

Title Lies Between Chambers and Lynch-Atkinson Winner

FIRST - HALF CROWN TO BE DETERMINED SUNDAY AFTER DRAWN-OUT CAMPAIGN

(Compiled from Special Dispatches)

The winner of the long, drawn-out first-half Holt-Boyd county league baseball race will be determined Sunday after a series of complicated circumstances. Atkinson and Lynch will meet on a neutral diamond, probably at Spencer, to settle the first-half argument. The winner will meet Chambers, the second-half champ, for the conference title.

In playoff games this week, Lynch blanked Butte, 7-0, and Atkinson blasted Stuart, 15-0. Both affairs, however, were formalities and were run-off without the usual gusto.

A recapitulation of the first half race follows: Most observers had conceded Lynch as the best entry in the eight-team conference until Chambers topped the Boyd countyans, 7-1, to gain the second-half championship.

Meanwhile, a postponed game stood between Lynch and the first-half crown. The belated opponent was Stuart and the Boyd countyans were handed another surprise, 12-10. By virtue of the win, Stuart moved into the first-half lead with a game remaining with Butte. In this contest, played Sunday at Butte, Stuart was defeated, 3-8, and the first-half chase was converted into a four-way tie between Lynch, Atkinson, Stuart and Butte.

Lynch 7; Butte 0

BUTTE—Lynch imported a battery from Bloomfield and coasted on Butte bobbles to win, 7-0, in the first-half playoff game here Tuesday. Lynch out-hit Butte, 8-4.

Doc Summers, hurling for Lynch, kept the Butte gunners under his thumb and earned easy money as Lynch chased across six unearned runs and one earned run as compared with Butte's goose egg.

Butte's regular battery, Bob Grainger and Mohlenford, was not working, because Mohlenford was out of commission with a split thumb. Frank Liewer caught for Grainger.

There was a large crowd on hand for the contest, which deposters had predicted would be a Lynch victory.

HOLT-BOYD LEAGUE

(First-Half, Not Final)		
Team	W L	Pct.
Lynch	6 2	.750
Atkinson	6 2	.750
Stuart	5 3	.625
Butte	5 3	.625
O'Neill	3 4	.429
West O'Neill	2 5	.286
Bristow	0 7	.000
(Second-Half, Final)		
Team	W L	Pct.
Chambers	6 1	.858
Lynch	5 2	.715
O'Neill	4 3	.572
West O'Neill	4 3	.572
Butte	3 4	.429
Atkinson	3 4	.429
Stuart	2 5	.286
Bristow	0 8	.000

CARDS BREEZE BY LYNCH

ATKINSON—There were no customers, the game was simply a formality, and Atkinson won from Stuart, 15-0. In a sentence that sums up the proceedings here Wednesday afternoon in the playoff game between Stuart and Atkinson.

Neither team was fully represented with its regular players and both clubs were obliged to scrape the bottom of the barrel for manpower.

So much difficulty was encountered in recruiting players that the game didn't get underway until 4 p.m. It was pitch-dark when the last man was out in the ninth.

Bill Troshynski went the route for Atkinson and scattered Stuart's blows.

Chambers Marks Time with Easy Triumph

CHAMBERS—Pending the determination of the first-half winner in the Holt-Boyd county baseball league race, the Chambers second-half champions marked time Sunday with an easy win over St. John's, 7-1. The game was played at Chambers.

Danny Helmer and Ted Tomjack, the O'Neill Rockets' battery, worked for Chambers with Helmer striking-out 11. Tomjack had a perfect day at bat in five trips.

The St. John's team felt the absence of Joey Funk, ill in an Omaha hospital.

WEST O'NEILL WINS

The West O'Neill baseballers cleaned house, 17-4, here Sunday at the expense of Wayman's Airport team. Darrel Graham hurled for the winners and Vern Gorgen blasted a homer.

On Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur D. Peters entertained Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Peters and Verne and Albur, of Waasa.

THE FRONTIER SPORTS TIGERS SQUEEZE OUT 8-7 VICTORY



Stubborn Stuart Bronchos Turn Back Series of Ewing Threats

SPECIAL TO THE FRONTIER

EWING—Coach Marv Miller's Ewing Tigers squeezed by a stubborn crowd of Stuart Bronchos, 8-7, under the Ewing lights Friday night. A first quarter safety gave the Tigers the points that won the game.

Although most of the battle was fought in Stuart territory, the Tigers were thwarted regularly by the Bronchos. Ewing out-downed the visitors, 12-6, and penetrated inside the Stuart 10 on five occasions.

In the first period, Ewing's Quarterback Koenig rambled off-tackle from the 10 to score. Ewing kicked to Stuart and a bad pass from center enabled Ewing to score a safety.

