O'NEILL FRONTIER



RECEDITING EWE FLOCK A fat lamb of market weight is worth as much or more than a ewe of breeding age. Thus flock owners who are so situated that they can buy thrifty ewes of good breeding can carry a single flock of mature breeding ewes and be rid of the trouble of ewe lambs and yearling ewes, which need care different from that given the breeding flock, by reason of a difference in the age and degree of flesh which they carry. The man who is not a good dealer or one who is not an alert judge of sheep or is not situated where ewes of good quality and suitable blood lines are available will probably have best results from saving good ewe lambs from his own band and carrying they along until he can place them in his flock as substitutes for the brokenmouthed old ewes which must be culled out. This plan makes it necessary to carry three separate flocks. besides the market lambs, if all are managed in the best way for their development. The lambs need feed, care and quarters different from that required by the yearlings and the ewes. The strong, thrifty yearlings are a different flock to feed than ewes. If any of these groups are together, the flock owner has the problem of the strong crowding out the weak and geting an undue proportion of the feed, which tends constantly to increase this objectionable difference Recruiting the breeding flock by keeping home-grown ewe lambs requires that one purchase an unrelated sire every two years to avoid inbreeding, while with the purchased recruits a good ram may be kept for his lifetime. A ram three years old or over is not commonly marketed, except at a much price than a new one will lower cost. With the best of "dgment as to type, pedigree and thrift some rams prove to be outstanding sires, others ordinary sires and still others considerably below the standard, and that constitutes another advantage for the purchased ewe flock owner. Many problems face the sheep grower, and like other business lines, success depends considerably upon business acumen as well as the understanding of flock care and management.

AN OPPORTUNITY

The countryside is the workshop of the farmer. Days, weeks, months and years are necessarily filled with countless duties and responsibilities. These must be given regular painstaking attention if the sunshine of the air, the rainfall of the clouds, and the plant food of the soil are to be so utilized that profitable animal nutrition will result. This same countryside is the playground of our city brothers. The farm is attractive to them because they are not beset with the cares and responsibilities of its operation. Their duties and worries are left back home in the office, factory, or workshop. To them Nature's countryside takes on an air of restful beauty. A workshop becomes a playground. Every farmer has the opportunity within his reach of searching out a playground. A vacation is not some-thing foreign to the dairy farmer. It need be neither long nor ex-pensive. Proper planning of neces-sary work will permit taking a needed rest. Such a relaxation will invariably result in more fruitful labor in the busy months that are to follow. Get out and see how the other fellow lives. Get out and see how the other fellow does things. Get out and make a playground of the other fellow's workshop. Just for a few minutes forget all the responsibilities that are yours so many days of the year. Enjoy the magnificent scenery that graces our coun-tryside. Marvel at the gentle rolling prairies. Stand in awe at some plunging, foaming waterfall. Thrill as you follow a sun-spangled trail through a strip of virgin timber. Farm vacations are often talked about and then promptly forgotten. Don't put off longer the opportun-ity that is yours. And the finest thing about the vacation is the homecoming. The cows, the crops, the farm will all look mighty good. You'll find more beauty, more happiness, more contentment in your own little countryside workshop than you ever knew was there be-FERTILIZING THE LAWN Summer fertilization of the lawn requires two or three light applica-tions of readily soluble nitrogen fertilizer such as sulphate of am-monia or nitrate of soda, or a complete fertilizer containing from 6 to 10 per cent of nitrogen, if the lawn has not previously been fer-tilized. Applying fertilizer to the lawn is not a difficult job but it calls for care to prevent possible injury to the grass, a degree of skill to get uniform distribution, and the usual attention to the details of rate, kind and time of application. Since sulphate of ammonia is a fertilizer commonly recommended, the directions for use may well be given in terms of that material with the understanding that they apply as well for nitrate of soda or the usual high-nitrogen lawn fertilizers. Apply at the rate of one pound (one pint or two cupfuls) to 250 square feet. (This is equivalent to about 150 pounds per acre.) Scatter thin-ly and evenly. Mixing with dry soil, sand, cotton seed meal or simi-lar materials will facilitate even distribution. Apply when the grass is dry. This is very important unless you can immediately water the lawn thoroughly to completely wash the crystals off the grass. Injury to the grass may result from the rich concentration of soluble nitrogen if the crystals are left on the leaves and dissolved by dew or a light rain, and not washed off onto the soil. Where a water supply for sprinkling is not available, the fertilizer can be applied just before or during a shower: or apply when grass is thoroughly dry, then mow,

rake or otherwise disturb to shake the crystals onto the ground. The sulphate or nitrate may be dissolved in water and sprinkled on if the area is small. The labor involved in this method is considerable for a lawn of any size, since the solution should not be stronger than about one ounce per gallon of water. This is equivalent to one pound in 16 gallons of water for 250 square feet of lawn, and means carrying several barrels of water for a good sized lawn. While the fertilization of lawns should begin in the very early spring, there is still time to make two applications of fertilizer to supply the plant food needed for late summer and early fall growth of the grass. If moisture conditions are favorable, or the lawn can be watered by hose, make one application immediately, and a second, about one month later. In sections where the lawn stays green until late December, a third appli-cation may be made in the early

part of October.

