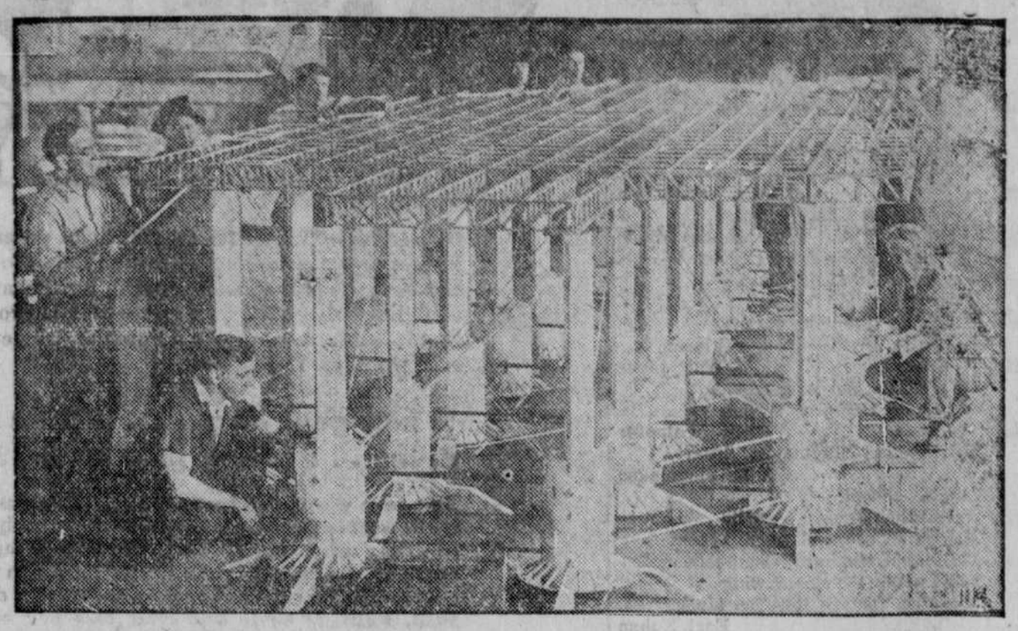
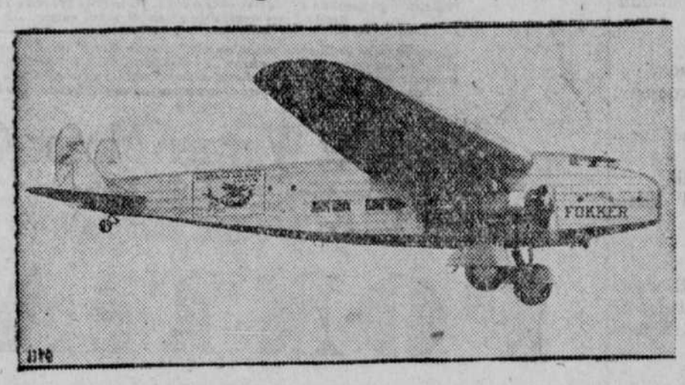
New Seadrome to Be Launched Soon



The model seadrome, designed by Edward R. Armstrong for use in trans-Atlantic air flights, is nearing completion in the Chester, Pa., shops. It will be launched at Cambridge, Maryland, after which it will be taken to sea and given severe tests to determine whether or not the same principle can be employed in building a larger unit for a mid-ocean resting place.
International Newsreel

World's Largest Plane Passes Test



The huge Fokker thirty passenger F-32 takes off at Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey, and passes every test it is put to. The Fokker, which is the largest land plane in the world, has a wing span of 99 feet and an overall length of 70 feet. It is equipped with four motors and has a maximum speed of 160 miles per hour. Sleeping accommodations for passengers permit night flying in comfort.
International Newsreel

Friend Husband Pulls a Fast One

When Mrs. Katheryn Wilson of New York inadventently came across an announcement of her husband's wedding to Miss Gladys Beatty she felt that it was high time that she gave her philandering spouse "the gate." She immediately brought suit for a separation.
International Newsreel

Slays Aged Employer

Michael Ditierro, gardener on the estate of Mrs. Barbara Irr, the sixty-two-year-old Cleveland, Ohio, heiress to the Diebolt fortune, shot and killed his wealthy employer when she refused to re-hire him after he had spent seventeen years in her service. He gave himself up to the police without making any effort to escape.
International Newsreel

Highly Honored

Announcement from Paris made through L'Information, indicates that the governors of the Central Banks of Europe have agreed upon two Americans to aid in drafting statutes for the proposed new bank of international settlements. Melvin A. Traylor (above) of the First National Bank of Chicago and Jackson E. Reynolds, president of the First National Bank of New York are the two Americans mentioned.
International Newsreel

