SUCCESS OF A PROSPEROUS HOG BREEDER

Strong, Healthy and Vigorous Bunch of Hogs.

(By C. W. HICKMAN, Idaho Experiment Station.)

The success of the prosperous hog breeder is due to the wise selection of the brood sow.

In selection of the individual animal, there are a few points to consider. In general appearance, the sow should be fairly low set, good length, good constitution, deep bodied, strong back and symmetrical throughout. She should stand square on strong feet and legs. Her head should be refined, indicating quality and present a feminine (breedy) appearance. The shoulders should be broad, deep, smooth on top and well flashed. The back should be strong, slightly arched and with well-sprung ribs. The loin should be wide, thick and strong. The sides should be long, deep and smooth, free from wrinkles. The rump should be broad and well carried out, (not too drooping). The hams should be wide, deep and well filled down to the hocks. The legs should be straight and have quality and substance combined.

Other things besides individuality must be considered. One of the most important characters of the brood sow is fecundity, that is, the bearing of large litters. It costs just as much to winter a brood sow that produces three or four pigs in the spring as it does to winter one that will produce eight or nine. In selecting the brood sow, it is well to select those from large litters and whose mothers and grandmothers were from large litters.

After the first crop of pigs are weaned, the poor mothers and the sows that produced small, runty litters should be culled out and sent to the butcher.

Good sows improve for a number of years in the number and size of pigs they produce to the litter. At the Wisconsin experiment station, yearling sows averaged 7.8 pigs per litter with an average weight of 14.2 pounds per litter, while sows from four to five years old averaged nine pigs per litter, with an average weight of 26 pounds per litter. The United States department of agriculture compiled the records of over six thousand sows and found that yearling sows averaged 6.65 pigs per litter and five-year-old sows averaged 8.4 pigs per litter.

The practice of some farmers selling their old brood sows each year and replacing them with immature ones is a bad one, as the older sows are better mothers and produce larger and stronger litters.

VALUE OF RYE AS A FEED FOR THE COWS

Composition Is Almost Identical With That of Corn in Carbohydrate Content.

Concerning the value of rye as a feed for dairy cows, Prof. R. E. Caldwall of the dairy department at Purdue says: "Ground rye as a feed for dairy cows, has received very little attention in this state, due to its limited production. The composition of this material is almost identical with that of corn, especially, in respect to its carbohydrate content. Experimental results in the feeding of rye to dairy cows indicate that it is not entirely equal to ground corn, although under average conditions, it may be substituted for corn pound for pound with very fair results. In using this material, I would suggest the following alternative:

Ration 1. Ground corn, 4 parts by weight; wheat bran or ground oats, 2 parts by weight; cottonseed meal, 1 part by weight.

Ration 2. Ground rye, 4 parts by weight; wheat bran or ground oats, 2 parts by weight; cottonseed meal, 1 part by weight.

"Of the above grain mixtures, feed 1 pound for each 3 or 3½ pounds of average testing (4 per cent) milk produced. In case crushed corn (corn and cobmeal) are used, use 3 parts, by weight, instead of 4 as above indicated for ground corn."

TO INSURE HEALTH AND THRIFT IN HOGS

Mixture of Wood Ashes, Lime, Copper Sulphate, Salt and Sulphur Is Favored.

To guard against worms and to insure general health and thrift in hogs, W. H. Peters of the North Dakota experiment station recommends the following:

Mix thoroughly two bushels of wood ashes or pulverized charcoal, one peck air-slacked lime, one gallon pulverized copper sulphate, one quart of salt and one pint flowers of sulphur.

The best way to feed this is to place it in a box where the hogs can get at it any time, as they only eat what is good for them. It can also be fed to them once a week in case this is more convenient, than to keep it where the hogs have continual access to it.

Pen for Farrowing Sow.

As soon as the sow begins to grow heavy, even if she isn't to farrow for six weeks or more, she should have a pen by herself. In this way you know what she eats. You know she is not robbed and crowded by a master mate.

Demand for Horses.

The demand for heavy draft horses for breeding purposes does not make it appear that the tractor and the motor truck have crowded the horse off the road.

USING TRACTOR ON VERY SMALL FARMS

Good Return Can Be Made on Investment Where Machine Displaces Three Horses.

