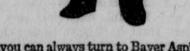
Unnecessary Pain!

Nowadays, people take Bayer Aspirin for many little aches and pains, and as often as they encounter any

Why not? It is a proven antidote for pain. It works!

And Bayer Aspirin tablets are atterly harmless. You have the medical profession's word for that; they do not depress the heart.

So, don't let a cold "run its source." Don't wait for a headsche to "wear off." Or regard neuralgia, neuritis, or even rheumstime as something you must endure. Only a physician can cope with the cause of such pain, but



you can always turn to Bayer Aspirin for relief.

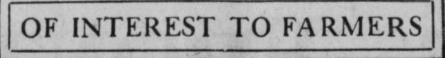
Bayer Aspirin is always available, and it always helps. Familiarize yourself with its many uses, and avoid a lot of needless suffering.



Doctor Gives Hint to Lucky Salesman

T'S a wise man that knows when he is slipping. Mr. R.F. Myers of 711 Rosedale Street, Baltimore, had the good fortune to get his tip straight from one of his doctor customers (he was selling for a pharmaceutical house) and since





O'NEILL FRONTIER

FEED WITH GRASS

Fresh cows or those giving large flows of milk should be given some grain feed even though they have grain feed even though they have an abundance of good pasture. It has been demonstrated by experi-ments that it is not possible for a cow to eat enough grass to sustain what may be termed unusually high production. A cow producing from three fourths to a pound of buttarfat a day on good pasture can butterfat a day on good pasture can sustain her production on grass alone. A cow giving more than a pound of fat a day needs some grain. Some follow the rule of feeding one pound of grain for each six pounds of milk produced above 20 pounds of average testing milk. We consider this a fairly good rule. It must be kept in mind, however, that no ex-act rule can be laid down as to the quantity of feed a particular cow requires. It depends on the cow, her physical condition, the pasture, and other factors. At this time of sustain her production on grass her physical condition, the pasture, and other factors. At this time of year, too, the grass is likely to be short and pasture does not supply enough food even to put cows that are dry or nearly dry in good physi-cal condition for calving. It is im-portant that when a cow is resting she be fed well. Having her in good flesh at the time she drops her calf is advantageous. This is especially true to cows bred for dairy pur-poses. Feed given to a cow well along in the period of lactation or when she is dry is not only a main-tenance ration but provides her with a reserve which causes her to do better work after she freshens. It is often a waste of feed when dairy cows are not adequately fed during the entire year. during the entire year.

dairy cows are not adequately the during the entire year. WEIGHT OF CHICKS An agricultural experiment station has recently completed and released some data relating to prowth standards of poultry. As ap-plied to the Leghorn breed, these show that each chick should av-erage one pound in weight between the ages of six and seven weeks. By the end of the ninth week the aver-age should be 1½ pounds, and at 12 weeks 1¾ pounds each. Pullets should average 2 pounds at 15 weeks, 3 pounds at 20 weeks and 3 1-3 pounds at 24 weeks. These are average weights. It is possible un-der extremely careful feeding and management, and with birds of a strain which is fairly quick matur-ing and of large size, to exceed these gains considerably. However, if you are attaining results equal to hese, you are doing an average job. If the weights are below, study for extremely careful feeding and attain which is fairly quick matur-ing and of large size, to exceed these, you are doing an average job. If the weights are below, study for extremely careful feeding and these, you are doing an average job. If the weights are below, study for extremely careful feeding and these, so are doing an average job. If the weights are below, study are fully your methods and rations to ascertain the cause of your poor results. With heavy breeds, such as hoode Island Reds and Plymouth bound each at seven weeks, 1½ pounds at nine weeks, and a frac-tion over 2 pounds at 12 weeks. Willets of these American breeds should average 2½ pounds at 15 weeks, 4 pounds at 20 weeks. Cock-relis grown for breeding or roast-ing purposes should on the average un from 10 to 25 per cent heavier is purposes should on the average in from 10 to 25 per cent heavier.

