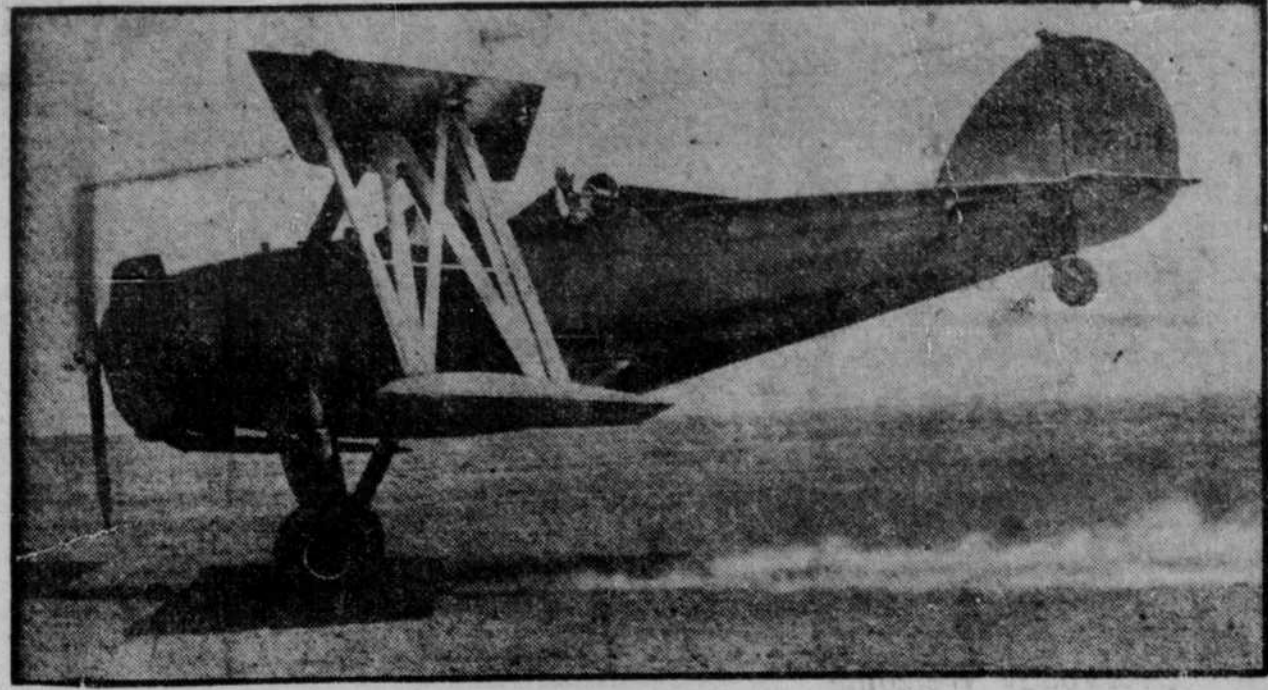


### Plane for the "Sunday Driver"



A "foolproof" plane that can be safely flown and landed by a novice, was tested at North Beach, L. I. Here is the plane as it came to a beautiful two-point landing though Test Pilot Henry White had hands off the controls. He's holding his hands aloft. Automatically controlled movable wings make "robot" landing possible.