(By M. W. DICKERSON, Illinois Experiment Station.)

Where a well-built tractor costing less than $1,000 will displace three good work horses, I think it can easily be made to pay a good return on the investment.

It is really a matter of balancing the cost of keeping and operating the three horses displaced. At the same time, the work for which it is adapted can be done better and in better season. It should be kept in mind, however, that the matter of success or failure of tractor operation lies largely in the farmer himself and his ability and willingness to master the details of operation.

In general, I have not advocated very strongly the use of a tractor on a quarter section farm, as I think in many cases its economy would be doubtful. Where the three or four-year rotation is followed, the amount of plowing, disking and pulverizing in any season will not be very great; and unless the farmer has some belt work of ensilage cutting, corn shelling, thrashing grain, food grinding, elevating etc., a tractor may not pay. There is no doubt that two such farms together could find plenty of the proper work to justify such a tractor.

PLOWING LAND FOR OATS NOT FAVORED

Greater Yields Obtained at Ohio Station by Disking—Doesn't Pay to Clean Seed.

Does it pay to plow ground for oats and to clean the seed for this crop? The Ohio station says that farmers are frequently misled by such practices. Six years' results at the state experiment station show that disked land has given greater yields than plowed soil, and the cost of preparing the seed bed has been much less. The only objection to disking is on land where weeds are unusually abundant or on exceptionally heavy soil.

Cleaning seed oats to remove all the small grains it is said has likewise been unprofitable. Yields are increased so slightly by repeated cleaning of the oats in a fanning mill that the station advises only the removal of dirt, broken straw and weed seeds in the grain.

Thirsty Chicks.

Abnormal thirst in incubator chicks is generally caused from keeping them too long in a poorly ventilated and too warm incubator. This seldom happens in winter, but occasionally in hot weather. To guard against this, keep them from panting by lowering the temperature somewhat, and increasing the ventilation.

Use Judgment With Whip.

While training the colts use great judgment in the use of the whip. You cannot whip terror out of a colt.

State Happenings

Eaton Rapids.—Mrs. Herbert F. Abbey, fifty-two, died of cancer at her home southwest of this city.

Standish.—John Trudell, well-known fisherman on Saginaw bay, north of Point Augres, this county, caught a sturgeon weighing 92 pounds.

Kalamazoo.—The annual banquet of the Civic Improvement league was held here with 200 present. Senator W. H. Taylor of this city presided as toastmaster.

Jackson.—John Murphy, who came to prison from Kalamazoo, December 28 last, on a three years' sentence for larceny, disappeared from one of the prison farms.

Manistee.—Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh, state president of women's clubs, spoke at the meeting of the Lakeside club here. A luncheon was given in her honor.

Muskegon.—Ruth Durham, arrested by Night Sergeant William Feeney on a charge of disorderly conduct, was granted a judgment for $135 against Feeney in the circuit court.

Ann Arbor.—Four cases of typhoid fever were reported here. Two of the victims are high school students. Local health officials are trying to discover the cause of the outbreak.

Charlevoix.—City Treasurer A. A. Hanshew is dead at his home here at the age of fifty-five years. He had been in poor health for some time. He was elected April 3 and had just taken office.

Manistee.—By subscribing to ten memberships in the Social Welfare league the board of commerce went on record as favoring a concentration of effort in charity dispensation in Manistee.

Ann Arbor.—N. E. Pinney of Ann Arbor was awarded third place in the northern oratorical contest held at Urbana, Ill. His topic was "The Supernational Mind." The University of Illinois won the contest.

Muskegon.—Following the urgent request of Dr. W. H. DeKleine, head of the state anti-tuberculosis survey, being conducted in this county, Mayor Arnt Ellifson and the aldermen have decided to employ a visiting nurse.

Muskegon.—Milo Furman, Twin Lake boy, who admitted having stolen a $12 pay check from his employer, William Buck, and then forged an indorsement, was sentenced to serve six months at Ionia prison by Circuit Judge Sullivan.

St. Joseph.—One hundred delegates will gather in the Twin Cities May 26 and 27 for the second country-wide meeting of the Berrien County Equal Suffrage association. Miss Beatrice Forbes Hale of New York will be one of the speakers.

