

# DAIRY

## EXCELLENT RATION FOR COW

If Farmers Would Depend More on Silage and Less on Pasture Herds Could Be Doubled.

A good ration for cows giving milk is silage twice a day, corn fodder once a day and all the bean forage they will clean up, with about one pound grain or concentrate to every three pounds milk the cow gives. If the beans were pulled before becoming too ripe and secured without much rain falling on them, the forage makes good feed. Roots are valuable to increase the flow of milk.

If we would depend more on silage and less on pasture, our dairy herds might easily be doubled and the farm enriched accordingly. Many farmers have been slow to awaken to the fact that dairying brings excellent returns. Many unprofitable crops are still raised where the land might better be growing feed for live stock.

Permanent pasture is a waste unless the land cannot be plowed. Every acre should be made to raise feed for stock to the limit of its capacity, and this should be fed right on the farm, returning the fertility to the soil.

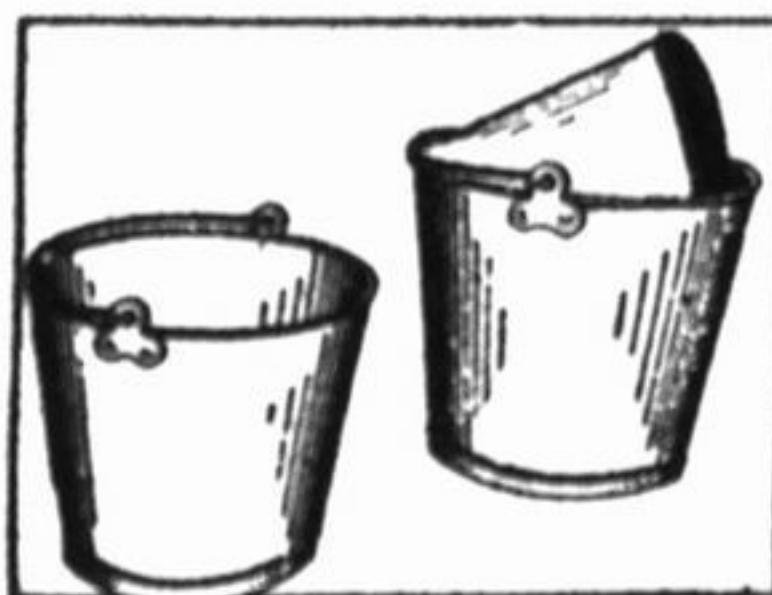
## PAIL OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

Where Clean Milk is Produced Small-Top Pails are Necessary to Exclude Bacteria.

The United States department of agriculture has this to say about milking:

"In modern dairies where clean milk is produced the small-top milk pail is a necessity, as such a pail presents only a small opening into which dust and dirt may fall from the air or from the cow's body. It has been found by experience that the use of the small-top pail greatly reduces the number of bacteria in milk from average dairies. Many types of milk pails are for sale, but any thinner can convert an ordinary pail into a small-top pail by the addition of a hood, as shown herewith.

Milkers should be allowed to milk only with dry hands. The practice of wetting the hands with milk is a filthy habit and is liable to cause the



Open and Small-Top Pails.

cow's teats to chap in the winter time. Milking should be done quickly and thoroughly, with no violent jerking of the teats. After each cow is milked the pail of milk should be removed immediately to the milk house.

The milker should remember always that he is handling a human food which is very easily contaminated. Soap, clean water and towels must be readily accessible. The hands should be washed after milking each cow.

## COTTONSEED MEAL FOR COWS

No Harmful Effects if Fed in Moderate Amounts Along With Variety of Other Feeds.

(By E. G. WOODWARD, Nebraska Experiment Station.)

A Nebraska subscriber writes: "Is the feeding of cottonseed meal harmful to dairy cows if fed right along?" If cottonseed meal is fed in moderate amounts along with a variety of other feeds, there are no harmful effects.

Ordinarily a cow should not be fed more than two pounds daily of cottonseed meal. As a usual thing it will not take this amount to properly balance a ration made up of common dairy feeds.

At present prices cottonseed meal is a very cheap source of protein and should undoubtedly be used much more extensively by Nebraska dairymen than it now is.

