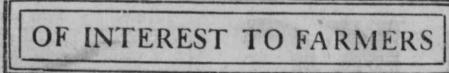
O'NEILL FRONTIER



WATCH MARKET

Storing perishables is a frequent practice when prices are low, but results are often unsatisfactory unless they are handled skillfully It is absolutely essential, of course to store late apples and pears, potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions and cabbage, because the crops could not all be consumed at harvest time. Moreover, they keep well in ordinary cold storage several months. However, such commodities as grapes, melons, lettuce and celery have a short cold storage season at best. It is an added expense to store any commodity, and this expense may be greater than the rise in prices. Another difficulty is in estimating the market correctly and getting the commodity out of stor-age quickly enough when the market rises. This is especially troublesome when the product is stored at shipping point, since the market may decline while the shipment is in transit. The greatest trouble, however, with products whose sea-son is short—that is under three months—is deterioration of the product itself. Those who store highly perishable products should keep in mind these points: watch market conditions closely, so as to take advantage of sudden advances; examine stocks in storage frequently to see that they are keeping well; and, above all, do not attempt to hold too long-it seldom works. The best results are gener-ally obtained by storing for two or three weeks only.

SETTING LAMBING PERIOD. Each flock owner must decide

whether he wants March, April or May lambs. The gestation period with ewes is from 148 to 153 days, roughly tive months. If March lamos are desired, the rams must be turned in with the ewe flock October 1; if April lambs are desired, breeding must begin November 1, and if May lambs are wanted, December 1 will be the date. During a period of 17 days each ewe in the flock should breed, if in a normal condition. To catch repeaters a second period of 17 days of exposure to the rams should be arranged, or a total period of 34 or 35 days. During the first three or four days of the season turn the rams with the ewes for from an hour to an hour and a half at evening and in the morning. After that length of time the ram may be left with the ewe flock overnight. If two or more rams are used, take pains to avoid their fighting by dividing the flock or by watching to keep them apart. If the mating takes place during extremely cold weather it is advisable to keep them in a shed or barn during the time. Smear the wool of the rams between the fore legs with paint and the bred ewes will be marked. If black paint is used during the first 17 days and red paint the second half of the breeding season, the early and late lambing ewes will be designated. Do not use ordinary paint for it will injure the fleeces, since it will not scour out of the wool. Lampblack for the first period and red lead for the second period, each mixed with light lubricating oil, will cause no trouble in the wool. There are good sheepbranding fluids prepared by commercial concerns which can be used and will last for six or seven months. It pays (5 give close at-tention to the flock during the breeding and lambing seasons, since the lamb crop is the chief source of income. The more complete the records, the better chance the shepherd has to wroduce and develop a good hand of market lambs. AVOID EXCESS FAT. Judges of Jersey cattle at shows this year have been instructed by the American Jersey Cattle club to disgualify animals that are too fat. The admonition is not new; the National Dairy Show has previously given such instructions to apply to all breeds; many breeders and dairymen have encouraged such action for several years. Some exhi-bitors fatten their dairy cattle ex-cessively. The chief object in so cessively. The chief object in so doing is to cover up certain defects in conformation that would other-wise be apparent. Again some ani-mals of the dairy breeds have a natural tendency to excessive fat-tening. In either case the overcon-dition is objectionable. Not alone is too much fat a cause for suspicion, but it is injurious. The better ex-hibitors find the overfitted animals to be sluggish and difficult to show. to be sluggish and difficult to show. They want more moderate condi-tion with an alert, attractive animal that appeals to the judge. Then, it is a notable observation that the young calves and heifers that are carried in an extra fat condition usually fail to develop into desir-able cows. Further, they present more difficulties in breeding, often proving sterile. Older animals that are fat cause the same troubles. Especially have the older bulls failed in service after returning from a prolonged fair circuit during which time they were carried in high con-dition. With dairy-cattle judges definitely instructed to disqualify the animals that are too fat, a long step is being taken to make our hows more valuable and to secure for them the hearty indorsement of breeders and dairymen generally. "FOOT ROT" OF WHEAT The take-all type of foot rot in wheat has caused some damage during the last 10 years, especially in the eastern part of the hard rad winter wheat belt, and in local areas has been quite serious. During the past season another form of foot rot of wheat, known as Helmintho-sporium, did serious demage to the crop. This type of foot rot differs from the take-all type in that it does not occur in spots, but may at-

