

**CLASSIFIEDS**

**For Sale**

**FOR SALE**—Verni-Martin iron bed, 1/2 size. 72 Middaugh ave. 7-28-1

**FOR SALE**—Team and set of harness or will sell separate. Also laying hens, last years' stock. V. Handschug, phone 161-W-1. 7-21-2

**FOR SALE**—Farm, 80 acres, 4 miles south of Downers Grove. D. E. Kruger, Administrator, Hinsdale, R. F. D. No. 1. Downers Grove phone, 163-M-2. 7-28-4

**FOR SALE**—New fountain shower bath brush, aluminum, non-slip handle, 2 attachments, chrome bristles, has never been used. \$4.00. 53 Grove st., phone 51-W. 7-28-1

**FOR SALE**—211x150 feet, corner of Main and Grant sts. Bargain. J. A. Burke, 6925 Plateau Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 7-7-6

**FOR SALE**—A baby's bed. Call 31-J. 7-28-1

**FOR SALE**—1 steel kitchen cabinet; 1 large rug, 12x14; 1 large shoe clothes wringer, all in good condition. Phone 253-M. 7-28-1

**FOR SALE**—Lots in new addition to East Grove depot. 3 minutes walk from East Grove depot. Make a good investment as low as \$150. Cash or time. E. J. Harrison, Fairview and Franklin streets. Phone Downers Gr 310-J. 7-28-1

**For Rent**

**FOR RENT**—Two rooms. 48 Warren avenue. 7-28-1

**FOR RENT**—Walnut Lodge, Fox river, furnished summer cottages, August and September, accommodate 6 or 8. Free boats and electric lights. New owner. Mrs. C. B. Chamberlin, Yorkville, Ill., phone 51-R. 7-28-1

**Wanted**

**WANTED**—At once, refined elderly woman as housekeeper in family of four. Must be good plain cook. No washing, all conveniences, good home, fair wages. Phone 357-M, Western Springs or call at 174 Woodland ave. Mrs. C. W. Reed. 7-28-1

**WANTED**—Modern house or bungalow in Downers Grove, near depot, 6 rooms preferred. State definite location, price, and when possession can be had. Address G. M. Law, 1915 Summerdale ave., Chicago, Ill 7-28-2

**WANTED**—A small flat or apartment by married couple. Inquire at the Reporter office. 7-28-1

**LOST**

**LOST**—Achill's pocketbook containing bills and change, between the A & P store and Kidwell Garage. Finder please call 262-M. 7-28-1

**Miscellaneous**

**TO TRADE**—9 room house on lot 75 x150 feet, large screened porch, also a large sleeping porch, screened and glazed. Best location on south side. Owner wants only a five or six room house, on north side west of Highland ave. and within ten minutes walk of S. Andrew's church. What have you to offer? Apply for particulars to Edward G. Lemmon & Co., Real Estate, F. & M. Bank Bldg. 7-21-2

**NOTICE**—Cisterns cleaned. Lawns mowed. Send postal to Herbert Lloyd, 155 Linscott ave. 7-21-3

**AUTO STORAGE**—Good garage space for cars, cement floor, electric lights, etc. Rent \$4 per month. Quirin Schmitt, Grove St. 3-24-1f

**OLE WAS OBEYING ORDERS**

First Five Hundred Miles Slowly, Said Agent, and He Intended to Do as Directed.

The agent of a certain popular automobile made a sale to a Swedish farmer in a small town near Topeka, in his instructions to the purchaser he said: "You must be careful."

"Ay shall do dat."

"Also for the first 500 miles you must drive slowly—not over 15 miles an hour—or you will burn out your bearings."

"Ay do dat, too," said Ole.

"Your car has two gears, high and low. If you want to go fast put 'er in high. If you want to go slow, put 'er in low."

"Yas, stree, you can bet on Ole—ef ay want to go fast lak everting ay put beem in high, if ay want to go slow ay put beem in low. Shure, ay so."

The next day the neighbors noticed Ole driving his new car up and down the road in "low." He kept it up until it began to sputter and steam and was developing a terrific knock.

"Ole, you mustn't do that, don't you know you'll ruin your car that way—you'll burn up the bearings," they cautioned him.

