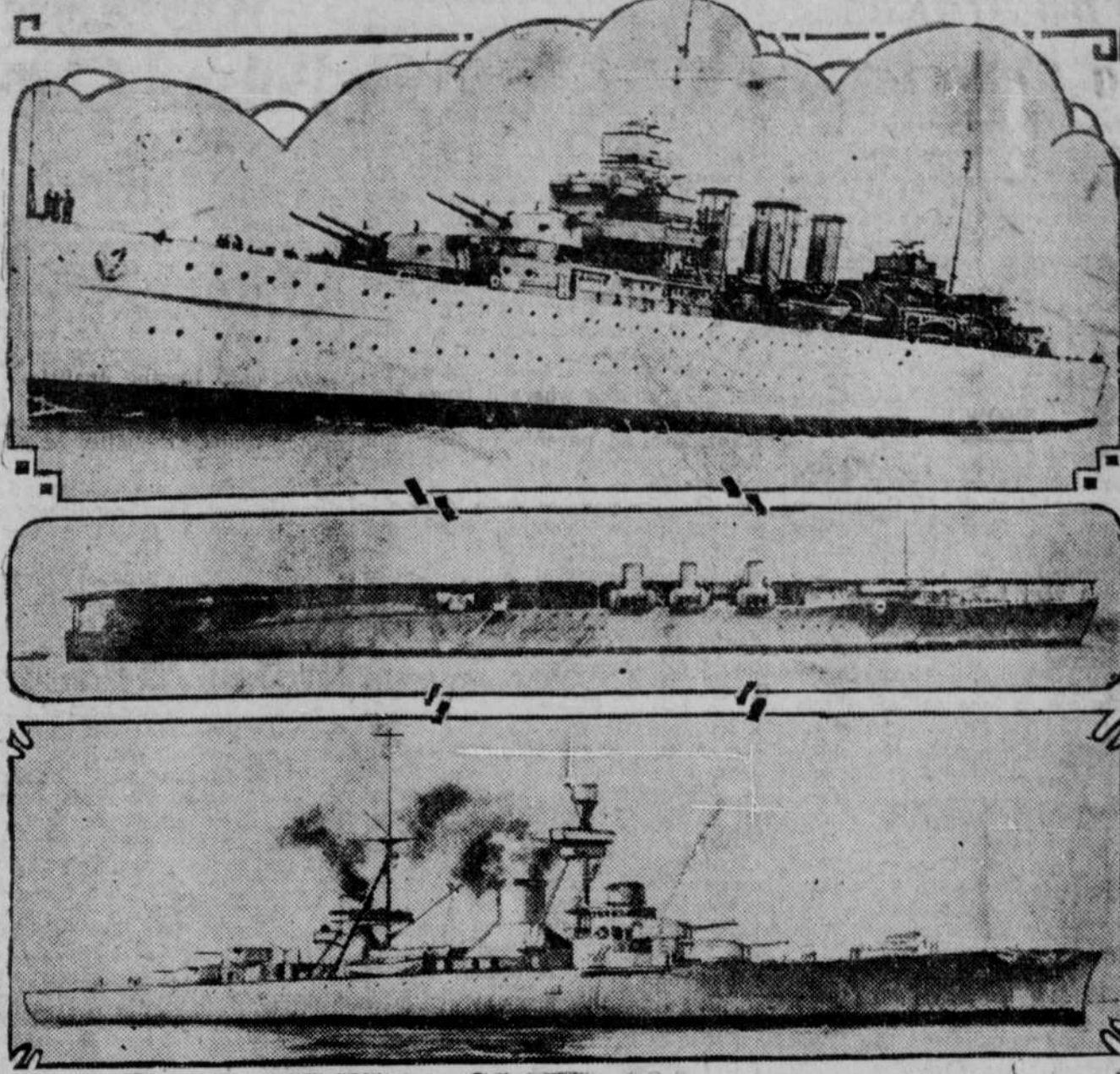
