ECONOMICAL FEEDING OF THE FARM STOCK

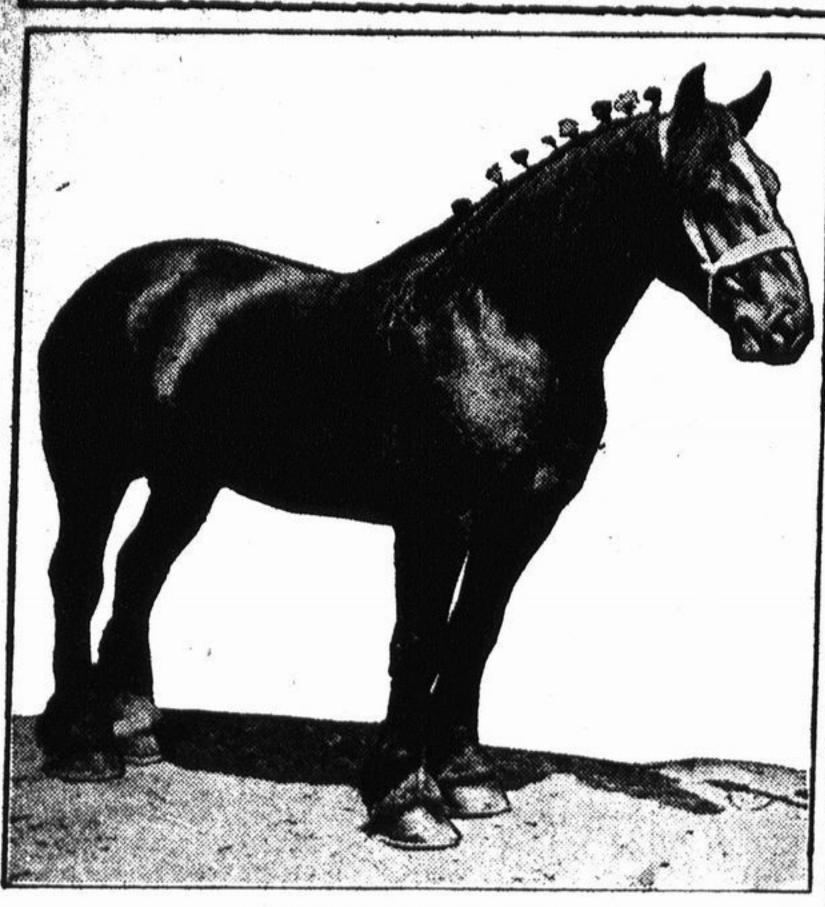


figure.

way; and if not cared for properly

There is no objection to weaning in

By way of grain, good crushed oats

are cleaned up. Carrots are good and

sweet hay may be given whenever

many foals should not run together,

Economical feeding means good.

yet no stinting. Good warm quarters,

good bedding, fresh water in liberal

Follow these simple rules and the

HOUSE FOR SWINE

appearance of your stock next spring

Ground, Well Drained-Ven-

tilation is important.

(By A. B. WILLIAMS,)

high ground. That is the first and

one of the most important things to

consider. The location must be well

drained, and if the soil is light and

sandy, or porous, so as to afford good

The house should have direct access

to the pasture if that is possible, even

fact, the farther away from the barn

of running water it will be a decided

advantage, because hogs like to cool

It is all well enough to say that

cooling, and it is an effectual lice

It is not good for hogs to be com-

stantly covered with it, but a good

wallow, occasionally, seems to agree

Of course hogs may do without mud,

provided they are able to reach clean

water, and are kept free from lice by

There are many styles of bog

For farrowing purposes or for indi-

viduals, the movable house is excel-

The roof should be sloping enough

to allow the rain to run off quickly,

Foundation of Hog Herd.

a pure strain of thoroughbred hog.

Horse Appreciates Blanket.

these cold evenings or mornings, try

sleeping without any covers yourself.

Keeping Disease Away.

away from hogs is to keep filth awa

No Place for Scrub.

The scrub hen has no more place

The first step in keeping diseases

If you do not think horse blankets

what he is getting.

On no account start the beginning

and the dairy house the better.

soil-drainage, so much the better.

Locate the house for the hogs on

else the weaker go to the wall.

supply at least twice a day.

will justify the extra trouble.

