O'NEILL FRONTIER



BRAINLESS HENS A trainer of animals for moving pictures says that chickens are the east intelligent of all living crea-tures he has ever dealt with. He claims that he can teach practical-ly any animal, reptile or fowl some hitle trick, but can do nothing with chickens. He can even get some little response from geese which are commonly thought of as being the silliest things on earth. A chicken, however, is of no use to the movies unless they want a crowing scene. siniest things on earth. A chicken, however, is of no use to the movies unless they want a crowing scene. In this case, they trick the fowl in one of two ways—either by plac-nig him in a dark box for a time and suddenly bringing him into the light, or by fixing a piece of chew-ing gum inside his beak. In the first case, Sir Rooster thinks it is daylight, and crows. In the other system he does not crow, but in trying to dislodge the gum he goes through the proper motions. What's the moral? Maybe there isn't any. But think for a minute how effi-cient these same dumb fowls can be, producing 200, 300 or more valuable eggs in a year's time, and return-ing an excellent profit to their owners—always provided that the owners are not as dumb as the chickens, A dumb owner plus a dumb chicken equals a loss. A wise owner plus a dumb chicken equals a profit. Guess there is a moral, after all.

SOY BEANS FOR COWS According to a feeding trial at a leading western experiment station, a dairy farmer who can grow soy beans successfully will not go far wrong in providing some of this high protein feed for his cows. Ground soy beans were compared with linseed meal. The roughage was composed of alfalfa hay and corn silage. The grain mixture contained 400 pounds ground corn. 200 pounds silage. The grain mixture contained silage. The grain mixture contained 400 pounds ground corn, 200 pounds ground oats, and 200 pounds of eith-er ground soy beans or linseed meal. Summarizing the results of two trials as outlined, those in charge of the work conclude (1) that there was an increase of between 2 and 3 per cent in both milk and fat pro-duction in favor of ground soy beans; (2) that while about 1 per cent less grain was required for milk and fat production when linseed meal was fed, between 5 and 6 per cent less hay and silage was re-quired when the protein supplement was ground soy beans; (3) that while the fat content of the ground soy beans was considerably higher than that of the linseed meal, the average butterfat test of the milk produced by cows receiving each of produced by cows receiving each of produced by cows receiving each of these protein supplements was prac-tically identical. This experiment gives us a fairly good means of es-timating the comparative money value of a given quantity of soy beans. If one knows how many soy beans he can produce per acre and the price of linseed meal he can easily determine the market money value of his soy bean crop.

BIG LITTERS OR SMALL ONES? The fact that the sow is the most prolific of all farm animals is a

weed out the weaklings and so force the sow to do her best with the remainder. However much one may regret that a sow should waste her substance in producing more pigs than she can comfortably man-age to look after, there can hardly be any doubt that it is better that she should produce too many pigs at a litter than too few. The ideal number, perhaps, is eight or nine, and if she can manage to produce that number without losing any and without producing a weakling among them, then we may say that she is a very perfect and exemplary sow. But the animal that can be relied upon to behave so reasonably as that time after time is a rarity, and until science can succeed in teaching every other sow to emulate so perfect an example, we must be content to take our sows as we find them, though continuing always to them, though continuing always to select the best.

them, though continuing always to select the best. SOFT SHELLED EGGS "We are getting a good egg pro-duction from both our yearling hens and March pullets, but are getting the largest number of soft-shelled and no-shell eggs we have ever re-ceived," says a successful poultry raiser. "We are feeding, caring and housing our flock the same as for-merly. Who can offer any sug-gestions as to the cause of this trouble?" If the flock had been closely confined in houses without receiving the ultra-violet rays of the sun for a long time, as could easily happen in mid-winter or later, this might be the cause. But this can hovember when the hens have been outside each day. It is probable that the trouble is due to the oyster shell or limestone grit provided Sometimes the size or flavor or im-provided. We believe that the use of both oyster shell and limestone is desirable for high producing focks. Some hens may have a be chief source of shell making material. It also has been found hat hens have a decided preference in regard to size of particles, some preference for one while others in the same flock prefer the other as the chief source of shell making material. It also has been found hat hens have a decided preference in regard to size of particles, some preference for one while others in the same flock prefer the other as the chief source of shell making material. It also has been found hat hens have a decided preference in regard to size of particles, some preference for one while others in the same flock prefer the other as the chief source of shell making material. It also has been found hat hens have a decided preference in regard to size of particles, some preference for one while the reserved the same flock prefer the other as the same flock prefe

KEEP HENS BUSY. It is well for the flock owner to remember that the hen's working day at this season of the year is only a little more than half as long only a little more than half as long as it is in midsummer. It is much too short for the best health of the flock. Fifteen or 16 hours of inaction on the roosts, combined with relatively close confinement and liberal feeding of concentrated feeds, may bring about digestive disorders that mean low produc-tion if the birds are not carefully watched for signs of trouble. If ar-tificial light can not be used it is wise to do all that is practical in wise to do all that is practical in other ways in order to lengthen the working day for the flock. Ample window space should be provided to make the house as light as possible. If scratch grain is being hand-fed it beout day for the grant is being hand-fed it If scratch grain is being hand-fed it should be given as early in the morning as possible, and again as late in the afternoon as it can be fed while still giving the hens time to clean it up before dark. Many successful poultrymen are following the plan of putting out the morn-ing's allowance of grain after the hens are on the roosts at night. This encourages them to get busy just as early as it is light enough for them to see to eat. The aim of the feeder should be to keep the fowls active as much of the time as possi-ble, to encourage a maximum con-sumption of the right kind of feed, and in the case of pullets to see that they gain steadily in weight, or at least do not lose weight during the least do not lose weight during the winter.