### Parrot Tells of Murder



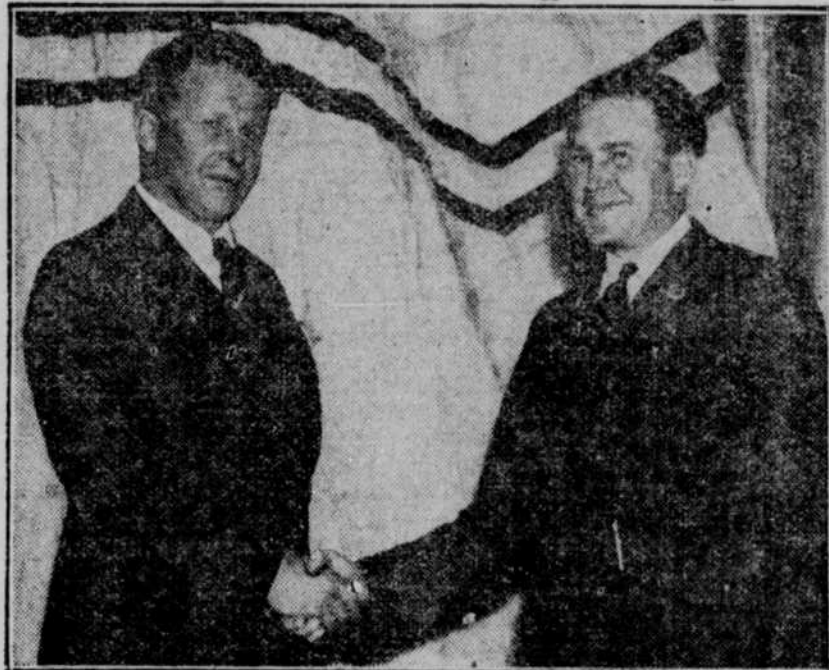
Detectives walked into the New York City apartment of Frank Yitkas (inset) as he explained, "Two men murdered my wife." The woman's body lay partly under a bed, a blood-stained axe beside it. Suddenly a voice came from another room, "Papa, don't! Don't! Don't!" It was the parrot shown above with policeman. Yitkas was arrested. Later he confessed.

### Noted Evangelist Ailing, May Resign



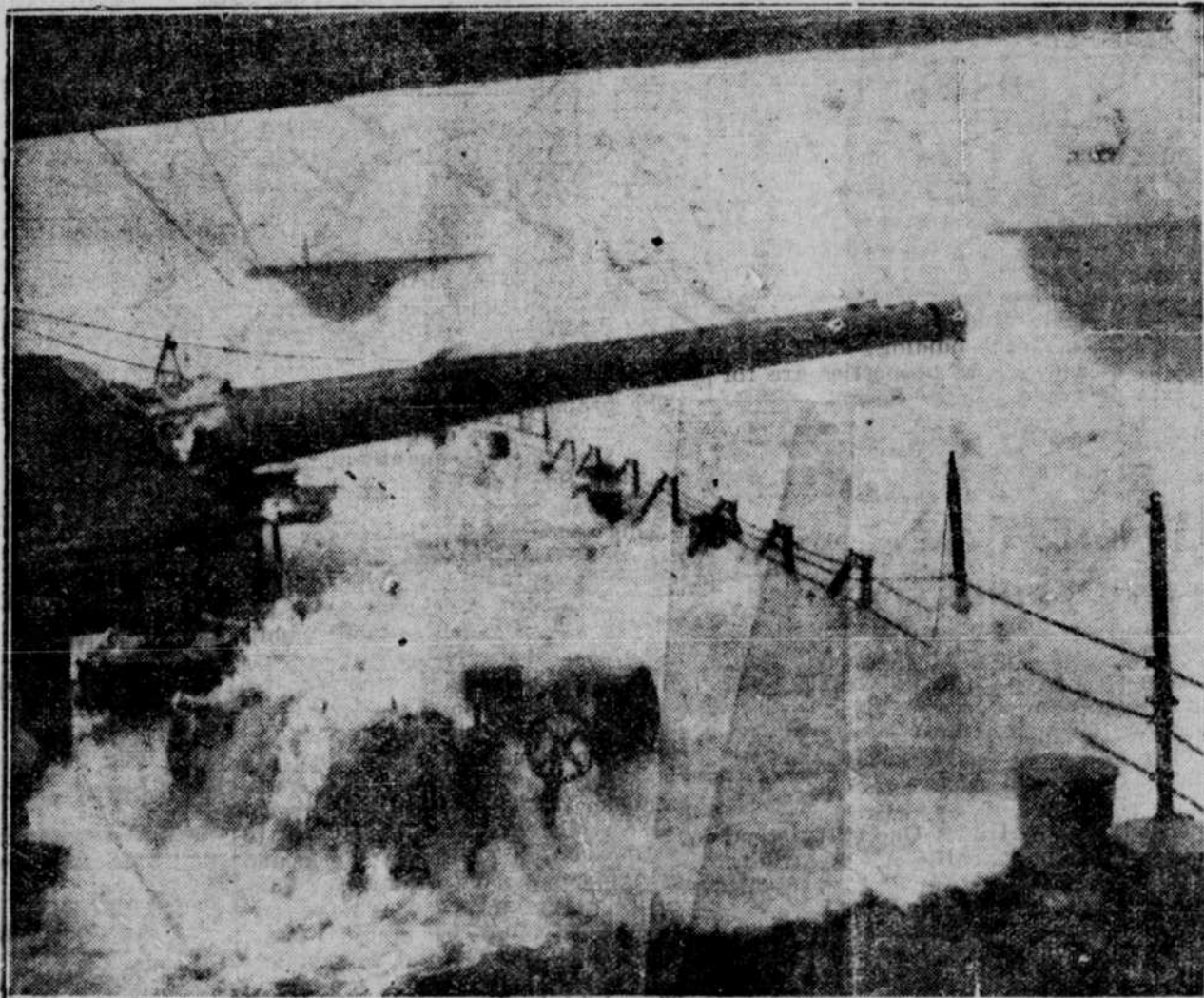
Aimee Semple McPherson, the evangelist who, it is reported, may resign the pastorate of Angelus Temple, Los Angeles, Cal., which she and her mother founded. Her health is given as the reason for her retirement.

