

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

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 storage 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 season 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—do not work. The best results are generally 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 five months. If March lambs are desired, the ewes should 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, beginning the first three or four days of the season turn the rams with the ewes for 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 in 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. Lambblack 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 sheep-branding fluids prepared by commercial concerns which can be used and will last for six or seven months. It pays to give close attention 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 reduce and develop a good band of market lambs.

AVOID EXCESS FAT.

Judges of Jersey cattle at shows this year have been instructed by the American Jersey Cattle club to disqualify 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 exhibitors fatten their dairy cattle excessively. The chief object in so doing is to cover up certain defects in conformation that would otherwise be apparent. Again some animals of the dairy breeds have a natural tendency to excessive fattening. In either case the overcondition is objectionable. Not alone is too much fat a cause for suspicion, but it is injurious. The better exhibitors find the overfitted animals to be sluggish and difficult to show. They want more moderate condition 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 desirable 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 condition. With dairy cattle, judges definitely instructed to disqualify the animals that are too fat, a long step is being taken to make our shows more valuable and to secure for them the hearty endorsement 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 red winter wheat belt, and in local areas has been quite serious. During the past season another form of foot rot of wheat, known as Helminthosporium, did serious damage 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-

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 feed-stuffs that otherwise would be wasted is carried to the extreme and the ewes are forced to secure their living entirely from waste feeds. Cheap, coarse roughages can well be utilized by ewes, but it is required 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 roughages as fodders and stovers in the winter feed of the ewe flock is to

tack a single plant, a stem or plant, or a large area. The plant may appear stunted, bleached or prematurely ripe. The plants may be over, and the injury may therefore be confused with injury resulting from hail damage. The severe injury caused by the disease during the past season very likely resulted from a number of factors, the most important of which was the unusually early seeding throughout the infested region, together with climatic conditions that favored the development of the organism. Since this disease is caused by a soil-carried organism, preventive measure should be used. The growing of row crops and the use of a fallow in rotation with the wheat will aid in preventing the disease. In continuous 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 for the disease.

PHOTOS AID REGISTRATION

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 associations was that requiring hand sketches of color markings. Not only is hand sketching an irksome, tedious task that strains the patience but it results in inaccuracies and takes time. Photography solves the problem conveniently, accurately and economically. Snapshot photos that can be made with the cheapest camera by even the most inexperienced are ideal for registry. And think of the accuracy 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 its fellows. No experience whatsoever is needed. A simple box-type camera will do the work. It should be remembered that good bright daylight, preferably sunlight, 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 unnecessary. The animal's head should be turned slightly toward the camera in one view or the other so the face markings 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 against the background, a light-toned background is better, and vice versa. Wooded or grassy slopes make good backgrounds for light-toned animals. Stand the calf in front of the background you have selected. Any position that exposes the whole side of the calf will do. Then stand opposite the calf's middle and just far enough away so that the finder of the camera will show the entire figure of the animal. Hold the camera in a horizontal 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. Always make the pictures with the sun behind you. Read and heed the instruction booklet that comes with your camera and you can be assured of success. Take the exposed roll of film to a photo finisher and order two prints from each negative. When you receive the finished 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 pictures for each animal will cost less than 35 cents per set.

WINTER FEEDING

In the fall of the year when pastures disappear, dairy cows must be changed to winter rations. When this is done one experiment station 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 pounds of silage and one pound of 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 oats, wheat bran and cottonseed 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 standard grain ration is two pounds of corn meal, one pound each of ground oats and wheat bran, and one and a half pounds of cottonseed 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 farmer who does his own mixing may substitute high-grade hominy feed for corn meal, and high grade peanut meal, pound for pound, for half the cottonseed meal. For high-producing cows it is good to sprinkle one pint of black-strap molasses diluted with one quart of water over each feeding.

URGE CO-OPERATION

The keynote of progress in dairying is co-operation. Experience has shown that counties and districts in which dairymen and breeders work together are the most prosperous and progressive.



New Medicine Cabinet Bottle
FEEN-A-MINT Value 50¢
BILLARD'S ASPERGUM
 The Right and Easy Way to take Aspirin Value 25¢
 Total Value 75¢
 Feen-a-mint is America's most Popular Laxative. Pleasant, safe, dependable, non-habit forming. Keep it handy in this attractive economical bottle. Aspergum is the new and better way to take aspirin. No bitter tablet to swallow. Effective in smaller doses for every aspirin use. At your druggist's or HEALTH PRODUCTS CORPORATION 113 North 13th Street Newark, N. J.

Men-Women in every town to sell product. Guarantee 25 weeks and commission. Write 177 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.

Sunshine
 —All Winter Long

At the Foremost Desert Resort of the West—marvelous climate—warm sunny days—clear starlit nights—dry invigorating air—splendid roads—gorgeous mountain scenes—finest hotels—the ideal winter home. Write Gree & Chaffoy

PALM SPRINGS
 California

Combine Billiards and Golf
 "Snooker golf" is the name of the latest variation of the miniature course game, and it combines some of the features of both billiards and golf.

The course is laid out like the conventional billiard table, with concrete edges on the lawn corresponding to the edges of the table, and the usual number of pockets or holes about the sides. Sixteen balls are used, being racked in a triangle and broken at the start of play, as in pool. The cue is the putter and the cue ball is an ordinary golf ball.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Hot Air

Offspring—Yes, dad, I'm a big gun up there at Amherst.
 Father—Well, then, why don't I hear better reports?