"Ya can't fool Ole. Da boss who sold me das car told me ay shall not drive over fuffteen miles hour for 500 miles. He said to go in hurry put car in high gear, to go slow, lak turtle, put beem in low gear. Ay shall run 500 miles in low gear; get out vey quick, ay got 400 miles to go."

The neighbors argued, expostulated, then laughed and Ole, with "Ya shall al go to h—l," struck out down the road at 15 miles an hour in low gear.

**Palmistry Note.**

If a girl's hand is as soft and white as a baby's her stories of doing a lot of housework are untrue.—Acheson Globe.

**CIRCUS ACTS ARE FEATURE AT FAIR**

**Central States Exposition Books Biggest Attractions for August Event—May Wirth Headliner.**

Entertainment acts which have been recruited from leading circuses, vaudeville circuits and from the New York Hippodrome and Winter Garden, will make up the program that will be staged in front of the grandstand each night at the coming Central States Exposition, Aurora, August 18 to 25.

An all-star bill is what the management has in store for visitors. First and foremost of these features is May Wirth, the world's greatest equestrienne. Miss Wirth, who starred for years with the Ringling brothers and at the New York Hippodrome, will appear in the premier riding act of the century. Miss Wirth performs more daring and thrilling somersaults and stunts on the back of a horse than most persons even believe possible. She is coming to the fair direct from London.

Burt Earl and his Eight Girls, in a mad, merry, musical melange, will present the same act in which they appeared before the royalty of Europe. Every member of Mr. Earl's troupe is a California beauty.

An act that will appeal equally as much to the grown-ups as the children will be Fink's Comedy Mule Circus. This act is generally conceded to be the best animal comedy act in the world. It has been dubbed the "act of a thousand laughs."

Bellair Brothers, athletes, will appear in a sensational hand-balancing act. These brothers, modern Apollons, climax their thrilling act with a "loop-the-loop" number, in which one of the brothers, riding a small carriage, descends from the top of a steep incline, does a loop, leaps into space, and is caught hands to hands by his brother.

The Aerial Patta, trapeze performers; the Four Dunbars, comedy acrobats; Joe Melvin and Janet Drs Grosseiler, comedy jugglers and artistic hoop manipulators; Rosa King Trio, in their style show on a silver wire; Stafford Comedy Animal Circus; Worden Brothers, celebrated upside-down jugglers and the Three Flying Floyds in their marvelous casting act, complete the program.

**GRADE CROSSING IS GREATEST MENACE TO AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS**

Great Majority of Persons Killed by Trains at Crossings Were in Autos.

The railroads of the country have inaugurated a nation-wide campaign in the interest of greater precaution at grade crossings. Statistics show that the great majority of accidents on railroads occur at grade crossings and that by far the greater number of persons killed at crossings are in automobiles.

The National Safety council reports that in 1919 a total of 1,784 persons were killed at highway grade crossings in the United States, and of this number 1,232 were occupants of automobiles or trucks. The same ratio holds good in other years covered by the report.

"Proper precaution would have prevented practically every one of these accidents," Secretary of State Emerson said today. "If the law is obeyed the number of accidents at grade crossings will become negligible."

A train running 60 miles an hour cannot be stopped in less than a quarter of a mile, but an automobile running 25 miles an hour can be stopped in 58 feet if the brakes are good. It is up to the automobile to stop.

The word "Stop" at a railroad grade crossing is put there to save life, but it can't do it unless the automobile driver obeys.

If every good citizen who drives an automobile would report all violations of the traffic laws, violations would soon be very rare.

Don't get the idea that because you are in an automobile you own the street. The pedestrian has a right to cross it.

**GOOD CURE WILL STOP HAY FIRES**

**Heating Process Begins as Fermentation Produced by Growth of Bacteria.**

**NOT MYSTERIOUS TO CHEMIST**

Danger of Spontaneous Combustion Must Be Anticipated Before Feed Is Stored—Moisture Is Controlling Factor.

