

Riding to Victory in Ancient Victoria



Governor Gifford Pinchot, riding in an ancient Victoria to the Capitol for his inauguration, accompanied by retiring Governor John S. Fisher. This marks Pinchot's second induction to the Executive post in the Keystone State. His speech against public utility dictation was seen as a move for the presidential nomination.

Opera Singer Fights Reduced Alimony



Mrs. Margaret T. Browning, former Metropolitan Opera star, known as Margaret Romaine, is fighting her husband's suit to have her alimony reduced from \$600 a month. She alleges she paid for Dr. George E. Browning's medical education and that he now is wealthy.

Seeks Experience In Jail for Book



Ida Binney, 18, daughter of a prominent Connecticut family, was arrested for speeding and fined \$25, with two days in jail as an alternative. She took the days, saying that she planned to use her experience in a book. She is shown here leaving the Harlem Women's Jail, New York City.

Pets That Brighten Governor's Mansion



Gifford Pinchot, Jr., son of Pennsylvania's new Governor, is shown here with his Great Dane and parrot, both of which have moved into the executive mansion in Harrisburg and are the constant companions of the boy.

He Takes Command Of Brooklyn Army Base



Colonel Robert C. Humber has recently been designated commanding officer of the Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y., to succeed Colonel Howard L. Laubach, who has been transferred to Texas. Colonel Humber has been stationed for several years at Governor's Island, New York, in his capacity as inspector of the Second Corps Area.