A clock helps us to remember the hours, but a cheerful friend helps us to forget them.

How Old Are You?

Gloriously Alive At 45

My Friends: Correct Your Eating Faults and Lose Your Fat With Kruschen Salts

Yes; I'm forty-five today—built like a race horse, my friends say—and I know I feel 10 years younger than I did three months ago—and I'd hate to tell you how much fat I lost with Kruschen.

I call Kruschen Salts the "magic salts" because when I was fat and wretched, despondent and half sick all the time—it took only one bottle that I bought for 85 cents to give me up—put ambition and energy into me—make me feel years younger and with the help of a change in diet show me how to lose the 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 Kruschen Salts in a glass of hot water before breakfast every morning.

Every drug store worthy of the name in the World sells Kruschen Salts—an 85 cent bottle lasts 4 weeks—not much to pay for buoyant health.—Adv.

"Original Eskimos" Found

The ancestral type of the Eskimo race still lives in southwestern Alaska. About 3,000 of these "original Eskimos" make their homes in scattered villages in the watershed of the Kuskokwim river from Kuskokwim bay to the foothills of Mount McKinley. Their existence was announced by Dr. Alex Hrdlicka, of the Smithsonian institution, upon his return from a summer's work in Alaska. Terming his discovery "like finding the head of the skeleton of prehistoric Alaska," the famous anthropologist believes these people to be the living representatives of the ancestors of one of the two major groups of the aboriginal North Americans who came from Asia by way of Bering strait.

Of Course

"I think this scenery is just gorgeous."

"Um, I don't know. Take away the mountains and the lake and it is just like anywhere else."—Lustige Zeitung, Cologne.

It's Frequently So

Visitor—So this is your birthday, Tommy? What did you get?
 Tommy—A stummick ache.

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 World to wondering what could have been the origin of this belief in the two-dollar bill's bad luck:

"For a long time we accepted the common explanation that a two-dollar bill is so easily mistaken for a one-dollar bill that it may be paid out as such, but after careful examination of the various bills we conclude that this explanation is a little weak.

"In general appearance, it is true that a two-dollar bill does bear some resemblance to a one-dollar bill, but no more than is borne by a five-dollar bill or a ten-dollar bill.

"All of our smaller bills, in fact, bear a close resemblance to each other, in color and design; every citizen must long ago have got into the habit of reading the numbers on the bills that he spends, and the chance of his handing a taxi man two dollars for one dollar is very remote. It is one of those things that is supposed to happen but rarely does.

"Then why the superstition?
 "It must have an origin, and we should like somebody to tell us where."

Road Built in One Day

By building 35 miles of road in one day, Mexicans living near Tremendo are believed to have broken the world highway construction record. The stretch was a section of a highway which will link the Mexican cities of Guadalajara and Mexico City. When news of the intended project reached Tremendo, messengers carried the word throughout the district. In answer to their call, 2,000 ranchers and native Tarascan Indians dropped their own work and hastened to the site of the proposed road. Starting at dawn, they completed it by sundown.

Eggs

"Here is an egg story that just cracked this morning," writes Frances Kadow of Hollywood. It seems that little Bebe's mother was cutting her a new dress but could not agree with Bebe about the bodice. The little girl finally became thoroughly exasperated and stamping her tiny foot, declared:

"I want a yoke on that dress! Y-o-l-k, yoke," she spelled furiously.—Los Angeles Times.

Time to Retire

"Has Harry traveled much?"
 "Has he? He's been to half the places on his suitcase labels!"



Her Reward

When children are weak and run-down, they are easy prey to colds or children's diseases. So it is never wise to neglect those weakening and depressing symptoms of bad breath, coated tongue, fretfulness, feverishness, biliousness, lack of energy and appetite, etc.

Nine times out of ten these things point to one trouble—constipation—and mothers by thousands know this is easily, safely relieved by California Fig Syrup.

Mrs. Chas. J. Connell, 1434 Cleary Ave., St. Louis, Mo., says: "I gave Virginia California Fig Syrup for constipation and she was more than rewarded for taking it. It regulated her bowels, helped her digestion, increased her appetite, made her strong and energetic."

The genuine, endorsed by doctors for 50 years, always bears the word California. All drugstores have it.



Bright Editors

Some time ago Clement Wood, the writer, purchased a farm and wrote invitations thereto in verse, sending copies to a number of editors. Three editors promptly returned the verses with regrets that they were not desired for publication. But one editor accepted the verses and sent Mr. Wood a check.—Collier's Weekly.

Taken Seriously

"I thought Kitty was one of those very modern girls. I didn't think she believed in marriage."
 "Well, that's what Bob thought, too."—Answers.

The first great law is to obey—Schiller.

You can't do much for a man who is easy to do.

WHAT A GUN !!!

You 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
 SPECIFICATIONS: Take down, hammerless, solid breech, 20 gauge, 3 shots, cross-bolt safety, 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, 9 1/2 inches drop at heel, 1 1/2 inches at comb. Weight about 6 1/2 lbs.
 Price, plain barrel \$56.75
 solid rib \$65.05
 ventilated rib \$71.35

Act quickly if you want it for this season

THIS 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.

Remington
 Originators of Kleanbore Ammunition

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Inc., Ilion, New York

Please send me a folder with a complete description of that new gun, "The Sportsman".

Name _____
 Town _____ County _____
 State _____

Go to your dealer and ask him to show you The Remington Standard American Dollar Pocket Knife