The risk of fire from spontaneous combustion in mows and stacks may be done away with almost entirely if hay is put up only when properly cured, says the United States Department of Agriculture. To the chemist and bacteriologist there is nothing mysterious about these fires. The heating process begins as a fermentation produced by the growth of bacteria in moist hay. When conditions are right the temperature mounts until the organisms that started the process are killed; from then on the heating is the result of chemical action—a slow oxidation when it is away from contact with the air and a rapid oxidation, or fire, when the heating area breaks through to the open air.

When one of these fires breaks out there may be time to save the live stock, unless it occurs without warning in the night, but there is small chance of saving the structure and the feed stored in it. The danger of spontaneous combustion must be anticipated before the feed is stored. Most farmers know when hay is cured properly, but because of threatening weather or for some other reason some men compromise and put in feed that still contains too much moisture, sometimes giving themselves a false sense of security by scattering salt in the mow or stack. Moisture is the controlling factor, whether it is rain that has fallen on the cut hay or water within the stems makes no difference. If the moisture content is low enough the hay will not heat to the danger point.

**Alfalfa a Trouble-Maker.**

Alfalfa and clover and other hays made from rather succulent plants cause the most trouble from heating, and they should be given particular care in curing. In some parts of the country where rains are frequent at haying time it is hard to get hay into ideal condition. Some farmers cure it in racks and use canvas caps, but this is expensive in time and materials. In humid regions the danger from spontaneous combustion in mows and stacks may be lessened by the use of a box like ventilator, a skeleton tube 12 to 15 inches square and of any length desired, depending upon the size of the mow or stack. The corners are 2 by 4 inches and the crosspieces 1 by 3 inches placed close enough together to keep the hay from falling through and blocking the air passage. Diagonal braces are placed in the box at intervals to keep it from collapsing under the weight of the hay. These ventilators are usually placed across the mow at intervals of 7 or 8 feet.

In some localities curing frames or trimols are used to hasten curing. They keep the hay loose and up off the ground so that the air may circulate freely through it.

**Stirring is Worst Thing.**

When a mow or stack has become badly heated there is a strong temptation to go in and stir up the hay, but often this is the worst thing that can be done. Admitting air to the hot center of fermentation may be just the thing needed to start a fire. If air does not get in a part of the hay may be charred without starting a fire; gradually the mow cools and the only loss is the hay that has been carbonized. However, in the early stages when the hay is heating it is sometimes advisable to move hay from one mow to another or to restack. But be sure it is not too hot.

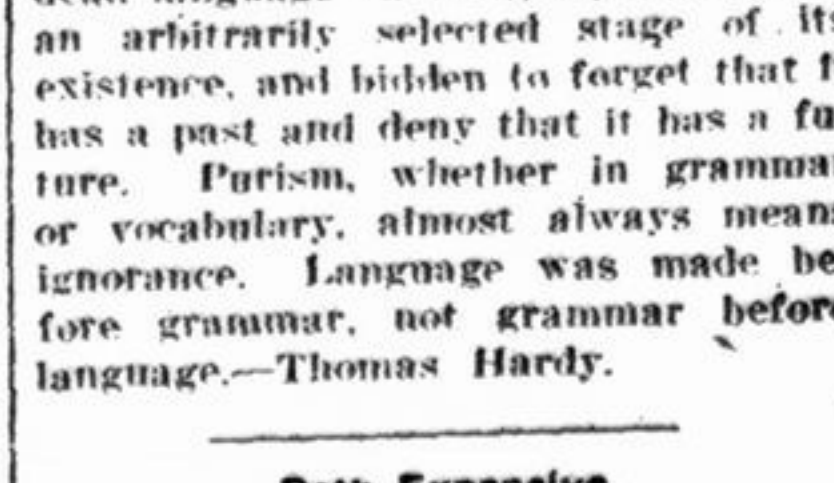
Slow combustion inside the mow can be detected by a peculiar sooty odor or by smoke that is irritating to the eyes.

Danger of spontaneous combustion is not confined to hay. It may occur in damp fodder and straw, as well as in bins of moist grain and seeds.

