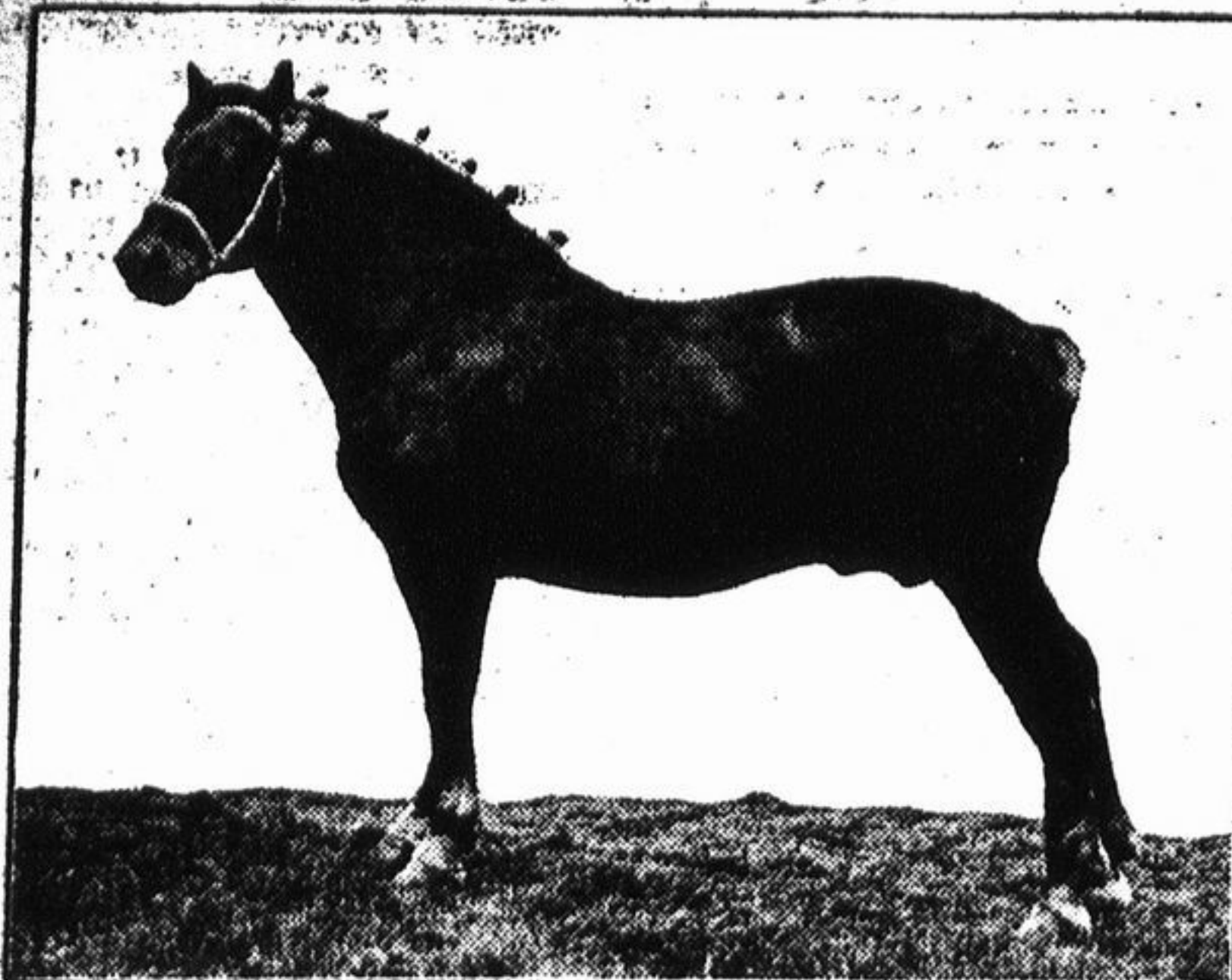


COLT REQUIRES BEST OF CARE ON FARM



Three-Year-Old Suffolk Stallion.

The young colt needs the best of care on the farm, for its life depends upon the care it gets during the first few weeks of its life. Navel-ill in colts requires close attention, for the disease is caused by a micro-organism. Several bacteria have been suspected of being responsible for this malady. Every one of the suspected organisms is found abundantly in manure and on objects contaminated with manure.