MOSQUITOES AND FLEAS Perhaps most of you know that But mosquitoes breed in water. many of you probably think that they also breed in dense vegetation or in damp soil. This is not the case. If water is not allowed to stand in pools and containers, mosquitoes will not breed. Drainage of swampy places and pools, and clearing the banks of streams and disposing of cans and all other temporary water containers will prevent mosquito breeding. Where drainage is impractical, oiling the surface of pools cisterns, and cesspools will kill the mosquito wrigglers. Many of our mosquito troubles are from local sources and can be solved with little work and expense. On the coast the salt marsh mosquitoes are a more serious problem, and extensive drainage and oiling operations requiring concerted effort are necessary. Fleas, what joyous memories that word brings to many of us! Think how they bother you, and have pity on poor old Fido. Start early and keep Fido free by dusting him every week or two with fresh pyrethrum powder or, better still, with derris powder. A teaspoonful of the derris powder will kill every flea on a big dog. Spray the sleep-ing places of the dog lightly with creosote oil if fleas are noticed in numbers around the premises. Fleas sometimes breed in litter in hog pens, too, and in such cases the sheds should be cleaned of litter and sprayed with creosote cil. Ticks are not insects, but I want to mention them because of the danger of your contracting rocky mountain spotted fever, or rabbit disease from their bites. Clearing out undergrowth, destroying the ticks on dogs and other domestic animals before they become engorged, and taking care not to let the ticks get attached or at least to remain attached long, are

some of our suggestions to you. ONE WAY TO PROFIT No dairying business can make a profit, under normal conditions, un-less the cows in the herd have the inherent ability to produce a con-siderable quantity of milk or but-terfat. And the lower the milk prices, the higher must be this factor. The best methods of feeding and management, especially with present low prices, will fail unless the herd nas this capacity. Now, when prices are down, is the best time to increase this native ability of our cows to produce milk. There are several ways of doing this: Cull out and kill the low producers. Buy heifers or cows with production records back of them. Use the best pure-bred sire obtainable, then raise calves from the best dams. While most of us could increase the actual production of our herds by more liberal feeding and better management, market conditions do not call for such practices, but we can increase the inborn producing capacity of our herds in these times cheaper than when prices are better. Our one ultimate source of profit is the cow's native or inher-ent ability to produce.

much material which is not directly VOCABULARY INDEX connected with the great war, a mere IN "QUEER" PEOPLE eighteen days' battle.

The epic is really an encyclopaedia of information presenting the of ancient India. The colorful epithets applied to the various tribes denature which makes it still profit- that the ancients were just as much able to maintain circus sideshows interested in "freaks of nature" as where various malformed, queerly the average circus-going American is distorted unfortunates are exhibited today.

> large, but Professor Hopkins draws gence. our attention to the fact that the

"I myself saw near Madura some go into college and professional they might use their ears as pilllows.""

The three-eyed people mentioned in the epic might seem to give some credibility to the theory that the socalled pineal gland in the human "a sectarian forehead mark."

The "mark of Cain" referred to in the Bible has been supposed by some to have been a tribal mark, tattooed of the forehead to inspire terror in their enemies, just as the American Indians painted themselves grotesquely before going into battle.

The man who practices what he matical problem by applying his tury B. C., but the epic contains in preaches is a wonder because of his analytical mind to it, but that doesn't

TO MENTAL ABILITY

Vocabulary is a fairly reliable index to a person's mental ability, philosophic, social and ethical ideas states Calvin T. Ryan in an article "Speech Habits and Personality," in Hygeia Magazine, A man's language scribed in the course of the long, is considered the shaper of his rambling story reveal to us the fact thoughts and no longer as a mere conveyance of thought, he declares. Precocious children who learn to talk before the normal age have been found to have abnormally

One is reminded of the big-lipped large vocabularies and to be above women from Africa, featured in a the average in intelligence, Mr. Ryan great circus, when one reads of the writes. The children who begin to Karnapravaranas, "who use their talk later than the normal period ears as coverings." It might be sup- have been found to have small voposed that this is a reference to a cabularies for any certain age and tribe whose ears were naturally very to be below the average in intelli-

We are called a lip-lazy people, large-eared folk mentioned in the old says Mr. Ryan. We are told that epic have evidently survived to our we do not love our language. Boys and girls graduate from high school,

individuals with ears so distended school without learning to speak by heavy earrings that an English grammatically. They have never official with me exclaimed, 'Why, been taught the seriousness of speech habits, and they do not realize that a listener is entitled to think

> that a slovenly speaker is a slovenly thinker.