Gets High Govt. Post

Miss Mae A. Schnurr, appointed to fill the new post of Assistant to the Commissioner of Reclamation as a reward for many years of admirable Civil Service work, is the first woman to be given so high an administrative post in the Department of the Interior.
(International Newsreel)

Urges Britain Quit

Viscount Rothermere, English press magnate, recently published a signed article in which he advised Britain's withdrawal from Palestine and the abandonment of its mandates. He further stated that the United States is much more attractive to Jews than "the prospect of patriarchal poverty of Palestine."
International Newsreel

Disappointed After His Release from Jail in N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—(UP)—Tony Marcono, 27 years old, was released from pail here recently, a most disappointed individual. Disappointed because he could not stay there, he explained.

Tony had been locked up for beating his wife. The wife, be it known had forgiven his cave-man tactics (as women do), and insured his release by withdrawing the charges against him. As she left the courtroom she smiled at Tony and urged him to follow her home.

Instead, her belligerent spouse turned to an oficer and asked to be locked up again. The judge told him jails are for those who don't want to be locked up.

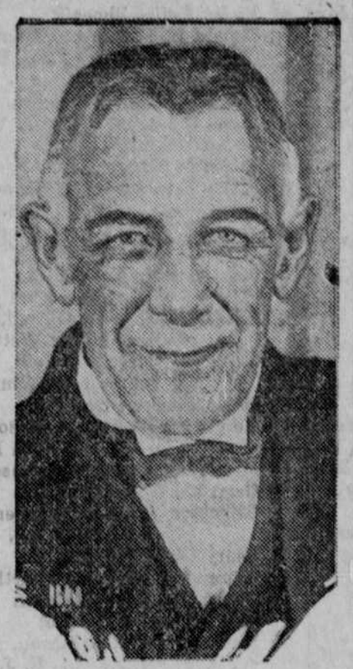
"All right," said Tony, "Just you wait. I go home. I take a good sock at her. Then you will bring me back just the same."

Meals were not regular at home Tony said.

ILLINOIS PEARL FISHING

HARDIN, ILL.—(UP)—Pearl fishing in the Illinois river is undergoing a healthy revival following the discovery of several valuaple pearls in mussel shells by John Shanks and his son. David, clam fishermen. Two unusually large pearls netted the Shanks $537

Must Pay Tax



Edward W. Bok, well known for his philanthropic activities throughout the world, must pay a Federal Income Tax of $34,360 on the fund he has established for civic betterment in Philadelphia. Mr. Bok had contended that because of the purpose of the fund it was tax exempt.
International Newsreel

Merger Rumors Denied

With the taking over of the Bankers Trust and the New York Trust companies by the First National Bank, George Baker, above, of New York, financier and banker, would head the largest financial institution in the country. Heads of all the banks mentioned have denied that the merger will take place despite persistent rumors to the contrary.
(International Newsreel)

Situation Tense

L. M. Marakhan, Vice-Commissar for foreign affairs at Moscow, Russia, and former Ambassador to China, wrote the note demanding China apologize or suffer the consequences for her act of seizing the Chinese Eastern Railway and arresting Soviet officials.
(International Newsreel)

Illness Cost American Public Four Millions

WASHINGTON—Cost of illness to the American public is computed by Dr. Homer Folks, a prominent social worker, at the tremendous annual total of $3,729,925,396, or almost the same amount it cost to operate the United States government in the last fiscal year.

This total is divided as follows: Physicians, $745,000,000; quacks, $120,000,000; dispensaries, $2,233,824; hospitals $404,501,572; nursing, $151,900,000; medical supplies, $700,000,000; dental, $285,000,000; loss of wages, $1,245,000,000; prevention of illness, $72,290,000.

In addition, Dr. Folks estimates loss of wages due to premature death caused by illness at $12,000,000,000 annually.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

