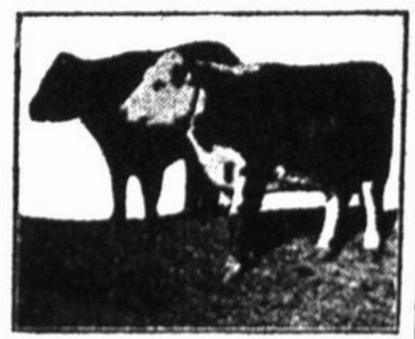


PRODUCTION OF BABY BEEF

Animals Used for This Purpose Must Be Well Bred and of Fine Qual-Ity-Keep Them Fleshy.

"What is meant by the term 'baby beef and what kind of cattle are used in baby beef production?" was a question which was put to Professor G. W. Barnes, farm advisor on live stock of the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Arizona College of Agriculture. He answered that fat cattle between the ages of one and two years, weighing between eight and eleven hundred pounds, are used.

They must be well bred and of fine quality. Such cattle can be finished quicker and are the only class of cattle which can be used in the production of baby beet. The cattle to be used for this purpose should not be allowed to lose their baby flesh or baby fat. They must be kept fleshy from start to finish, for when they once become run down, it is a difficult proposition to have them finished for market under eighteen months. They



Baby Beef.

must be fed a liberal ration of fatproducing feeds, especially grains.

When beginning to feed baby beeven, they should receive large quantities of alfalfa or cowpea hay, or other such rough feeds as will increase their digestive capacity so they can handle large quantities of grain. If heifer calves instead of steers are to be fed, they will finish more quickly and should be marketed earlier.

The younger the prime helfers are at the time of marketing, the less discrimination in price will the butcher make between heifers and steers. The most common mistake is that of marketing before the individual is ready or ripe.

MANAGING THE HOG PASTURE

Desirable to Have Alfalfa Fenced Off into Sultable Areas to Becure Fresh Fleids.

While a few hogs can be raised confined in limited quarters, provided uch quarters are kept clean, they will do better, remain healthier and produce pork more economically if they have plenty of alfalfa range, according to Prof. G. W. Barnes. farm advisor on live stock of the University of Arizona College of Agriculture extension service.

It is desirable to have the alfalfa pasture fenced off into suitable areas. so that the hogs can be shifted from one pasture to another. This will not only provide fresh pasture, but will give an opportunity to cultivate, and f need be, to disinfect.

Practically all cases of intestinal worms, which are common in swine, are contracted from infected grounds; therefore, by pasture rotation you can help keep your hogs free from these parasites.

STRIVE TO PREVENT CHOLERA

When Disease Attacks Herd Secure Services of Competent Veterinary -Follow His Directions.

The only way to cure hog cholera is to prevent it. This might be said of almost any disease, human, bovine or porcine.

ways in the hands of the farmer, but it is generally. When hog cholera attacks your herd, or what you believe to be hog cholera, either secure a competent veterinarian in your vicinity or apply to the veterinary department of your state. Have them send a veterinarian to visit your farm, and kill enough hogs to find out what is the matter. Then follow his direc-

While this is going on, don't allow any person to visit your farm, and don't visit any other farm. If dogs come about your place, shoot them If you have pigeons about, shoot them.

Benefits of Cattle Feeding. Cattle feeding will enable the manto dispose of his surplus feed rofitable manner, afford more rayard manure with which to en his land. It will also be of diversified farming in which may be planned, not only to variety of feed for the stock

HEAVY HORSE A MONEY-MAKER FOR FARMER



Better and Heavier Horses for Work in the Field-They Are Good Money-

(By J. M. BELL.) Both for farm work and for sale, the heavy horse is a good money-maker. In past years the so-called "fast horse" was the ideal animal, but now the au-

tomobile has driven the running horse out of business. The carriage horse of today is a heavier animal than in days

too high priced. Deeper plowing, and in the largest cities bring from \$400 more work must be done on the same to \$500. acreage. It is imperative that heavier teams must be used.