FOR BETTER PASTURE Many farmers are taking greater interest in their pastures. It is beginning to dawn upon them that without fertilizer are not yielding a sufficient return to be profitable Many pastures are rough, incapable of being plowed and sowed to other crops without running a danger of soil erosion. The question comes, what can be done to make these pastures yield more? Experiments are being made to determine just how valuable it is to sow sweet clover on these pastures and har-row or disc it in, permitting it to lie idle for a season to give the sweet clover a start. This practice gives promise of rejuvenating many old and unproductive pastures. In other cases, fertilizers are being used. In most instances some fertillizer giving nitrogen is what is needed, while in others nitrogen, phosphorus, and petash are re-quired. Even on fairly productive pastures it has been demonstrated that the application of a commercial fertilizer has been profitable, In these days of high priced labor we are convinced that effort should be made to get pasture to yield more abundantly. We should not only abundantly. We should not only look for good pasture from the mid-dle of May until October in the north latitude but from May 1 un-til well along in November. Sweet clover and fertilizers will not only cause the pastures to yield more abundantly when properly used but will materially lengthen the pasturing season.

require individual treatment. See that whatever is given is placed well down the throat and is followed with the fingers on the outside to make sure it reaches its destination. Droppings boards and houses should be well cleaned after the treatment and the droppings removed to a screened shed on another part of the farm. It will pay to confine the pullets until the flock is rid of the worms. If they have had access to a yard, the yard should be plowed and cultivated, to let the sun get at the soil and kill any worm eggs that may be there. A thorough cleaning of the house every 10 days will also help to prevent reinfestation. Little more can be done except to screen make sure it reaches its destination. more can be done except to screen the house so flies cannot get in and be eater by the chickens; flies are hosts the tapeworm at one stage in its life history.

CONCRETE FLOORS

A concrete floor, if properly con-structed, is easily cleaned, dry, warm, ratproof and permanent. Thorough disinfection is possible if disease outbreaks occur. The con-crete floor should have a founda-tion of coarse rocks, clinker-type cinders or hollow tile, to prevent the capillary action of soil moisture from capillary action of soil moisture from making it damp. This insulation must be above grade line, so that it will act as a sub-base drain. If the grade line is above the porous ma-terial, water will tend to run into terial, water will tend to run into it and possibly result in the floor becoming damp. Eight to 10 inches of the insulating material are re-quired. One and one half to two inches of concrete are necessary over the insulating material. This must be made of clean materials properly mixed and made waterproof. Sand is too dirty to use if one-eighth inch of dirt settles on two inches of sand when water has been added to a when water has been added to a container in which the sand is be-ing tested. Not more than five and a half gallons of water should be used to a sack of cement for waterprooi work. The concrete should be comparatively stiff when used over rock or cinders, to prevent the filling of the air spaces. In curing, it should be covered with straw, sand or earth

MARKETING HOGS

for at least one week.

Spring plgs are going to market in increasing numbers. Early spring pigs in the hands of good feeders have already reached good market weight. Within the next two months more hogs will be marketed than in any other two months of the year. Some of these hogs will be sold from dairy farms. Marketing implies delivering to buyers. In the act of delivering hogs to buyers some of the hogs will be injured—some will die. Whether the loss is by accident or because of unwise handling of the hogs the result on the producer's pocketbook is the same. Hogs be-came bewildered (we think they are just plain dumb) when taken from their accustomed environment A hog is not accustomed to being loaded on a truck or wagon. Getting fat hogs safely to market requires patience and control of temper and good judgment. It will soon be time to exercise these.

PROTECT THE CALF What about the calf? The cow will usually take care of herself if calving has been normal. The calf needs to be protected from external and internal infection. Of first importance is a clean place. As soon as the calf is dry, saturate its naval with tincture of todine or a freshly pre-pared 4 per cent solution of mer-curochrome and then dust with powdered starch or finely sifted laked lime. Repeat application until cord is dry. A lot of calves have suffered indigestion in various forms and degrees because their food was contaminated with erganisms that cause such disturbances, or because the calves were allowed to gorge with milk. The cow's udder should be cleaned before each nursing period and the periods should be frequent but short. Calves are better off when slightly underfed for a few days than when permitted to fill up on milk to their capacity.



SCREEN-GRID [BATTERY ... OR] ELECTRO-DYNAMIC

Tune in, sit back and listen-2,500,000 have done it!

No time out for trouble ... no lost programs ... in the millions of homes that boast Atwater Kent Radio. Atwater Kent owners don't worry about service because they so seldom need it.' And they banished costly repair bills the day they decided to treat themselves to the world's leader in radio.



All you want in radio ... without a bit of bother

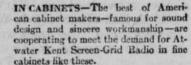
WHY will you find more Atwater Kents on farms than any other set? Why will an Atwater Kent owner tell you that the only set he would swap for it is another Atwater Kent? Because it brings in everything on the air as it ought to sound-with trouble-free operation.