tack a single plant, a stem of a plant, or a large area. The plant may appear stunted, bleached or pre maturely ripe. The plants may ben over, and the injury may therefor be confused with injury resulting from hail damage. The severe in jury caused by the disease during the past season very likely resulted from a number of factors, the mos important of which was the unusu ally early seeding throughout the in fested region, together with cli matic conditions that favored the development of the organism. Since this disease is caused by a soil-car ried organism, preventive measure-should be used. The growing of row crops and the use of a fallow in ro-tation with the wheat will aid in preventing the disease. In continu-ous wheat production early tillage followed by clean cultivation will also help. Regardless of the cropping system or tillage method employed, early seeding should be avoided, because it is very favorable

PHOTOS AID REGISTRATION

for the disease.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, the Ayrshire Breeders Association and the American Guernsey Cattle club have recently announced to all their members that in the future they are ready to accept photographs as a means of identification with applications for registry. Previously the only method recognized by these three hand sketches of color markings Not only is hand sketching an irksome, tedious task that strains the patience but it results in inaccuracles and takes time. Photography solves the problem conveniently, accurately and economically. Snapshot photes that can be made with the cheapest camera by even the most inexperienced are ideal for registry. And think of the accur-acy of this new method. Photographs tell the truth. Not only are color markings faithfully recorded. but the actual photograph of the entire figure of a broken-color animal is positive identification and a quick means of selecting that particular member of the herd from particular member of the need from its fellows. No experience what-soever is needed. A simple box-type camera will do the work. It should be remembered that good bright daylight, preferably sunlight is needed for nicture-making with is needed for picture-making with such a camera. The photographic system of registry requires a good clear broadside view of each side of the animal-two negatives in all. Full face views are unneces-The animal's head should sary. be turned slightly toward the camera in one view or the other so the face markin's show. It is a good plan to pay particular attention to the background, selecting one that does not have eye-arresting objects such as fence posts, piles of lumber, open barn doors, and windows to detract from the subject of the picture. Select a background that offers contrast to the color of the animal. If the calf is dark along the backbone line, a light-toned background is better, and vice versa. Wooded or grassy slopes make good backgrounds for lighttoned animals. Stand the calf in front of the background you have ront of the background you have selected. Any position that exposes the whole side of the calf will do. Then stand opposite the calf's mid-dle and just far enough away so that the finder of the camera will show the entire figure of the ani-mal. Hold the camera in a hori-contal position hold it straight are zontal position hold it straight and steady, then snap the picture. Wind the film to the next number and photograph the other side of the calf in the same manner. Al-ways make the pictures with the sun behind you. Read and head the instruction booklet that comes with your camera and you can be as-sured of success. Take the exposed roll of film to a photo finisher and order two prints from each negaorder two prints from each nega-When you receive the fintive. When you receive the in-ished photographs clip two prints of each side of the calf—four prints in all—to the application blank and mail to the registration office. There one set (right and left side) will be mounted on the application and the other set on the certificate that is sent you. The small cost of making registry photographs appeals to every one. Registry pic-tures for each animal will cost less than 35 cents per set. WINTER FEEDING In the fall of the year when pas tures disappear, dairy cows must be changed to winter rations. When this is done one experiment sta-tion is guided by the following rule in feeding cows in the college herd: "Feed one pound of grain mixture for each two and one-half to three pounds of hay for each 100 pounds of live weight of the cow daily. If silage is available, feed three hay for each 100 pounds of live weight." When feeding good legume hay a standard grain ration is two pounds of corn meal and one pound of ground out when the pound of ground oats, wheat bran and cot tonseed meal. One pound of salt is added to each 100 pounds. For a mixture of silage and legume hay or grass and legume hay the standor grass and legume hay the stand-ard grain ration is two pounds of corn meal, one pound each of ground cats and wheat bran, and one and a half pounds of cotton-seed meal, with one pound of salt. When feeding an all-grass hay the corn meal is reduced to one and a half pounds and cottonseed meal is increased to two pounds. A farm-er who does his own mixing may substitute high-grade hominy feed for corn meal, and high grade pea-nut meal, pound for pound, for half the cottonseed meal. For high-producing cows it is goed to sprin-kle one pint of black-strap mo-lasses diluted with one quart of wa-ter over each feeding. ter over each feeding.



