

# FARM STOCK

## FURNISH SWINE PURE WATER

Hogs Do Not Drink Out of Filthy Pools as Matter of Choice—Indiana Incident Is Related.

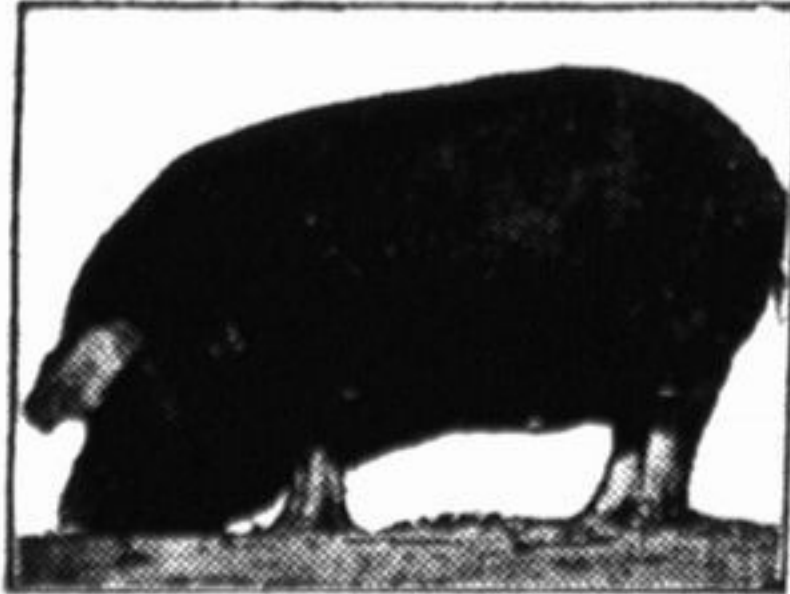
We have heard men argue that hogs do not require pure water since they exhibit their disregard in this matter by commonly drinking out of filthy pools. It is not improbable that a hog or a herd may become so degenerate in its habits as to pay no attention to the supply of their drinking water. But this degeneracy, or what else you may name it, is not a matter of environment, says a writer in Farmers' Review. Hogs do not differ from other animals in adapting themselves to their surroundings. In fact it is one of the laws of nature that a species which can best adapt itself to varying conditions stands the best chance to survive. The hog accepts filthy water when there is nothing better. After a while he loses his taste for pure water.

Our remarks on this subject are prompted by the following incident reported by one of our Indiana readers: This man had been in the habit of allowing his herd of hogs to secure water from a more or less muddy creek. On account of the prevalence of disease on a farm above him he decided to provide water for the herd with a hog fountain. In hauling the fountain to its position in the pasture he had to cross the creek and in getting to this point a number of hogs out of curiosity had followed. They continued to follow him across the creek and to the final location of the fountain, where they drank to their full when the water was turned into the drinking places.

## CARE IN FEEDING BROOD SOW

Wisconsin Station Secures Satisfactory Results From Corn, Wheat Middlings and Alfalfa.

On farms where many kinds of grain are grown there should be little or no difficulty in providing a suitable ration. For several years mature brood sows in the Wisconsin experiment station herd have been fed rations composed of one-third corn, one-third wheat middlings and one-third wheat bran or alfalfa. Such feeds are satisfying and bulky and at the same time sufficiently nutritious to cause the sows to gain from fifty to seventy-five pounds in live weight during pregnancy. A mixture of equal parts, by weight, of the feeds mentioned, fed in the form of a thick slop, is always very satisfactory. This insures an equal proportion and distribution of the various feeds and is relished by the animals. The corn may be fed on the ear and the alfalfa need



Healthy and Vigorous Type.

not be cut, and the rest of the ration should be given as a thick slop. Brood sows weighing from 300 to 350 pounds usually can be kept on one of the above rations for about \$1.50 a month.

If you live in a section where these can be grown, sugar beets or giant half-sugar mangels may be used to form the bulky portion of the ration and to replace the bran. The sugar beets or mangels can be cut up and fed raw or may be cooked and with middlings and other meal made into a thick slop. Soy beans kept on the vine make excellent winter feed for sows. They can be stacked in or near the hog lot in the fall and fed out as needed. The hogs will get abundant exercise working over the pile of vines, in search of the beans.