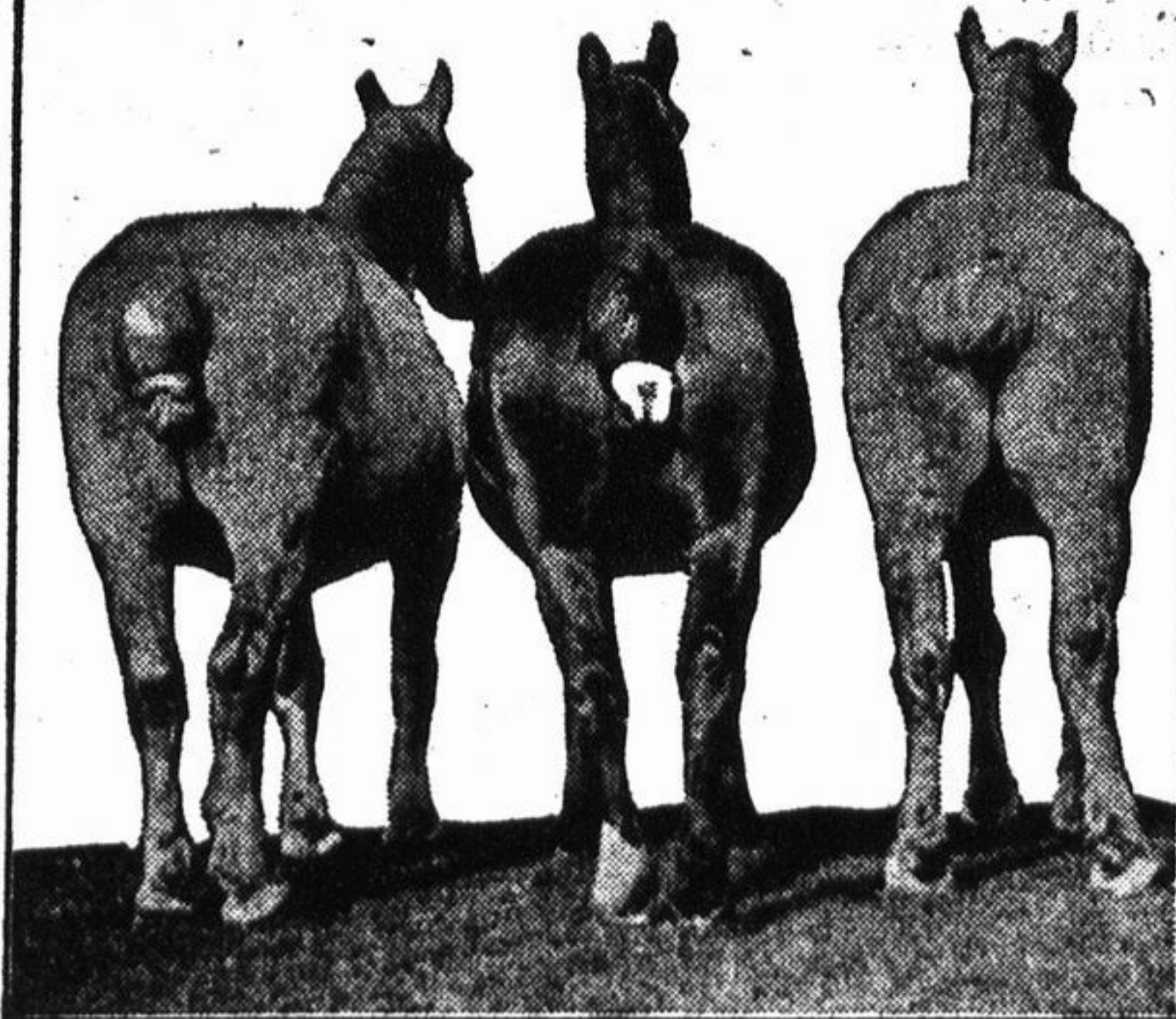
## MUD HOLES IN COW PASTURE

Clean Shore is Blessing to Fly-Pestered Animals—Many Annoyances Are Avoided.

