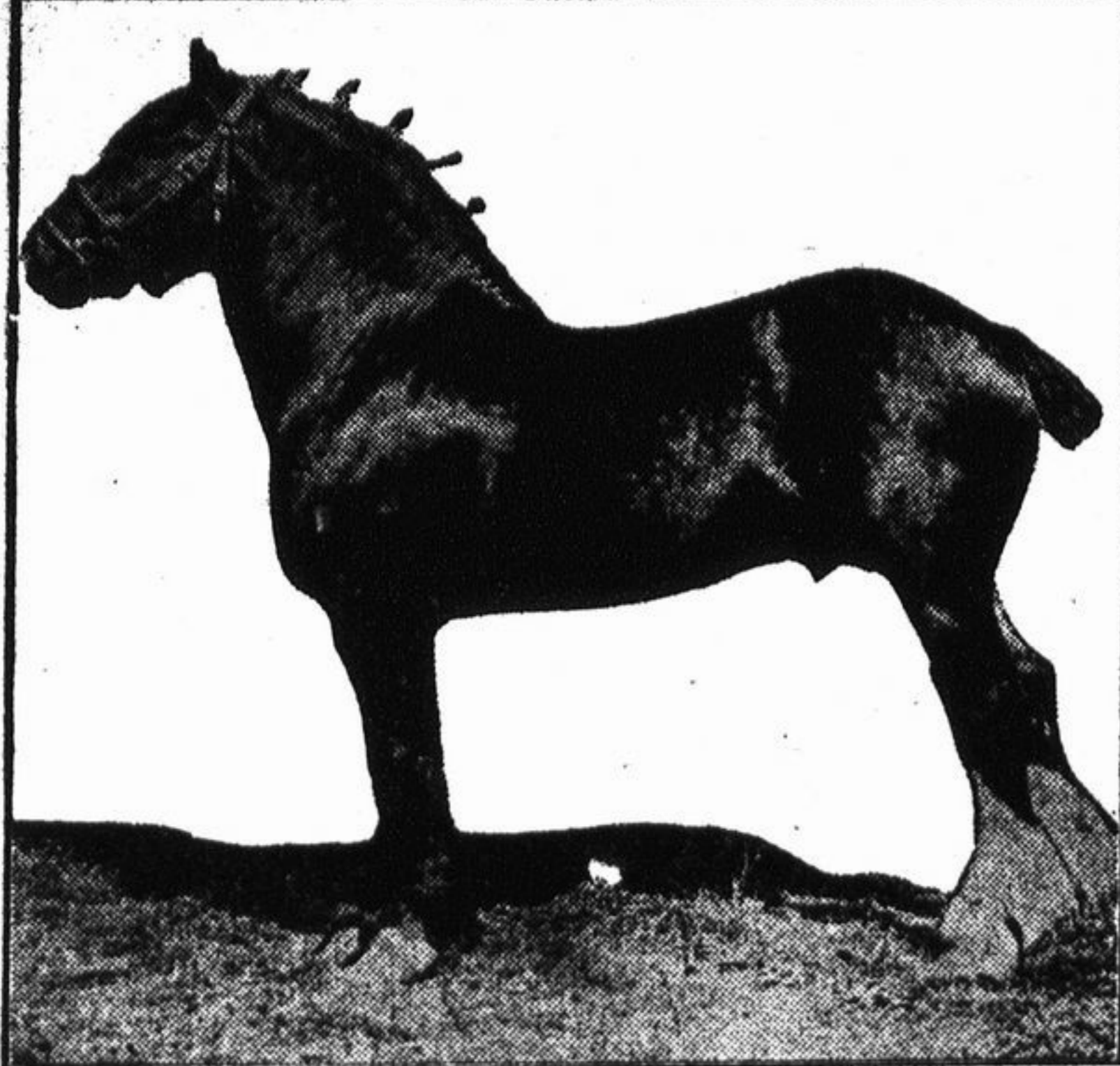


NOTES FOR HORSE AND MULE BREEDERS



First Prize Clydesdale Stallion.

Heavy farm horses help to solve the labor problem.

Promiscuous experimental breeding has been the bane of the horse-breeding business.

A well-conditioned draft colt, with its early education largely completed, is one of the most valuable finished products of the farm.

