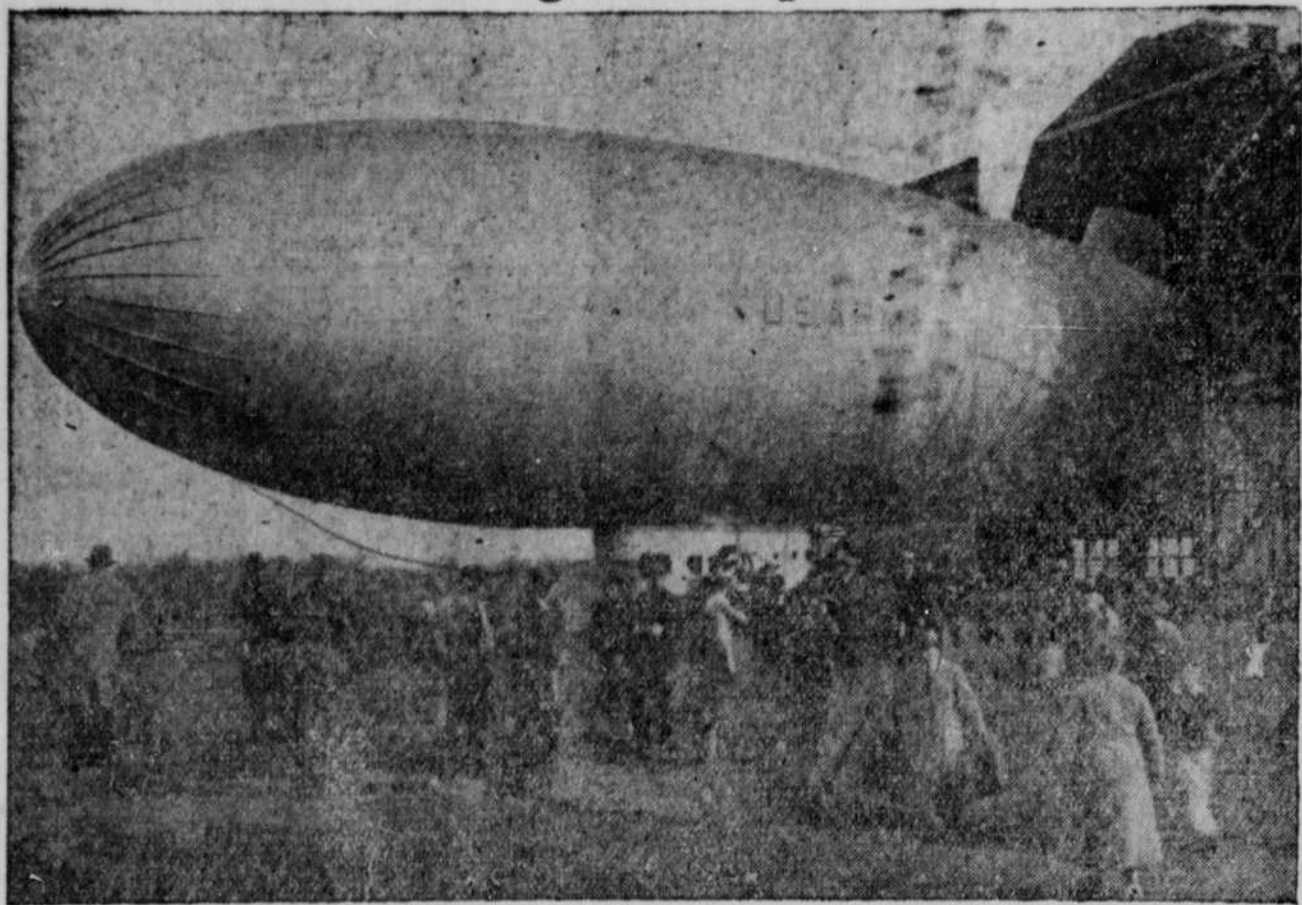


As World's Largest Blimp Took the Air



Nosing out of her hangar at Akron, Ohio, the U. S. non-rigid dirigible in the world. The photo was made as the blimp went up for her first trial flight over the Akron airport before commissioning.