A cow pasture mud hole is a veritable nuisance. To get away from the flies the cows will wade in the mud until their legs and even their udders become completely plastered. Then added to the annoyance of stamping and kicking at flies at milking time we have the added annoyance of being obliged to milk cows with chapped teats.

A clean lake shore or river or brook in the pasture is a blessing indeed to the fly-pestered cows, but the mud hole should either be drained or fenced out of the pasture. Foul in the foot with mud and grass seed with horses, is the result of tramping back and forth over mud holes to dusty grounds.

## MOST PROFITABLE HORSE FOR THE FARMER



The Horse So Often Neglected on the Farm is the Draft Horse.

(By H. R. WILLIAMS, Arizona Experiment Station.)

In no other one line of live stock production has there been such a lack of study or system as that of horse production. For many years the farmers have practiced haphazard methods of breeding, feeding, care and management as well as preparation for market. They have bred and reared horses without any regard to their own local demand or the requirements of users from a distance. Horse breeding when judiciously carried on has been a profitable business for American farmers. If horses are bred with a definite object in view, as some special class, one need not be afraid of a poor market. However, farmers who do not exercise care and business methods in the production of desirable sorts will undoubtedly find that they have too many misfits on their hands that can not be sold at a profit.

To be a successful horse breeder a man must be thoroughly familiar with the horse market, know the various classes, and set about to produce the animals that are in demand. In the great markets, horses are classed according to their work. It is impossible to draw hard-and-fast lines between some of the classes, but most of them are fairly well defined. A horse that is known in one part of the country by one name may be different from a horse which is referred to by the same name in another part. However, there are certain distinct classes which are given the same name the world over, and it is with these that the farmer should familiarize himself.

After the farmer knows the various types in greatest demand on the market he should aim to produce superior

animals of the type best suited to his conditions. He must be a good judge of horses, have a clear and well defined idea of the type of horse he is going to breed, and then set out to produce it.

There are four distinct classes suitable for production. These are the heavy drafters, carriage or coach horses, roadsters and saddle horses. Any of these are always in demand and command high prices. Of these four classes, the heavy draft horse is best suited for Arizona farming. These may be raised on the range or on alfalfa pasture and marketed at a good profit.

The draft colt can be raised with less risk and less liability to accident than colts of the lighter class. This is because he is less active and slight bruises or blemishes do not seriously detract from the value of the drafter. Furthermore, a draft colt earns his own living after he is two years old and his education can be completed on the farm. Some of the essential points to be considered in selecting draft horses are good feet and legs, weight exceeding at least 1,600 pounds, a well developed blocky body with good style and action. The feet and legs are of first importance in any horse. A desirable draft animal may be produced by breeding large mares with good size and quality to a first-class sire of any of the recognized draft breeds. Percheron horses have been proved to be suited to conditions in Arizona, since they have excellent action and large size. The breeder should aim at a perfect, heavy draft type and make every effort possible to produce it. In case the colts were lighter in weight than expected they could still be suited to some other classes that would bring less money.

# FARM STOCK

## TREATING HOGS FOR CHOLERA

Summary of Results Obtained From Use of Serum Are Interesting as Well as Valuable.

(By GEORGE H. GLOVER, Colorado Experiment Station.)

In a recent report of the chief of the bureau of animal industry, a summary of the results obtained from the use of serum are interesting and valuable as indicating the usefulness of serum in infected herds.

Of 16,152 hogs, where 70 per cent were sick with cholera and the serum was given to all of them, only 24.3 per cent died. Without the serum a loss of 75 per cent might have been expected. The value of the serum as a cure is apparent. In 11,776 hogs that were well when given the serum but kept in herds with sick hogs, there was a loss of 2.9 per cent, while in a total of 13,578 hogs that were healthy, then given the serum, and later exposed to cholera, there was a loss of only a little over one-half of one per cent.

In the record kept by the Colorado Agriculture college, we find that in the San Luis valley, where hogs were not given the serum until the disease appeared, there was a loss of about 22 per cent.

## INDIVIDUAL HOUSE FOR HOGS

Among Other Advantages They Are Light, Easily Moved to Fresh Soil—Easy to Construct.