Europe's Longest Serving Premier



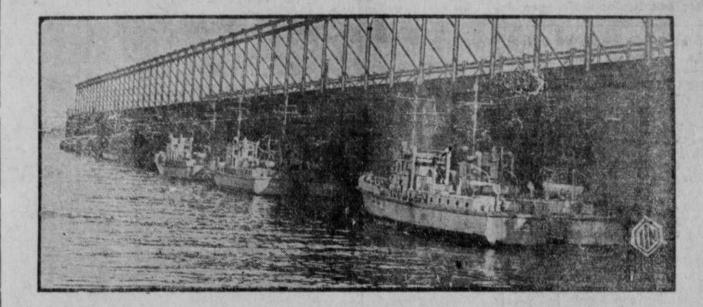
Count Stephen Bethlen, Premier and virtual absolute dictator of Hungary who, on April 14 of this year, will celebrate the ninth an-niversary of his becoming Premier of his country. This is a longer term of office than that held by any other Premier now active in Europe.

(International Newsreel)

10-Year-Old Prodigy **Enters High Schoo**



Rum Boat Went Down After Capture



Coast Guard cutters anchored peacefully at Pier 18, Clifton; Staten Island, N. Y. It was off the end of this pier that the rum-runner Tenya sank after liquor had been taken off, allegedly for

evidence. Congressman Loring M. Black, of New York, refers to the Coast Guardsmen as "racketeers" in his telegram to Secretary Mellon in which he asks for an investigation.

Awaits Baby in Prison

For the second time within four months Superior Judge Emmet Wilson, of Los Angeles, condemned in unborn child to begin its life behind the gray walls of San Quentin Prison, when he refused the probation plea of Mrs. Mary Kavanaugh, 23. Judge Wilson sentenced the girl, with her husband, Edward A. Kavanaugh, to a



First Lady of America Legation in Egypt



An interesting portrait study of Mrs. Franklin Mott-Gunther, wife he American Minister

The fact that the sow is the most prolific of all farm animals is a great point in her favor, reports a leading livestock journal, for the more pigs a sow can produce in the course of her career the smaller is the cost per head of producing them. If the sow could produce no more than three or four pigs at a litter, it is obvious that the cost per head would be greater than if she produced eight or more on each occasion, for although it costs proportionately more in the latter case to feed her during the time her pigs are with her, she has to be kept all the rest of her time. During her slack periods she is just as expensive to keep, whether she rears a small litter or a big one. Pig keepers, therefore, aim at producing sows of the prolific kind, and pig breeding has now been orought to such a pitch by careful selection on this point that the majority of sows are not considered to justify their existence if they cannot produce at least 16 pigs within the 12-month or a little over. It has, however, been urged in the case of certain breeds or strains of within the 12-month or a little over. It has, however, been urged in the case of certain breeds or strains of pigs with very prolific tendencies that they sometimes carry the thing too far. This is by no means the case with all breeds, but those which commonly produce litters from 12 to 15, and occasionally more, are by some breeders con-sidered a curse rather than a bless-ing. It is pointed out, and with sidered a curse rather than a bless-ing. It is pointed out, and with some reason, that a sow which pro-duces more than 8 or 10 pigs at a birth is wasting her substance in so doing. She is producing more pigs than she can actually rear, or more than she can do really well, and it would have been far heater had than she can do really well, and it would have been far better had she concentrated all her energy on a family of more reasonable size, all of which might have had a chance of being reared satisfactor-ily. Even in the litter of moderate size there is very apt to be a weak-ling—in the extra large litter there may be three or four of them, and they are no good to anyone. All this is perfectly true, but since there is at present no known method of controlling the size of sows' litters, we have to put up with those over-ambitious animals which allow their zeal to outrun their common sense. amoutous animals which allow their zeal to outrun their common sense. This much may be said in favor of the large litter as compared with the small one—that the former pro-vides a margin for accidents while the latter does nothing of the kind. the latter does nothing of the kind. If you get a sow with a litter of only six or seven pigs and she is careless enough to lie on two or three of them—a by no means un-likely happening—where are you? Whereas, if she had had 10 or so, the might very well loss two or whereas, it she had had 10 or so, she might very well lose two or three and would still be justifying her existence in rearing the re-mainder. In the case of a very large litter it is easy enough to get rid of the superfluous numbers, though no one should do it until it has been seen how many the it has been seen how many the sow herself can manage to destroy. She is not very likely to trample on or lie on any of them after the first three days, and you may then