Music "Heard" by the Deaf



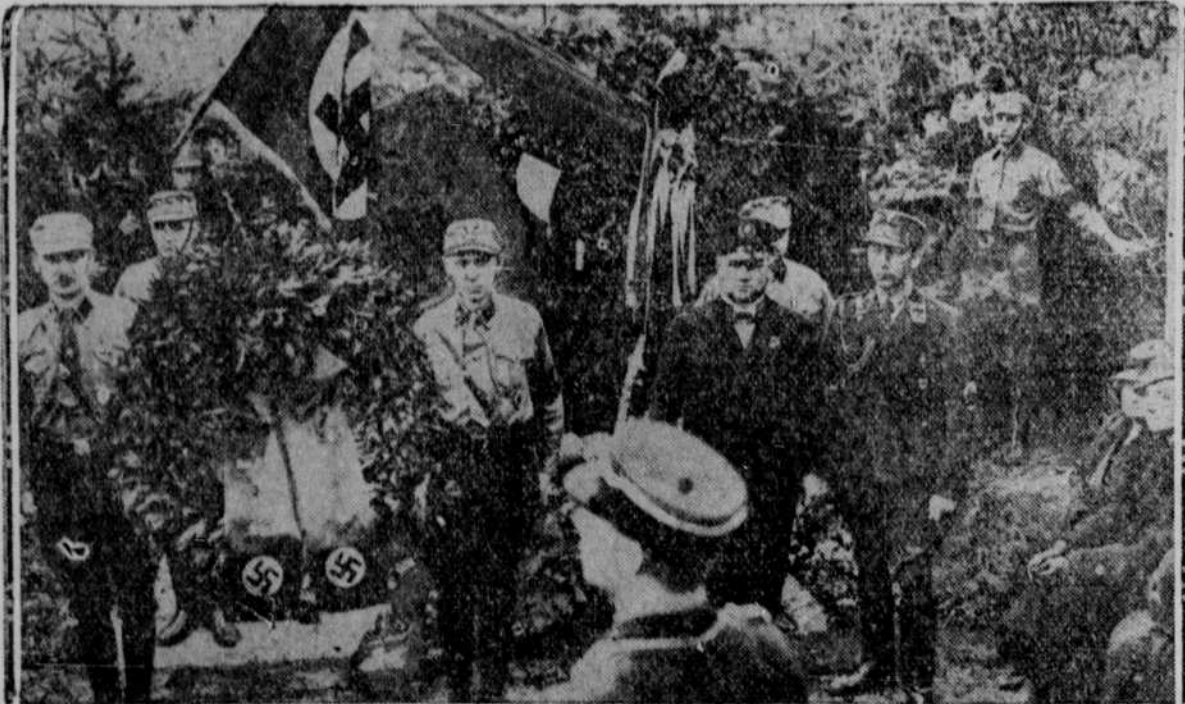
Here is pictured a remarkable experiment recently conducted at a New York school for the deaf, whereby deaf children were enabled to hear. Instead of trying to make the sound penetrate the ears of the sufferers, this device carries mechanical vibrations through the bones of the head. Countess Olga Albani is shown singing into a microphone as the deaf children listen. This was the first time many of the children had ever heard music.

Domestic Tragedy



Willis Conklin, of Middletown, N. Y., who died in the Horton Memorial Hospital a couple of hours after he had hacked his wife to death with an axe in the presence of their 14-year-old daughter, Lenore. Conklin fired a bullet into his own head after he committed the murder.

Honor Memory of Trans-Atlantic Flyer



On the fifth anniversary of his trans-Atlantic flight in the airplane Bremen, memorial services were held at the grave of Baron Von Huenefeld in Berlin. Captain Herman Koehl, who commanded the craft during his flight, is shown in dark uniform at right. Leading aviation enthusiasts attended the ceremony.

Where Two Died in Army Plane



Here is the wreckage of the U. S. Army observation plane in which Lieutenant B. A. Beck, a Crissy Field pilot, and Miss Marjorie Patricia Hughes, of San Francisco, were killed when the plane crashed into a high tension line near Santa Rosa, Cal. Apparently the pilot's last act in life was to turn off the ignition, for the plane did not burst into flames.

Wedded Aboard



Mr. and Mrs. Etienne Robert Gautier, photographed at the Cobina Circus ball. They were wed in Paris on April 4. The bride is the former Eleanor Post Hutton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Hutton, prominent New York society folk.

Such Is Romance



A near-tragedy developed into romance at Los Angeles recently when Donna Wheelock Rose, actress, filed intention to wed Carl Sterling Mudge, known on the screen as Charles Morton. Miss Rose had Mudge arrested last October after she was stabbed. Investigation indicated she had attempted suicide and Mudge was released.

New Police Head



Police Commissioner James S. Bolan, of New York, pictured at his desk in police headquarters as he took up his new duties after appointment by Mayor John P. O'Brien. Bolan, who succeeds Edward P. Mulrooney, was formerly Deputy Chief Inspector over Manhattan's uniformed police.