**CABBAGE CUTTER IS USEFUL**

**Garden Implement Easily Made From an Old Spade—Cut Out Wedged-Shaped Portion.**

A very useful cabbage cutter can be made from an old spade. In the first place, a wedge-shaped portion is cut



The Sharp Edges of the V Sever the Cabbage From Its Stalk.

from the spade, as is shown in the picture. The edges of this are then sharpened with a file.

In using the cutter, the open part is pressed against the stump of the cabbage. When this is cut through, the cabbage falls on the spade and can then be tossed into a cart.—S. Leonard Bastin in Popular Science Monthly.

**ACID SOILS FOR CRANBERRY CROP**

**Extension Workers Discuss Advantages and Drawbacks of Industry in United States.**

**PREPARATION IS EXPENSIVE**

All Trees and Roots Must Be Removed From Marsh and Burned, and the Fields Graded, Ditched, Diked and Sanded.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cranberry culture is recommended as a profitable industry under suitable conditions and in certain climates by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. At a recent conference of extension workers the possibilities, advantages and drawbacks in cranberry growing were discussed.

The bulk of the present cranberry crop is grown on the acid soils and peat bogs of Massachusetts, parts of New Jersey, and New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, and near the mouth of the Columbia river in Washington and Oregon. Some cranberries are also grown in the mountain districts in Virginia and West Virginia.

**Preparation Expensive Process.**

Preparation of the land for cranberry growing is an expensive process. All trees and roots have to be removed from the marsh and burned, and the fields graded, ditched, dyked and sanded. Before the war, swamp land could thus be cleared and prepared for about \$300 to \$700 per acre. At present prices of labor and materials, this work will cost anywhere from \$600 to \$1,200.

The ground must be suitably located and prepared carefully because it is important to have a good water supply and good drainage facilities. The water is also used for controlling insect enemies. It is necessary to have a reservoir from which the bog can be flooded. In New Jersey some growers say that leaving some weeds in the bog is not objectionable as they supply shade for the plants. In Wisconsin Indians from the reservation pick the berries. In New Jersey thousands of Italians come out to do the picking. In Massachusetts Portuguese do most of the work.

**Ward Off Pests and Diseases.**

It is essential that the cranberry grower be prepared to ward off insects and diseases, both of which are very destructive. In New Jersey, where conditions are favorable for the development of certain fungous diseases, proper spraying with bordeaux mixture was found to control the disease and is generally practiced.

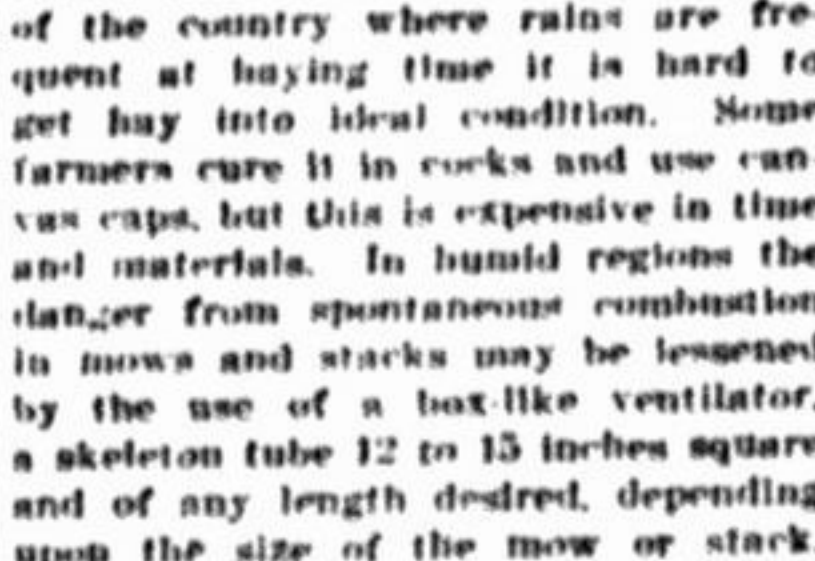
Ordinarily, the price of cranberries per barrel is from \$6 to \$10, although during the past year as much as \$40 per barrel was obtained for small lots. The number of barrels produced per acre ranges anywhere from 15 or 20 to 100 or sometimes 200. A reasonable expectation under good conditions and management, however, would be from 25 to 40 barrels per acre.