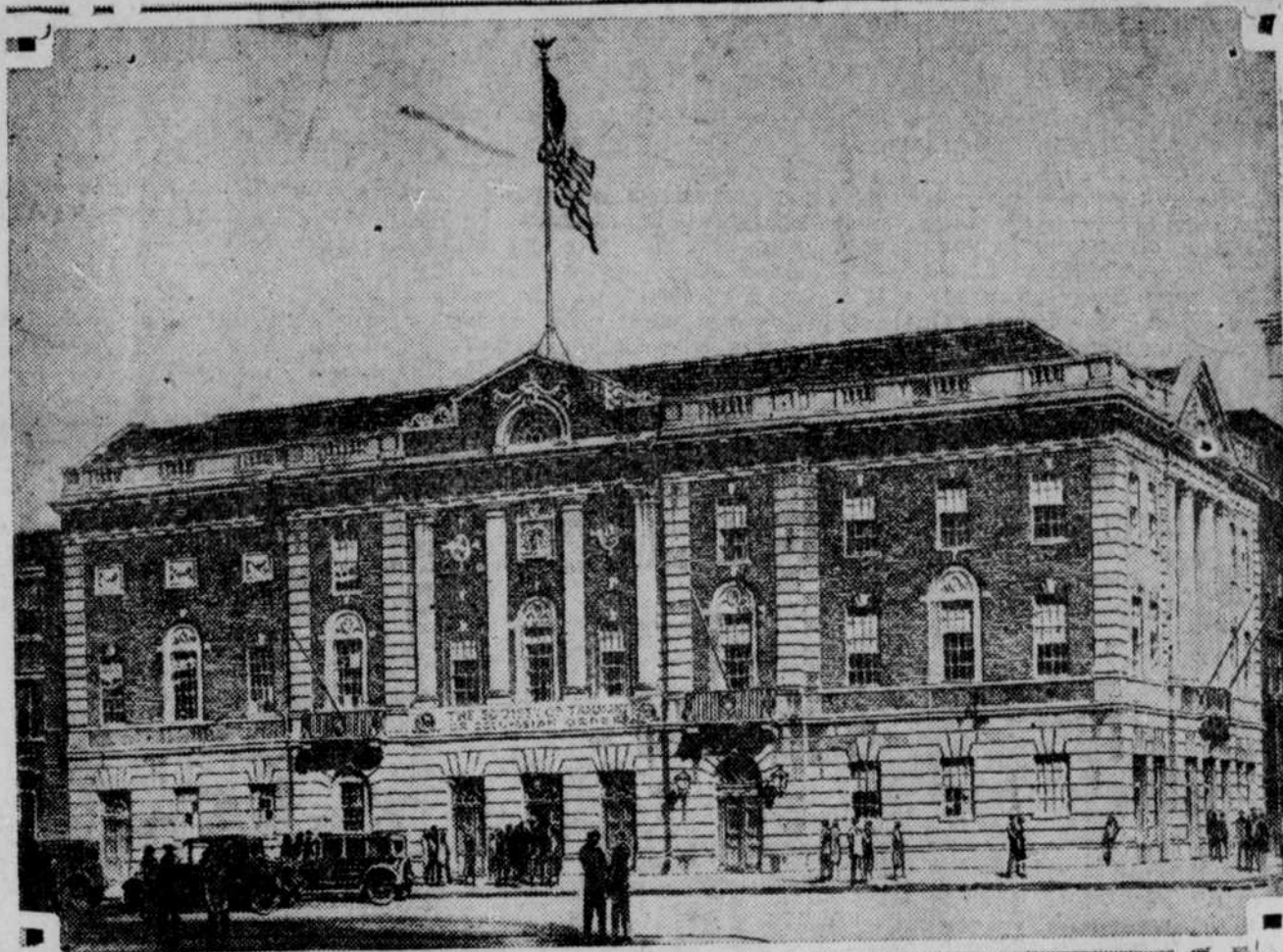