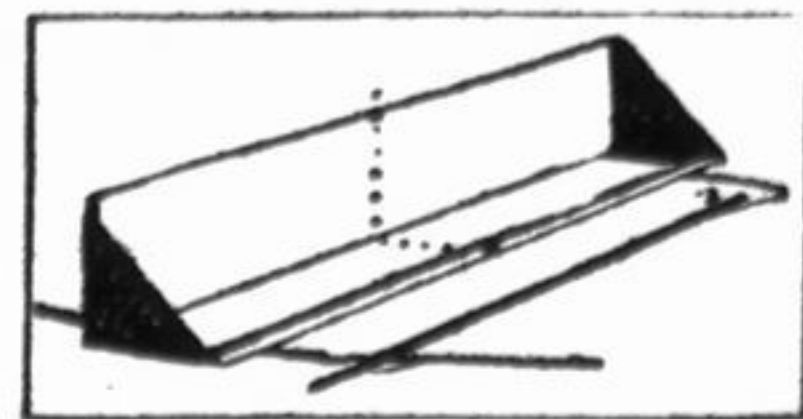
One of the easiest ways to prevent the disease is to insist upon clean stables. It isn't a hard task to keep the stalls clean if they are watched each day. Mares in the latest stages of gestation should be placed in a box stall that has been previously cleaned and disinfected. The bedding should be renewed frequently and the external genital organs of the mare and the neighboring tissues should be cleaned and disinfected with a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid, or a 1 per cent solution of some coal tar disinfectant.

MAKE HOPPERDOZER OUT OF SHEET IRON

Runners Are Riveted to Pan, Extending Both Backward and Forward as Illustrated.

The hopperdozer is constructed of sheet iron, preferably galvanized, of reasonable thickness to insure strength, and, except for the end pieces, made of a single sheet 10 or 12 feet long and 26 inches in width. The front is formed by turning up one edge a couple of inches, and the back may be turned up a foot, thus making a shallow pan 1 foot wide, with the back the same height and with a front 2 inches high. Ends are riveted in and soldered.

Runners of old wagon tire are placed at each end, and another in the center is turned over in the front and back to strengthen the pan at these points.



Sheet Iron Hopperdozer.

These runners are riveted to the pan, as shown, and should extend both backward and forward, in order to overcome to some extent the inequalities of the ground and cause the hopperdozer to run more smoothly. By soldering it about the heads of the rivets the pan will be made watertight. The pan is filled with water on which is poured enough kerosene to cover it with a film, the horse is hitched to the end runners, and the outfit is then ready for use.

USEFUL TOOLS FOR WORK IN ORCHARDS

Blade of Mowing Machine, Fitted to Wooden Handle, Will Be Found Satisfactory.

A useful tool for cutting canes of brush-fruit is made from the blade of a mowing machine fitted to a wooden handle. It looks like a tomahawk with a sharp blade on each side. The blade stands at an angle which gives it the right slope to cut well without tearing the plants. It should be made of the very best steel and the lower edge of the blade should be kept very sharp to do its work.

Another useful tool is made from an old razor and has, with a shoulder, being turned up to fit on a scythe handle. The same tool works better, however, with a straight handle. But it must be kept very sharp to do its

