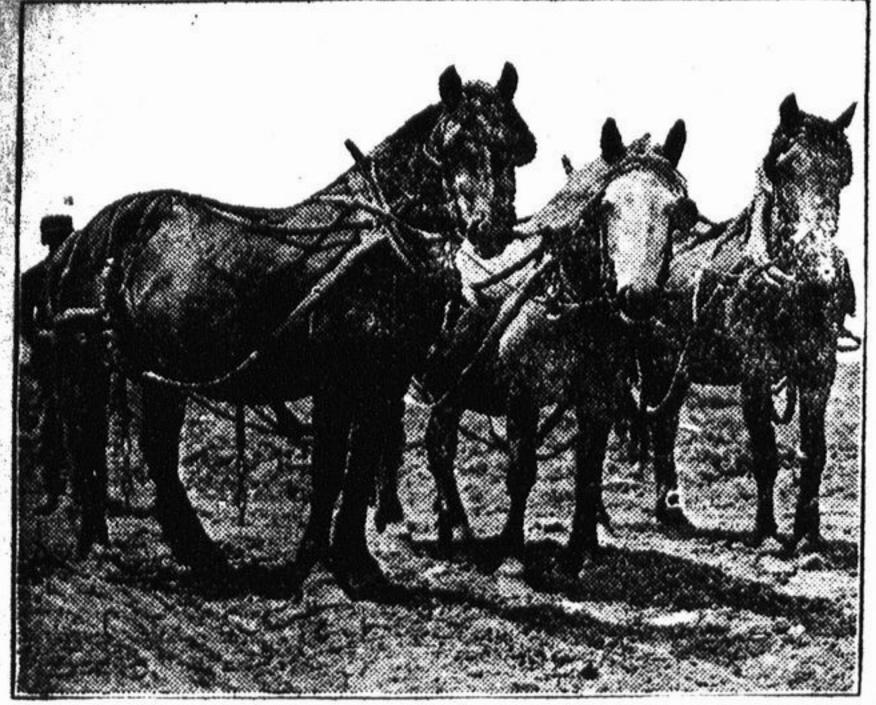
HINTS AND FACTS OF HORSES AND MULES



Home From the Fields.

No horse is well broken until he has

no fear whatever of the automobile.

the wind and blanket him when tying

him up, as the wind blowing against

his breast is apt to lay the foundation

If the brood mares are not worked

reguarly, see that they get out in

the open air and sunlight and move

Often we do not appreciate the vir-

tues of the modest, unassuming mule.

He costs no more than a horse colt to

foal and raise and is less trouble and

expense to put in the harness. He is

not as susceptible to disease as the

horse, and he is not so easily made

stiff or lame. He requires less feed

than a horse of the same size, yet will

do as much or more work with less

fatigue. He will do you 20 years

See that the animals are comfort-

able and that they have at all times

This may be the threshold of the

horseless age, but just try to buy a

pair of good horses and you will find

out that the horse is still in good de-

The best sale you can possibly make

of your farm crops is to sell them to

your stock in the way of food. And

then, too, the fertility of the soil is

kept where it will bring the biggest

feet is caused by improper shoeing.

"Breaking a horse" is a harsh ex-

tles" the colt without ruining its dis-

faithful service.

plenty of water.

care of the feet.

(By J. M. BELL.)

The very high price of both hay and grain is forcing farmers to sell all surplus stock. Some prices can be picked up by farmers who are supplied with

Some buyers want the advice of a veterinary before they purchase, if so, then by all means pick your man.

When a horse or mule has done his steady work in a city for 20 years, is sour stiff and generally incapacitated, he is a poor investment for anyone most certainly the farmer who is looking for a bargain.

Some men wash their teams all over. each evening when work is done, (during the summer season), a good plan as it removes sweat most effectually.

Cribbing is a bad habit at the best, the only way to stop it is to use a tight strap around the cribber's neck. The writer has cured several of these unsatisfactory animals.