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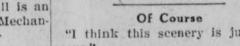
ics Magazine,

to forget them.

"Snooker golf" is the name of the McKinley. Their existence was an gers carried the word throughout the latest variation of the miniature nounced by Dr. Alex Hrdlicka, of district. In answer to their call, LAXATIVE-TONIC for CHILDREN course game, and it combines some the Smithsonian institution, upon his 2,000 ranchers and native Tarascanof the features of both billiards and return from a summer's work in Indians dropped their own work and Alaska. Terming his discovery "like hastened to the site of the The course is laid out like the con- finding the head of the skeleton of road. Starting at dawn, t golf. ventional billiard table, with concrete prehistoric Alaska," the famous pleted it by sundown. edges on the lawn corresponding to anthropologist believes these people

the edges of the table, and the usual to be the living representatives of number of pockets or holes about the the ancestors of one of the two major "Here is an egg story

sides. Sixteen balls are used, being groups of the aboriginal North Amer cracked this morning," writes Fran-racked in a triangle and broken at icans who came from Asia by way of ces Kadow of Hollywood. It seems accepted the verses and sent ME the start of play, as in pool. The cue Bering strait. is the putter and the cue ball is an ordinary golf ball .- Popular Mec



han-	124		Of	Course		
	"1	think	this	scenery	is	jus
1015	recous "					

t gor little girl finally became thore "Um, I don't know. Take away the foot, declared :

It's Frequently So

Tommy-A stummick ache.

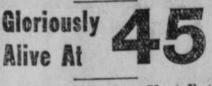
WHAT A GUN

Offspring-Yes, dad, I'm a big gun mountains and the lake and it is "I want a yoke on that Hot Air just like anywhere else."-Lustige Y-o-l-k, yoke," she spelled furi up there at Amherst. Father-Well, then, why don't 1 Zeitung, Cologne.

hear better reports? A clock helps us to remember the Visitor-So this is your birthday,

hours, but a cheerful friend helps us Tommy! What did you get?

How Old Are You?



My Friends: Correct Your Eat- World to wondering what could have ing Faults and Lose Your Fat With Kruschen Salts

Yes; I'm forty-five today-built common explanation that a two-dollike a race horse, my friends say- lar bill is so easily mistaken for a and I know I feel 10 years young- one-dollar bill that it may be paid er than I did three months ago- out as such, but after careful exam and I'd hate to tell you how much ination of the various bills we confat I lost with Kruschen. I call Kruschen Salts the "magic weak.

salts" because when I was fat and "In general appearance, it is true wretched, despondent and half sick that a two-dollar bill does bear some all the time-it took only one bot- resemblance to a one-dollar bill, but tle that I bought for 85 cents to no more than is borne by a five-dolliven me up-put ambition and en- lar bill or a ten-dollar bill.

Why Is Two-Dollar

Bill Known as Jinx?

The fact that the corners of the new two-dollar bill are being torn

off to avert bad luck apparently just as often as was the case with the

old two-dollar bill sets the New York

been the origin of this belief in the

"For a long time we accepted the

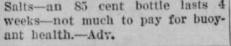
clude that this explanation is a little

two-dollar bill's bad luck:

ergy into me-make me feel years "All of our smaller bills, in fact, down, they are easy prey to colds younger and with the help of a bear a close resemblance to each or children's diseases. So it is change in diet show me how to lose other, in color and design; every citi- never wise to neglect those weaken-

Men-Women in every town to sell prod-uct. Guarantee \$25 week and commission. Write 17 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal. water before breakfast every morn-"Then why the superstition?

ing.



Road Built in One Day

"Original Eskimos" Found air — splendid roads — gorgeous mountain scenes — finest hotels — the ideal winter home. Write Gree & Chatter Alaska. About 3,000 of these "orig- The stretch was a section of a high- for 50 years, always bears the word

PALM SPRINGS inal Eskimos" make their homes in way which will link the Mexican California. All drugstores have it. scattered villages in the watershed cities of Guadalajara and Mexico of the Kuskokwim river from Kus-City. When news of the intended kokwim bay to the foothills of Mount project reached Tremendo, messen-

Eggs

Time to Retire

"Has Harry traveled much?"

places on his suitcase labels!"