CORN AND BARLEY

The dairy farmer finds it advantageous to grow both corn and barley. No plant yields as much total nutrients per acre as corn; no crop ensiles as well as corn, and it can be cut and put in shocks to good advantage. The ears may be used for feeding cows, hogs, or chickens, the stover for cows and horses, and the coarser parts for bedding. It might seem that only two crops are really needed on a successful dairy farm, and they are alfalfa and corn, but several other factors must be considered. The making of alfalfa hay comes at a time when the corn should be cultivated, and on most farms there is not sufficient power or manual labor to permit cultivating corn and making hay at the same time. One or the other must wait. Further barley is an excellent nurse crop, much better than oats. It requires less days to develop, shades the ground less, does not require as much moisture, and is not as likely to lodge as oats. Barley will yield more feed per acre than oats but not as much as corn. The cost of producing barley is 20 or more per cent less than corn, but it will yield nearly 30 per cent less digestible nutrients to the acre. Balancing the cost of production of barley against the increased production of corn, there is not a great deal of difference between the two crops if only grain is considered. Since labor has become a more important factor to consider in successful farming than land, we are confident that more barley could be raised both for feeding hogs and cows than at present. The feeding value of barley is almost pound for pound equal to corn. If we take into account diversification for insuring an adequate feed supply, as well as other factors concerning the advantages of barley, a very high percentage of dairy farmers will find it to their advantage to grow a considerable acreage of this crop.

SOME TIMOTHY FACTS

For many years the Office of Forage Crops of the department of agriculture, in co-operation with the Ohio experiment station, has been carrying on an elaborate timothy breeding experiment out at North Ridgeville, Ohio. This work is expected in a few more years to come through with a more or less revolutionary type of timothy. It will be a timothy plant maturing much later than the present widely grown sort. This will be of immense value in shifting the hay-making period away from its present point of serious conflict with other farm work. It will be a heavier yielding plant, the advantage of which is obvious. And not least, it will be a plant which stays green much closer up to the dead-ripe seed stage, thus increasing the period over which high-grade hay may be made. For many years the standard practice in the timothy-clover country has been to seed five to 10 pounds of timothy with the small grain in the fall, and then put on 10 pounds of red clover in the early spring. Studies by Evans show that the highest yield of hay is secured by putting out not more than two and a half pounds of timothy in the fall. This holds true not only of the first cutting of hay, which is a mixture of timothy and clover, but of the second cutting the first year, which is almost entirely clover, and of cuttings of subsequent years when the clover has entirely disappeared and nothing but a pure stand of timothy remains. According to these experiments the total hay yield continues to fall off with increases of the fall timothy seeding above the two and one half pound mark, the more seed being put out the smaller the crop secured. In the tests the seeding went up to as much as eighty pounds to the acre. Too much timothy the first year chokes out the clover. With the two and one half pound seeding over 65 per cent of the first cutting of hay was clover. With the old standard 10-pound timothy seeding the first cutting was half timothy and half clover. When the timothy seeding was more than 10 pounds the resultant hay ran proportionately to timothy—65 per cent of the total when a very heavy seeding rate was practiced. And just as the timothy percentage went up, the total yield went down, dropping off from 2,600 pounds to the acre for two and a half pounds to one ton at 10 pounds, and then on down to 1,400 pounds of hay when as much as 40 pounds of timothy seed was doped on in the fall. It has long been a practice of some farmers in parts of the timothy-clover belt to seed a very light quantity of timothy with small grain in the fall, and then follow with a heavier seeding when clover is put on in the spring. This practice is shown to be superior to putting a heavy timothy seeding down with the small grain in the fall, but, according to results secured by Evans, if a fair stand has been secured by the fall seeding it is of very questionable value to put on a further quantity of seed in the spring. In all circumstances, however, in so far as these experiments indicate anything, two and a half pounds of timothy seed is enough to put out in the fall when clover is going to go on the land the following spring.

PRODUCE GOOD EGGS

Keep pure-bred flocks of one variety. Breed for a profitable production of high quality eggs. Pure-breds usually lay eggs that are more uniform in size, shape, and color, and are more productive than mixed flocks. Provide good housing accommodations, with plenty of nests, and keep the house and nests clean. Feed a balanced ration of wholesome grain and mash, supplemented with grit and oyster shell, and endeavor to secure the maximum production of eggs of high quality. Do not incubate eggs of inferior market quality; ill-shaped eggs, thin-shelled eggs, eggs of poor color such as cream-colored eggs or mottled eggs, or eggs with poor shells due to body checks, thin or wrinkled shells, or eggs that do not weigh approximately two ounces per egg or more. The character may be inherited, and would influence the quality of the eggs produced by the offspring. Gather eggs regularly, twice each day, during excessively warm or excessively cold weather. If eggs are found in stolen nests, in the litter or otherwise, so that their condition is not absolutely known, candle such eggs before taking them to market. Candling is a good practice for the producer to cultivate. Every producer should knew his eggs. Never wash eggs, unless you are selling them to a consumer for immediate consumption. Separate all soiled, checked, or cracked eggs from the other eggs as soon as they are gathered—and use them at home or sell them separately. Keep eggs in a cool and rather moist place. If artificial refrigeration is available, a temperature of about 40 degrees Fahrenheit is preferable. When eggs are stored in a cool place they should be taken out in the early morning before going to market, and allowed to increase in temperature gradually. This will prevent the eggs sweating, which often gives them the appearance of having been washing. Market frequently—twice each week, is possible. The time to sell should be adjusted to the market and the conditions under which the eggs are held. In hauling eggs to the market, do not expose them to the direct rays of the sun. Insist that the buyer pay cash for your eggs, and that he buy them on a quality or grade basis. If the local buyer will not do this, you are justified in shipping your eggs to some market that does recognize quality. In case you do not have enough eggs to ship alone, organize a club and ship together. Boost the egg business by producing better quality and by encouraging a greater consumption of eggs.