### Good Scout Signs Up



Bernt Balchen (left), trans-Atlantic and Antarctic flier, welcomed into the Boy Scouts of America at Rutherford, N. J., by Chief Executive John E. Sellick.

### She Takes It on the Chin



Hatches battened down and all deck furniture lashed in place, the U. S. S. California ploughs doggedly on her way, ignoring the punches of an angry "Father Neptune." This striking picture was taken from the bridge of the battle ship during heavy weather while leading the Pacific Fleet to Panama for maneuvers.

### Waltzes with Wales



Eleanor Nichols (above) accepted invitation to step the light fantasia with the Prince of Wales at a dance given in his honor at the Union Club, Panama City. She declared herself delighted by his charming manner and brilliant conversation, but thinks Prince George a much better dancer. Miss Nichols is a daughter of Commander Newton Lord Nichols, in charge of Balboa Naval Radio Station. Family home is in Newport, R. I.

### Dinner Mode



Milady's wardrobe is not complete without the latest innovation in an informal dinner ensemble as portrayed above. The creation of printed silver cloth and black velvet skirt has a wrap to match with the sophisticated accent of black fox fur.

### Woman Explorer To Arctic Again



For the third time, Miss Louise E. Boyd, San Francisco society woman, will dare the Arctic this Summer. She will head an expedition sponsored by the National Geographic Society for exploration of northeast coast of Greenland.

### Author of New Plan



Changes in constitution were urged by Owen D. Young to protect bank investors. He testified before the Senate Banking Investigation Committee. Young also advocated paying of bonus to needy veterans only.

### Wants "The Razz"



Miss Katherine Emmet, actress and member of Actors' Equity Council, offers novel substitute for stage censorship. Miss Emmet suggests that an objectionable play be named outright by preachers and teachers, and advises audiences to show displeasures by hissing.

## OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

### FEEDING EWES IN FEBRUARY

The ewe flock that is to lamb in February will unquestionably receive good care, but too often the man with ewes that are to lamb in late March and April may neglect them through February. Ewes that are in low condition, due to nursing or other causes, should be given special attention. While it is not necessary to have ewes fat at the time they lamb, high condition will go a long way toward making strong, healthy lambs. In feeding pregnant ewes, it must be remembered that the ewe is making three uses of the feed given her: First, maintaining her body; second, growing and developing the fetus; and third, laying up a reserve of fat to draw upon when the suckling lamb demands the most in milk. When alfalfa or other leguminous hay is used as roughage, corn, oats or one of the grain sorghums not to exceed half a pound a head a day will suffice for ewes. Silage made from corn, cane or one of the sorghums will help in keeping the ewes in condition and will cheapen the ration materially. Moldy or frozen silage should not be fed to ewes. Many farmers desire to utilize as much coarse feed and roughage as possible in feeding ewes during the winter months and the ewes will undoubtedly make as good use of such feeds as other classes of livestock. The flock owner will find it to his advantage not to depend wholly on such feeds for the winter ration. Exercise is essential in keeping pregnant ewes in condition, but it should never be violent. They should be picked around even when sufficient feed is given them and the spreading of roughage over the ground is an excellent way of using the cheap feed as well as providing the ewes with the right kind of exercise.