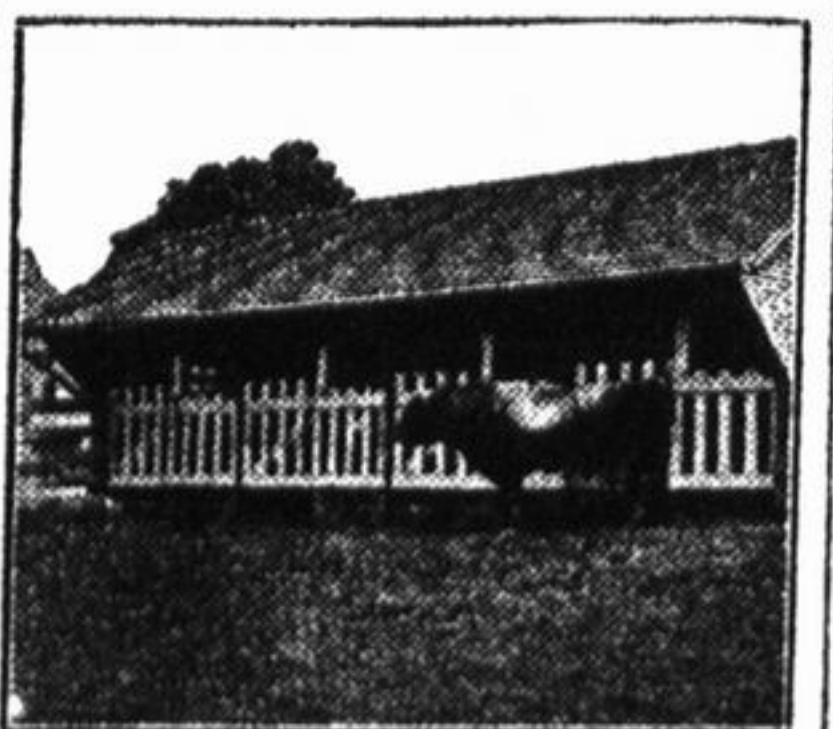
The DAIRY FARM STOCK



BULL MAKES DANGEROUS PET

Should Never Be Trusted So Far as to Get Advantage of Attendant—Exercise is Essential.

The practice of permitting a bull to run with the dairy cows cannot possibly be commended, especially is this true during the breeding season; and with the dairyman who is milking a large number of cows and has a constant demand for milk, this means practically the entire time. A bull kept in a small paddock where he gets plenty of exercise, pure water and food rich in bone and muscle-



Bull Pen and Yard.

forming material such as alfalfa, oats and wheat bran, will be more vigorous and give better service than a bull permitted to run with the cows. It is very essential that the bull should have plenty of exercise, which he cannot get if confined to a stall. Where it is impossible for the owner to fence securely about one acre for the bull, he can very easily provide the necessary exercise by stretching a strong wire between two substantial posts and fastening the bull by chain from the ring in his nose to a ring which slips loosely over the wire. This makes a secure fastening and one which experience has proved practicable.

When kept in this way the bull is also more easily managed. A dairy bull makes a dangerous pet, and should never be so far trusted as to be in a position where he can get the advantage of his attendant. Those unfortunate accidents which have sometimes occurred have usually been due to overconfidence on the part of the attendant. The bull should always be handled kindly and firmly, and should understand that his attendant is his master. It is always advisable to train the bull calf to lead, and a ring should be placed in his nose at an early date.

TEST OUT PROFITABLE COWS

Important That Farmer Should Know Quantity and Quality He is Receiving From Animals.

(By W. A. M'KERROW, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

Feed is going to be higher than usual this season unless all signs fail. It is, therefore, doubly important that the farmer keeping dairy cows should be sure that his cows are giving him more than value received for what they eat. The way to be sure of this is to have scales and a Babcock tester. This is only one of the reasons why farmers should test their cows for quantity and quality of product.

Other reasons for cow-testing are: It enables the farmer to eliminate cows that do not pay for their board. It saves many a good cow from the shambles. It is an encourager of good feeding and good care.

It gives the farmer an opportunity to build up a good producing herd. It increases one's interest in dairying as a business rather than as a means of labor merely. In short, it is plain common sense.

BEWARE OF THE QUIET BULL

Easy to Spoil Disposition of Animal by Allowing Children to Tease Him—Make Him Obey.

Never permit the bull to have his own way about anything where you may differ with him, and insist upon prompt obedience.

It is very easy to spoil the disposition of a bull by permitting children, old as well as young, to play with him or tease him. The man who is always prepared for trouble never has any.

It is the quiet bull that has never horned anything that usually does the damage, suddenly developing a vicious spirit and attacking his unsuspecting attendants.

Dehorn Now.

If you have any dehorning to do remember to do it as early as possible, while the days are cool and the flies scarce. Prevention is the most humane and effective method, which can be accomplished by the use of caustic potash on the horns of calves not more than a month old.

KEEP FLIES FROM ANIMALS

Tar Often Can Be Used to Advantage in Protecting Sore Places From Irritating Insects.

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

There is probably nothing that will keep flies away from live stock to the extent that they will not be more or less irritated by them.