BEST LOCATION OF

The oats should be old and the hay

eaten with a relish.

(By J. T. GRANGER.)

The farmer, like any other business | even until his childhood days are over, man, should study the most important | he cannot be expected to make a high question of economy.

Much of the farmer's capital is invested in work and breeding stock. If fairly good time, but it is absolutely he feeds them economically, at the essential to give some good substitute same time keeping them in good for milk. working and salable condition, he is following out business principles. may be served as generously as they

If, on the other hand, he either stints them or allows them to waste provender and grain, he loses money.

The writer, in traveling among farmers, sees many methods of feed not of the present year's crop. Too ing employed. One friend gives his horses and mules hay and corn in abundance, but is very careless about watering and cleaning out the stalls. solid feed, fed regularly, no waste,

Old and young stock are treated alike. The colt three months old gets his corn and hay ration, less in proportion, but still just the same feed, irrespective of cost or age of the animal. No attention is given to details of stable management.

By the time winter is past the stock on the farm (old and young) have eaten tons of hay and quantities of corn, but with the advent of spring they are not in salable condition.

Another farmer friend feeds liberal grain rations to his horses and mules, but sells off his good hay and feeds only refuse forage.

Here we have a misplaced idea of economical feeding on the farm, for this man's stock will be rough and in poor condition when spring comes.

Another instance of poor judgment in feeding. The writer saw a farmer



Two-Year-Old Mule Colt.

this winter who was selling off both pelled to lie in mud, and keep conafain and hay and putting the money in his pocket and feeding reduced rations to his work and breeding stock. Here was the very worst example of mismanagement, entailing a loss hard

to make good. Make these resolutions: Don't give spraying. all your best feed to your work teams or breeding stock, at the same time houses, and every man must decide neglecting all sanitary arrangements; for himself which is best under his don't think that liberal grain rations conditions. The best house is one

with common forage will fill the bill. | that has perfect ventilation, plenty of Don't sell the grain and hay to such | light. an extent that you may have to buy from your neighbor next spring.

Corn stover with grain will do from lent. This kind of house is easily set now until the first of April, but brood up and taken down, and it also may mares and weanlings, also one and be placed on runners by which it can two-year-olds, will require some bran be easily moved from one pasture to along with corn ration, or they will another. not be thrifty after the winter season in gone.

All stock should be well housed, and there should be enough windows to let in the sunlight and air. well bedded and well watered. No amount of food will give good results unless the stock is taken care of in every respect.

With regular work horses and of your future herd with anything but mules on the farm during the winter period a good feed of corn morning Buy registered stock; one knows then and night, with plenty of cut corn tover, will do. With brood mares and solts some hay and bran should be

Take a brood mare, for instance. would be appreciated by the horses ed corn, with two quarts of bran, raing and night. Give a feed of , clover preferred, for the morning and the same grain ration, with of stover, at night.

the young stock a little less from them. on the farm than the scrub anything

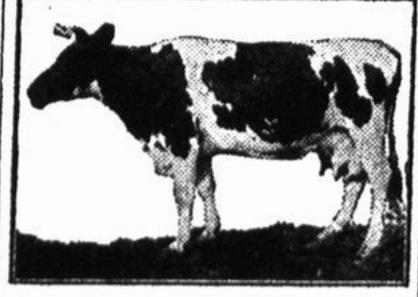


Important for Dairyman to Provide an Abundance of Different Feeds to Keep Up Milk Flow.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.) During the winter months it is generally found difficult to provide such food as is necessary for the dairy cow to keep up the regular flow of milk. At this season of the year feed is

generally scarce—the proper kind for the dairy cow-and that which we have on hand is often of an inferior quality. After coming off the green fresh grass they do not relish such dry feed

and being of an inferior quality one will soon notice a great decrease in the flow of milk. For this reason it is very important for the farmer to try to provide an



A Fine Type of Dairy Cow.

abundance of different feeds to make up for this dry or inferior feed.

Of course the flow of milk cannot be kept up to what they give during the spring and summer when pastured, but with plenty of first-class hay, such as alfalfa and good clover, and fine feed of bran and corn meal kept on hand that it may be fed liberally two or three times a day as slops, there will not be so much decrease in the milk supply after all. That is, if it is given to them liberally and regularly.