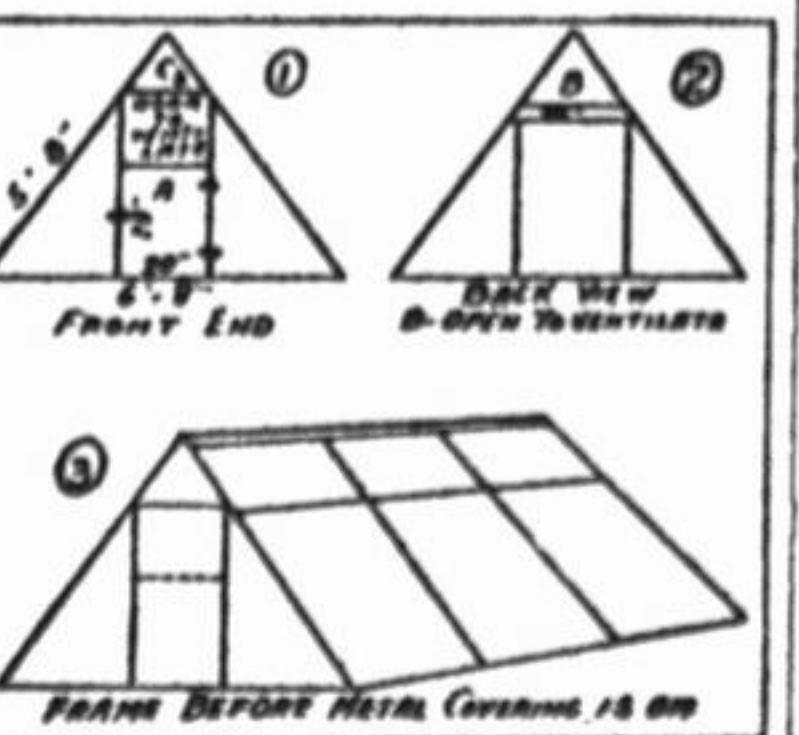
The individual hog house for farrowing, I think, has many advantages over the combination sort, writes C. S. Bratt of Furnas county, Nebraska, in Independent Farmer.

They are light, easily moved from one lot to another, or to fresh soil in the same lot, which is a good preventive of disease.

The animal heat from the sow has a greater influence on the temperature in cold weather than in the ordinary combination hog house.

I have used individual houses seven feet long, seven feet wide of lumber, but this year have added some made of galvanized sheet iron nailed on a wooden frame. These are six feet eight inches square at the base. They are warm and dry. I do not consider them as good for warm weather owing to the sun's heat having so much influence on them.

Any farmer can make these sheet iron houses, as they are quite simple



Individual Hog House.

in construction. The material cost me \$7.50 each. For the frame I selected good 2 by 4 lumber and ripped them in two making 2 by 2. I planned my frame so as to nail all seams of the sheeting over the wood. The galvanized iron I used is 26 gauge, 28 by 96 inches.

Use the large-headed galvanized roofing nails.

## SOLID TEETH ARE ESSENTIAL

Look at Ewe's Mouth Before Buying—Full-Mouthed Animal Can Be Used for Breeding.

In buying ewes be sure they stand well on their feet and have good straight backs and good mouths. "Broken-mouthed" ewes, that is, ewes with broken teeth or badly worn down should not be bought.

A sheep has one pair permanent incisor teeth when it is a year old, two pairs or full mouth at three years old. A full-mouthed ewe can be used for breeding even though she is as much as five years old.

## SWINE NOTES.

Use enough litter to keep the pens dry.

When scouring give the pigs a good dose of common baking soda. Keep the pens, troughs and barrels clean. Don't overlook that.

It is of importance that the brood sow be kept in a vigorous thrifty condition, not too fat but full of vitality. Feed the brood sow protein foods as much as possible and avoid feeds rich in fat-forming elements.

The first requisite in the hog business is a good hog house well ventilated, set with ends north and south.

## Brood Mares.

While the brood mares should not be jammed about and abused, they do require gentle exercise, light driving and moderate work to keep their digestion, respiration and circulation in good, healthy, normal condition. Idleness and inactivity are not conducive to the production of strong, vigorous offspring.