## GUARD AGAINST HOG CHOLERA

Where Farmer Wishes to Increase His Herd He Should Buy Animals Free From Uninfected Territory.

(By M. H. REYNOLDS, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

A farmer living in uninfected territory and who wishes to increase his herd should do so if possible by raising his own stock or buying from the immediate neighborhood where he can be sure there has been no cholera. There can be no assurance of entire safety to the neighborhood if hogs are shipped in any stock car or pass through any stockyards or have had any real serum-virus treatment. "Doctored" virus is being sent out by some commercial firms. This is safe if sufficiently "doctored," but it is of no use so far as conferring immunity is concerned.

**Little Things Count.**  
It's the little things that count. Have and care well for the lambs, calves and pigs, and the country will not long be short of cattle, sheep and hogs. The farmer who takes care of his little things will be short of dollars.

## SECURE LARGEST RETURNS FROM ALFALFA



A Nice Bunch of Alfalfa.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The method of handling the alfalfa field to get the largest returns is one which interests a large number of farmers both growers of alfalfa and prospective growers. Experiments recorded in the United States department bulletin No. 228, "Effect of Frequent Cutting on the Water Requirements of Alfalfa and Its Bearing on Pasture," indicate that the total consumption of water by alfalfa can be controlled to a considerable extent by pasturing or frequent clipping, without serious injury to the plants. Thus by pasturing or clipping the crop its growth can be regulated to accord with the amount of available moisture in the soil.

With a limited amount of stored moisture it is evident the greatest production can be obtained by allowing the crop to grow when the water requirement is the lowest in the spring or fall, and by keeping the leaf surface at a minimum during the summer through clipping or pasturing. The efficiency of reducing the size of the aerial portion of the plant as a means of moisture conservation during periods of drought has often been observed.

Whenever the moisture supply falls short of the amount necessary to produce normal crops throughout the season, summer grazing appears to afford a simple and practical means of obtaining a return from alfalfa commensurate with the available moisture and at the same time reduces the danger of drought injury. When the moisture supply is adequate for continuous crop production throughout the season, it is believed that close pasturing or clipping would result in a marked reduction in the amount of alfalfa produced. Consequently, where

grazing is practiced greater production can be secured by intermittent grazing; that is, by employing several fields which are pastured in rotation.

A practice similar to that suggested above has been gradually developed in Australia and gives the best return in the management of Australian alfalfa land. The practice is to grow a hay crop in the early spring and to pasture the alfalfa during the remainder of the year. Aside from the hay obtained, alfalfa is very valuable in Australia for grazing purposes, because it responds to summer rainfall while the native grasses, being annuals, afford no late pasturage. On a large ranch near Wagga Wagga, N. S. W., 1,000 acres of Peruvian alfalfa has been handled under this combined system of hay and pasturing. The alfalfa at this ranch carries three sheep per acre during the summer, autumn and winter months. About the first of September (early spring) the sheep are taken off. The alfalfa makes a luxuriant growth during the cool spring months, and a crop of from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds per acre of cured hay is obtained. The hay is produced when the weather is cool and the transportation rate low—in other words, when the crop is making the most efficient use of the water supply. The normal rainfall in this region is about 21 inches and is quite uniformly distributed, each month having more than one inch of rainfall and only two months (June and October, corresponding to our December and April, respectively) more than two inches.

This combined system of hay and pasturing has found much favor in New South Wales, and is carried out in a rolling plains country, where there is no chance of subirrigation, and on loam or sandy loam soils.

## TROUBLES OF YOUNG CHICKS

Blisters on Head and Feet Often Caused by Loco Weed Poisoning—Separate Ailing Birds.

When young chicks show up with blisters, or something akin to blisters, on the head and feet, one must take the locality in mind when trying to determine the ailment.

If it is in a land where loco weed and its kindred grow, and the chicks run out in all manners of weather or time of day, then one must look around for the loco weed that is poisoning the chick's head and feet and blinding its eyes; but if in a land where this poisonous plant is unknown, then but one other disease suggests as the reason, and this is chickenpox.