Do not think it is a waste to feed such feed when there isn't anything but dry hay of some kind to feed on. On the latter, the cow can barely maintain ber flesh, much less keep up the milk supply.

When we have good clover hay and Structure Should Be on High alfalfa, not so much of the bran, fine feed or meal is required, as both, when cured properly, are very strong feeds and cattle thrive on them.

I am not going to attempt to give the amount that should be fed, as I leave that for the dairyman to decide for himself. What I wish to impress upon the reader's mind is this: The necessity of having on hand always a liberal supply of bran, meal, fine feed, etc., to go with the dry hay or corn fodder, which is generally of an inferior quality, fed at this season of the if it is a short walk from the barn. In | year.

Without the above feed mentioned, it is impossible for the dairyman to If it can be located near a stream obtain good results during the season when cattle are not pastured.

TASK OF DEHORNING CATTLE

Operation is Most Frequently Performed to Prevent Animals From Injuring Each Other.

Cattle have been dehorned since about 1790. The operation sometimes is performed to remove horns that are broken or otherwise injured, but most frequently it is to prevent horned animals from injuring one another. Usually it is considered justifiable on account of the benefits that are derived from the operation.

The growth of horns on calves may be prevented entirely by the liberal use of a strong solution of ordinary lye; or if the use of a solution is not desirable it can be purchased at drug stores in the form of sticks known as caustic potash. This should be applied immediately after birth to the place where the horn makes its appearance. Care should be exercised when using this remedy because the lye will eat away all the skin with which it comes in contact.

Various kinds of instruments are used for the removal of the horns of older animals. If an ordinary saw is used it should be sharp and fine, as this lessens the danger of splintering the bones of the head during the operation. If a large number of animals are dehorned, quicker and safer work can be done with a "dehorning instrument." This can be purchased of any veterinary supply company for

\$7.50 to \$10. fly season. Sometimes the horn is cut close to the head and cavities are opened which become filled with maggots if flies are prevalent. The animal suffers intensely, if this happens, and there is a rapid loss in condition. If cavities are accidentally exposed a small piece of cotton, smeared with tar, may be applied to the wound and held in place by means of a bandage around the head. This also is of great value if excessive bleeding follows the operation. If maggets gain entrance to the cavities of the head they should be washed out with a weak, watery solution of ordinary dip.



WINTER FEED FOR THE COWS FEED FOR THE DRAFT FOALS

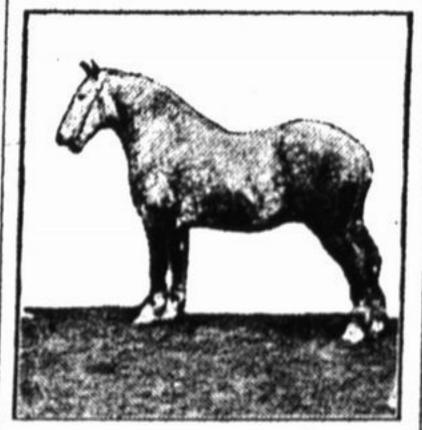
Youngster Makes One-Half His Mature Weight First Year of His Life-Ration From Wisconsin.

The feeding of draft foals is a very important matter. One only appreclates this when he realizes the fact that a draft foal makes one-half his mature weight the first year of his life. The foal must be fed, not starved, if he is to develop into a good draft horse. The foal fed an improper and unpalatable ration the first winter usually has a big middle and two very

poorly developed ends. Considerable attention has been given to feeding draft foals at the University of Wisconsin the last few years. At one year of age they have weighed from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds. These foals were all accustomed to a small amount of grain before five months of age when they were weaned. After weaning they were given the following ration until turned on grass at about thirteen months of age.

Ration for 100 pounds mixed feed: 65 pounds crushed oats, 15 pounds corn meal, 10 pounds bran, 15 pounds finely cut alfalfa or clover.

They were fed all of this mixture they would eat three times a day and were given no hay other than that in the mixture until they were about one year old. The amount of this mixture eaten per foal per day varied from 9 to 15 pounds (20 to 30 quarts)



Fine Type of Draft Stallion.

according to age. Much of the time the feed was dampened and thoroughly mixed before feeding. The advantages of the damp mixture seemed to be the variety of wholesome feed and the relish with which it was slowly and thoroughly chewed.