THE FARM FENCES

Some farmers in the corn belt do not seem to realize how much of our efficiency is due to good fences. Most of the farmers of the world have no fences. In Europe, prac-tically all of the farmers must have special herdsmen for their livestock whenever they are turned to pas-ture. It is small wonder that hogs are very rarely seen on pasture over thre. It is small wonder that hogs are very rarely seen on pasture over most of Europe. Fences are a part of our American system of saving labor. With them we can use most of our productive labor to care for crops. Unfortunately, only a few of our farms are completely hog tight. This business of having a

BREEDING FOR EGG YIELD As the information on how to in-crease egg production through breeding becomes more complete, it is increasingly evident that if one is to make constant progress it will be necessary to give some attention to the problem at almost every sea-son of the year. A long time proson of the year. A long time pro-gram of research on this subject at gram of research on this subject at a leading experiment station has resulted in a specific set of direc-tions that are recommended for the consideration of persons who are prepared to go to the necessary ex-pense, time, and trouble required to make a breeding program suc-cessful. The first step suggested is to get the flock so that the pullets will mature before 200 days of age, by choosing as breeders those that mature before that age. The males will mature before 200 days of age, by choosing as breeders those that mature before that age. The males must be from hens with the same qualifications, or be brothers to pul-lets that qualify. Families of at least seven pullets each are recommend-ed. The second step, which may be omitted in the case of Leghorns, is to choose breeders that do not go broody. As soon as half the flock qualifies on these points, make the breeders qualify on a third count, namely 22 eggs in either No-vember or December. When enough birds qualify on three points add as a fourth the production of at least 80 eggs during the winter months; then continuous produc-tion for at least 12 months. Pay particular attention to those fe-males whose progeny make an ad-vance over the parent. Repeat su-perior matings until something bet-ter is obtained. Concentrate on one character at a time.

A MEANS TO AN END It is well enough to own a well improved farm, a fine herd of cat-tle, and to feed these cattle with skill, but it is a finer tribute to suc-cessful form manacement to be able cessful farm management to be able to translate the results of one's la-bor and the use of land into a high type of congenial, contended family happiness.

hog tight farm not only makes it possible to save two or three bush-els of corn per acre which would otherwise go to waste, but it also increases the yield per acre. Just why a hog tight fence should bring higher yields, is not known. Per-haps the hogs kill some of the in-sects and novious weeds. Perhaps haps the hogs kill some of the in-sects and noxious weeds. Perhaps they spread manure over land which would not otherwise get it. At any rate, in the corn belt, good hog tight fences and good farming seem to go together.

SO DON'T NEGLECT IT. The soil is the farmer's source of income, his primary investment, his wealth.



Little Norrisa Thompson, of New Canaan, Conn., 10 years old, has recently entered high school at the age when most children are still romping around in grammar school. Norrisa is rated as an ac-ceptional student. She loves books, but has also displayed an aptitude for drawing and dancing, as well. for drawing and dancing, as well. (International Newsreel)

John D. Makes First Speech for Movie-Tone



Although the directors of the standard Oil Company of Cleveland, at their sixtieth anniversary of the company, will be unable to see the oil king, they will listen to a speech which John D. Rocke-feller made for Hearst Metro-Tone News, which will be delivered "t the meeting.

Rumania's New Member of Regent Council



This is an exclusive portrait of Dr. Constantine Saratzeanu, new member of the Rumanian Regent Council, who is guiding the des-tinies of the boy King Michael's realm

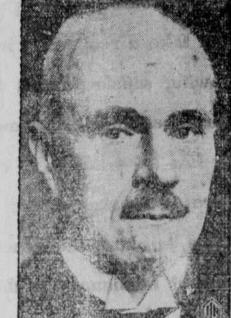
(Internations' Newareel)



Saemisch, New German **Finance Minister**

prison term of from 1 to 15

years,



Herr H. Szemisch, the new Ger-man finance minister, succeeds Dr. Hilferding, who resigned under pressure of all political parties in Germany. The many political parties contended that Hilferding was driving the Government into bankruptcy. (International Newsreel)

Woman Heads Entomologist Society



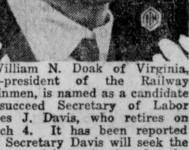
This composite photograph reveals one of the sights to which New Yorkers may soon become accus-tomed when the gigantic Empire State Building, now in process of erection at 34th St. and Fifth Ave., has been completed. The building, which will be larger both in total area and height than any struc-ture the world has yet seen, will be surmounted by a mooring mast. The building will be 1,100 feet high (116 feet higher than the Eiffel Tower in Paris), while the Graf Zeppelin, trans-Atlantic air ship, which is shown moored to the building's mast, is 752 feet long. (International Newsreel)

a woman. (Internationa Newsreel)

(International Newsreel)

Virginian May Take **Post in Cabinet**

William N. Doak of Virginia, vice-president of the Railway Trainmen, is named as a candidate to succeed Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, who retires on March 4. It has been reported that Secretary Davis will seek the gubernatorial nomination for the State of New Jersey.





A Glimpse Into N. Y.'s Future!