kets has steadily increased. Only a years to come. few years ago horses weighing from The farmer who is in the field for 1,200 to 1,400 pounds each were con- making side money from his horses sidered large enough for heavy team- will be wise to breed for weight and ing. Now the demand is for 1,600 finish.

pounds to a ton. No city company can afford to hire an expensive man to drive a light team. Increased supply and sale of commercial products has brought this condition.

has risen in value of late years, and the importing and breeding of hervy tions, yet the cattle seem to show horses has been taken up on a large signs of not being as comfortable as The farmer now who goes to work scale. But the demand for heavy when the barn is at 60 degrees.] in the field, or who hauls loads on the horses has always exceeded the suproad, cannot afford to spend his time ply. Good heavy drafters weighing with a light team that can draw only around 1,800 pounds find ready sale at a small load. Labor is too scarce and over \$300, and choice ones of this class

There is every evidence that the heavy horse is the coming work animal For a number of years the weight for both farm and city, and that good of best selling horses on the city mar- prices will hold, if not increase, for

PROPER CARE FOR HORSES AND COLTS

Oats Go Well With Timothy Hay Success Depends Upon Produc--Straw and Corn Diet Is Liable to Cause Trouble.

Oats are the best general food for a horse, and go well with timothy hay. Once or twice a week give a feed of corn and clover with bran mash. Give only what will be eaten up clean.

Some horses are predisposed to colle, and a straw and corn diet is almost sure to cause trouble at frequent intervals with such cases.

Horses fed regularly often get in the habit of pawing in the stable. Feed them regularly, and if not driven or used every day turn the horses out into the yard for exercise.

Many horses are ruined by being brought into the barn too hot and left to stand in a cold draft, or hitched to a post to stand, unblanketed, facing any, danger of her going off her feed. the wintry blasts.

If you starve the colt the first winter, he is liable to come out very thin in the spring and worth less than when weaned.

Some farmers keep their horses on straw with just a little grain in winter. Bran should make part of such

It is believed by many that clover hay gives the horses heaves. This is a mistake. If a horse is fed the proper quantity of clover and not overfed, there is no danger of the heaves.

Do not give horses water immediately after eating. An hour after they have finished their meal is soon enough to water them.

The coit's training must begin short ly after birth. A halter should be put on so he can be caught and handled every day. Never tease him.

WEED OUT USELESS **RAMS AND WETHERS**

Keep Sheep Supplied With Salt-Variety of Feed Is Best-Keep Lambs Growing.

Weed old rams and wethers out of the flock and send them to the market. They are a nuisance with ewes and small lambs.

Don't let the sheep get half-starved for salt. If you do, when you salt The prevention, however, is not all them they will eat so much they will be sick. Give some every day. everything be regular and moderate.

Feed rations that will keep the bowels regular. Variety is what we need to aim at.

There is little to eat in the pastures yet, so keep the sheep in. As soon as they get a taste of green grass they will not want dry hay, and are apt to fall off in flesh; that you do not want,

for the lambs must be kept growing. When your lambs get enough good milk from their mothers they will grow. It is the hungry lambs that stand around bleating and 1 ith backs humped. It looks bad. Lively lambs are the ones that will bring you the in the morning and they should have money a little later.

Make a Cold Frame. own cold frame. If she is at all handy Rub them down carefully and cleanse with the saw, hammer and nails she from dust and sweat. can construct one herself, if necessary. The only expense about it, then, the glass sash. Any sort of glazed sash may be used, and the cold frame nade to conform to its dimensions.

FEEDING ENSILAGE AND DRY ROUGHAGE

ing Most Milk at Least Cost -Safe Rule to Follow.

No fixed rule can be laid down to feeding that will apply to all cowa alike; and yet success depends upon procuring the most milk at the least cost, from each cow in the herd.