HERE ARE LATEST TYPES OF NAVY WARCRRAFT



Styles in warship design are always on the change to meet new situations and new inventions, and these three pictures show some of the latest types in battle boats. Top: New British cruiser H. M. S. Cumberland, capable of 31 knots, and carrying eight 8-inch guns, four 4-inch anti-aircraft guns and four 3-pounders. Center: Latest Japanese plane carrier, Hoshio. Her funnels are on the starboard side and can be lowered to allow planes to take off. Lower: New Italian cruiser, Trento, carrying two scouting planes and having eight high-power 8-inch guns, 15 smaller guns and remarkable speed for a warship. (International Newswire)

HERE'S HOW NEW TAMMANY HALL WILL LOOK



Having given up its historic "Wigwam" in lower New York, Tammany Hall will desert its antiquated quarters which it has occupied for many years, and will move into this building the first of next year. Among the features of the new hall will be a secret meeting room and an assembly hall seating 1,000.

RECTOR RESIGNS TO WED SINGER?



The Rev. George Warrington Eccles, for 22 years rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Flushing, N. Y., has resigned and will marry a Roman Catholic girl, Rita Narelle (above), lyric soprano, who is just half the pastor's age. Dr. Eccles' announcement has caused a commotion in ecclesiastical circles. (International Illustrated News)

Death Ends Career



Emily Stevens (above) nationally famous actress, and niece of Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, was found mysteriously dead in her New York home. Police have ordered autopsy to establish cause of her demise. (International Illustrated News)

Dances With Wales



Here's Elyse King, British beauty, who was selected by the Prince of Wales as his dancing partner at the Chelsea Arts ball in London. Miss King is wearing the Eighteenth Century costume which enchanted the royal bachelor at soiree. (International Newswire)

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

INHERITANCE FACTOR IN SUCCESSFUL DAIRING

It is true that the average milk cow in this state could be made much more profitable if she were better fed. If she were given more legume hay, which is rich in protein and mineral matter, and a better grain ration she would not only produce more milk, but she would produce it at a lower unit cost. On the other hand the quantity of milk a cow can be made to yield is limited by her inheritance of milk producing capacity. No amount or kind of feed will enable her to yield above what her organism, which may be compared to a machine, is capable of producing.

This is the reason why inheritance is such an important factor in dairying. It is also the reason why the dairy farmer should always breed his cows to a purebred dairy sire, known to come from high producing ancestors. Unfortunately this is not enough. In the first place many of the cows in our farm dairy herds are below the average in capacity to produce and since the individual cow has as much influence on her offspring as has the sire, it is clear that all heifers from the average herd cannot be expected to be as desirable for the dairy as one might wish. Even if the cows in a herd are all purebreds and are bred to a registered sire the heifers from such matings will not all be up to standard in ability to produce. Unfortunately no one has as yet found a way of mating animals so as to always secure the desired offspring. That is why the efficient dairyman must be constantly on the lookout for inferior animals in his herd and get rid of them as soon as he finds better individuals to take their place.

The man who breeds his cows to a registered sire tracing to high producing ancestors, and then goes on raising all heifers that are of good appearance and substituting them for the older cows is certain to get a number of unprofitable producers in his herd. To avoid this the dairyman should belong to a cow testing association to enable him to keep track not only of the annual production of each individual cow, but also of the amount of feed consumed by each. There is a big difference in the size of cows. One that weighs 1,100 pounds, for example, and yields 9,000 pounds of milk a year is a more profitable producer than one that weighs 1,500 pounds and yields no more milk and fat than the lighter weigh animal.

We do not mean to imply that the small cow is usually a more profitable animal than the large one. On the other hand it is generally the other way around. On the whole, however, it is better to select the cow that is medium in weight for her breed than the one that is either what might be called small or large.

It is not always possible for the dairyman to join a cow testing association, for there are comparatively few in existence. But the absence of a testing association in a community should not be made an excuse for not testing one's cows and keeping feed records. For record purposes in a general way it is necessary only to test and weigh the milk of each cow in the herd for one day each month and the same is true of keeping track of feed consumption. That can all be done by the farmer himself in an hour's time, for he needs only to take a sample of each cow's milk night and morning once a month and take these samples to his local creamery or milk station to be tested. From the data thus obtained it is an easy matter, at the close of the year, to determine the value of each cow in the herd.

When this is done the poorer individuals can easily be separated from the better ones and the herd be built up to a high standard in a systematic manner.

There are only other things the dairyman must do; he must pay special attention to the growing out of the heifer calves, for no herd is likely to hold its own in milk and fat production, to say nothing about improvement, unless the dairyman raises his own heifers to take the place of the old or comparatively unproductive cows. He who keeps records of each cow in his herd not only knows which should be displaced as better ones are raised, but he also knows which of his heifers are most likely to grow into profitable cows. His records and the well known law of breeding, which is expressed by the phrase "like tends to produce like," will materially help in making the proper selection.

Just what can a man do to bring out the best there is in his heifers—to bring out fully their inherited faculties? He can feed them well from birth till maturity. This does not mean that the heifers should be pampered, but rather that they should always be kept in good, strong growing condition. A calf that is stunted before it reaches maturity can never fully overcome what it lost during that period. It cannot grow to the size that its inherited tendency would have permitted had it been supplied with the necessary feed during the growing period. Similarly its capacity to produce milk and butter fat will also be stunted through lack of feed during the growing period. A calf born in January, for example, should not be turned on pasture in June after weaning without grain. That sort of treatment will not insure maximum development for at that period the calf's stomach is not in condition to handle enough grass to properly nourish its body. It should be fed at least two pounds of corn, oats or barley or a mixture of two or all of these grains daily for two to four months or until it can handle enough roughage.

If the pasture is principally timothy with little or no clover, the grain ration should contain at least 15 per cent. of high protein concentrate to supply needed protein. If the calf reaches the weaning period during the winter season a little more grain should be fed. One cannot state definitely just how much grain may be best to allow; in fact, that will vary more or less with the calf itself. The best one can do is to urge keeping the calf in strong growing condition at all times.