Stuart bounced back with some hocus-pocus that netted a touchdown. A forward pass followed by a lateral resulted in a 65-yard touchdown gallop. Both teams were evenly matched in the left department.

Miss Veronica Coyne returned to Springview Sunday after spending the weekend at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Coyne.

MATTHEWS RACES 70 YARDS TO SCORE

O'Neill Fullback Makes Only Tally as Eagles Win

SPECIAL TO THE FRONTIER

PLAINVIEW—Big Bob Matthews, husky O'Neill high fullback, electrified a holiday audience of nearly 1,800 persons here Friday night with a 70-yard sprint that produced the only touchdown in the O'Neill-Plainview grid battle. The O'Neill back went outside tackle early in the second period, broke in the open, side-stepped a Plainview halfback, outsped the Plainview safety, and raced down the sidelines to pay territory. The final score was 7-0.

The audience represented one of the largest crowds ever assembled under the Plainview

arc lights. The grid show was the number one evening attraction on the war veterans' reunion day program.

The two grid machines were evenly matched with Plainview commanding a superiority in the air, and the Eagles showed the way by land. O'Neill out-downed Plainview, 8-6.

Matthews ran the O'Neill try for extra point.

Big Bob sparked the O'Neill win with his touchdown run, offensive driving and defensive line-backing.

Green Backs Start

Two green Eagles, Tom Sullivan and Wally Shelhamer, starting for the first time in their career at halfback positions, were afflicted with an early case of jitters that disappeared as the game progressed. Herbie Osborne and Charley Marston looked good at the tackle posts.

War Plainview Halfback Gast showed best both offensively and defensively.

Real Estate Transfers

WD—Harvey H. Loy et al to Ellen Borgelt 12-26-35 \$500. Lots 9 & 10 Blk L- Fahys Park Add- O'Neill.

WD—Albert Siegel to Charles W. Siegel 9-12-47 \$1- Lots 21 & 22 Blk 15- Hallocks 2nd Add- Stuart.

WD—E. H. Chace to David E. Beck & wf 9-12-47 \$2650- Lot 11- Blk 13- Kimball & Blairs Add- Atkinson.

WD—Leo C. Brown to Eugene Halsey and wf 8-18-47 \$1500- N 1/2 NE 1/4 31-27-12.

WD—Maggie Smith to Nellie M. Smith 5-27-39 \$1000- Part SW 1/4 20-26-12.

WD—Frances M. Weller to Nora Maroney 5-29-47 \$500- Lot 5- Blk 2- Collins Add- Atkinson.

WD—Marcus D. Fox to John Miskimins 9-13-47 \$3000- Part of NE 1/4 4-29-14 South of Railroad.

WD—George A. French to Oscar W. French 11-13-43 \$1- 1-3 Int W 1/2 NW 1/4 Sec 2-27-10.

WD—George A. French to Oscar W. French 11-13-43 \$1- W 1/2 NW 1/4 24- W 1/2 SW 1/4 13-23-10.

WD—Vernon Gorgen to G. F. Timmerman 9-17-47 \$5500- Lots 8-9 & 10- Blk 38- Riggs Add- O'Neill.

WD—Donald R. Davis to Barbara Ballon 9-4-47 \$3000- Lot 5 & N 1/2 6- Blk K- Neeleys 2nd Add- Atkinson.

WD—Charles Vequist to Albert T. Widdfeldt 9-12-47 \$1600- SE 1/4 24-31-13.

WD—Roberta Arbuthnot et al to James A. Arbuthnot 8-30-47 \$4000- 2-3 Int in Lot 9- Blk 13- O'Neill.

THE FRONTIER

O'Neill, Nebraska

CARROLL W. STEWART Editor and Publisher

Entered the Postoffice at O'Neill, Holt County, Nebraska, as second-class mail matter under the Act of March 3, 1879. This newspaper is a member of the Nebraska Press Association and the National Editorial Association.

Published Each Thursday Established in 1880

Terms of Subscriptions: In Holt and adjoining counties, \$2 per year; elsewhere \$2.50 per year.