Cows must be fed to their full capacity, to obtain the best results, but there is as great necessity not to overfeed as there is not to underfeed. Care should be exercised not to feed too large an amount of grain to pro-

portion to roughage. A safe rule to follow is to feed twice as many pounds of roughage as of grain. If the cow will eat ten pounds of grain food and 20 pounds of roughage there will be little, if

When feeding ensilage it is safe to estimate three pounds of ensilage to one pound of dry roughage.

As a rule the kinds of roughage that have the greatest protein content will be found preferable to carbonaceous forage and fodder plants.

WEANING THE PIGS IS NOT DIFFICULT

Little Fellows Should Be Given Sufficient Food to Make Them Independent.

If the pigs have been properly managed for the first month after they begin to eat, and are taking feed in amounts sufficient to make them more or less independent of the sow's milk, weaning will not be a difficult matter.

The time to wean will depend on the way the pigs are eating. If they are not thoroughly accustomed to a grain and skim milk ration the time must be delayed. If the sow is not to be bred soon there is no harm done by letting the pigs run with her until the age of twelve weeks or longer.

Breeders differ widely as to the age at which pigs are weaned. The majority wean at six to ten weeks; some wean earlier than this.

A considerable number let the pigs run with the sow until her instinct tells her that they are old enough to shift for themselves. If the sow is taken away and is still milking she may be returned to the pigs once a day for two or three days until drying off is complete.

COMFORT OF HORSE IS OF IMPORTANCE

Remove Harness at Noon While Animal Is Eating—Remove All Dust and Sweat.

The work horses should be fed early a liberal feeding. The comfort and rest of the horses will be vastly promoted if the harness is entirely re Every farm woman should have her | moved at noon while they are feeding

Allow them plenty of time for a good meal and partial digestion before they are put to work for the afternoon. It is poor policy to put them to work after eating a hearty meal.

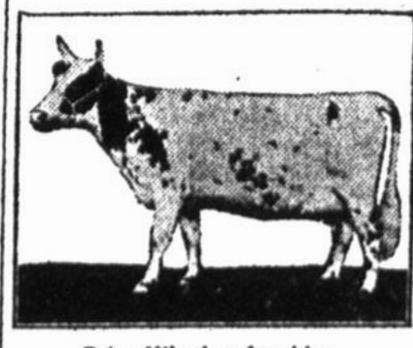


BEST TEMPERATURE FOR COW

Hoard's Dairyman Expresses Opinion That About Fifty Degrees Fahrenheit is Right.

In response to a query as to about the right temperature for a dairy barn Hoard's Dairyman makes the following reply:

We are not prepared to say what is considered the right temperature to keep the barn for dairy cows. It is our opinion that it is not well to have the barn colder than 50 degrees Fabrenheit. In very severe weather the temperature in the Hoard's Dairyman barns falls to 50 degrees Fahren-For these reasons the heavy horse heit. While the milk flow seems to be about the same under these condi-



Prize Winning Ayrshire.

may be that if they were accustomed to a temperature of 50 degrees or lower they would do fully as well.

It may be said that cattle under official and semiofficial test, where they are invariably fed a large amount of feed, may be kept at a much lower temperature than 50 degrees Fahrenheit and seem to appreciate it. It should be remembered, however, that the feeding at this period is far beyoud the amount the animal can handle to the best advantage, and she would not be capable of eating so much year after year. In other words, she is full of fuel.

PRACTICE OF CREAM GRADING

Better Material is Secured for Creameries and Insures Better Product for the Consumer.

(By R. M'CANN, State Dairy Inspector of Colorado.)

The old system of spoiling good cream with bad by mixing the two is a practice to be relegated to the past. Consumers, manufacturers and producers alike should demand and expect that progress or a lead be made in products and manufactures of their respective community and state.

While cream grading is a comparatively new measure in many of our bordering states, it has apparently proved beyond doubt its value in many respects, the foremost of which are: Securing a better material for creameries; placing an incentive and reward for the production of good cream by difference in price received for firstgrade cream over that for secondgrade, and insuring a better product for the consumer, thereby increasing consumption and demand for products manufactured.