Battle Creek.—Battle Creek poultrymen, who have the largest association in the state, will try to obtain the Michigan Barred Rock meeting in December. The local club has 252 members and is affiliated with the chamber of commerce.

Bay City.—Rt. Rev. Henry Joseph Richter, bishop of the diocese of Grand Rapids, confirmed large classes in three churches here Sunday. The bishop will be busy here for more than a week. He will inspect all of the parochial schools.

Standish.—Sidney Clyne, seventeen years old, son of Richard Clyne, a well-known farmer, was instantly killed on the Prescott farm north of here while pulling stumps, when the lever of the stump machine flew back and struck him on the head.

Eaton Rapids.—The section men's strike on the Grand Rapids division of the Michigan Central railroad, so far as this city is concerned, ended after having been in effect five days. The men have been assured that the differences will be satisfactorily settled.

Battle Creek.—Construction work on the Rich Twist Drill company's factory at Springfield place, a local suburb, will begin within a few days. Three buildings will be erected at first and six other buildings will be put up later. The company will make auto parts.

Flint.—John H. Farley has been appointed by the common council as city attorney, to succeed Homer J. McBride, who had held the office eight years. Mayor Johnson appointed Frank R. Street to the police commission to succeed C. H. Bonbright, whose term expired. The salary of City Engineer Shoecraft was advanced to $4,860. Other city officers were also given increases in pay.

Lansing.—Governor Ferris refused to consider calling a special session of the legislature for the relief of farmers in Benzie and neighboring counties who suffered from last year's crop failure. He said that state seeds supplied to farmers came too close to a practice of paternalism and that the state might be called upon every time a farmer's crop was spoiled. He also said that he had very little actual evidence of any unusual situation in this vicinity.

Hillsdale.—Without having regained consciousness since she collapsed from a paralytic stroke, Mrs. H. B. Eggleston, about seventy years old, died at her home in Litchfield. Mrs. Eggleston was prominent in Hillsdale and Litchfield clubs.

Manistee.—At the subdistrict state oratorical contest held here, represented by contestants from Ludington, Cadillac, Reed City and local speakers, Dr. Foster of Olivet college and Prof. M. A. Marks of Albion college, were the judges on thought and composition. No decision was reached until a late hour.

Gladwin.—The Gladwin County Fish and Game club has been organized for the purpose of stocking the county lakes and streams with fish. Officers elected: Fred Powell, president; Lewis McGeorge, secretary; Charles G. Goodrum, treasurer.

Eaton Rapids.—Commencement week for the Eaton Rapids high school will open Sunday night, June 11, with the baccalaureate address by Rev. Albert D. Werden, pastor of the Eaton Rapids Baptist church. The schools will close for the summer vacation Friday, June 16. There are 25 students in the graduating class.

In Woman's Realm

Frock of Taffeta Should by All Means Be Included in the Outfit of the Girl Graduate—Dainty Touches That May Be Achieved by the Proper Selection of Pretty and Appropriate Neckwear, of Which There Is Plenty.

Outfitting the girl graduate for the closing of her school days and for her summertime occupations will certainly include providing her with one pretty frock of taffeta. There is no end to the variety in dresses of this kind, but among them all none more suited to a young girl could be found than the simple, cool-looking and graceful model which is shown in the picture. The straight-hanging skirt is merely four lengths of the silk stitched together and hemmed. It is gathered with a narrow waistband. Two bands of taffeta, about four inches wide, are cut on the straight of the goods and

PRETTY FROCK OF TAFFETA.

edged with a narrow ruffle of the silk. This edging is set on to the band with a small piping and is cut on the bias of the silk.

A plain underbodice of chiffon or crepe has long easy-fitting coat sleeves. The skeleton overbodice is narrowed at the back and front except about the waistline, where the back is joined to the front pieces. It blouses a little and is fulled into the belt at the front. There is a wide crushed girdle of the silk, and a sash with two short standing loops and two rounded ends is made of it also. It conceals the fastening of the girdle at the left side.

A net collar, edged with a narrow plaited frill of double net, is extended at the front to the waistline, forming an edging for the fronts of the overbodice. Very wide cuffs of the net are made to match the collar and extend a little way over the hand. The skirt is a little shorter than ankle length. The bands are machine stitched to the skirt with their under-sides turned out, and afterward they are turned down so that only one edge is sewed to the skirt; the lower edge is free. They serve to hold the skirt out from the figure, as fashion demands, as well as to ornament it.