Where one cannot feed so varied a mixture as that described, a ration of 20 per cent bran, cut alfalfa or cut clover with 80 per cent crushed oats fed as described will prove very effective. Foals do not appear to be able to make as good use of whole cats and hay as an older horse. When fed those feeds separately and whole they eat less feed and have a greater tendency to "pot belly."

It is a practice of some successful Wisconsin breeders to feed liberally bran and crushed oats for grain three times per day and hay and sorghum stalks each once per day for roughage. Combinations such as marsh hay and corn should be avoided. Although corn sliage can be fed to idle horses it should only be given in a very limited way or not at all to foals.

One cannot economize by limited feeding of the foal. What one saves in feed the first year he sacrifices from five to ten times in the final value of the animals. Only well bred draft foals are capable of making 1,000 pounds at one year and developing into a good draft horse. It generally does not pay to practice liberal feeding with mongrel or scrub animals for there is but little margin between the final value of the animal and the cost of feed consumed.

PICKED UP IN THE HOG LOT

Overcrowding is Anything but Ecenomical Plan-Alfalfa Furnishes Excellent Grazing for Pigs.

Do not keep too many pigs together and compel them to sleep in one nest. The most economical gains in pig feeding are obtained by a judicious blending of nitrogenous and carbonaceous foods.

Crossing may improve the hogs for the feed lot alone, but not for the purpose of perpetuating their kind.

Every hog grower should make a great effort to have a few acres of alfalfa, because it furnishes unusually It is best not to dehorn during the valuable grazing for hogs, and can be pastured off several times during the

> There is nothing more disgusting than to have a lot of unruly hogs running at large about the farm buildings. With modern woven wire fence, it is easy to confine them within their proper limits.

There is nothing gained by mixing corn meal with chopped alfalfa, except to insure larger consumption. The longer any herd or family of

hogs is subjected to a ration of corn or confined to small pens and barren wards the lower will be their vitality and prolificacy.



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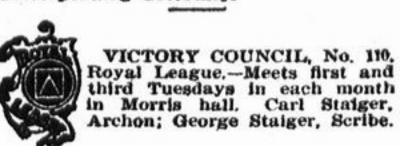
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place of it. Any druggist can supply you. If you live too far from a drug store send One Dollar to Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., Newark, Ohio, and a bottle of "5-Drops" will be sent prepaid.

DOWNERS GROVE WOMAN'S CLUI -Meets every alternate Wednesday, be-ginning second Wednesday in October and closing last Wednesday in April. Mrs. H. P. Jones, President; Mrs. I. G. Heartt, Corresponding Secretary.



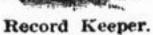
DOWNERS GROVE CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution .--Hold a monthly meeting on the third Tuesday of each month in the homes of the members. Officers of the chapter are: Regent, Mrs. E. H. De Groot; Mrs. R. W. Babcock, Secretary.



MAPLE 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 HIVE, Ladies of the Maccabees. Meets in Morris hall every second and fourth Friday, Mrs. Sam Hoffert, Com mander; Mrs. La-







MAPLE CAMP NO. 893, M. W. A., meets the second Thursday of each month in Morris hall. W. E. Chessman, V. C.; A. H. Barn-hart, W. A.; R. O. Miller,

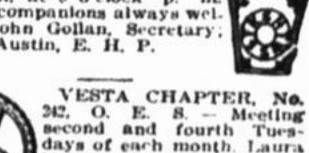


NAPER POST, No. 468, G. A. R.-Meets the second thursday of each month in G. A. R. hall. Captain 7. S. Rogers, Commander; F. A. Rogers, Senior Vice-Commander: Geo. T. Hughes, Junior Vice-Commander; E. W. Farrar, Officer of the Day; R. W. Bond, Adjutant; Geo. B. Heartt, Quartermaster.



GROVE LODGE NO. 824. A. F. & A. M.-Stated fourth Fridays at 8 o'clock m., at Masonic hall, Curtiss and Main stree.s. B. C. White, Secretary T. H. Slusser, Worshipful

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



Heintz, Worthy Matron;

Walter Chessman, Worthy Patron: Ona Lower, Secre-GROVE LODGE No. 750, L. O. O. F Meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in Masonic

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA .-Honor Camp, No. 3079. - Meets the third Thursday evening of each month in Morris hall. Miss Carrie Barmore, Oracle; Miss Agnes Venard, Recorder,

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