-Los Angeles Times.

hey com-	Some time ago Clement Wood, ti writer, purchased a farm and wro
	invitations thereto in verse, sendir copies to a number of editors. Thr editors promptly returned the vers
hat fuet	with regrets that they were not d sired for publication. But one edit

e	ces Kadow of Hollywood. It seems that little Bebe's mother was cutting	Wood a checkCollier's Weekly.
· • • •	her a new dress but could not agree with Bebe about the bodice. The little girl finally became thoroughly exasperated and stamping her tiny	Taken Seriously "I thought Kitty was one of thos, very modern girls. I didn't think she believed in marriage." "Well, that's what Bob thought,



Her Reward

When children are weak and runthe fat I was so ashamed of. Cut out pastries and desserts—go easy on potatoes, cream, cheese, and butter—eat lean meat, chicken, fish, vegetables and fruits and never fail to take one-half teaspoonful of

to take one-half teaspoonful of kruschen Salts in a glass of hot is one of those things that is sup and mothers by thousands know this is easily, safely relieved by "It must have an origin, and we California Fig Syrup.

Sunshine **** Every drug store worthy of the name in the World sells Kruschen Salts—an 85 cent bottle lasts 4 where." Are., St. Louis, Mo., says: "I gave Virginia California Ele Syrup for constipation and she was more than rewarded for taking it. It regulated By building 35 miles of road in one her bowels, helped her digestion, day, Mexicans living near Tremendo increased her appetite, made her

The genuine, endorsed by doctors



Bright Editors

Schiller. "Has he! He's been to half the You can't do much for a man who

The first great law is to obey .--

ROUGHAGE FOR EWES

Many of the winter troubles with ewes can be avoided by proper feeding and management. Too often the idea that a sheep will eat feedstuffs that otherwise would be wasted is carried to the extreme, and the ewes are forced to secure their living entirely from waste their living entirely from waste feeds. Cheap, coarse roughages can well be utilized by ewes, but if re-quired to depend entirely on this type of feed the limited capacity of pregnant ewes prevents them from obtaining sufficient nutrients to meet their body needs. A successful method of utilizing such rough-ages as fodders and stovers in the winter feed of the ewe block is to

use the roughages as a means of making the ewes take the right kind of exercise. When spread over the fields, the ewes seem to enjoy picking around over them and in so doing receive exercise that is beneficial. A light grain ration along with a small quantity of good hay furnishes the bulk of the needed nutrients.

URGE CO-OPERATION

The keynote of progress in dairying is co-operation. Experience has shown that countles and districts in which dairymen and breeders work together see the most pros-berous and progressive.

Vou never saw anything like it before. Three shots, 20 gauge, light weight, fast, easy to swing, points itself-that's"The Sportsman". Made by Remington. For quail, grouse, pheasants, snipe, woodcock, rabbits and all upland game, there's never

been such a gun. And as a sporty gun for ducks-well just try it.

THE SPORTSMAN

is easy to do.

SPECIFICATIONS: Take down, hammerless. solid breech, 20 gauge, 3 shots, cross-bolt salety, 26 inch plain barrel in regular grade, also supplied with solid or ventilated rib, cylinder, modified or full choked. Top of receiver matted. American walnut pistol grip stock and fore-end both finely checkered. Barrel and receiver in rich, glossy black finish. Regular stock dimensions 14 inches long, 2% inches drop at heel, 1% inches at comb. Weight about 6% lbs.

Price, plain barrel \$56.75 solid rib \$65.05 ventilated rib \$71.35

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HIS beautiful gun has just gone on the market. It is finer than anything you were ever offered at the price. The receiver is handsomely decorated with flying ducks on one side and pheasants on the other. Naturally, the demand is tremendous by hunters who are itching to shoot it this season. Go to your dealer today. If he hasn't "The Sportsman" in stock get him to order it from his jobber at once. Don't delay. Act now. Send in the coupon for a complete description of "The Sportsman" -the shotgun sensation of the year.



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