

Copyright International Film Service When a battleship requires a new suit, the fitting-room must be a large one. This is the U. S. S. *Mississippi* in drydock on the Pacific coast

Giving a Battleship a New Suit

THE expression "like a fish out of water" has become, in our everyday speech, a simile for awkwardness and strangeness. It stands for the acme of helplessness. But a dreadnought out of water looks less like a floating fort and more like a ship, as the picture of the U.S.S. *Mississippi* in drydock at



Hunter's Point, San Francisco, shows. Notice the graceful, yachtlike lines of her 30,000-ton hull as she lies there. She is the very essence of potential power and of temporary impotence.

The drydock is known as the No. 2 dock, and has been used for

the last year for repairing destroyers. The *Mississippi* is, however, the first battleship to enter it. Some fear was felt at first as to whether she would be able to pass the approaches, but she sailed in without a hitch.

Testing the Resistance of Concrete

THE usefulness of concrete depends principally on the degree to which it resists the crushing effect of pressure, and this, in turn, depends on the quality of the cement, the proportion of the crushed stone, slag, or other material, the proper mixing and "setting," and the proportion and character of the water employed in its making.

The governments of many countries have established bureaus for conducting and standardizing tests to determine the resisting power of concrete.

The picture below shows part of the laboratory of the government testing bureau at Berlin. In the hydraulic press occupying the middle ground and capable of exerting a pressure of four thousand tons on every square

inch, a block of concrete is subjected to a crushing test.

The engineer sitting at the table in the foreground is watching the dials for the moment when the concrete block will crumble under the strain.

The resisting power of concrete is tested by a hydraulic press capable of exerting a pressure of four thousand tons to the square inch

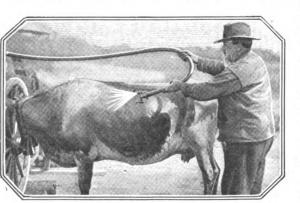
Bossie Takes a Chemical Bath

WHEN you have been out in the country in the summertime you have noticed the cows, as they graze, switching their tails and tossing their heads, and sometimes rubbing

themselves against trees and fences. Why do they do this? The flies are bothering them, you say, and probably you think that fighting flies is one of the inevitable penalties of being a cow. But it shouldn't be.

There are two kinds of flies that are the principal offenders, the stable-fly and the horn-fly. An important discovery has been made: that the more cows suffer from irritation due to these flies, the less milk they give.

In order to combat the evil, the dairymen, assisted by United States government agricultural experts, have discovered various mixtures that will kill the flies. The mixtures are applied with a spraying-pump. Our picture shows how this is done. The apparatus, consisting of barrels for the solution and a



The peculiar shape of the 'nozzle on the hose makes it possible to force the disinfectant mixture through the thick hair and against the cow's hide

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hand-pump, is carried to the scene of operation in a wagon. The cows are tied to the wheels, and then one man pumps while another directs the spray where it will do the most good. The same spraypump that is used to kill pests in the orchard may be used again for the cows.

Several mixtures have been found effective, but one of the cheapest and best is the following:

One hundred parts of fish-oil, fifty parts of oil of tar, and one part of crude carbolic acid. Any fly that can stand that has, in our opinion, a perfect right to live.