Interfering behind is a bad habit in a horse, as a remedy use only one or two nails on inside of shoe and curve shoe properly inside.

A balky horse had best be gotten rid of as a balky horse. Let the other fellow cure him.

Shying can sometimes be cured by letting the horse pass slowly by the terrifying object. Severe punishment rarely makes a cure.

Musty hay carries many ills. Keep a good-sized lump of rock salt in each horse trough.

Save money by having the old horses' teeth flattened so they can arind their feed.

Water for the horses should be fresh from the pump during the winter months-no ice water.

Work or exercise the stallion daily, and your next season's colt crop will be much more satisfactory.

LIME IMPROVES SOIL CONDITIONS

On Some Land It is Necessary as Actual Plant Food for Alfalfa and Clover.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.) When we apply lime to our soil we look to its effect upon the soil rather than to its direct influence upon the plants. While many farms contain sufficient deposits of lime, it is also true that many soils are deficient in this element.

Lime has various functions. It corrects soil acidity! thus stimulating the action of the bacteria that assist in making plant food available and gather nitrogen from the atmosphere. It changes dormant plant food into active plant food, by carbonating the soil water and makes it a more powerful solvent.

It improves the physical condition of the soil by making a heavy soil more friable and a loose soil more compact. On some soils it is needed as an actual plant food, for such crops as alfalfa and clover.

There are various kinds of lime used for agricultural purposes and each kind has certain advantages but my experience has led me to believe that it is much safer to use the carbonate, or ground limestone, because it does not have a tendency to destroy the humus in the soil, especially if large quantities are used at one time.

On heavy soils that are inclined to he wet the caustic lime will have more beneficial effects and liberate more plant food. Such land requires a more powerful agent to tear apart and decompose the soil particles and improve its physical conditions. For sweetening the soil the carbonate, or

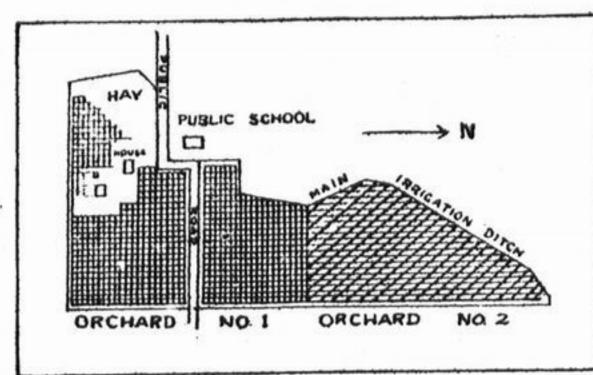
ground limestone, is equally valuable. Lime should be applied early in the spring, when it has not been applied the previous fall, and should be ap can be kept for some months and will iser and be thoroughly incorporated winter. with the soil.

If fertilizer containing nitrogen is led where it will come in contact Ith the caustic lime there will be a ate of ammonia and a consequent

of fertility. The great question is how much we use. I believe that one ton by at one time. If the ground amount. A moderate ap-

MONEY MADE BY "PROFESSIONALS" WHO TAKE UP AGRICULTURAL WORK

Study and Careful Experiments, Together With Large Amount of Ambition, Brought Excellent Results to Mechanical Engineer Who Bought Government Irrigated Land.

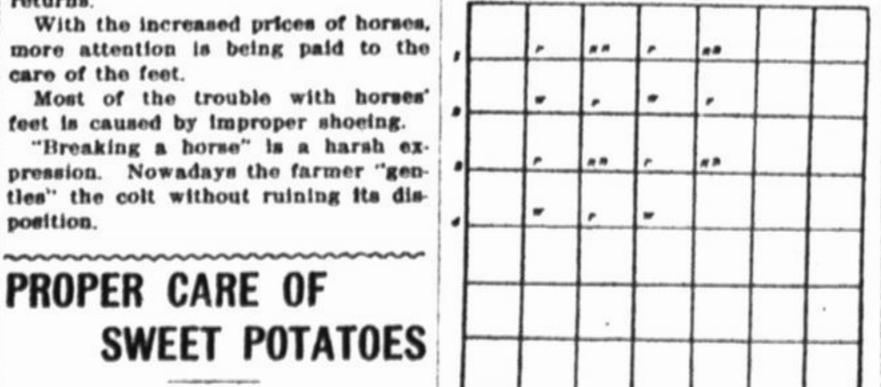


How the Trees Were Planted in Two Ten-Acre Orchards.