Another factor that should never be lost sight of is time of breeding. Heifers of the smaller breeds, like the Jerseys, ought not to be bred to calve before 26 months old and those of the larger breeds, like the Holsteins, before they have reached 29 months of age. Too early breeding is certain to stunt a heifer's growth and, therefore, also its ultimate producing capacity. Furthermore, it is always desirable to have a heifer in high condition at her first calving; in fact she should carry considerable fat at that time. This will increase her milk flow and start her off right. The larger her milk flow during the first lactation period, other things being equal, the better producer she will be throughout her entire life.

CO-OPERATIVE ESSENTIAL

The trend of the farming business in the United States is to become more efficient in production as well as in marketing. This is largely the result of the co-operative work of the farmers themselves, which is fostered by their own organizations. Never before in the history of American agriculture has it been possible to bring about changes in agricultural practices so rapidly as today. This is because a substantial number of the more progressive farmers have come to realize that if they are to accomplish anything worthwhile in controlling their own destiny they must work together as a unit—they must cooperate with each other. The individual is powerless to exert any effect upon marketing problems, and marketing is just as important to the farmer as production.

Though co-operation along production lines is rather new and comparatively little has been accomplished in that field so far, it is most encouraging to note that wherever co-operative marketing has made substantial progress, its effect has been noticed in the field of production. In some respects co-operative production is even more important than co-operative marketing, yet in practice it seems that the latter must precede the former. Not until the farmer fully understands the demands of the market, which he can learn only through actually selling his own products, can he give intelligent direction to his productive efforts.

Co-operative marketing of farm products has made tremendous headway in recent years as may be judged from the fact that there are over 150 farmers co-operative marketing associations in this country, each of which does a business of over \$1,000,000 annually and the tendency is for these organizations to grow larger from year to year and to do business on a bigger scale.

As the directors and officers of these organizations gain in experience, as they come to realize how important it is to standardize the products which they produce and sell, they will naturally pay more attention to the production end of farming.

FOR THOSE WINTER EGGS

Pullets should be made to grow uniformly from hatching to maturity, without setback. Free range, an abundance of shade and green feed, combined with access to the proper growing mash in a self-feeder, will usually bring pullets up to laying time in the right condition for good winter production.

Poultry are naturally hardy, and contagion in a flock is due to carelessness on the part of the poultry keeper. This is proved by the fact that expert poultry raisers have very few sick chickens.

ing and as a result bring about greater efficiency through co-operative effort.

The realization of the need of uniformity in agricultural products has already done much toward eliminating many inferior varieties of grains and fruits. Livestock and livestock products have also been greatly improved because of the lessons that have been learned through co-operative effort. Not until the farmer can get a higher price for a superior product than for one of inferior quality can he be expected to take much interest in producing better results and, generally speaking, not until he markets his own products is he likely to be paid according to quality.

PREPARING ALFALFA

Alfalfa and sweet clover should never be seeded on sour soils until after they have received an application of finely ground limestone—a dressing of two or three tons, the exact quantity of lime depending upon the amount of acid present as shown by test. The best place in the rotation to apply lime is to put in on the land for corn after the ground has been plowed for this crop. Then incorporate it with the soil by thorough disking. The lime will not, as a rule, bring any larger yield of corn, but when it is applied to corn it will have a year to neutralize the acid in the soil and put the ground in ideal condition or the seeding of a legume with small grain the following spring. The lime may also be applied in the spring when the legume is to be seeded, but the former method usually gives the most satisfactory results.

DONT MISJUDGE

Before culling be sure the hens and pullets are getting enough of the right sort of feed to make eggs.

If a machine of any sort has become gummed and needs cleaning, kerosene will do the work quickly and thoroughly. A lubricating oil should be added after the dirt is removed.

Uncle Abe says most of the things that ought to be done for the farmer ought to be done by the farmer.

BUY SEED NEAR HOME

One common cause of poor yields, or even entire crop failures, is the planting of unadapted varieties. A little reason should make it plain that the wheat variety that is best in Virginia is not necessarily best in Missouri. Nor should one expect that because a variety of oats yields well in Ohio it will fill the bin in Nebraska. Weather and soil conditions are too different. The farmer who boasts of "A Good Living and 10 per cent." is the one who plants varieties that have been tested in and found adapted to his locality.



Mrs. Azelle Curry is held by the Philadelphia police for alleged participation in the shooting of Leroy Lynch in that city by bandits. Her husband, Joseph Curry, was one of the four Olney gunmen executed at Bellefonte, Pa.

Held as a Killer



Blonde and pretty Olga Pawlischak, 17, of Fair Oaks, Pa., has been held by the grand jury on a charge of murder after confessing that she killed Nick Anderson because he wanted her mother to elope with him.