To add the charm of daintiness to the toilette, or to make a plain blouse or dress more attractive, or merely to provide a careful and pretty finish, is the mission of neckwear.

Colored organdies in light tones and tints are used in conjunction with white in borders and frills.

For little capes like that shown in the picture both white and colored organdies are used. These capes prove to be gems as accessories. Demure and quiet looking as they are, they succeed in focusing attention on themselves and are to be worn for outdoor dress as well as in the house. They are larger than the capes and cape collars similar in style but not intended for street wear. Plain borders and hemstitching or plaited frills and hemstitching finish them.

Ruffs are made of malines for wear with tailored or silk suits and often of the same color as the suit or a combination of two colors. Here again narrow side plaitings give the malines the requisite body. The plaitings are sewed to a band of narrow ribbon just long enough to reach about the neck. A small ribbon bow and a little nosegay of flowers conceal the fastening of the ruff, or the flowers are sometimes mounted at the side, the ruff fastening with ribbon ties at the front.

ONE OF THE NEWEST CAPES.

Julia Bottomley

Smart Accessories.

Nothing will give the street costume such compelling smartness as new boots, new gloves and a new veil. Even last year's tailleur will pass muster if correctly equipped with modish accessories. Not not wait for warm enough weather to make pumps comfortable and safe; invest this month in the smartest pair of buttoned boots you can find. They will give incalculable style to your street costume. You will need fresh gloves also of glazed kid in beige or white, and your veil will be, preferably taupe colored, of very fine, transparent hexagon or lattice mesh, with a dainty hand-run leaf pattern or infinitesimal dot scattered over the surface.

To Restore Woolens and Furs.

Make large bags of unbleached muslin with drawstrings at top and bottom. Soak the bags in turpentine and hang in the air until the odor disappears. Place the clothes on hangers, adjust the bags over them and draw the strings tight.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Live Stock.

DETROIT—Cattle: Receipts, 5,107. Best heavy steers, $8.75@9; best handy weight butcher steers, $8.25@8.50; mixed steers and heifers, $7.75@8.25; handy light butchers, $7@7.75; light butchers, $6.75@7; best best cows, $6.50@7.15; butcher cows, $5.50@6.25; common cows, $4.75@5.25; canners, $2@4.25; best heavy bulls, $7; bologna bulls, $6.25@6.50; stock bulls, $5@6; feeders, $7.25@7.75; stockers, $6@7.25; milkers and springers, $40@75.

Calves—Receipts, 1,577. Good grades selling at $9.50 to $9.75 for bulk with a few choice at $10; medians and common, $6.50 to $9.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,583. Best lambs, $9.25@9.50; fair lambs, $7.75@8.25; light to common lambs, $5@7; fair to good sheep, $6.50@7.25; culls and common.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,390. Pigs, $8.50; mixed grades, $9 for 9.60.

EAST BUFFALO—Receipts of cattle 140 cars; market 15c lower; choice to prime native steers, $9.25@9.60; fair to good, $8.75@9.15; plain, $8.25@8.50; very coarse and common, $7.75@8; best Canadian steers, $8.50@9.15; fair to good, $8.25@8.50; common and plain, $7.75@8; choice heavy butcher steers, $8.75@9; fair to good, $8@8.50; best handy steers, $8.75@9; common to good 78@8.50; light, thin, $7.50@7.75; yearlings, prime, $8.75@9.35; prime fat heifers, $7.75@8.50; best handy butcher heifers, $7.75@8.25; common to good, $6.50@7.50; best fat cows, $6.50@7.75; good butchering cows, $6@6.50; medium to fair, $5@5.75; cutters, $4.25@4.75; good butchering bulls, $6.50@6.75; sausage bulls, $6@6.25; light bulls, $5@5.50; good yearlings, $6.25@6.75; common, $4@4.75; best feeders, $7.25@7.50; common to good, $6.50@6.75; best stockers, $6.50@6.75; common to good, $5.75@6.25; milkers and springers, $65@95.