GIRL SCOUT NEWS

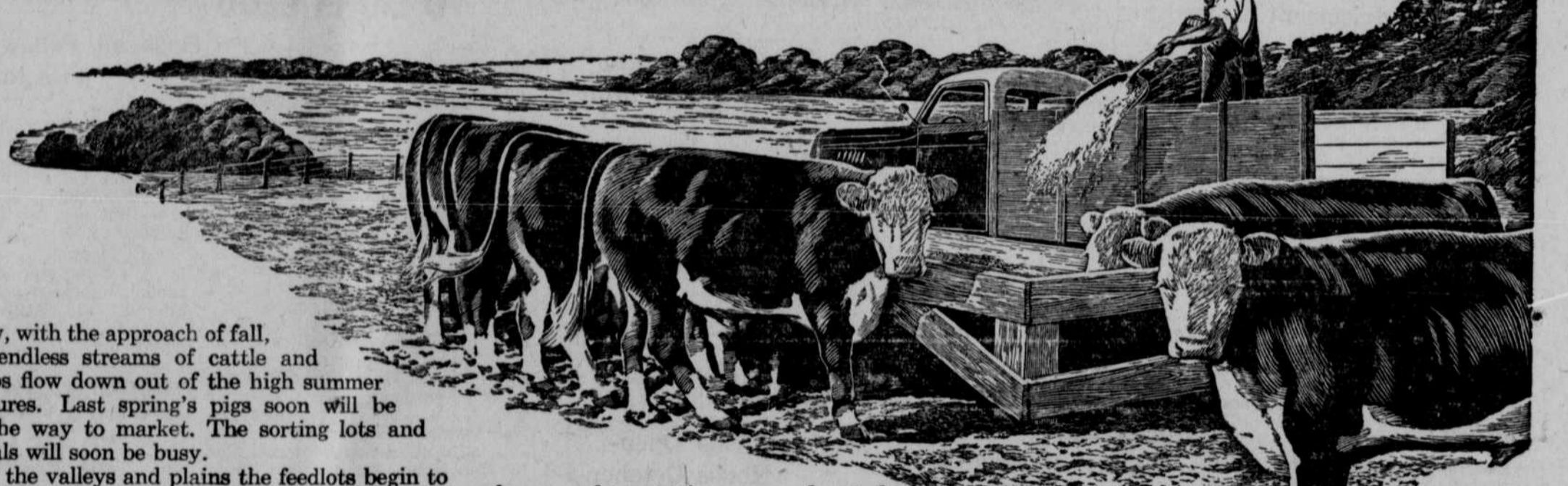
By Patricia Mullen

The Irish Lassies Girl Scout troop had a meeting on Mrs. Merle Hickey's lawn Sunday afternoon. We organized Baby Sitters, Inc., with Rose Mary Sullivan as president and Sara Lou Moss as vice-president. If anyone wants a baby sitter all they have to do is call 174J or 111J and a Girl Scout will be selected.

This week the troop is sending a package of food to Czechoslovakia and a box of toys to the little children of Poland, all donated by the scouts and their friends.

We completed the plans for our party which is to be Sunday at the K. C. hall, 6 to 10 p. m.

Feedlots Are Food Factories



Now, with the approach of fall, the endless streams of cattle and lambs flow down out of the high summer pastures. Last spring's pigs soon will be on the way to market. The sorting lots and corrals will soon be busy.

In the valleys and plains the feedlots begin to fill. They dam back some of this flood of animals... You who feed livestock know well how important this is. You realize that it helps avoid periods of glut and scarcity, by stretching out, over months, the time of marketing. You know, too, how such year 'round marketing serves to lessen big "feast-or-famine" price fluctuations. And who should understand better than you how the feedlots of America add millions of pounds to the nation's meat supply?

Feedlots save for the land much of the fertility which the selling of grain crops and hay would take out of the land. For example, you sell a steer that has gained 500 pounds in your feedlot. You are selling off your land only about 12 1/2 pounds of nitrogen, 3 pounds of phosphorus, 1 pound of potash, which his body has absorbed out of your feeds. But suppose you were to sell as cash crops the grain and hay which you put into that steer. Then you would deplete your soil of about seven times as much nitrogen, four times as much phosphorus, and twenty times as much potash.

OUR CITY COUSIN

Asks little cousin, city-born, "Do Indians use wigwams of corn?"



How many Meat Packers?

Here's an interesting thing to note. There is, on an average, more than 1,000 miles between the point where livestock is raised and the point where the meat products are eaten. Largely because of this 1,000-mile gap, national meat packers came into being.

The small meat packers buy livestock locally, slaughter and sell meat in the territory surrounding their plants. In addition to this service, nationwide organizations are equipped to do another big job—and do it economically. They perform the service of moving dressed meat the long distances from areas of production to large consuming areas where relatively little livestock is produced. These areas of great meat consumption and small meat production depend upon nationwide meat packers, like Swift & Company, for a large part of their meat products. Livestock-producing areas also depend on the large meat packers, as an outlet for the livestock their immediate market cannot consume.

Most livestock producers market their livestock at only one market. So they come in contact with only a few livestock buyers. Dealing with such a small number of firms leads farmers and ranchers, naturally enough, to the thought that there is only a small number of meat packers in the United States. Actually, according to the latest figures available, there are approximately 4,000 meat packers and about 22,500 other commercial slaughterers of livestock. Some slaughter millions of head per year. Others kill thousands of head annually, and still others only hundreds.

