Gent's Union Suits, in a variety of style, Prices to Suit.
- Men's Two-piece Balbrigan, in all sizes 50c
- Men's All Wool Union Suits, all sizes, each 1.50

B. E. KEHLER

GENERAL DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES Telephone 175 55 South Main Street

SHELTER FOR FARM TOOLS AND MACHINERY



Are you going to allow those road-tools and machinery to set out in the weather all fall, winter, and early spring, rusting out worse than they wear out? You paid out hard cash for them. Why not see that they are properly sheltered, and thus prolong their usefulness?

USEFUL NOTES ON LATE GARDEN WORK

After Crops Are Removed All Old Vines, Plants and Weeds Should Be Removed.

It is a very good plan to mulch the rhubarb plants with a lot of corn stalks or coarse grass. This will protect the plants during the winter, and also keep weeds from choking the plants, if kept on after cultivation in the spring.

Unless great care is taken in the selection of home-grown seed, it is wiser to buy them of a reliable seed house.

After the crops are all removed from the garden, rake up all old vines, plants and weeds of every description, and burn them.

Some people say that it is better to allow the old vines and even the weeds to rot on the ground in the fall, but we think it better to clean up thoroughly and use stable manure to supply the necessary humus.

If weeds are allowed to lie in the garden over winter, the seeds will be ready for business in the spring long before it is time to plant vegetables.

If celery is to be brought into a storage house for the winter, cut the tap-root, lift it from the ground, and then with a strong knife cut off the branching roots and most of the earth.

If the garden is to have a heavy coat of manure, why not apply it now? Manure should be put on before the ground is turned over. In the winter a good digging or work with a spade will put it in fine condition.

REDUCING COST OF FARM HORSE POWER

Too Few Animals Means That Those in Hand Will Be Overworked, Causing Loss.

The simplest way to reduce the cost of farm horse power is to keep fewer horses. No doubt many farms carry more horses than necessary to do the farm work, but if the number is reduced to the point where the farm work cannot be efficiently done more serious loss in the other direction will result. Too few horses means that those in hand will be overworked, a positive loss, or that some work that should be done will be slighted. It is very common, however, to find on some farms two, three or more idle horses right through the busiest season. It takes good judgment and much experience to determine the correct dividing line, but it is a phase of the question well worth very careful consideration.

Some small farms carry machinery too large for the size of the farm. A 70-acre farm, all tillable, has no business carrying machinery that requires four horses for hauling. In that case one or two extra horses will be idle the larger part of the year. Three good horses should do all the work on a farm of that size, and the extra horse is eating up profits. Big machinery is a great advantage on a large farm, but it is out of place on a small farm.

Pig Essentials.

To make fall pigs do well, they must be provided with warm sleeping quarters at night, and filled with manure during the day.