Hogs—Receipts 3 cars; market 10@15c lower; heavy, $10.20@10.35; yorkers $10.10@10.20; pigs, $9@9.25.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 75 cars; market steady; top lambs, $10@10.25; yearlings, $8.25@8.75; wethers, $8@8.25; ewes, $7@7.50.

Calves: Receipts, 2,000; market steady; tops, $10.25@10.50; fair to good, $9@9.50; fed calves, $4.50@5.25.

Grains, Etc.

DETROIT—Wheat: Cash No 2 red, $1.21 1-4; July opened without change at $1.24 1-4 and declined to $1.22 1-4; September opened at $1.24, and declined to $1.22; No 1 white, $1.16 1-4.

Corn—Cash No 3, 76c; No 3 yellow, 78 1-2c; No 3 yellow, 76@77 1-2c.

Oats—Standard, 48c; No 2 white, 47c asked; No 4 white, 45@46c.

Rye—Cash No 2, 95c.

Beans—Immediate, prompt and May shipment, $3.85; June, $3.90.

Seeds—Prime red clover and prime alsike, $8.75; prime timothy, $3.30.

Hay—No 1 timothy, $21.50@22; standard timothy, $20.50@21; light mixed, $20.50@21; No 2 timothy, $13@19; No 1 mixed, $15.50@16; No 2 mixed, $12@13; No 1 clover, $13@14; rye straw, $7.50@8; wheat and oat straw, $6.50@7 per ton in carlots. Detroit.

Flour—In one-eighth paper sacks, per 196 lbs, jobbing lots: First patent, $6.50; second patent, $6.30; straight, $5.90; spring patent, $6.50; rye flour, $6 per bbl.

Feed—In 100 lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, $24; standard middlings, $22; fine middlings, $30; coarse middlings, $30; cracked corn, $31.50; corn and oat chop, $28 per ton.

General Markets.

Strawberries—Louisiana, $1.75@3 per 24-pint case; $3.25@5.50 per 24-quart case.

Nuts—Spanish chestnuts, 10c per lb; shellbark hickory, $1.50; large hickory, $1.25 per bu; walnuts, $1.25 per bu.

Apples—Greenings, $3@3.75; Spy, $3.50@4; Baldwins, $3@3.50; Steele Reds, $4@4.50 per bbl; western, $1.75@2 per box.

Mushrooms—30@35c per lb.

Asparagus—Illinois section, $2.75@3 per box.

Cabbage—$2@2.25 per bbl; new, $2.75@3 per crate.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, kiln-dried, $1.90@2 per crate.

Celery—Florida, $2.25@2.50 per crate and 90c@$1 per doz.

Maple Sugar—New, 15@16c per lb; syrup, $1.25@1.50 per gal.

Tomatoes—Hothouse, 18@20c per lb; Florida, $2.75@3 per crate.

Lettuce—Hothouse, 10@12c per lb; head lettuce, $2.75@3 per hamper.

Onions—Texas Bermudas, $1.90 for yellow and $2 for white per crate.

Dressed Calves—Best, 12 1-2@13c; good, 11 1-2@12c; ordinary, 10@10 1-2c per lb.

Potatoes—Carlots on track, 95@$1.05 for white and 95c@$1 for red per bu.

Tallow—No 1 $8; No 2, 7c per lb.

Honey—Choice to fancy new white comb, 16@17c; amber, 10@11c; extracted, 9@10c per lb.

Live Poultry—Bermuda, $3.50 per bbl; $3.75 per bu; Florida, No 1, $3 per bbl; No 2, $7 per bbl; No 1, $2.75 per bu; No 2, $2.50 per bu.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 35@40c per lb; No 1 spring chickens, 20c; medium spring chickens, 19@20c; heavy hens, 20@21c; medium hens, 19@20c; ducks, 21@22c; geese, 16@17c; turkeys, 24@25c per lb.

Hides—No 1 cured, 17c; No 1 green, 15c; No 1 cured bulls, 13c; No 1 green bulls, 10c; No 1 cured veal kip, 21c; No 1 green veal kip, 19c; No 1 cured murrain, 17c; No 1 green murrain, 15c; No 1 cured calf, 25c; No 1 green calf, 24c; No 1 horse hides, $4.50; No 2 horsehides, $3.50; No 2 hides 1c and No 2 kip and calf 1 12c lower than the above; sheepskins, as to amount of wool, 50c@$2.