The farm mare fills a most important place in production.

Oats and bran in equal bulk, with one-fourth corn added, make a good ration for a mare giving milk.

Foal shows should be made a great factor in encouraging the improvement of farm work horses.

As long as inferior horses are so high in price there is no inducement for the penurious breeder to patronize the grade stallion.

If a breeder desires to maintain size in his horses he must feed them liberally.

Growing good horses to sell among the better class of farmers is the safest branch of the business for most farmers to practice.

Grooming instills vigor into the horse, and the removal of dirt and the stimulation of the skin go far toward preventing harness sores.

Soundness should be the basis in the selection of a draft stallion.

It takes two or more crops of colts to establish a stallion in any locality.

The man who uses draft mares to perform his farm work cannot afford to put them in the hands of an incompetent hired man.

Many men have obtained profits from a moderate beginning in breeding draft horses.

The deceit and trickery practiced by slick salesmen in selling draft stallions on the company plan has done great injury to the cause of horse breeding in many sections.

A horse with a good disposition, built on good, clean legs, with ample depth of chest and middle, will keep

in good condition on less feed than one of the opposite type.

The average brood mare on the farm will do better and raise a better, healthier colt if worked moderately nearly up to the time of foaling than if pampered and kept in idleness.

Start to educate the colt while he is quite young. Give him a little of his way, but a little more of yours, gradually bringing him to your way of thinking.

Sundays and holidays or days when horses are standing in the stable, the grain ration should be reduced one-half.

Gentle colts mean easily handled, valuable horses.

Using the whip only puts more fear into a skittish horse.

A kicky horse is a bother and a nuisance, besides being a constant danger to every member of the farm family.

You may just depend upon it that the colt will not possess any more virility than his sire—and he may not possess even that amount.

The quickest and most effective way for you to learn the difference between a scrub, and a well-bred horse is to offer one of each kind for sale on the market.

If you do not speak to the horse every time you pass behind his heels you may wake up some morning with a skinned head or a broken bone. When a horse bears a racket behind him, sometimes he does not wait to see what it is, but whacks away at it with both feet.

The farmer cannot well keep the work horses in poor condition through the whole winter, then shape them up and go right into the heavy field work next spring, with them looking well and ready to do maximum work.

Keep the horses in prime condition during the entire winter. It will not only mean a saving of feed, but it will insure the animals being ready to go right to work when needed.

DAIRY



TESTING SHOWS UP LOAFERS

No Progressive or Successful Dairyman Will Keep a Cow on Which He Does Not Make a Profit.

(By G. R. INGALLS, Wisconsin Experiment Station.)

Cow testing shows the money maker. The best cows in many herds are returning a profit of \$100 or more every year. It is possible to have every cow kept do as well.

The loafers, the cows that consume more than they return, are quickly spotted and eliminated when the cow test is used. No successful merchant handles a line of goods on which he loses money; likewise, no progressive dairyman will milk a cow on which he does not make a profit. The milking of cows is a straight business proposition and no farmer can afford to spend his own time or pay high priced labor to milk cows which do not pay for their board. Let's make the \$100 return per cow our standard.

To build up a profitable herd the cow test is indispensable. It enables the dairyman to quickly get a high producing herd by selecting heifers from only the best cows. In this connection the sires that are capable of transmitting dairy quality and temperament to their offspring can be proved. The very general practice of sending mature bulls to the block, when they are just in their prime for breeding purposes, is detrimental to our dairy industry and should be stopped.

Cow testing also pays because surplus stock of both sexes sells for higher prices when buyers can see what the ancestors of these animals have done in the line of milk and butter fat production.

When using the test, farmers may

know their cows as individuals and feed so as to get the greatest return for every dollar's worth of feed provided. The value of the silo in supplying fresh summer succulence during the winter months, and in helping out when pastures dry up in the summer, is also shown best when cows are under test.

Many feeders seem to think that the oftener they can coax the cows to eat the better, but I believe that better results may be obtained by feeding full feeds in the morning and at night and a light feed of hay about noon, says a writer in an exchange. We feed silage, grain and hay in the morning, as soon as the milking is completed, a light feed of hay at noon to induce the cows to walk directly to their places when they come in from the yard, and repeat the morning feed at night, immediately after milking. We have found it better not to feed the cows before milking time, and more especially when silage is being fed, as it is likely to impart a bad odor to the milk.