Their Dad Lost



Here are Sidney and Charles, Jr., sons of Charlie Chaplin, famous screen comedian, over whose finances a recent court battle was waged in Los Angeles, the father being the loser. Chaplin sought a voice in control of the boys' investments and earnings, but the court ruled the bank acting as trustee of their trust fund shall have sole control.

Hail the Queen!



Miss Mary Louise Allen, of Bridgetown, N. J., pictured after she had been crowned as "Queen of the Apple Blossom Carnival," held recently at Bridgetown. Governor A. Harry Moore of New Jersey, who was guest of honor at the fête, performed the coronation ceremony.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

GET SEED READY

Did you ever notice that the fellow who puts off getting his seed grain ready until the last minute is usually the one who is late with his seeding? The farmer who gets his seed ready early, who makes sure he has plenty of good seed and cleans and sacks it ahead of time is almost always the one who has his machinery up in shape and who has all of his spring work done on time. If it's not already attended to this is a good time to get that job done. It is not too early either, to order any commercial fertilizer that you expect to use this spring. The following table shows approximately the amount of seed required per acre for each crop:

Alfalfa, pounds	15-20
Barley, bushels	2-2½
Barley (as a nurse crop) pecks	5
Buckwheat, pecks	3-4
Clover, red, pounds	8-10
Clover, alsike, pounds	4-6
Clover, sweet (scarified), pounds	10-15
Clover, sweet (unhulled), pounds	25-30
Corn, pounds	7-10
Cowpeas, pecks	5-6
Oats, bushels	2½-3
Oats and peas, bushels each	1½
Rye, spring, pecks	7
Soybeans, pecks	5-6
Sudan grass, pounds	30-35
Timothy, pounds	10-15
Wheat, spring, pecks	6-7

CARE OF LAMBS

Early lambs raised for the market should be given grain and hay just as soon as they start to eat, which usually occurs at the age of two weeks. It is desirable to provide a creep for them in a sunny place, where they can eat their feed without the interference of the old ewes. Until the lambs are six weeks old, it is a good plan to grind their grain coarsely, as they will eat a little more if this is done. After that, let them do their own grinding. It is a good plan to have their grain ration contain about 20 per cent of wheat bran, as this is much richer, not only in protein but also in phosphates, than the farm grains. As roughage, they should be given legume hay. Either corn, oats or barley, or a mixture of these grains, with the bran will provide the lambs a good ration. When a month old, the lambs will consume about one-quarter of a pound of grain a day. Their capacity will increase gradually until they will be eating a pound a day when they are three months of age. Creep feeding is recommended for the reason that the largest gains are made from a given amount of feed while the lambs are young. Lambs are like pigs and calves in that respect. Do not substitute a cheap form of roughage for the alfalfa and clover, if that can be avoided, and if it can not, add enough of a protein concentrate to the grain mixture that is fed to make up for the lack of protein in the roughage consumed, as compared with an equal quantity of alfalfa. Giving the lambs access to a simple mineral mixture is advisable, especially so if legume hay is not available.

TO CONTROL MITES

One of the mysteries of chicken raising and its troubles has been made clear by some research work recently done. How could mites live for months without any contact with chickens, if they are supposed to live solely on blood sucked from the bodies of chickens? All observations reported previously indicated rather definitely that this was the only source of food used by poultry mites. But it isn't. Mites lay their eggs in cracks and crevices. When these eggs hatch, the maggots do not suck blood as the mature mites do, but eat wood, straw and manure. People who have cleaned out poultry houses badly infested with mites have oftentimes found the refuse of the wood, straw and manure eaten by the mite maggots and noted the peculiar odor present. While the mature mites much prefer blood from chickens, if there is none available, they, too, will live and reproduce on wood, dead mites, manure and other material about a poultry house. They have actually been known to live six or eight months in a house with no chickens in it. Knowledge of this wood eating habit is important in mite control. The surface of dropping boards, nests and nearby walls should be treated with a coal tar eradicant, nicotinic sulphate or waste crankcase oil.