Two Angles of Triangle

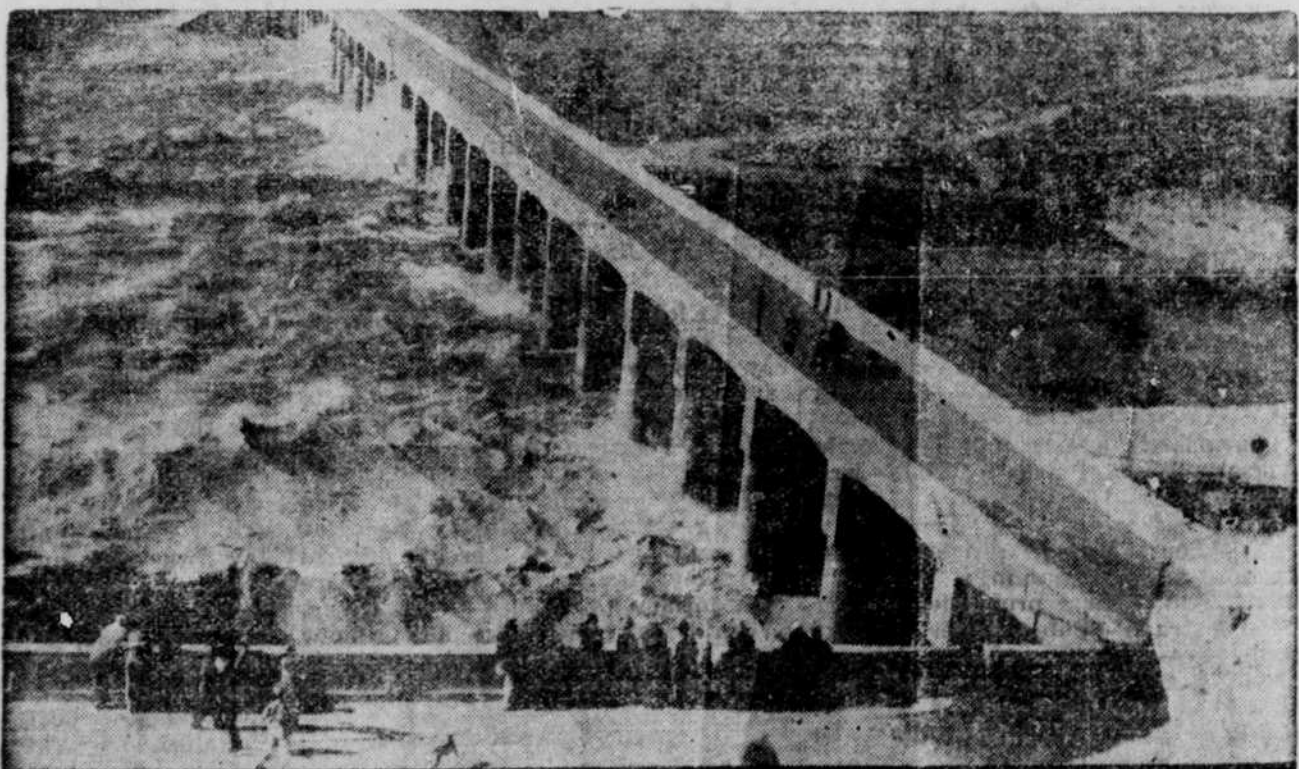


These two women have traded places as the wife of "Sonny" Hale, noted English actor. Evelyn Laye, noted stage beauty



(at left), recently divorced Hale, naming Miss Jessie Matthews, who married him as soon as the divorce was granted.

Sea-ing Isn't Always Believing



Offhand, we're willing to bet you thought the above picture was one of a raging storm on some sea-coast town. You did, now, didn't you? But you're wrong. The picture really shows the new \$18,000,000 Laredo Reservoir outside of Laredo, Texas, during a 60-mile wind.

Evening Dress in Victorian Fashion



Flounce skirt evening dress in preview of 1931 Spring fashions. The décolletage is edged with a box-pleated cape-like collar. It is made of pink flat crepe, ankle length. The off-the-shoulder neckline is an adaptation of a Victorian fashion.

Posed as Man for Seventeen Years



There's a but to this picture! This is Mary Butts, 39, who for seventeen years posed as a man so successfully that she was married to another woman for fifteen years. Mary is now in trouble with the law in Chicago.

Who Is This Girl? She Sought to Die



Police are seeking to establish the identity of a mysterious patient at Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., who attempted to commit suicide by plunging from Manhattan Bridge at midnight. "Everybody was happy but me," she said. Do you know her? She calls herself "Ruth."

Nearing End of Her Flight 'Round World



Mrs. Victor Bruce, English aviator, soon will have completed her trip around the world, made mostly by plane. She paused in the Middle West to visit her family home in New Albany, Ind., where her mother was born. She planned to drop an American flag there. The trip will be ended when she returns to London.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

HERD BUILDING

Successful herd management includes not only the practice of good business methods in handling the herd but also the building of a herd or the replacement of the herd now in operation with one having the ability to return a larger profit to the operator. A dairy herd is a temporary affair needing continuous replacement. To replace a cow of one's own breeding calls for the exercise of real skill and good judgment. Aid and still current methods in breeding seldom produce satisfactory results except by chance. The sire is too often chosen by personal preference in blood lines through family history, type, or sales ring prices, with inherited production a matter of secondary consideration. In dairy farming, however, production is the first essential to success and all breeding work should be directed toward this end. A herd can never improve in its inherent ability to produce except through bringing into that herd from some outside source better producing animals or introducing into the herd the blood of greater producers. Herd building or improvement centers far more in the sire than in any other single factor. His selection then is a matter of vital concern for he can transmit only those characters that are a part of his own makeup and these in turn are inherited from his ancestors. The inheritance or makeup of a proposed herd sire needs very careful study. He should be not only from a cow with high production but this cow should be of a family of high producers and from families of high producers for two or more generations. If the sire's milk production inheritance is satisfactory, then his general type and style should have consideration.