(By F. WEBSTER BRADY.)

The "on to the land" idea is being cheered considerably these days. The idea is a good one, but there are many who seem to think that this means an emigration of laborers and misfit professionals from city tenements to farm houses. They have visions of gardens. Try to turn your horse's back to meadows, cows, pigs and chickens—of half-starved city families becoming in a few months well-to-do. These ar nothing but dreams, because the "nev of rheumatism, stiffness and similar life" in agriculture is mostly from th awakening of the farmers themselves. There is, however, an increasing num ber of "professionals" who are taking tings. up agricultural work. In some cases they do this as a side line, while in others it is made their sole business. Many failures have been recorded, but the men and women who have brought technically trained minds to the new work, and who have attacked the problems in agriculture in the same analytical way as they did the problems in medicine, engineering and finance—these have made successes. Moreover, these men and women have blazed the way in the wilderness of doubt for the thousands of adventurers who feel that they want to do something in agriculture, but they do not know how to begin. The following history of a success is given, therefore, for the benefit of those who would be orchardista:

> Mr. Howel had spent 15 years or so in an engineering office, and he began to feel that the sedentary life with its unnatural confinement was causing his physical decay. After carefully considering the case, he decided that



Ten-Acre Apple Orchard Scheme of PROFITABLE LIFE Planting. P-Peach Trees, 28 Feet Apart: W-Winesaps, 40 Feet Apart; R B-Rome Beauties, 40 Feet Apart.

the most attractive way for him to get renewed health, together with a good income and a more independent life, was for him to take up orchard work "Plant a tree, John. It will grow while you're asleep," seemed to him to be good gospel.

First, he carefully studied the literature on the subject. He found that orchard growing is one of the most highly specialized branches of agriculture, and that the government bulleting were full of valuable informa- ing. tion for the fruit grower. The line of least resistance led him to one of the irrigated districts in the west. What he has accomplished in three years is best told by Mr. Howell himself.

" I purchased 20 acres of sage brush. or raw land with water rights. 10-acre orchard is considered enough for one man to care for, but I cured a double portion with the intention of selling 10 acres when the orchard came into bearing condition. The land was cleared by cutting the sage brush with a grub hoe, and piling the brush for burning. The cost of

clearing was three dollars per acre. "In April I had the first 10-acre plat cleared, plowed, pulverized, leveled trees, Winesaps and Rome Beauty apples, were set in rows 20 feet apart each way. Elberta peach trees were used as fillers. Alternate rows Some persons have stored them in of the two varieties of apples were planted so as to form the diagonal rows with the Winesaps.

"As peach trees are short lived, it is If the potatoes are stored in sand or expected that they will be removed dust, care must be taken that the sand | within ten years. The apples stand 28 feet apart, and should it be required or Handled carefully, sweet potatoes desired to take out one variety, the

remaining trees will be 40 feet apart. In making the plat the rows were lettered along one side of the orchard and numbered along the other. Thus, each tree can be designated as 3-D, 4-B, etc., and a record kept very easily of its history.