Most of the coal tar products used for "dips" to kill external parasites are useful when used over the body, well diluted, and applied from a spray pump. Oil of tar or pine tar can often be used to advantage in protecting places that have become sore from the irritation of flies.

The following mixture has usually given as much satisfaction as any other: Synthetic oil of sassafras, four ounces; lard or neat-foot oil, two pints, and crude petroleum enough to make one gallon. This will cost about \$1 a gallon.

This mixture should not be expensive and will not need to be applied as often as the other: Fish oil, 100 parts; oil of tar, 50 parts, and crude carbolic acid, 1 part.

The best way to "swat the fly" is before he is born. Allowing piles of manure to accumulate in the stables and yards for flies to breed in and then applying some kind of "dope" to keep flies away from the animals is inconsistent, to say the least.

MAKE PROFIT WITH FEEDERS

Animal Should Have Beef Characteristics, a Wide, Strong Back, and Large Heart Girth.

(By JOHN L. TORMEY, Wisconsin Experiment Station.)

Steers, if they are to make profitable gains in the feed lot, must have beef characteristics, a wide, strong back and a large heart girth.

They must have a strong frame and plenty of room for the vital organs, for an animal with a weak constitu-



Stocker Steers on Pasture.

tion cannot hold up through the feeding season.

A wide head and muzzle usually indicates good feeding qualities.

Short legs, heavy hind quarters and arched ribs are essential in the feeding animal.

The skin should be reasonably thick, soft and covered by a heavy coat of hair.

The animal should have a straight back and low-set appearance, due to the depth of the body and short legs.

DETERMINING SIZE OF FLOCK

Much of Equipment Necessary for Small Number of Sheep Will Serve for Larger Number.

During the past, the prices of wool and mutton have had a powerful influence upon the size of the farm sheep flocks. There has always been a tendency for most farmers to dispose of their flocks when prices become low and to enter into the business again when the prices become high. Where pure-bred sheep are kept the size of the flocks are, as a general rule, much smaller.

The work of caring for the flock should be considered in determining the size. Certain chores must be done, and many of these would take little more time with 50 than with 15 or 25 head. Much of the equipment needed for a smaller flock will serve for a larger one. A ram will be necessary for a dozen ewes, while as a matter of fact a mature one could be bred to 50 ewes fully as well.

As a general rule, under mixed farming conditions, one sheep to three or five acres is considered advisable. The question should not merely be "How many sheep can you keep?" but "How many can you keep healthy?" A small healthy flock is much preferable to a larger one that is diseased.

Training Young Horses.

When training young horses, it is important to teach them one thing at a time and teach that thoroughly before beginning something else. Nothing should be more gradual than the development of the power of a draft horse or the speed of a trotter.

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VICTORY COUNCIL, No. 119. Royal League. Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month in Morris hall. Carl Staiger, Archon; George Staiger, 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. 529, K. of P. Meets first and third Wednesday nights in Morris hall. John Gollan, Chancellor; H. F. Leggenhausen, Keeper of Records and Seal.

DOWNERS GROVE H. V. B. Ladies of the Macabees. Meets in Morris hall every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. Sam Hoffert, Commander; Mrs. Lavara Hannum, Record Keeper.

MAPLE CAMP NO. 883. 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. 468, G. A. R. Meets the second Saturday, 2:30 p. m., of each month in G. A. R. hall. Captain T. 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. Hearit, Quartermaster.

GROVE LODGE NO. 824, A. F. & A. M.—Stated meetings, 2:30 p. m., of fourth Fridays at 8 o'clock p. m., at Masonic hall, Curtis and Main streets. B. C. White, Secretary; T. H. Stusser, Worshipful Master.

GROVE CHAPTER, No. 229, 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. 52, O. E. S.—Meeting second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. Laura Helms, Worthy Matron; Walter Chessman, Worthy Patron; Ona Lower, Secretary.

DOWNERS GROVE LODGE No. 28, I. O. O. F. Meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in Masonic hall, corner Main and Curtis streets. F. H. Kenison, T. G.; W. H. Beldelman, Secretary.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA.—Honor Camp No. 803—Meets the third Thursday evening of each month in Morris hall. Miss Carrie Barnore, 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.