F.M. Simpson, Agricultural Research Department

New "Slant" Saves Pigs

Farrowing pens with sloping floors are the answer to clumsy sows that step or lie on baby pigs. The slant of the floor takes advantage of the natural tendency of sows to lie with their backs uphill, while the tiny baby pigs tumble downhill safely out of her way. Used extensively in Kentucky, sloping floors have cut baby pig losses to only one out of thirty, according to W. P. Garrigus of the University of Kentucky. He writes:

"Crushing or crippling by brood sows is the chief cause of pig losses. Normally, one out of every five new-born pigs is doomed to be mashed or severely crippled by clumsy, awkward brood sows the first day or so after farrowing. This loss to the swine industry adds up to a staggering total. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, each pig killed at farrowing represents a loss of 140 pounds of the feed consumed by the sow during the gestation and suckling periods. Figuring two pigs killed to the litter, this loss in one year alone, 1944, cost hog men 75 million dollars.

"Very little of this tremendous loss needs to be tolerated. Three years of experimentation and observation of herd tests in Kentucky show that sows farrowing on sloping floors raised from one to four pigs more than when they farrowed on level floors. On 49 Kentucky farms where records have been kept, with 385 litters, an average of only one pig out of 30 farrowed has been crushed on sloping floors."

The College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., has detailed information on sloping floors for farrowing pens, instructions for building, etc.

Soda Bill Sez: ... it doesn't take much of a horse to pull a load downhill.

Track Down the Facts

If you ever see tracks like this in the snow, dust, or mud, you'll know there's been a white-tailed deer around. An experienced hunter can tell from the tracks how long since they were made, the approximate size of the deer, and whether it was in full flight or quietly going about its business.

Deer tracking is considerably out of our line here at Swift & Company. But we do have a staff of trained fact hunters. Their job is to track down the facts which control our business operations. They study the U. S. Department of Agriculture figures on livestock supplies. They "track down," too, the demand for meat... what weights and grades households everywhere are asking for... what cuts they prefer.

Our "fact trackers" know full well that the price of livestock is governed by what the meat packer can get for the meat and by-products.

Walking Bounding

SWIFT & COMPANY NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS

UNION STOCK YARDS CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS Right eating adds life to your years—and years to your life

PROPANE GAS

WILL DO THESE THINGS CHEAPER AND BETTER THAN ANY OTHER FUEL:

- Heat Your House
- Cook Your Meal
- Run Your Refrigerator
- Brood Your Chicks
- Operate Truck or Tractor

Ralph N. Leidy

Phone 410

Martha Logan's Recipe for SAUSAGE AND LIMA BEAN CASSEROLE

1 pound pure pork sausage 1/4 cup chopped onion
1 1/2 cups dried lima beans 1/4 teaspoon dry mustard
(3 1/2 cups cooked) 1 teaspoon salt
3 cups hot water 1/2 cup tomato juice

Soak beans in hot water for 8 to 10 hours. Simmer beans about 1 1/2 hours in the same water in which they were soaked. Brown half of the sausage and the onion, stirring lightly. Drain off excess fat. Combine cooked beans, browned sausage, onion, mustard, and salt. Place in a one-quart casserole. Make ten small balls from remaining sausage meat. Place on top of hot bean mixture. Pour tomato juice over beans. Bake in a covered casserole in a slow oven (325° F.) for 45 minutes. Uncover. Bake 15 minutes longer to brown sausage. (6 to 8 servings.)

WINTER FEEDING AFFECTS SUMMER GAINS

Summer gains made by yearling steers on grass vary with the amount of gain made during the previous winter, according to new data reported by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station.

The experiments conducted by the Department of Animal Husbandry there were designed to find an answer to this question, "How much should calves gain during the winter months in order to make the best use of grass the following summer?"

Six lots of choice calves were used in the test. They were fed to gain at three different rates—high (1.3 pounds per head daily); medium (about 1 pound per head daily), and low (about 1/2 to 3/4 of a pound per head daily).

The report of the experiments indicates: (1) that steer calves which gained at the medium to low rates made the most economical use of grass during the early part of the grazing season; (2) that combined profits from wintering and early-season grazing were in favor of the lots wintered at medium and low rates of gain; (3) that, of four lots of steers which were continued on grass during late summer and early fall, the ones which had been fed at the lowest rate of winter gain (.69 pounds per head daily) continued to make the greatest gain on grass; (4) that there is definite evidence that calves wintered on grass and cake to gain 1/2 to 3/4 of a pound a day will produce desirable feeder yearlings at a greater profit than those which gain from 1 to 1 1/2 pounds per day in winter.

This interesting experiment is reported in detail in Oklahoma A. & M. College (Stillwater), Miscellaneous Publication No. MP-11.