**Dr. F. LeBLANC**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Office and residence 27 North Forest Avenue,  
Downers Grove, Illinois  
Office Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m.,  
6 to 8 p. m. Telephone 22

**EDGAR D. OTTO**  
Engineer-Contractor  
Surveys, Plans, Estimates  
Building Construction  
Phone 168 W 1  
Downers Grove, Ill.

**MARY S. DIENER**  
Graduate Nurse  
Ev. Deaconess Hospital  
PHONE 98-M. DOWNERS GROVE.  
P. O. Box 21 Res. 109 Ross Ct.

**Cut Flowers**  
Sweet Peas, Roses, Bouquets for  
Weddings and other Occasions  
Set Pieces for Funerals  
**V. WOOLF**  
Tel. 126-J 153 Prairie Ave.

**L. KLEIN**  
Meat Market  
Fresh or Salted Meats  
Fish or Game in season  
Imported and Domestic  
CHEESE  
Phone 16 32 S. Main St.

**RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS**  
GIVEN QUICK RELIEF  
Pain leaves almost as if by magic when you begin using "5-Drops," the famous old remedy for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia and kindred troubles. It goes right to the spot, soaks the aches and pains and makes life worth living. Get a bottle of "5-Drops" today. A booklet with each bottle gives full directions for use. Don't delay. Demand "5-Drops." Don't accept anything else in place of it. Any drug-gist 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.

**T. E. BROOKS**  
Auto Moving, Packing  
STORAGE  
Tel. 15, Res. 186 13 W. Railroad St.

LOANS CONVEYANCING  
**W. H. BLODGETT**  
Fire and Tornado Insurance, Companies the Best—100 years in business.  
Agent for the Traveler's Insurance Company  
Life, Accident and Health.  
RENTING TELEPHONE No. 7

**A. P. Mehren**  
Electrical Contractor  
Heating Appartus, Lamps, Fixtures. Houses Wired.  
19 Railroad St. Phone, office 62-R; res. 70-w

To Reach Home People  
Advertise in The Reporter

**DOWNERS GROVE WOMAN'S CLUB.**  
Meets every alternate Wednesday, beginning second Wednesday in October, and closing last Wednesday in April. Mrs. H. P. Jones, President; Mrs. I. G. Hearst, Corresponding Secretary.

**VICTORY COUNCIL, No. 116.**  
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.

**MAPLE GROVE LODGE No. 523, K. of P.**  
Meets first and third Wednesday nights in Morris hall. John Gollan, Chancellor; Commander; H. F. Logenhansen, Keeper of Records and Seal.

**DOWNERS GROVE H. I. V. E.,** Ladies of the Macabees. Meets in Morris hall every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. Sam Hoffert, C. O. m. m. d. e. r.; Mrs. LaVera Hannum, Record Keeper.

**MAPLE CAMP No. 883, M. W. A. F. & A. M.**—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. 463, G. A. R.**—Meets the second Thursday of each month in G. A. R. hall. Captain I. S. Rogers, Commander; F. A. Rogers, Senior; C. O. m. m. d. e. r.; Geo. T. Hughes, Junior Vice-Commander; E. W. Farrar, Officer of the Day; R. W. Bond, Adjutant; Geo. B. Hearst, Quartermaster.

**GROVE LODGE No. 220, E. A. F. & A. M.**—Stated meetings, second and fourth Fridays at 8 o'clock p. m., at Masonic hall, Curtis and Main streets. B. C. White, Secretary; T. H. Slusser, Worshipful Master.

**GROVE CHAPTER, No. 220, R. A. M.**—Stated meetings, second and fourth Thursdays of each month in Masonic hall, at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting companions always welcome. John Gollan, Secretary; Dalbert Austin, E. H. P.

**VESTA CHAPTER, No. 32, O. E. S.**—Meeting second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. Laura Heintz, Chancellor; Walter Chessman, Worthy Patron; Ona Lower, Secretary.

**DOWNERS GROVE LODGE No. 78, I. O. O. F.**—Meets every first, third and fifth Wednesdays at 8 o'clock in Masonic hall, corner Main and Curtis streets. P. H. Kenies, N. G.; W. H. Heidehman, Secretary.

**ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA.**—Honor Camp, No. 2013—Meets the third Thursday evening of each month in Morris hall. Miss Carrie Barrow, Gracie; 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.