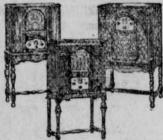
And what a thrill you get every time you tune in, sit back, and listen to the mellow tone of the new Screen-Grid, Electro-Dynamic Atwater Kent Radio-the greatest in Atwater Kent's years of leadership. What a thrill when you sense its giant power, its fabulous reach, its needle-point selectivity.

See it, hear it, the next time you're shopping in town. Designed for central station current or battery operation.

ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY 4764 Wissahickon Ave. A. Atwater Kent, Pres. Philadelphia

> Prices slightly higher west of the Rockies, and in Canada





Model 55. Uses 6 A. C. tubes (2 Screen-Grid) and 1 rectifying tube, Without tubes, \$88. Model 60, extra powerful, uses 7 A. C. tubes (3 Screen-Grid)

hat lucky visit he has increased his business 50 per cent.

For two years he had been driving from town to town, and naturally this threw his elimination out of shape. He felt himself slipping. Cathartics only made him worse. Then one day he was calling on a wise old physician, and asked his minice. "What you need, my boy," mid the doctor, "is a simple, easy, marmal way to clean the poisons out of your system -- we all have them-and with your kind of work they extainly cut down efficiency. Why don't you try Nujel?"

new man. 'What's jot into you?' your efficiency 50 per cent too

asked the home office, 'your business has increased 50 per cent!" "

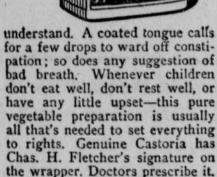
That's the great thing about Nujol. As soon as it begins to clean the poisons out of your system it makes you feel so well that you can almost always do a much better job. Nujol is not a medicine and contains no drugs. It is perfectly harmless, forms no habit. It is simply bodily lubrication, which everybody needs. You, like everybody else!

Why put off good health any longer? Go into any good drug store and get a bottle of Nujol in a sealed "Well, believe it or not," says Mr. | package. Costs so little and means Myers, "in a few days I felt like a so much! Maybe you can increase



Children will fret, often for no apparent reason. But there's almays one sure way to comfort a mestless, fretful child. Castoria! Harmless as the recipe on the wrapper; mild and bland as it tastes. But its gentle action soothes a youngster more surely than some powerful medicine that is meant for the stronger

That's the beauty of this special children's remedy! It may be given the tiniest infant-as often as there is any need. In cases of colic, diarrhea, or similar disturb-



for a few drops to ward off constipation; so does any suggestion of bad breath. Whenever children don't eat well, don't rest well, or have any little upset—this pure vegetable preparation is usually all that's needed to set everything to rights. Genuine Castoria has ance, it is invaluable. But it has Chas. H. Fletcher's signature on the wrapper. Doctors prescribe it. Chas. H. Fletcher's signature on



FOR WINTER EGGS

Some farmers let their spring-hatched pullets run outdoors until snow flies and wonder why they get so few eggs when prices are high A year or so ago we had a letter from a farmer who thought everbody had it in for him and mentioned especially his hens because they laid most of their eggs during March, April, and May when prices were low. April, and May when prices were low. This fellow probably didn't bother to put his hens in proper quarters even when the first snow fell. Winter eggs and lots of them require early-hatched, well-developed pullets to begin with, and these pullets require proper quarters and feeding. Given these conditions, they will meet the winter price of eggs with something to sell. It is now none too early to begin getting the winter horsing equipment ready for pullets. They should go in October.

RID PULLETS OF WORMS Worms in a flock of pullets about to start the laying year are a han-dicap that it is hard for the birds to overcome. If worms are known to be present or suspected of being present, attempt to get rid of them when the pullets are put in their laying houses. Practically all worm treatments result in temporary settreatments result in temporary set-back, but this is better than to al-low the birds to go into permanent quarters infested. Use one of the re-liable worm remedies. Most of them

SELECTING BREEDERS

Select those with high inherited production, both on the sire and dam's side, for as many generations as possible. Select male birds that have best progeny performance. Se-lect individuals from families which are early matures, free from brood-iness, and show a high rate of pro-duction. Birds should be free from standard defects and disqualifications. Select either a well matured vigorous cockerel or a very active cock bird. A four generation egg production pedigree behind the cockerel is the best recommendation as to the egg production he will be able to transmit to his female off-