For the loco poison the chicks must be kept away from it, especially when wet or damp, and the blister can be treated with peroxide of hydrogen, diluted half, followed by the application of a carbolyzed ointment.

Again, should it prove chickenpox, the diseased chicks must be taken from the well and the quarters disinfected. Feed them heavily, stirring three or four grains of sulphur each day in their feed; treat the head and sore eyes with the remedy given for the sores of loco poison. If the blisters develop into warty looking ulcers kill the chick and burn it.

## Treatment of Broody Hen.

The broody hen may be a nuisance now to those who are through hatching, but that is no reason why she should be cruelly treated. Broodiness is nature's provision for rest. Remove all such hens not needed to a quiet pen by themselves, and they will soon get rid of the fever. Old hens, especially if overfat, become ready victims to the heat. They would be more valuable now for chicken soup.

## Crops for the Orchard.

No grain crop should be grown in the orchard. It doesn't pay. Cultivated crops may do while the trees are young and their roots do not need all the space, but that time is soon over, and then the trees should reign supreme.

## RIGHT MANAGEMENT OF SOW

Important Feature Is to Get Youngsters to Feed as Early as Possible—Provide a "Creep."

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

An important feature in the successful management of the sow and litter is to get the youngsters to feed as early as possible. This pays in two ways—it saves some of the drag on the sow and it gets the pigs fit to wean earlier, releasing the sow from her maternal duties.

Moreover, when the pigs are removed from the sow, which is generally a fortnight too soon, they are much better fit to do without her milk and also much less liable to the convulsive attacks so common in newly-weaned pigs, whose stomachs are unaccustomed to deal with the coarse food often too plentifully supplied to them.

Indigestion, constipation and "fits" are very intimately connected and all are due to improper feeding.

The best way to teach young pigs to eat is to provide a run or "creep" into an adjoining pen to which the sow cannot obtain access, or to feed them while she is turned out to get some exercise.

## SWEET CLOVER FOR PASTURE

Experiments at Iowa Station Show It Is Not as Valuable as Alfalfa—Better Than Red Variety.

Several years' experimenting at the Iowa station indicates that, while sweet clover has much the same value for hogs as red clover, it is not so valuable as alfalfa pasture. When sown early in the spring, sweet clover furnishes a fair quality of pasture the first season.

In fact, Iowa results indicate that it is slightly superior to red clover. The second season, however, the sweet clover tends to become woody, even though a hay crop is taken off.

Sweet clover is worth a trial for hog pasture, but in view of the present high price of seed, and the superiority of alfalfa, we generally advise alfalfa.

# DADDY DAIRY

## WORST FOE TO GOOD HEALTH

Constipation Is Starting Point of Many Serious Ailments That Affect Dairy Cattle.

(By G. W. BARNES, Live Stock Specialist, Arizona Experiment Station.)

Constipation is one of the worst foes to good health in cows and to the pocketbook of the dairyman. It is the starting point of many serious ailments that affect dairy cattle. It causes the other organs to be overtaxed to throw off the accumulations of waste that should pass through the bowels.

Constipation causes the cow to have fever which makes such a case really more serious. There is also a marked decrease in the milk flow, and often this is the first symptom that the farmer notices. The farmer or attendant should keep his eyes open and so feed as to maintain a normal state of health. The genuine live-stock man will know his individuals so well that he can tell at once if a single animal gets off feed. The best treatment is to remove the cause which gives rise to it. The main cause is usually from feeding too long on nothing but dry bulk foods. Flaxseed or linseed is a good laxative. If constipation has lasted long, repeated small doses of purgatives are better than a single large dose.

## FINDING QUALITY OF BUTTER

Principal Factors to Be Considered Are Flavor, Texture, Salt and Appearance of Package.

The principal factors that are considered in determining the quality of butter are:

Flavor, texture, color, salt, general appearance of package.