### WHEAT IN DAIRY RATION

It is not often that wheat is low enough in price to include in livestock feeds, but it is at this time. Wheat is high in starch and low in fiber, thus rivaling corn in this respect. The chief difference in these grains is in the protein and fat content. Wheat is much higher in protein and lower in fat than corn. The relative percentages of these two ingredients in these grains are 12.4 and 9.6 per cent for protein and 2.1 and 4.8 per cent for fat. It is this fat or oil in the corn that is chiefly responsible for its palatability to livestock; hence wheat is not as palatable as corn. Another thing against the palatability of wheat as compared with that of corn is the fact that it forms a sticky and unpleasant mass in the mouth due to its high gluten content. Wheat ranks high in total digestibility. Each 100 pounds contains 80.1 pounds digestible material. Corn has 81.7, barley 79.4 and oats only 70.4 per cent. Any comparison of wheat and other grains should be made on the ton rather than the bushel basis, owing to the great variability in the weight of the different grains. Because the grains are small and hard, wheat should always be ground for dairy cattle. To overcome its stickiness other grains or mill feeds such as ground oats, barley, bran or beet pulp should be mixed with wheat. In fact, for best results with cows it should never make more than one third the total grain ration.

### WATCH THE PROTEIN

Last fall when grain prices began tobogganing, many farmers quit buying any high-protein concentrates. They concluded that with grain prices so low it would be more profitable to feed more grain instead of high-priced commercial protein concentrates. The wise dairyman didn't follow all of the way, at least, on this supposed economy, for he knows that if he skimps too much on the protein in the ration sooner or later his cow will get out of condition and that it will take a lot more feed, and therefore money, to get them back than it would to continue using a pretty well balanced ration. In addition, there is this question of lowered milk and fat production from a ration too low in protein. If the mixture is poorly balanced, lowered production comes just as sure as taxes. Proof of the cost of feeding a low-protein ration in order to avoid buying high-protein concentrates can be found in the records of herds in cow-testing associations in every state. If we are going to keep dairy cows, we should keep only good ones and then give them an opportunity to produce efficiently. Cows are factories. Factories must be efficiently built and equipped and then well managed to give adequate returns.

### FEEDING THE CALF

Considerable damage may be done in the development of heifer calves by not paying careful attention to a few fundamentals. First of these is that the calf should be fed moderately after being removed from the cow. A calf that is left with its mother will nurse often and take only a small quantity at each feeding. When fed by hand the calf usually is expected to eat more at a time and at less frequent intervals. In general the quantity of feed a calf should have may best be governed by its body weight, starting off with not to exceed more than 10 per cent body weight and increasing the feed as growth goes on. In other words, a calf weighing 70 pounds at birth should not receive over seven pounds of whole milk daily, divided into three feedings where such a procedure is possible. As growth develops, increase the quantity in proportion to body weight by the addition of skim milk. Care should be taken that the calf does not get more milk than it can properly handle even with increasing growth, since a pot-belly may then result and the rest of the calf look stunted by comparison.

### CORN STOVER FEED

That the feeding value of corn stover grown under the droughty conditions of 1930 may be higher than normal, thus compensating somewhat for the small yield, is indicated by some analyses of samples. About one-third of the stalks failed to produce ears. Apparently the sugars and nitrogenous compounds that normally move into the ear to form the grain have been retained in the stalk and leaves. Barren stalks taken from shock corn cut September 18, showed a protein content of 9.25 per cent. Normal corn stover runs about 5.9 per cent. Stalks which bore ears this season contained 7.3 per cent

protein. As the calf gets older it will, of course, be permitted to have as much well balanced calf grain and roughage as it will readily clean up. A good grain mixture is two parts bran, two parts ground oats and one part oil meal. If a bit sleeker calf is desired one part corn meal or hominy may well be added. Some experience with roughage has been that straight alfalfa or clover hay is not desirable for a young calf, as bowel disturbances are very liable to occur. We much prefer a good mixed hay or even straight timothy. Such hay keeps the bowels functioning correctly and also develops a good body. The third essential is that all utensils used in feeding a calf should be perfectly clean. A little milk left in the pail from one feeding to the next furnishes a wonderful medium for the development of bacteria. Pails used for calf feeding should be exactly as well cared for as are the cooking utensils in one's home.

### MAKE FARM ATTRACTIVE

The all-too-many unplanted cheerless farmsteads are not due to the farmer's lack of appreciation of beautiful surroundings, for nobody appreciates trees, shrubs, grass and flowers more than the farmer. The failure to beautify the home grounds is due to the belief that home beautification is a very difficult and expensive matter, requiring the services of a landscape architect and the purchase of a lot of high-priced plants. And that is a mistaken notion. Nobody will say, of course, that a landscape architect couldn't do a better job of home beautification than the average farmer. If the landscape man can't do a better job, there is no excuse for his being. If the farmer will just keep a few essentials in mind, however, he can do a job that will rate very high. First, of all, a good lawn. A good stand of grass is the carpet for the outdoor living-room. There is no reason why the man who grows good hay or pasture can't grow a good lawn, provided he fences the lawn to keep chickens and pigs out. Shrubs should be used about the house to break the line of the foundation and to sort of tie the house to the ground. For this purpose one can use overgreens or shrubs such as spiraea, barberry, mock-orange, snowberry, etc. Most any nursery catalog will suggest a good combination of shrubs and offer suggestions for planting. The taller-growing shrubs are planted nearest the house, and the lower-growing ones in front. The usual procedure is to space the shrubs about as far apart as their height. All plantings should follow curved lines (unless one is going formal gardening). The outline of the foundation planting should be curved. The arrangement at the corners of the house should be rounded instead of angular. Take a look at the sketches in your catalog—there's how. Keep the center of the lawn open. The flower bed had better be along the border, backed up by shrubbery, instead of in the center of the lawn, where it hits folks in the eye. Walks and drives should be as direct as possible, yet can be slightly curved. The drive should be to the side of the house rather than the front. The "turn-around" doesn't belong in front of the house. Where a walk or drive is curved, a shrub or two can be placed inside the curve to make it appear that the walk had been built around the plot. By far the safest procedure is to lay out your plans on paper before starting to plant. Let one inch on the drawing represent, say, 10 feet of actual distance. Make this sketch in pencil, mark the location of trees with an X, small shrubs with a circle, larger shrubs with a small circle inside a larger one, etc. Indicate the walks and drive, outbuildings, etc., in the sketch in their proper places. Then consult the sketches in your catalogs or booklets on home beautification (there are many good ones to be had free from various places), and see what shrubs need to be moved. Finally, mark the locations of new shrubs to be planted, and make out the list needed. If the list is too large for your pocketbook, stretch the planting over several seasons. The smaller sizes come cheaper, but will not give the effect you want quite so quickly as the larger ones. What makes the task so much simpler is the wealth of helpful literature that can be had on farm home beautification. If there is enough interest in the subject, why not put on a farm home beautification contest? Know how?

### FEEDING FERTILITY

As the breeding season approaches, one of the vital problems of the poultry keeper is to manage his birds so as to get maximum fertility and hatchability of eggs. The breeders now have been confined for many weeks, the amount of sunlight which they have been receiving and hence the vitamin D content have been greatly reduced, and special measures must be taken in feeding and care to correct this deficiency. Tests made at a number of experiment stations and on commercial poultry farms show that feeding each day a mixture of germinated oats, evaporated buttermilk and cod-liver oil will put the birds in fine condition, and will result in materially stepping up the hatch. This mixture is specially palatable, is rich in vitamins A, B, D and E, the last the recently discovered fertility vitamin. In feeding this mixture it is well to use three pounds of dried cats germinated, two pounds of evaporated buttermilk and an eighth of a pint of cod-liver oil to each 100 birds. Feed the mixture in open troughs and provide enough feeding space for all the birds to get an equal share.

### GOOD BY-PRODUCT

A small flock of sheep on a well-conducted farm cannot lose money for their owner.

crude protein, which is also somewhat higher than normal. Apparently this past year's crop of corn stover also was lower in crude fiber and higher in nitrogen-free extract than average stover. It is probable that much of the corn stover in the drought area may have a feeding value equal to mixed clover and timothy hay.

### SUMMER FEEDING PAYS

The value of feeding dairy cows well during the summer can not be measured entirely in the milk production at that time. The better care has a beneficial effect that lasts over into the winter following.