GRADING PULLETS

Even within the same hatch, some pullets will mature possibly a couple of weeks before the bulk of the lot, while others will be a cou-ple of weeks behind. Poultry keepers can take advantage of this in making up their laying flocks. The pullets that mature early may do so because of inherited ability; others because of larger capacities for handling feed. It is best that these earlier maturing birds be placed together; they can be fed differently from the others. They may be ready to lay. Others may need to put on flesh; this means feeding more heavily on grain. The slow-maturing birds may need still other attention; they may need to consume still more growing mash. As the pullets are ready for the laying house, put them in by groups. This results in better egg production by those put in the lay-ing houe, while those left on the growing range will make better growth

PIGS NEED PASTURE

To be thrifty and in best growing condition, pigs need a fairly liberal ration of grain during summer while they are on pasture. The pig has a small stomach and can not thrive on bulky feeds alone. A two per cent ration of grain (two pounds of grain daily for each 100 pounds of pigs fed) is about the least grain it is economical to feed. On less than this, the pigs fail to thrive and may become runty. Self-fed pigs do not make as efficient use of pasture as those limited in the amount of grain consumed. By putting the self-feeder at the far end of the pasture, grazing will be somewhat increased but it will require more time to look after the feeders. It is important, however, in limiting the grain, as in hand feeding, that one does not go too far and feed too litle grain for thrifty growth.

spring. The male is at least one-half the flock, therefore no pains should be spared in selecting one which represents the desired characters for which one is breeding.

PRODUCING BEST MILK

Grassy flavor in milk is common in the spring but may be eliminated or reduced easily. Take the cows off pasture several hours before milking or turn them on only in the morning. After the cows have been pasturing for 10 days, the flavor in the milk is not as apparent. Feeding hay along with the pasture will aid in reducing the

and I rectifying tube. Electro-Dynamic table speaker. \$34.

In Compact Table Models-For batteries.

Model 67 receiver. Uses 7 tubes (8 Screen-Grid).

Without tubes \$77. For house-current operation,

ON THE AIR-Atwater Kent Radio Hour, Sunday Evenings, 9:15 (Eastern Time), WEAF network of N. B. C. Atwater Kent Mid-Week Program, Thursday Evenings 10:00 (Eastern Time), WJZ network of N. B. C.

Leaves Corn Borer No **Opportunity to Breed**

One way to rid one's self of an unwanted visitor is to provide no place for the visitor to stay, and, following out this inhospitable line of reasoning, the Department of Agriculture has worked out a method of successful battle against the European corn borer.

Usual practice on farms, when cutting corn for shredding or ensiling, is to sever the stalks about 5 or 6 inches from the ground. This is due, of course, to the fact that the cutting blades on the mechanical cutters don't go any lower. These stubbles left in the field offer a haven to the larvae of the next season's crop of borers. The experts of the bureau of roads have worked out a new device which cuts the stalks at ground level, and which can be attached at small cost to the average binder .-- Washington Star.

Three Units Unite to **Prevent Forest Fires**

One cent an acre is being spent this year to protect the forests of the United States against the peril of devastating fires. Uncle Sam's share of this is one-third of a cent.

This small sum, used to guard one of the greatest, though dwiadling. natural resources of the country, is divided three ways, with the federal government, the state and private individuals sharing the burden.

Under the Clarke-McNary law of 1924 the forest service co-operates in the work with the states on a basis whereby the states must at least equal the federal appropriation. For the fiscal year 1929 the federal treasury is providing \$1,400,000, an increase of \$200,000 over the 'ous fiscal year. The states and poste interest, between them, are making up the difference.

Working with the forest service are experts of 38 states.

Things We Don't See

So many of us go through the day and hardly notice the sparkle of sunlight on a lake or goblet, the majestic angles cast by a skyscraper or a picket fencs, the grace of a cobweb swaying in the breeze, of a dandelion turned white and fluffy, of a gray road winding over a hill .- Woman's Home Companion.

Thoughts of just unhappiness prevent some prome from enjoying present happings

Beware of the man who freely gives advice. He probably wants to get rid of it.



Exclusive structural and operative superiorities have definitely established Champion as the better spark plug. That is why Champion outsells all others throughout the world.

CHAMPION SPARK PLUGS TOLEDO, OHIO



FLORESTON SHAMPOO-Ideal for use in connection with Parker's HairBalsam. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at drug-gista. Hiscox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.



Marvelous Climate - Good Hotels - Tourist Camps-Splendid Roads-Gorgeous Mountain Views. The wonderful desert resort of the West