LIME AND HATCHABILITY

Investigations on the calcium requirements of laying hens, prove it is desirable that the hens to be used as breeders should have access to an abundance of some calcium-carbonate supplement from the time egg laying starts until eggs for hatching are wanted. When the supply of calcium was insufficient fewer eggs were laid, and the eggs were smaller and had thinner shells than those of the well-fed hens. The percentage of infertile eggs was increased, hatching power became less and less and finally ceased, while the chicks that did hatch were smaller than those from well-fed hens. It is essential to keep a liberal supply of owster shell, high grade limestone or calcite available to the laying flocks, even though they may be allowed to range out-of-doors where some such material may be picked up. And the higher the rate of production, the more important is the lime supply as a factor in promoting high hatching power at some later date.

RAISING BEST ALFALFA

Good alfalfa is not a matter of luck any more than 75 bushel corn, ton litters of pigs at six months, or 400 pound dairy cows are matters of luck. Occasionally, however, you hear or read of someone who got a good stand and possibly an average yield of alfalfa without using any lime or fertilizer and with no thought of inoculating the seed. In such a case the alfalfa is not a matter of luck, but instead the farmer owning it is a "victim of luck" because no doubt the soil happened to be one that did not need lime, was fairly well supplied with plant food, and already contained the bacteria needed to inoculate the alfalfa. Getting seed of a well adapted variety, preparing a firm seed bed and making sure that the proper bacteria are present to insure innoculation certainly are not matters that can be left to a flip of a coin. They involve expenditures of money or labor and the man who has either to waste doesn't need to grow alfalfa. Liming and fertilizing are the two factors upon which the final outcome of the crop depends, once a successful stand is secured. If the soil is sweet or practically so, liming is not necessary but luck will not take the place of lime where the soil shows more than slight acidity. Because of the tremendous growth alfalfa is capable of making, it must have a proportionally large supply of plant food if top yieuds are to be produced. Particularly is this true of the minerals—phosphoric acid and potash—which are often present in so small quantities in an available form as to reduce both the yield and the quality. If properly inoculated, alfalfa will take nitrogen from the air for its heavy requirements of this element so that the only nitrogen likely to be needed can be supplied by liberal manuring before seeding or in a small amount of nitrogen along with the minerals applied at seeding time. An exception to this may be seen on very poor soil where the alfalfa turns yellow the second spring for lack of nitrogen. In this case top dressing with nitrogenous fertilizer or well rotted manure will prove highly profitable. Some idea of the appetite of alfalfa for lime and the plant foods is shown by the fact that a four ton crop requires as much nitrogen as a 130-bushel corn crop; as much phosphoric acid as a 50-bushel wheat crop; as much potash as a 300-bushel potato crop, and as much lime as five tons of clover hay.

RURAL LEADERSHIP

More local leadership is needed in rural communities to bring about economic justice and the proper social activities. Complaint is frequently made that rural life is not as interesting as it was some years ago. We are of the opinion that those who look upon the charges as being a backward step are overestimating the rural activities of the past and are really living back in the days of the horse and buggy. We are living in a different age. The automobile and good roads have made it possible to develop a new kind of rural life and they permit the farmer to participate in the activities of the city. In reality, the city has become the center of the community. What we need to solve the rural problem is better trained leadership. We do not find as we travel through farm communities a lack of social activities, opportunities for religious worship, or places for the rural population to meet if there are within these communities men and women of vision and leadership. Our schools can do much to stimulate latent leadership. They can do much to train boys and girls of the country to take advantage of all the institutions within a community. It requires but a program and some leader to carry it out, someone to lay the foundation upon which a better rural life can be built and which will stimulate latent leadership in rural communities. Honest capable leadership cannot be overemphasized in bringing about a better relationship between agriculture and other industries. Without leadership in rural communities, we see little hope of bringing about what some term "social activities" in rural communities and equality for agriculture, no matter what the state or federal governments may do

KNOW WHAT YOU'RE DOING.

A farm inventory and a credit statement will tell where you stand in the farming business, and may help you get the loan you need to expand that business