Thanks to our modern science, mental and physical, we are now brain is the remnant of what once able to recognize the cause and efwas a third eye. Certain reptiles do fect of speech abnormalities and to have the structure of an eye in the do something for most of them. pineal gland. But Professor Hop- Speech clinics are becoming almost kins suggests that the third eye of as popular as baby clinics were 25 these three-eyed folk may have been years ago and ways have been found to remedy stammering, stuttering and organic malformations of the or-

gans of speech, Parents and relatives of young children who set a bad example by incorrect speech are deplored by Mr. Ryan. For the normal child, learning to talk is not only a great event but a great task. If he is normal and acquires habits that are abnormal, the result is nothing short of he was in love with his work. a disaster.

One can wade through a mathego far in writing a poem.

Make Pets of Mice

London has a club of mice breeders which holds monthly meetings and the members spend their time in discussing the "points" of the mice which are brought for exhibition by the members. Sometimes a hundred mice are shown at one of these meetings, and enthusiasts become lyrical over their beauty. The champion mouse has a broad skull, tulip-shaped ears, beady eyes and with a long tail set well in at the base. As to color it can be chocolate, lilac, blue, black or silver. The "Tans" are the newest breed, and they can be obtained in two colors. The under color is always yellow, but the top color varies.

Telling the Neighbors

The Browns had had their house painted and reshingled. Mrs. Brown, on the receipt of the bill, remarked to a neighbor: "Every time I wish we were going away for the summer I walk around my house and 'this is my vacation."

Sometime later six-year-old Joan was overheard excitedly telling her younger brother:

"Do you know where we're going this summer? We're gonna walk around our house in a circle and look at it. That's our vacation. Mother said so."-Chicago Tribune.

Nut Trees in Variety

In Baldwin, L. I., on the main business street within 800 feet of the railroad station is the largest collection of nut trees in the country, and for that matter, in the world. Not the largest in area, for it covers less than seven acres, but in its confines are more varieties of nut trees than are to be found elsewhere.

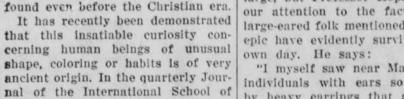
Suspicion

Mrs. A .- I met your husband today and he was telling me how much Mrs. B .- Was he indeed? I shall

have to take a look in at the office. -Boston Transcript.

All culture has to concede some thing to human nature.





Vedic and Allied Research it is reyealed by an expert Sanskritist that the ancient inhabitants of India referred in one of their early scriptures to such monstrosities as threeeyed people, one-legged mountaineers and people with ears as large as pillows.

Command Attention.

The public interest in freaks of

to gaping crowds is an interest of

long standing, says the following ar-

It goes back not only to the courts

of medieval kings where dwarfs and

hunchbacks frequently furnished

cruel amusement to bored nobles

and their ladies. It is also to be

ticle from the New York World.

Dr. E. Washburn Hopkins, emeritus professor of Sanskrit and comparative philology at Yale university, who is vice president of the American section of the International School of Vedic and Allied Research, points out in the article referred to, "The Epic View of the Earth," that the stories about these queer people sometimes are based on facts, while others are "traveler's

tales distorted." The epic referred to, the Mahabharata, was probably composed about 200 B. C., but is made up of stories that had been handed down from even older times. Mahabharata means the great war of the Bharatas, the people of India, which took place probably in the Twelfth cen-

its one hundred thousand stanzas rarity.

or burned on the forehead., Such a mark on the men mentioned in the epic may easily have been in the shape of a glaring eye in the center

A SAFE COURSE

Hogs possess the faculty of maksng bank deposits. Other than farm production expense, they represent little actual investment at maturity, leaving the soil in better condition than they found it. They furnish a cash outlet for vast quentities of coarse grains that other-wise yould have little cash value. A 7c market has so stimulated effort to reduce production cost that many growers have been able to show a profit, making due al-lowance for market values of feed consumed

Without annual replenishment by hog-crop proceeds, corn belt

STICK TO THE FARM

Don't lose faith in agriculture; it is immortal and invulnerable. Long after steel has rusted and stone crumbled and wood rotted, if you know how long that is, farmers will still be sticking seeds into the dirt and calling on the sun and rain, the chemical elements and the myriad bacteria, to conjure forth food and raiment for man and beast. That sounds poetical. Particularly the part about raiment for beasts. Horseblankets, perhaps. Never mind. Nothing alters the fact that farming as a business is secure, although that does not guarantee that the business of every individual farmer is secure. Far from it. Farming must be and will be prosperous, and will reach prosperity most quickly, as farmers organize themselves for co-operative selling on a large scale,

HANDLING LILAC HEDGE

A lilac hedge kept neatly trimmed makes a beautiful border but the lilac roots will spreak and send up a dense growth for several feet on each side. This spreading can be prevented by digging a shallow trench a foot or so away from the hedge and setting about a 12-inch strip of heavy galvanized iron on edge, level with the surface, and then filling in the dirt against it. Because of its spreading habits, li-lac may be used for planting in ditches to prevent washing.