The Michigan United Commercial Travelers will convene at Traverse City June 23

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

by MARY GRAHAM BONNER

GRANDPA PIG TRIES TO QUARREL.

"The Fairies came just in the nick of time this morning," commenced Daddy, as he saw both the Children were waiting for his story.

"It was getting up time in an old barnyard. The Roosters were making a great racket, the Pigs were squealing, the Turkeys were gobble-gobbling, and all the other Animals were running around making a great noise.

Grandpa Pig Was Very Disagree-able.

"The whole trouble started with Grandpa Pig. He didn't want to wash his face nor have a bath, nor did he even want any breakfast. But, worst of all, he didn't want to join in the morning's concert.

"You may be surprised to hear it—but they call that racket, as we would say, a concert. They all make as much noise as they can, and each thinks he can drown out the other's voice, so it is no wonder a barnyard is such a wild sort of place in the morning.

"And the Animals not only enjoy hearing their own voices, but they think that having all the different voices of the different Animals together makes it a very superior chorus.

"But this morning Grandpa Pig was very disagreeable. In the first place of all he didn't want to squeal, and he just grunted all the time. He had the loudest grunt of any Pig in the barnyard, and he made so much noise that the squeals could scarcely be heard for a long time.

"Grandpa Pig was grunting like this:

"'I want to burrow in the mud. I want to sleep. I hate concerts. This barnyard is too clean. I like dirt. I like peace. I like marshy ground. I hate this stupid, neat barnyard.'

"Of course they like to have the Pigs grunt every so often in the concert—that makes it interesting—but when Grandpa Pig just grunted these cross little sentences they all got very angry.

"'Gobble, gobble, do be quiet,' said Mr. Turkey. 'There's nothing like being clean and having a good breakfast and a morning concert. You don't know what a fine time you have in this barnyard. Suppose you never had any fun and lived all alone. You are a very lucky old Pig to have such interesting friends.'

"'You know Mr. Turkey is proud of himself and he wanted to make Grandpa Pig understand that he was lucky.

"But Grandpa Pig only got all the crosser when they talked to him. He said it was so ridiculous to have the same thing every morning. It was just as bad for them to go through the same nonsense every morning, as it was for the grown-ups and Boys and Girls to eat bacon and eggs each morning.

"When the other little Pigs heard him speak about bacon they began to cry, and when the Hens heard about eggs they looked very mournful for a moment.

"But just then into the old barnyard came the Fairy Queen with lots of the little Fairies. They wore their gowns of gold like the sun.

"We've Come for the Concert."

"The Fairy Queen waved her hand said, 'We've come for the concert.'

"Then, of course, they had to give a real concert, and even Grandpa Pig was happy again at the honor of having the Fairy Queen in the barnyard."

ECONOMY OF LITTLE JIMMIE

Saved His Father a Dollar by Bringing Home Report From His Teacher Not Good.

"Papa," asked James, "wouldn't you be glad if I saved a dollar for you?"

"Certainly, my son," said papa, so delighted at this evidence of budding business ability that he handed the youth a dime.

"Well, I saved it all right," said James, disappearing. "You said if I brought a good report from my teacher you would give me a dollar, but I didn't."—Ladies' Home Journal.

SIGHT OF DESSERT TOO MUCH

Bobby Kept as Quiet as Mouse Until His Favorite Dish Was Placed on Dining Table.

A guest was expected for dinner, and Bobby had received five cents as the price of his silence during the meal. He was as quiet as a mouse until, discovering that his favorite dessert was being served he could no longer curb his enthusiasm. He drew the coin from his pocket, and, rolling it across the table, exclaimed:

"Here's your nickel, mamma. I'd rather talk."

Confederate Flag.

Only 11 states seceded from the Union, and the Confederate flag, therefore, should properly, if the number of stars was to be the same as the number of states, have contained only 11 stars. But as a matter of fact, both 13 and 17 stars were used in the Confederate flag. The reason was simply that it is exceedingly difficult to make any sort of a pleasing design with 11 stars; an authority adds that in neither the first nor second Confederate flag was much attention paid to the number of stars used.