The amount of salt to feed depends upon conditions. We feed more salt than many dairymen, for the reason that when feeding corn silage we have difficulty in getting the cows to drink sufficient water, unless they have plenty of salt.

It may be one of the writer's notions, but there seems to be something about the slightly acid condition of the silage that satisfies the cow's thirst, and for that reason we mix salt with the grain feed. One ounce a day is fed to each cow in her grain ration, and once a week we give them some in their mangers.

We have water basins by the side of the cows, but the animals are turned out every day in the year while the stables are being cleaned and aired out. Our yards are well sheltered, and we seldom leave them out more than three-quarters of an hour. They are turned out in groups of ten or twelve and made to stay out until we are ready for them to come to their places. On very cold days they are not kept out long enough to get chilled.

Important Factors.

It is very often as much the fault of the milker, if the cow goes dry, as it is the fault of the cow herself. The way she is handled and the feed she is given are important factors.

FARM STOCK



CHEAPEST FEED FOR WINTER

Hay, Straw and Fodder Cut and Mixed With Bran, Crushed Corn and Cob-meal is Relished by Stock.

Cutting or grinding hay, straw and fodder add nothing to their nutritive value. But with proper arrangements it is more convenient to feed, and when mixed with wheat bran and crushed corn and cobmeal, horses, cows and sheep will eat cut fodder and wheat straw as greedily as the best of hay. Where there is an abundance of fodder and straw this is a very economical method of wintering stock—the hay may be sold and the money used for buying the bran and oil meal. One bushel of fine-cut fodder—say about eight pounds—and one quart of corn chop and one quart of wheat bran and one pint of oil meal mixed with warm water during the cold weather three times a day, is a good allowance for a cow not giving milk that will come fresh in spring. Cows giving milk should be allowed more bran and corn chop. The usual allowance is three pints of corn chop, two quarts of wheat bran and one pint of oil meal, mixed with a half bushel of equal parts of mixed hay fodder and straw, given three times a day. Coarse fodder should be split and cut fine; some of our milk farmers are using a

machine that grinds the fodder. Practical feeders estimate that fodder, straw and second quality hay cut fine and mixed with meal, is worth \$5 to \$10 per ton, as there is no waste.

Horses should be fed according to their work. One bushel of cut straw and two quarts of corn chop may be regarded as equivalent to good mixed hay.

If the horses are doing but little work they will do well on this mixture, being given all they will eat up clean. If at steady work give two or three quarts of oats or six to eight ears of corn three times a day in addition.

Sheep should be given a little grain once a day. Have roomy shed and hard, dry earth floor. Wheat straw, mixed hay and corn fodder, fed in moderate amounts, will keep them in thrifty condition.

Beef Cattle Grazing on Virginia Pasture.

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VICTORY COUNCIL, No. 119.
Royal League—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month in Morris hall. Carl Stalger, Archon; George Stalger, Scribe.

DOWNERS GROVE CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution.
Hold a monthly meeting on the third Tuesday of each month in the homes of the members. Officers of the chapter are: Regent, Mrs. E. H. De Groot; Mrs. R. W. Babcock, Secretary.

M A P L E GROVE LODGE No. 529, K. of P.
Meets first and third Wednesday nights in Morris hall. John Gollan, Chancellor; Commander, H. F. Legenhausen, Keeper of Records and Seal.

DOWNERS GROVE LADIES of the Mac-cabees.
Meets in Morris hall every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. Sam Hoffert, Com-mander; Mrs. L. A. Hanna, Record Keeper.

MAPLE CAMP No. 882, M. W. A.
Meets the second Thursday of each month in Morris hall. W. E. Chessman, V. C.; A. H. Barnhart, W. A.; R. O. Miller, Clerk.

NAPER POST, No. 46, G. A. R.
Meets the second Thursday of each month in G. A. R. hall. Captain J. A. Rogers, Senior Vice-Com-mander; Geo. T. Hughes, Junior Vice-Com-mander; E. W. Farrar, Officer of the Day; R. W. Bond, Adjutant; Geo. B. Heurtl, Quartermaster.