DAIRY PROFITS

I do not know how others feel about it, says one of the country's leading dairymen, but I do know that myself would not consider keeping a dairy cow if I could not realize from the sale of her products twice as much money as her feed costs me, and at least \$100 income a year over cost of feed. That is the lower limit. The average should be higher than that. It is vastly more important that a cow should return at least \$100 income over cost of feed per year, than that she return \$2 or \$2.50 for every dollar spent for feed. In fact, the returns from a dollar spent for feed may be very high, yet the profits may be very low. In one dairy-herd improvement association in the West, which is neither wild nor woolly, a certain herd was pastured on the range all year round at a yearly feed cost of only \$15 a cow. The gross income per cow was \$60. Here was a return of \$4 per dollar spent for feed, yet the income above feed cost per cow was only \$45. That same year, in that same association, there was another herd that consumed \$100 worth of feed per cow and returned \$200 gross income. These cows were much more profitable than the others, but they returned only \$2 per dollar spent for feed. Our tabulations of dairy-herd improvement association records indicate that at least one-third of our dairy cows are carried at a loss, that one-third about break even, and that nearly all the profits come from the highest producing third. Possibly the highest third produce enough to pay the losses due to the lowest-producing third. It is almost a tragedy that so many dairymen are wearing away their lives as slaves to low-producing dairy herds. It would not require the famous radio comedians' triple-entry bookkeeping system to prove that our dairy cows are being carried at a loss. The average dairy cow in this country produces in a year about 4,600 pounds of milk containing 180 pounds of butterfat. Tabulations of dairy-herd improvement association records of cows on test, show that cows producing that much milk and butterfat neither return \$2 for a dollar spent for feed nor \$100 a year per cow in income over cost of feed. If that is the standard which all cows are unprofitable, the average cow and all that are below average are unprofitable. If every dairymen would cull his herd a little closer each year than the year before, up to the average yearly production of butterfat reaches 300 pounds or more per cow, practically every herd could be put on a money-making basis. That should be the next big step in dairying. To prove that it is not only possible but practicable to bring the production level of our dairy herds up to 300 pounds of butterfat a year per cow, we have only to observe the production level of the cows on test in dairy-herd improvement associations. Their level has not yet quite reached 300 pounds of butterfat per cow but it lacks only five pounds of being that high. Here are the average figures on 200,000 cows that were on test in dairy-herd improvement associations: Milk yield per cow, 7,414 pounds; butterfat, 295 pounds. Gross income per cow \$193; total cost of feed per cow, \$77; income above feed cost per cow, \$116; returns per dollar spent for feed, \$2.51. These cows returned \$116 over cost of feed. Such cows as these make money for their owners. What the 27,000 dairymen who own these cows are doing can be done by any dairymen who is willing to work with his head as well as his hands. Furthermore, these 27,000 dairymen have not reached the goal of their ambition. With the use of better bulls, who know to what production heights these herds may finally climb? The question is asked "If every dairy cow were on test in dairy-herd improvement associations, and if this brought the average butterfat production above 300 pounds, would the result be overproduction of dairy products?" That question has been answered by a department head in this way: "If the dairy farmers of the country all belonged to cow-testing associations there would not

be the slightest danger of overproduction within the lifetime of any man living. For as prices declined, the farmer would make a further culling of the least profitable cows, and in this way production would be curtailed until the price rose again. I know of no other place where production can be so easily and inexpensively adjusted to consumption as on the dairy farm." Evidently the dairy-herd improvement association is helping in at least two ways to make money for the farmer who milks cows for a living. It helps to prevent a surplus, and it eliminates the cows that do not make money for their owners. Therefore, if we come back to the original question: "Are dairymen making money?" we may say that the dairymen who has a well-managed, high-producing herd is making money. The others are struggling. There is no reason why any intelligent man should belong to the struggling class of dairymen. All that a dairymen needs to do to make money is to determine the feed and production records of his cows, eliminate all cows below the profit level, feed the rest according to known production, practice intelligent breeding, and sell a clean product on a fair market. It will then be possible for him to make an income over cost of feed of \$100 a year per cow. If he desires to increase his income by \$100 all he has to do is to keep another cow.