HOPPER FEEDING

Hopper feeding of both grain and mash the year around seems to be increasing. Several experiment stations have found it to be satisfactory, particularly so for the special egg breeds. It seems to be doubtful if it will work as well for the meat type of birds. Many poultrymen are hopper feeding corn and oats, but not wheat, for the reason that when wheat is fed with corn and oats, the birds tend to consume a larger percentage of wheat than of the other grains. In that event, because wheat brings the highest price of our grains, the tendency would be to increase the feed cost. To obviate this difficulty, wheat is not hopper fed, but from four to six pounds of this grain is fed daily in the litter per hundred birds. Hopper feeding of

LOOK TO REPAIRS

While the best time to repair a broken or worn machine part is when one first discovers it, that is not always convenient. As a result a good many farm implements that will be needed during the coming weeks will have to be overhauled, and, perhaps, repaired. Now while it is still to early to get on the land in the northern states, it is a good time to check over the tools you will need this spring and make sure they are in first class condition. Replace missing bolts and repair or replace the broken or wornout parts

grain, except wheat, is liked for several reasons. It simplifies the feeding problem, and it is more sanitary. Reducing labor cost is something upon which everybody is concentrating, and may perhaps be the main reason why hopper feeding of grain is gradually gaining in popularity.

DON'T NEGLECT ORCHARD

A farm orchard, even a small one, can be either an asset or an eyesore. It really costs but little to transform the one into the other. A little study, if one does not know just how to proceed, and a little extra work will change a run-down, neglected orchard into one that will be a source of profit and that will add materially to the appearance of the farmstead. If you have not already done so, cut out dead or useless trees and prune those that are worth keeping before it is too late. If you're not just sure how to go about it, the county agent or your local agricultural teacher will be glad to help you. If neither of these are available, an inquiry to your state college of agriculture will bring you the necessary information. This is a good time, too, to clean out the dead grass, leaves, and other waste in the orchard. The codling moth (the apple worm), passes the winter in the larva stage in cocoons under the bark of trees or on the ground in the dead weeds, grass, or other debris. A clean-up now with a bonfire to dispose of the waste will kill some of these pests.

BUY BEST CHICKS

There will no doubt be a tendency this year for buyers of chicks to seek low priced stock. While this is natural, there is always the danger of securing chicks of low vitality and otherwise poorly suited for profitable returns. If money is limited with which to buy chicks, it will, generally speaking, be better to buy a smaller number of real quality chicks for the same money at which twice that number of inferior birds could be purchased. Experienced poultrymen know this to be a fact, and invariably act accordingly. If you are intending to raise from 300 to 350 chicks, your brooder house should be about 10x12 feet in size. Ample room is necessary to prevent overcrowding the birds. By the time the chicks are three weeks of age, they should have access to fresh range. If early chicks are to be raised and they can not be turned on range when three weeks old, only half the number mentioned should be raised in a 10x12 brooder house. Of course, for early chicks, one should provide a small screened-in enclosure on the south side of the house, in which they can run during sunny days, but even then one should not attempt to raise more than 175 to 200 chicks at the outside in a 10x12 house. The cockerels should be removed from the pullets when they are from five to six weeks old, regardless of whether they are raised on range or in confinement. This is essential for best results with the pullets. It is very important to raise the chicks on clean ground—ground that was not used for that purpose during the preceding year. Raising chicks on ground that is contaminated with the droppings of older birds invariably results in heavy losses from worm infestation and communicable diseases. Wherever suitable brooding equipment is available, early hatched chicks as a rule do better than those hatched late in the season, because brooding and maintenance of a uniform temperature are more easily accomplished in cool than in hot weather. Furthermore, early chicks are less apt to suffer from disease and parasites. However, April is a good brooding month, and the time may be extended up to the first week in May.

FEEDING BROAD SOWS

Soybeans may be safely fed to brood sows during the gestation period at the rate of one-half to three fourths of a pound per head per day, and during the suckling period at the rate of one pound a day. Those who have soybeans available for that purpose will not have to buy tankage or other protein supplement. There appears to be no danger of the pigs producing soft pork even if their dams are fed soybeans. On the other hand after the pigs are weaned and are being fed for market, they should not be given soybeans at all—not even in small quantities—as that produces soft pork. Those who have not grown soybeans for hogs in the past should bear in mind that their use for brood sows is permissible. Whenever soybeans are fed to brood sows or used as a protein supplement for cattle, a common mineral mixture composed of one-third by weight of ground limestone bone-meal and common salt, should be supplied. The reason is that soybeans are deficient in mineral matter, especially in comparison with tankage.

WISE PRECAUTION

Never permit a buyer of poultry a peddler of remedies, or a culler to visit your poultry houses or yards unless he disinfects his shoes or slaps on a pair of overshoes you have for him.

before you need the machinery. It's easier on one's disposition and it may save some valuable time later, to order parts now instead of waiting until you need them and then find that the dealer does not have them in stock.

DO YOU KNOW?

It takes 10 pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs when the hen lays at the rate of eight dozen a year? Should this same hen increase her production to 12 dozen a year, she would need only about seven pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs.