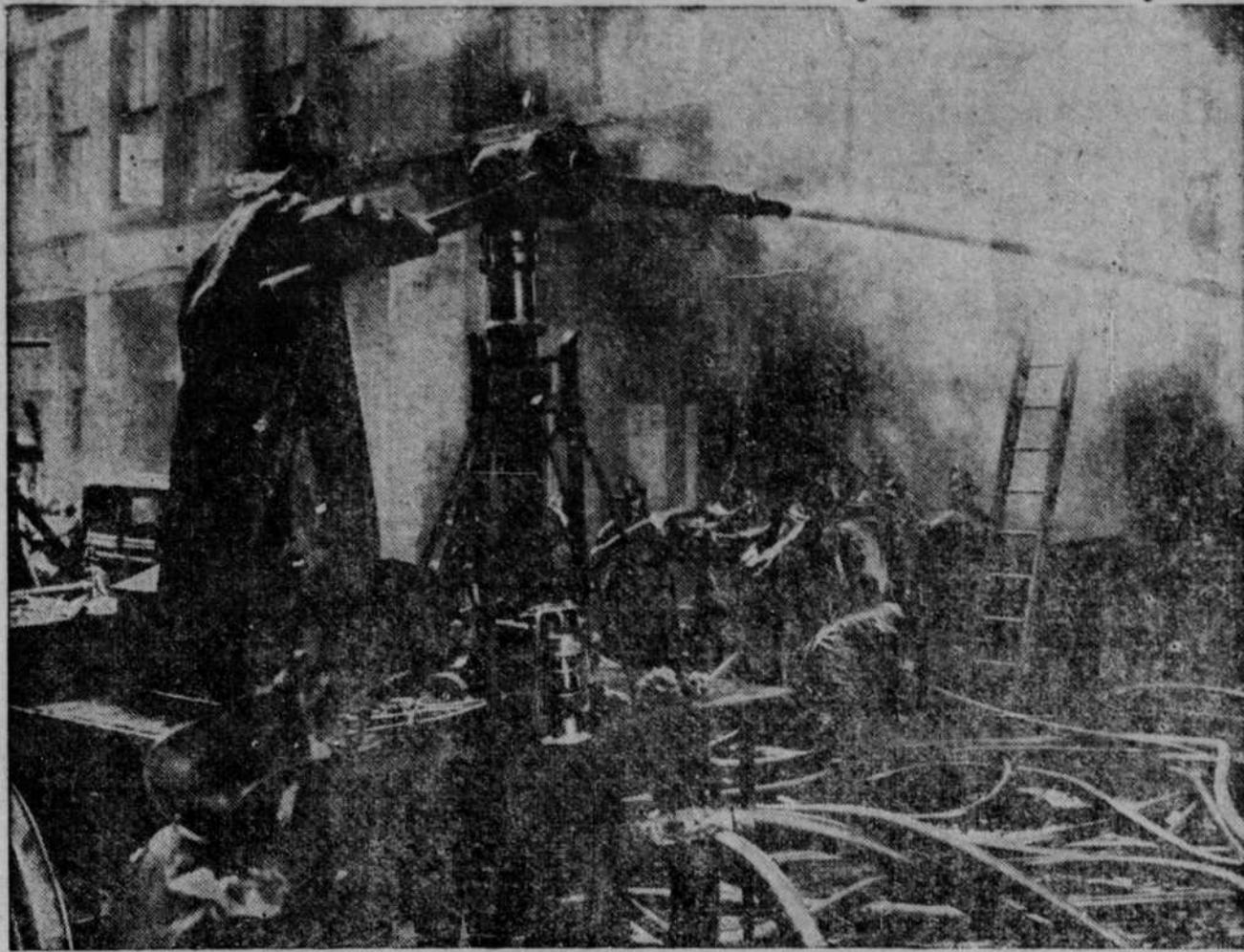


Here's Action With Heavy Artillery



A three-alarm blaze in the financial district of New York compelled the fire department to bring their heavy artillery into action. Picture shows powerful monitor throwing thousands of gallons of water at a tremendous pressure in an attempt to clear a path for the firemen to enter the burning building.

Princess Dancer Reflects



The last of a long line of Kurd princesses poses for her own approval in her New York hotel suite. She is the Princess Leila Bederkhan, granddaughter of the last Emir of Kurdistan, here on her first visit and is shown wearing the costume she uses in presenting the oriental dance interpretations for which she is noted.

Senate Approval



The Senate confirmed the nomination of Eugene Meyer, of New York, to be Governor of the Federal Reserve Board by a roll call of 72 to 11. The opposition, led by Senator Brookhart, of Iowa, dwindled to a handful of votes cast by a group of insurgent Republicans and Democrats.

To Be Deported



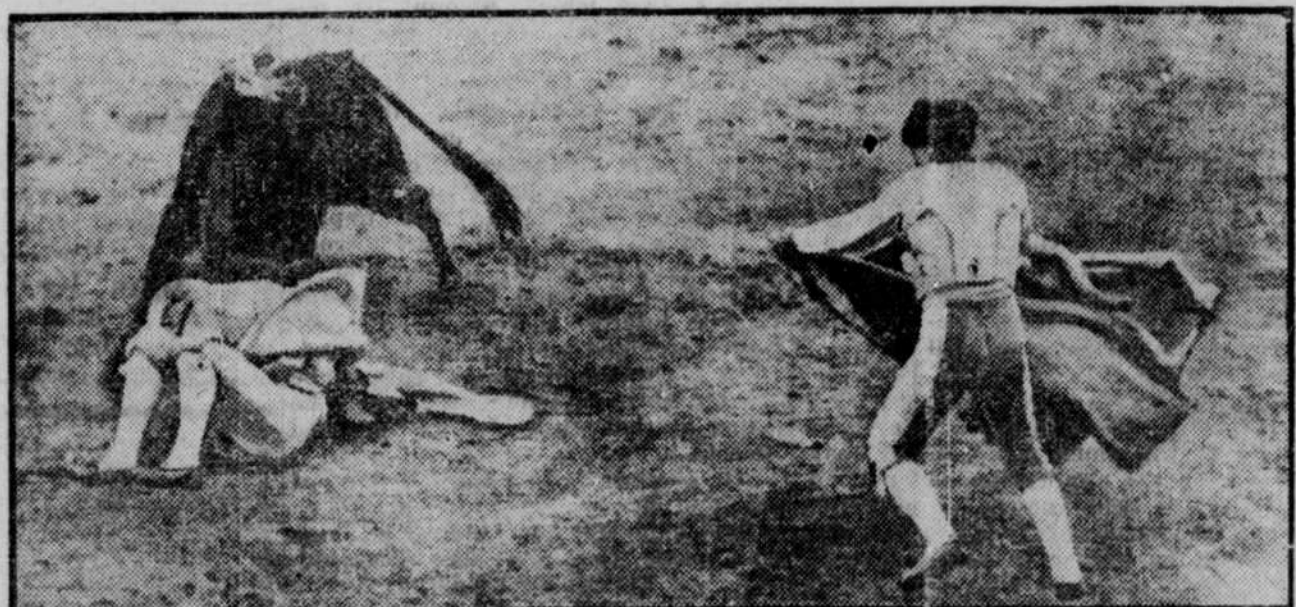
Uncle Sam struck two staggering blows at the Capone beer, booze and vice syndicate in sentencing "Scarface" himself, heretofore immune in his Chicago fortress, to six months in the county jail for contempt of court, and in orders from Washington to deport to Italy Tony (Mops) Volpe (above), long a Capone executive and listed as "public enemy No. 2" by the Chicago Crime Commission.

Where the Earth Trembled



The terrible cataclysm of nature that struck the Hawke's Bay region of New Zealand early last month, split the crust of the earth into great fissures. Picture taken on one of the roads that lead into Napier shows a couple of automobiles engulfed in one of these openings. Nearly a thousand lives were lost and millions of dollars' worth of damage to property was caused by the series of earthquake shocks that shook the district.

Close Call for American Matador



This unusual picture records a critical moment in the career of Sydney Franklin, Brooklyn, N. Y., matador, for the photographer got to work just as a ferocious bull the American was supposed to kill drove one of his horns through Franklin's leg. The performance was part of the Washington Day celebration in the arena of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, before an enthusiastic following of bull fight fans. A Spanish matador is shown as he went to the rescue.

Two of a Kind



Twin girls were born to Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, the former Anne Gordon Colby (above). Her husband, elected Rhode Island State Senator in 1928, operates an extensive racing stable.

Co-ed's Protest



Sara Forsythe, pretty co-ed of Newcomb College, New Orleans, La., as she proudly displays the stripes, ball and chain she wears as a means of protest against a sentence imposed on her and Virginia Catlin. Both girls were forced to remain within the college grounds for two weeks because they stayed overnight at a relative's house during the recent Mardi Gras celebration.

Lady Unafraid



Lady Wilkins, wife of Sir Hubert Wilkins, explorer, has declared her intention of accompanying her husband on his trip to the Arctic in a submarine. Wilkins plans to reach the North Pole by diving under the polar ice pack.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

CAUSE OF CHICK LOSSES

The cause of chick losses may be divided into three general classes: First, weak and diseased chicks; second, poor equipment; and third, inefficient workmanship in handling and feeding the chicks. Experimental data has shown it possible to improve the vitality of chicks by careful breeding and management of the parent stock. This fact has been used by breeders and hatchery operators in the selection and management of the breeding stock in order that they may produce chicks which will live if they are given the proper chance. A large amount of bacillary white diarrhea may also be eliminated from the chicks by the elimination of this disease from the parent stock. Proper management of the incubators is also important in the production of chicks with good vitality. Overheating or chilling the eggs or running the incubators with insufficient moisture often causes weak vitality and sometimes bowel trouble, which is at times mistaken for bacillary white diarrhea. Hatcheries are overcoming a large portion of these difficulties through a careful check of their breeding stock and proper incubation methods. In addition they are testing chicks from their different flocks so that they can eliminate any flocks or methods which are not satisfactory. Poor equipment or lack of sufficient equipment is perhaps one of the greatest causes of chick losses at the present time. Overcrowding makes it impossible to manage the chicks so that they will live and grow with the vigor that is desired. At poultry meetings last fall Ted Rood, of Ames, stated: "If you will double or triple the number of chicks above the amount that should go into a brooding house, you will not only have less chicks at the end of the brooding period in the houses where the chicks have been doubled or tripled in number, but they will be weaker in vitality." He recommends two chicks for every square foot of floor space or approximately 250 chicks for a 10x12 brooder house. Inefficient workmanship in feeding or management also is an important factor in chick losses. It is not unusual to hear of producers who have raised 90 to 95 per cent of their chicks. When one hears of such a record he knows that the details of management and feeding have been carefully executed. The normal death loss will probably be 25 per cent rather than the figure indicated. In other words, if a person is able to raise to maturity 75 per cent of the chicks put into the brooding houses he should feel that he is reasonably efficient, providing the chickens are well grown and vigorous. If he is not able to raise at least 75 per cent of the chicks to maturity, where he should check up to ascertain whether it is inefficient workmanship and feeding, poor equipment or weak and diseased chicks that may be responsible for his trouble.

FEEDING THE BROOD SOW

During the winter, the brood sow should be maintained as cheaply as possible, but at the same time she must be fed properly in order to enable her to farrow a large number of healthy, well grown pigs. The best results are obtained when sufficient food is given to produce daily gains of 1/2 to 3/4 of a pound. To do this the grain must be limited and diluted with some roughage for unless the ration has sufficient bulk, the sows will become hungry and constipated, due to the undistended condition of the digestive tract. Legume hays are the chief roughages available at this season, and their use will cheapen the cost of feeding. Either alfalfa, clover, soybean or cowpea hay makes an excellent roughage, and when fed, little or no high priced protein concentrate is needed to balance the corn. Bright, leafy alfalfa hay gives the best results of any of these roughages. Alfalfa meal is simply the best grade of alfalfa hay chopped into meal. Clover hay contains almost as much nourishment as alfalfa hay; and soybean hay, cut and cured when the beans are almost ripe, is a very nutritious food. Cowpea hay should be cut when the first peas are ripening, and consequently does not have as high food value as soybean hay. Great care should be exercised in curing soybean and cowpea hay, for the stalks are very heavy and succulent, and unless thoroughly dried are apt to mold. Under no conditions should a brood sow be fed any roughage which is not bright, nutritious and free from smut or mold. Smutty or moldy hay is very apt to cause severe digestive troubles and may lead to the sow losing her litter. The number of pigs raised per litter is one of the most important factors in growing hogs economically. In order to produce large litters of strong, healthy pigs, the brood sow must receive the proper feed and care during the gestation period. The feeding not only influences the number of living pigs farrowed, but also the weight and strength of the pigs at birth. Corn alone is not an adequate ration for brood sows, since it lacks the protein and minerals necessary to develop the bone and muscle of the litter. The extremely high loss of pigs in the Corn Belt some seasons is attributable to too much corn being fed to the sows, the excessive amounts of corn being too fattening and constipating the sows, and deficient in muscle and bone-building material for both sow and litter. Winter rations should not only be balanced, but also should contain feeds which are bulky and laxative. Pastures supply this need during the summer, but usually there is little pasture available during the winter season. Alfalfa or other legume hay self-fed supplies the bulk desired, is laxative, and cuts down the amount of protein supplement necessary. Oats or

KEEP A LEARNIN'

Progress in poultry raising is often a matter of finding out that what we have known for sure wasn't so. Or, to put it another way, we know too much that isn't so. We have known for sure that chickens could not be successfully kept in confinement, that they must be fed grain in litter to make them exercise; that all-mash feeding wouldn't do; that lack of fresh air or damp litter caused colds and cough; that sharp grit was required for hens' teeth in the gizzard to feed; that best looking hens in fall were the birds to keep another year; that chicks must be

wheat bran will answer the same purpose. The amount of grain to feed brood sows will vary according to their conditions. Sows in fair flesh should have about 1 1/2 pounds of grain daily per 100 pounds of live weight. If they become too fat, the amount of feed should be cut down. A few days before farrowing time the allowance should be reduced. A laxative feed, such as bran, is beneficial at this time. Minerals should be supplied at all times. Wood ashes, salt and bone meal contain most of the essential elements. An abundance of clean water, plenty of exercise and clean, dry quarters will also contribute to the brood sow's success on farrowing day.

GRINDING REQUIREMENTS

Roughly 50 per cent of the grain ration fed dairy cattle in the greater portion of this country is made up of corn, oats, barley, wheat and similar grains that require grinding, the other 50 per cent of the concentrate ration consisting largely of mill feeds and protein concentrates. A study of more than 35,000 Dairy Herd Improvement Association records tabulated by the United States department of agriculture indicates that good dairy cows producing around 500 pounds of butterfat consume approximately 2,000 pounds of grain per year. Half of this, or 1,000 pounds, must then be ground on the farm or purchased directly or indirectly from a dealer or milling company that does grind it. Thus, the quantity of grain that must be ground annually, or 10 milking cows would approximate 10,000 pounds. Our studies show that about 30 per cent should be added to this figure to take care of the feed consumed by non-producing stock such as calves, heifers and herd bulls. The grinding requirements of a 10-cow herd would therefore be 13,000 pounds of grain per year or 250 pounds per week; for a 15-cow herd 375 pounds; for a 20-cow herd 500 pounds; for a 25-cow herd 625 pounds, and for a 30-cow herd 750 pounds per week. When grinding with electric power, experience has shown that for each horse power the farmer may on the average grind each hour four bushels of ear corn, eight bushels of shelled corn or three bushels of oats. Figuring roughly that 40 per cent of the grain fed comes from ear corn, 40 per cent from shelled corn and 20 per cent from oats or similar feeds, this means nearly one and a half bushels of ear corn, almost two bushels of shelled corn and three bushels of oats would have to be ground each week for a 10-cow herd. Thus, the time required each week for grinding grain for herds of various sizes would be approximately as follows where a five-horse-power motor is used: For a 10-cow herd, figuring one and a half bushels of ear corn, two bushels of shelled corn and three bushels of oats approximately 20 minutes; for a 15-cow herd 30 minutes; for a 20-cow herd 40 minutes; for a 25-cow herd 50 minutes; for a 30-cow herd 60 minutes per week and larger herds in proportion. These figures may be taken as indicating that a five-horse-power motor furnishes abundant power for grinding all grain feeds used on any ordinary dairy farm.

INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS

Infectious bronchitis (or a cold in the windpipe, as we sometimes call it) is becoming more prevalent. One of the first symptoms of infectious bronchitis is that the eyes become watery, as in a common cold. This is generally preceded by a decrease of appetite and lessened egg production. One fowl or a number may show the typical difficulty of breathing within 24 hours. At inspiration the head is elevated, the neck is extended, the beak opened wide, and the intake of air is usually accompanied by a wheezing sound. During expiration the head is lowered oftentimes until the beak rests on the breast. Many fowls assume a sitting posture and their eyes remain closed. Violent coughing, by means of which masses of clotted blood or mucus may be expelled from the trachea, is very common.

Turkeys, ducks and even sparrows, blackbirds, quail and pigeons which frequent poultry yards have been found susceptible to infectious bronchitis and may become carriers of the disease. Infectious bronchitis may occur in birds varying from three weeks to three or four years of age. It appears, however, that chickens are most susceptible from 4 to 18 months old, and that hens over 2 years of age are seldom affected. It is commonly supposed that exposure to cold and dampness (not to mention undernourishment) is a frequent cause. While undernourished fowls or those lacking vigor, owing to parasites or other causes, do not appear to be more susceptible than well-fed and well-cared for flocks they are subject to greater mortality in case of an outbreak of the disease. Infectious bronchitis is not related to chicken pox, although it may accompany common colds and roup. Although our best information does not suggest definite causes of the disease or absolute methods of prevention or control, this much goes without saying: Correct feeding, housing and management, plus sanitation, undoubtedly offer the best line of defense, especially since it has been observed that the best cared for flocks are better able to withstand an outbreak of the disease.

SO BREED FOR RESULTS

The size of eggs laid by individual hens is to some extent an inherited characteristic. Daughters tend to produce small eggs in large percentage if that tendency has been characteristic of their dams' records. And the same is true in regard to big eggs.

starved 72 hours before feeding. But now we know better. Let's do the best we know.

POULTRY FEEDING HINT

Wideawake poultrymen, to secure vitamin D, equip their houses with sun parlors and glass substitute and feed cod liver oil. But some do not know that the vitamin D is ineffective if the ration lacks lime and phosphorus. Grain and grain-by-products carry considerable phosphorus, but not much lime. Oyster shells before the flock at all times solve the lime problem. The shells also contain iodine.