THE FARM HOME

Farming may have its ups and downs, but whether it is up or down its outlook will be greatly influenced by the character of its foundation—the farm home. When a couple establishes a home, they are building an institution which will influence both their thoughts and actions, and it is only when they consider thoroughly what a home implies that it becomes the basis for worth while lives. Men and women may have houses where they eat and sleep, but it is quite another matter to make those houses homes which will develop character. The home influence is usually permanent, a life-time influence, and it cannot be changed and corrected as many a business venture can be. A man's occupation is his means of building up a home. He commonly thinks of his labor and health as a means of bringing satisfaction and development to his family. Whatever loss or failure of handicap may come to his business, he feels that his principal strength and possessions are yet untouched if he has a real home with all its support of fellowship. Such an extraordinary factor claims our closest attention to its make-up, meaning, and effect on farm life. The good farm home creates a love for the farm and rural life, and is a success only in so far as it has its essential factors include co-operation, fellowship, training, recreation, and encouragement and inspiration to strive for the best. There is in life, for this reason, money can never make a fine and successful farm home. It requires the practice of high ideals and the virtues that make a people great. Lincoln, when elected president, was asked to write his autobiography. He said that was easy, for he had only "the short and simple annals of the poor;" yet for Lincoln, that background shorn of show, palaver, and deception, contained the real essentials of greatness.

CARE OF BREEDING TURKEYS

Now is the time to prepare the turkey breeding flock for heavy spring egg production. The maintenance ration given during December should be changed early in January to an egg-laying ration with plenty of proteins, minerals and vitamins. Make the change gradually and feed the laying ration sparingly at first so as not to upset the turkeys' digestions. The proteins can be fed as a dry egg-laying mash, such as is commonly fed to hens, using one part egg mash to two parts of grain. Feed the dry egg mash in a trough each morning and the grain late in the afternoon, taking care to keep everything scrupulously clean. A small allowance of green feed will aid greatly in maintaining health and vigor. Calcium fed as oyster shell or in some other available form should make up at least 2 percent of the ration. A dose of good worm medicine followed by a tonic will clear the flock of worms and help prevent early attacks of black-head, as this disease is far more likely to attack turkeys infested with worms. Heavy feeding with milk in either liquid or other form helps to rid the turkeys of chronic coccidiosis, thus avoiding heavy losses when the warm spring weather comes. A complete laying ration fed in January is the best start toward getting plenty of fertile eggs that will hatch into sturdy poults in March and April.

BE OPTIMISTIC

We are inclined to magnify our misfortunes and to minimize our benefits. We are inclined to remember the rainy days and forget the days of sunshine. We are inclined to remember our losses and forget our profits. After all, when we survey and analyze present conditions, we find that the lot of the average farmer is infinitely better than the lot of many men in other lines of business. Let's appreciate our blessings and strive for continued improvement with the courage and the confidence that gratitude rightly expressed will bring.

HOG COMFORT HINT

A layer of straw several inches thick placed over the single board roof of the hog house or poultry house to prevent frost forming inside the roof is a good practice. Frosty ceilings melt and make the house damp.

The sow that is gaining in flesh when bred is likely to farrow a large and strong litter.

still more uses for the soybean and its product for industrial purposes.

MINERAL NEED IN RATION

A ration is no better than the weakest element in it. Fortunately, most of our common combinations of feeds have sufficient mineral to supply the animals' needs. As a rule, feeds rich in protein are high in phosphorus, and when the feeding standards are compiled with, there is little need of supplementing minerals. However, when the ration is composed chiefly of corn, as is usually the case in fattening hogs, a good mineral should be furnished to the animals.

SOY BEANS POPULAR

The soybean was introduced into the United States as early as 1804, but only in the last 10 years have we really begun to appreciate it. Production is now reaching commercial proportions, according to the United States department of agriculture. The crop has many things in its favor. It produces a large yield of beans and an excellent forage. It is easy to grow and to harvest. The beans have great possibilities in the production of oil, meal and human food and industrial products. Soybean production will continue to increase as we find better methods and machinery for handling the crop and