"Three irrigations per season are necessary, and each requires about two weeks time. The irrigation canal runs along one side of the orchard and numerous small ditches carry the water to the trees. Corn, potatoes, onions and alfalfa have been raised each season. Alfalfa yields three cut-

"The second orchard of 10 acres was set out the next year with Winesap and Jonathan trees without any peach fillers. The first orchard contains 125 Rome Beauty, 175 Winsaps, and 150 Jonathans, and the 500 Elberta peach fillers. The second orchard has 150 Jonathans, 150 Winesaps and 300 Rome Beauties, A "family" orchard of one each of Pie, Bing, Lambert and Royal Ann cherry trees, with the following varieties of apples, etc., was also set out the first year: Snow apples. Early Harvest, Red June, Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Roxbury Russet, Gravenstein, Red Astrican and Wagner. A few fancy peaches, plums, prunes, pears and apricots have been added.

"The growth of the entire orchard has been most excellent. Only a few of the trees have had to be replaced. A single apple-a Jonathan-was produced the second season. The third season we had two bushels of apples and 10 bushels of peaches. Last year 20 bushels of apples and 210 f peaches were sold. The fruit was graded and packed in boxes, each piece being wrapped in paper.

"Thus far the success of my orchards has been more in their future promise rather than in the fruit produced. At present the best raw land osts \$150 per acre, and bearing orchards sell for from \$750 to \$1,000. There will be a rapidly increasing inome from fruit sales, as orchards mature here in half the time required in the east. The proposition lookeu good to me when I started, and now in 1913 It looks much better."

OF A PEACH TREE

Thorough Cultivation More Essential Than Pruning-Kill Out Insect Pests.

It is claimed that the most profitable life of the peach-tree is from four to eight years. From a peach census taken in Orange county, New York, It seems that thorough cultivation more essential than pruning or spray

When cultivating the plum or cher ry orchard, the work must be done shallow, so that no roots may be broken, for broken roots will send up shoots that sap the life from the

An old fruit grower says that the pick is the best tool he ever used around apple trees, when the ground has become too hard. He sinks the pick 8 or 10 inches into the soil and merely pries the dirt loose, and does not disturb the roots in this way.

Do not prune too closely. Pruning may be done anytime in winter or early spring, but the wounds should be covered at once with paint. An old tree bleeds freely, and will suffer and staked for the trees. Two-year-old if there are a large number of wounds Diseased wood on a tree can never

> be made new again. Cut it off and allow another shoot to grow. Every day that such wood remains on a tree adds to the liability of losing it.

It is an excellent plan to whitewash the trees, filling the cracks in the bark with lime, so as to fill up many hiding places of fruit pests, as well as to destroy many which are in

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PROPER CARE OF SWEET POTATOES

Unlike Other Vegetables, Tubers Should Be Stored in a Warm and Dry Place.

(By L. M. BENNINGTON.)

Sweet potatoes need to be handled carefully if they are to be kept through the winter and unlike most other vegtables, sweet potatoes should be kept in a warm, dry place.

In the first place sweet potatoes must be dug at the right time. They should be dug before the hard frosts have killed the tops, for this injures the quality of the tubers somewhat.

After digging, the potatoes must be handled as carefully as though they were eggs. Irish potatoes can be shoveled around rather carelessly, and often a bruise in one of the potatoes, or even a decayed spot, will not affect the other part which is left in sound

But not so with the sweet potato, for a bruise at one end will affect the quality of the sound part at the other end and will render it unfit for use. This fact is not generally understood by many growers who handle sweet potatoes as carelessly as they do Irish

This fact is responsible for many of the potatoes of poor quality which are served during the winter.

After being handled, the sweet potatoes should be stored in a warm, dry place. A temperature of 60 to 70 degrees is about right for the proper keeping of sweet potatoes.

the sand, or dust from the country road, to help preserve an even tem-

is perfectly dry.

a number of days before ferti- be found of good quality late in the

The Poultry Mite.

The red mite works at night; it erawis forth from its hiding place and attacks the fewls while they are at roost. Hundreds of these may prey apon a single hen, fill themselves with blood, and then crawl back to their canatic lime is an adequate amount hiding-places contented until the next night. During the day these parais applied, we may safely sites lie dormant in the cracks and erevices about the henhouse, hence they are not so easily detected by the