INOCULATING ALFALFA Inoculation of alfalfa has always been regarded as an aid to a good stand. But it's more than that. Besides being indispensable for max-imum yields, inoculation also im-proves the quality. Hay from inoculated plants contains more protein per ton than that from plants not inoculated. Inoculate alfalfa sown in August, and use lime if the soil

banks would exhibit depleted cash reserves. Cattle and sheep feeding on a speculative basis frequently figures on the wrong side of the ledger. The same principle applies to farm cattle and lamb raising, such livestock when marketed without considerable expense for com-mercial feeds rarely failing to give reasonably satisfactory results.

The present problem of the corn belt farmer is reducing the haz-ards incidental to and inseparable from livestock handling, actual im-munity being impossible. Such production may not furnish an avenue to wealth, but is reasonably safe.

CAR OWNERS have shown their appreciation of Firestone extra values by giving Firestone Service Dealers a record-breaking business. During May, June and July more car owners came into Firestone Service Dealers and Service Stores and bought more Firestone Tires than in any like period in history.

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Firestone name and guarantee on every tire give greatest safety and greatest values at no higher cost than special-brand mail-order tires, made by an unknown manufacturer who takes no responsibility for your safety or your service.-Firestone control every step in tire making with only one small profit from Plantations to Firestone Service Listen to the VOICE **Dealers and Service Stores.**

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COMPARE PRICES

MAKE OF Car	TIRE SIZE	Fire- stone Old- field Type Cash Price Each	KSpe- eial Brand Mail Order Tire	Fire- stone Old- field Type Cash Price Per Pair	Fire- stone Sen- tinei Type Cash Price Each	KSpe- cial Brand Mail Order Tire	Fire- stone Sen- tinel Type Cash Price Por Pair	MAKE 01 CAR	SIZE	Fire- stone Old- field Type Cash Price Each	KSpe cial Brand Mail Order Tire	Old- field Type
Ford Chevrolet	4.40-21	4.98	4.98	9.60	4.35	4.35	8.50	Buick-M Olds'ble Auburn Jordan	5.25-18			15.3
Chevrolet.	4.50-20	5.60	5.60	10.90	4.78	4.78	9.26	Reo				17.00
	4.50-21	5.69	5.69	11.10	4.85	4.85	9.40	0-111	5.50-19	8.90	8.90	17.30
Ford Chevrolet Whippet	4.75-19	6.65	6.65	12.90	5.68	5.68	11.14	Chrysler. Viking Franklir	6.00-18			ALL STREET
Erskine Plymo'th	4.75-20	6.75	6.75	13.14	5.75	5.75	11.26	Hudson Hup'mb LaSalle Packard	6.00-20	11.47	11.47	22.30
Pontiac	5.00-19	6.98	6.98	13.60	5.99	5.99	11.66	Stutz Cadillac Lincoln Packard		13.45 15.35	13.45 15.35	25.40
Roosevelt Willys-K Essex Nash}	5 .0 0-20	7.19	7.10	13.80	6.10	6.10	11.90	BIZE H. D.	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Each	Speels Brand Mi Order Th	ul c	irestone Didfield Type isk Price fer Pair
Essex Nash Olds'ble_]	5.00-21	7.35	7.35	14.30	6.35	6.35	12.40	30x5 32x6 36x6	\$17.95 29.75 32.95	\$17.95 29.75 32.95	5 1	34.90 57.90 53.70
Buick	5.25-21	8.57	8.57	16.70	7.37	7.37	14.52		15.25	15.25		29.90

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	4.75-1	9 Tire	4.50-21 Tire		
Firestone Give You		A Special Brand Mail Or- der Tire	Firestone Sentinei Type	A Special Brand Mail Gr- der Tire	
More Weight,	18.00	17.80	17.02	16.10	
More Thickness,	.658	.605	.598	.561	
More Non-3kid Depth, inches.	.281	.250	.250	.234	
MorePliesUnder Tread	6	5	6	5	
Same Width,	5.20	5.20	4.75	4.75	
Same Price	\$6.65	\$6.65	\$4.85	\$4.85	

+ A "Special Brand" tire is made by a manufacture for distributors such as mail order houses, oil companies and others, under a name that does not identify the tire manufacturer to the public, usually because he builds his "best quality" tires under his own name. Firestone puts his name n EVERY tire he makes.

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