GROVE LODGE NO. 24, A. F. & A. M.
Stated meetings, fourth Fridays at 8 o'clock p. m., at Masonic hall, Curtis and Main streets. B. C. White, Secretary; T. H. Shusser, Worshipful Master.

GROVE CHAPTER, No. 230, R. A. M.
Stated meeting first Thursday of each month in Masonic hall, at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting companions always welcome. John Gollan, Secretary; Delbert Austin, E. H. P.

VESTA CHAPTER, No. 242, O. E. S.
Meeting second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. Laura Heintz, Worthy Matron; Walter Chessman, Worthy Patron; Ona Lower, Secretary.

DOWNERS GROVE LODGE No. 258, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in Masonic hall, corner Main and Curtis streets. F. H. Kenison, N. G.; W. H. Beidelman, Secretary.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA.
Honor Camp, No. 3673—Meets the third Thursday evening of each month in Morris hall. Miss Carrie Barnmore, Oracle; Miss Agnes Venard, Recorder.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
Meets every first Thursday in the month in the library. Mrs. J. M. Burns, President; Mrs. L. P. Naramore, Secretary.

PRESERVATION OF POULTRY DROPPINGS

Farmer Can Materially Add to His Earnings by Caring for Hen Manure.

A recent bulletin of the Maine agricultural experiment station shows that the poultry man or farmer can materially add to the profits of his business by properly caring for the droppings of his fowls. For example, it is shown that the droppings from 1,000 fowls, if preserved without needless loss, are worth at least \$300 per annum, and this estimate is based on the assumption that less than half of the droppings, or only 30 pounds per hen per year, can be collected.

According to the Maine station, the droppings should be collected daily and mixed with substances which will (1) prevent loss of nitrogen, (2) add sufficient potash and phosphoric acid to make a better balanced fertilizer, and (3) to improve the mechanical condition of the manure so that it can be applied to the land with a manure spreader.

This can be done as follows: To each 30 pounds of the manure add 10 pounds of sawdust, good dried loam, or peat, 16 pounds of acid phosphate and 8 pounds of kainit. Such a mixture will contain about 1.25 per cent of nitrogen, 4.5 per cent of phosphoric acid and 2 per cent of potash, which, used at the rate of two tons per acre would furnish 50 pounds of nitrogen, 185 pounds of phosphoric acid and 80 pounds of potash, and at the present price of fertilizing ingredients is worth about \$10 per ton. The manure would furnish a well-balanced stable fertilizer, which, although not strong enough to work well in drills, can be successfully applied with a manure spreader. The treated manure should be well sheltered until time to apply to the land—that is, shortly before plowing.

Keep Salt Around Stable.
The wet salt around the stable, covering a piece the size of an apple, is worth more for the horses.

HAUL MANURE FOR VEGETABLE GARDEN

Fertilizer Should Be Piled During Winter So It Will Be Ready for Spring.

Manure should be hauled and piled during winter, so it can rot and be in good condition to spread broadcast or in the drills for the early vegetables. Two loads of coarse, strawy manure, when rotted, will make one load of rotted manure.

If manure is to be broadcasted it will take fully twenty loads of coarse manure when rotted to cover one acre. Truckers and farm gardeners spread the manure in the drill or put it in the hill. When used this way six two-horse cartloads of rotted manure will be enough for one acre.

Owing to the scarcity of manure in the city, rye and sand vetch, cow-peas and buckwheat are largely sown for green manure. These crops are plowed down when in bloom, ground rolled after plowing and the top surface kept mellow with the slanting-tooth harrow.

Animal bone fertilizers drilled in at the rate of 800 to 1,000 pounds to the acre in connection with a green manure crop plowed down will bring as good a crop of roots, tomatoes, cabbage, or sweet corn as a heavy dressing of stable manure. This method of fertilizing land is found to give very satisfactory returns; there are few weeds and if the green mass is plowed under several weeks before the vegetable crop is planted so as to be well rotted, there will be a mellow seed bed, well filled with humus, capable of holding the rainfall needed for plant growth.

The manure for vegetables should be made up in compact heaps, the horse manure should be covered with a load of cattle manure and each load given a half bushel of plaster. Make large, compact heaps close to where it is to be used. This saves extra work in the busy season. If the heap is covered with a six-inch layer there will be no loss of ammonia, as the earth will absorb it.

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