**ELEVATOR FOR HAY OR GRAIN**

**Invention of Idaho Man Intended to Take Product From Rack and Deliver to Wagon.**

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing a hay elevator, the invention of J. J. Huston of Huston, Idaho, says:

An object of the invention is to provide a side-delivering hay elevator in which the hay or grain is taken from a side delivery rack device and delivered without waste to a wagon. Another object is to provide an elevator in which a pair of endless drapers are used to take and convey the load laterally in direction of travel and dump the same into a delivery wagon or receptacle.



A Rear Elevation of the Device.

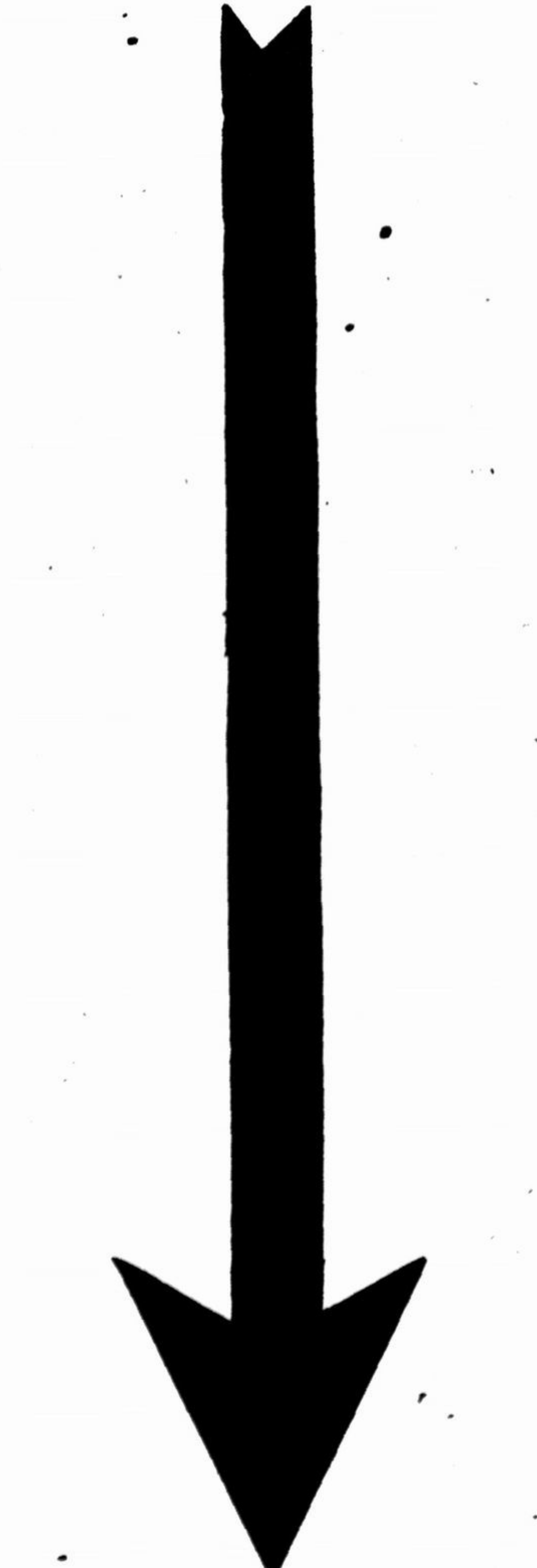
**KEEP YOUNG FOWL GROWING**

**Profits Depend Largely on Correct Supply of Material—Standard Missouri Ration.**

Feeding the growing chick correctly is absolutely essential, both to the improvement of the laying flock and to the profitable growth of the cockerels for sale as broilers. The necessity for liberal quantities of animal protein in the ration is urgent, says T. S. Townsley of the Missouri College of Agriculture, because the growing chicks are developing muscle and feathers which require large quantities of animal protein.

The standard Missouri ration for growing chicks includes the same mash as for laying hens; that is, a mixture of 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds shorts and 50 pounds of tankage. In addition to this the growing chick should receive cracked corn and whole wheat or kafir, both the grain and the mash being provided in self-feeding hoppers.

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