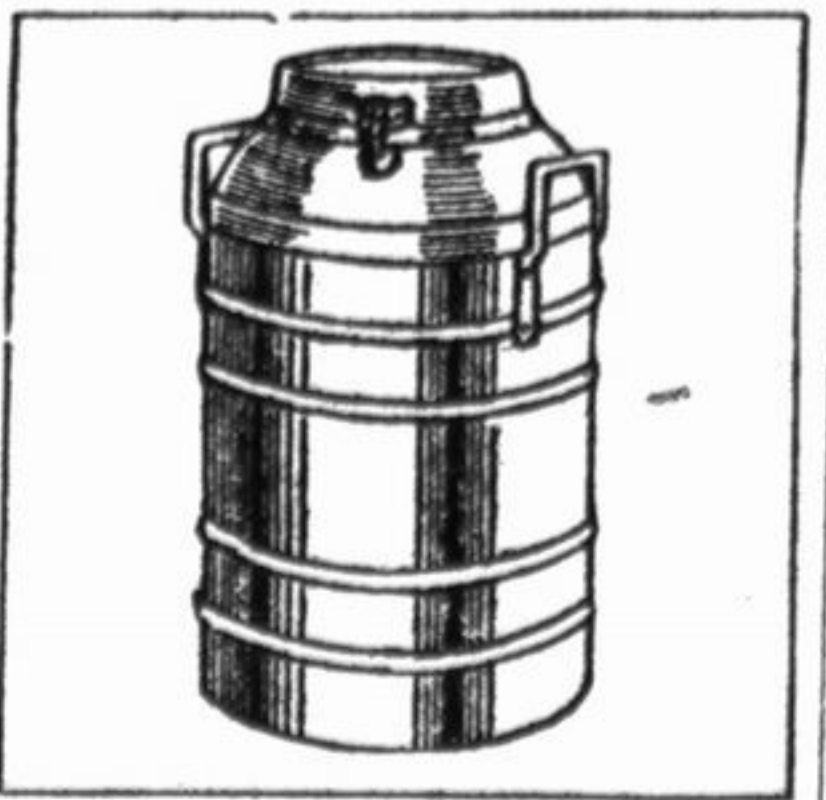
To a few people all butter is very much alike. To the cultivated taste and the experienced judge there are a great many flavors found in butter, prominent among which are the following: Flat, rancid, cheesy, weedy, acid and stable flavors.

Churning the unripened cream produces the flat flavor; age has the tendency to produce a rancid flavor; un-salted butter develops a cheesy flavor; the cause of the weedy flavor is obvious, the remedy for which is to exterminate the objectionable weeds from the pasture and feed silage, kale, turnips and the like only immediately after milking. Overripened cream that has been held at too low a temperature is found to produce the acid or bitter flavor; milking from unclean udders and in filthy and unsanitary stables are the chief sources of what is known as the stable flavor in butter.

## MILK CAN AS REFRIGERATOR

Rise in Temperature of But 18 Degrees in 24 Hours Noted in Milk Carried in New Device.

A new way of shipping milk and cream for long distances during the heated season is offered by the invention of a refrigerator milk can which is simply two cans, one within the other, the space between being filled with



Refrigerator Milk Can.

baked cork and hair felt. In severe tests, under practical road conditions, milk shipped in these cans showed a rise in temperature of but 18 degrees in 24 hours, when exposed to a continuous temperature of 92 degrees. A special form of neck is provided, the inner portion being a segment of a sphere over which the bowl of the cover fits closely, so that the can is perfectly tight, even if the cover be tilted to one side or the other.—Popular Mechanics.

## No Two Cows Alike.

No two cows are just alike. For that reason we must study them all separately and see what each one needs. The cow that is now giving milk will use more grain to advantage than one that has not yet begun the season's work. She is putting some of this grain in the pail and some into her own body. To get her up to the best possible condition, we need to give her a generous ration of flesh and fat-making material.

## Cow Is Often Neglected.

The trouble with the majority of farmers is they do not give time for the attentions that bring out the best qualities in the individual. No dairy cow, however good, will be profitable unless given the right care and it is good money to the farmer to see that her development is looked after, and that she is given good shelter and feed.

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

GROVE CHAPTER, No. 239, R. A. M.—Stated meeting first Thursday of each month in Masonic hall, at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting companions always wel-come. John Gollan, Secretary; Delbert Austin, E. H. P.

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