CUT UP LONG CORN STALKS

Much Waste May Be Avoided and Cows Will Eat Them Up Clean-Bit of Grain is Relished.

Don't try to make your cows eat long corn stalks. They will surely waste a lot of good feed. Cut the stalks and they will eat them all up clean. Let them lie in a box or even in the alleyway for a day or two after they have been cut and they will heat and soften up a good deal. If too dry a little water poured over the pile will help to moisten them up. A bit of grain sprinkled over each ration will make its licking good.

Bad-Acting Heifers.

Heifers are not included, as very often they will be gentle as anyone desires, after the second calf. It may be, as some say, a bad cow is simply a helfer grown up, that has been ruined while being broken. However, if they persist in tricks after the second calf, best to let them go and try a new cow.

Cow Pays for Attention. A good cow, no matter what breed, is worth all the care and kindness the owner can give her, and all the good feed she can use. No doubt there are very many cows that would give a much better showing if they received the necessary attention.

Dairy Cow of Future. Remember that the heifer is the dairy cow of the future. Feed her accordingly.

Cows Properly Cared For. Five cows properly cared for and fully fed will return much more than ten half fed.

Dr. F. LeBLANC

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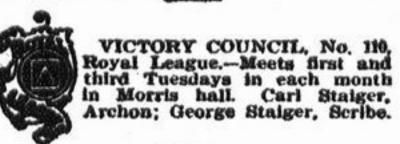
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gist can supply you. If you live too far from a drug store send One Dollar to Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., Newark, Ohio, and a bottle of "5-Drops" will be sent prepaid.

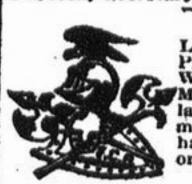
DOWNERS GROVE WOMAN'S CLUB,

-Meets every alternate Wednesday, beginning second Wednesday in October
and closing last Wednesday in April Mrs.
H. P. Jones, President; Mrs. I. G. Heartt,

Corresponding Secondary Corresponding Secretary.

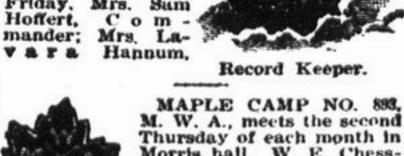


DOWNERS GROVE CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution.-Hold a monthly meeting on the third Tuesday of each month in the homes of the members. Officers of the chapter are: Regent, Mrs. E. H. De Groot; Mrs. R. W. Babcock, Secretary.

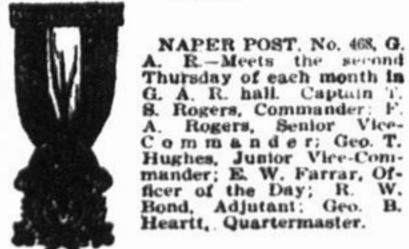


MAPLE GROVE LODGE No. 529, K. of Meets first and third Vednesday nights in Mofris hall. John Gollan, Chancellor Commander; H. F. Legenhausen, Keeper of Rec-

GROVE HIVE, Ladies of the Maccabees. Meets in Morris hall every second and fourth Friday, Mrs. Sum



Thursday of each month in Morris hall. W. E. Chess-man, V. C.; A. H. Barn-hart, W. A.; R. O. Miller,



Rogers, Commander: F A. Rogers, Senior Vice-Hughes, Justor 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 Masonie hall, Curtiss and Main streets. B. C. White, Secretary T. H. Slusser, Worshipful

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



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

DOWNERS GROVE LODGE No. 750, 1. O. O. F Meets every Buturday evening at 8 o'clock in Masonic hall, corner Main and Curties streets. F. H. Kentson, N. G.; W. H. Heidelman,

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA .-Honor Camp, No. 2079.-Meets the third Thursday evening of each month in Morrie hall. Miss Carrie Barmore, Oracle; Miss Agnes Venard, Recorder

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

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