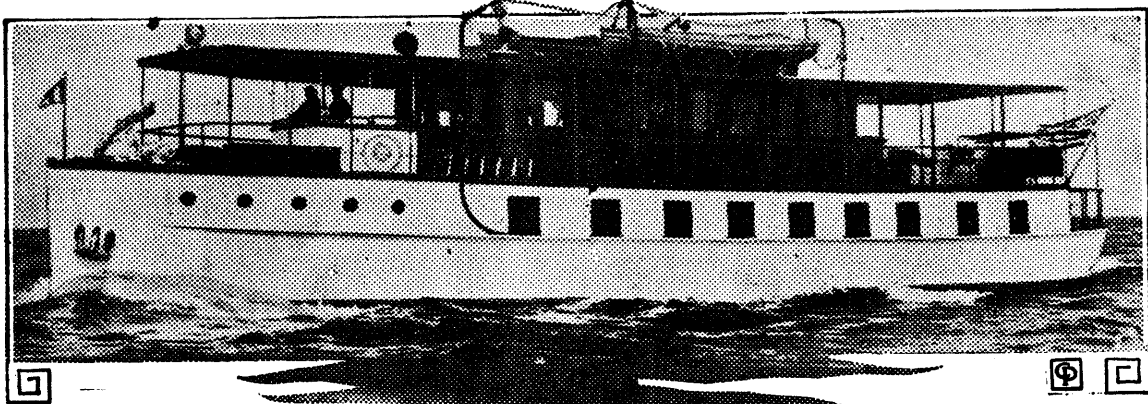




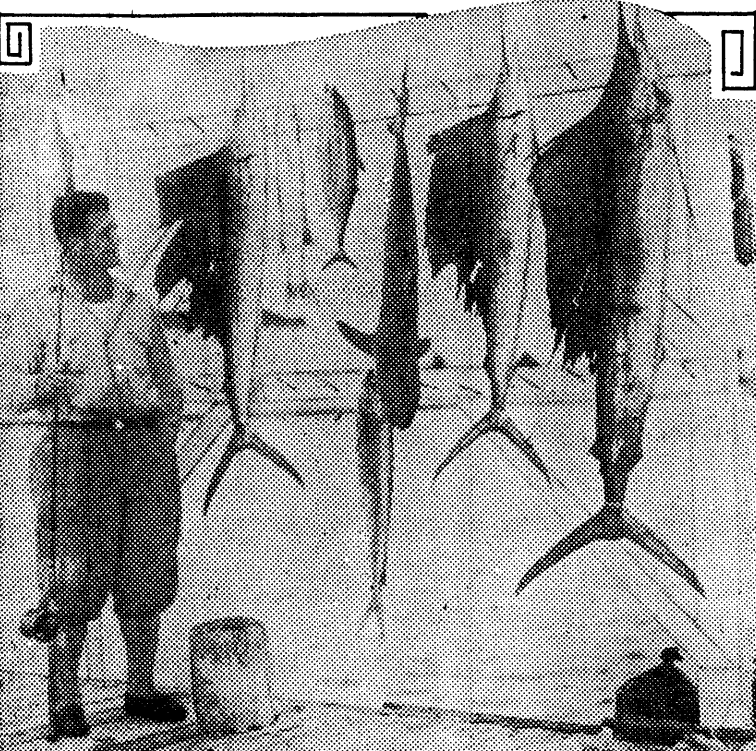
# CAMERA NEWS

## Yacht Waits to Take Hoover to Battle Tarpon



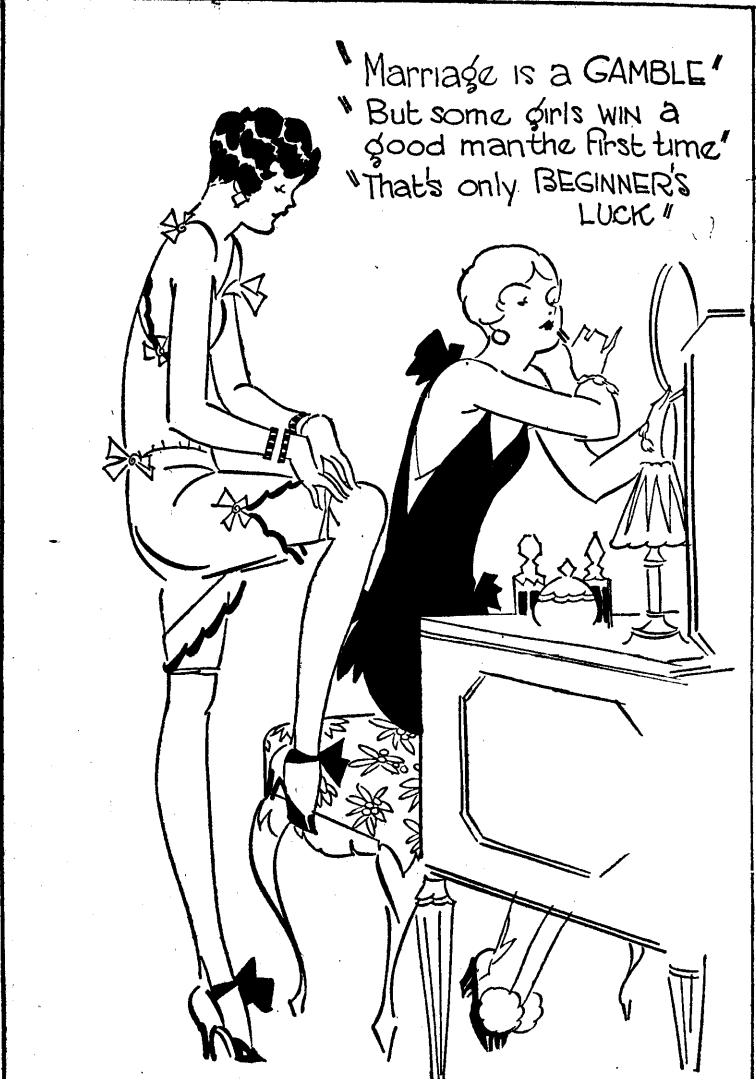
On the houseboat Amitie, President-elect Hoover hopes to make several trips to the deep sea fishing grounds during his stay in Florida. It is owned by Joseph H. Adams, a neighbor of J. C. Penney, whose home at Belle Isle, Miami Beach, has been placed at Hoover's disposal. From the Penney pier to the Gulf Stream is but a few minutes' cruise when the president-elect and his party wish to battle tarpon, tuna, swordfish or barracuda.

## Lou Snags a Few in Southland



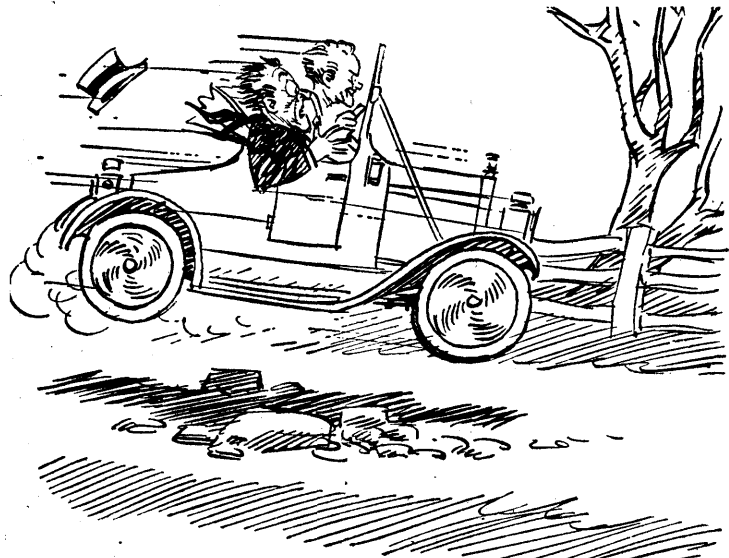
Lou Gehrig, slugging first sacker of the New York Yankees, has not been wasting his time at Key West, Fla., where he has been vacationing. He is shown here with a great catch of sailfish, shark and barracuda which he made recently.

## Sally's Sallies



"Marriage is a GAMBLE"  
"But some girls WIN a good man the first time"  
"That's only BEGINNER'S LUCK"

## Forlorn Figures



Auto racer who takes a ride with his kid brother.

## TAXES GO UP BECAUSE AVERAGE COMMUNITY WANTS IMPROVEMENTS

Farm taxes have increased nearly 160 per cent in the last 15 years, whereas land values are now approximately 20 per cent higher than in 1923, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in an analysis of what become of farmers' tax money.

Most farmers, the bureau says, do not pay any direct taxes to the Federal government, and are little affected by changes in the Federal income tax. They pay taxes on their real estate and in most cases on personal property to the local county or township treasurer. They pay license fees on their automobiles, and a tax on each gallon of gasoline they buy, unless they live in one of the three states where no such tax is levied. In some states they pay a small poll tax, and in a few states a small amount of state income tax is paid by farmers.

The first item of expense in the average community is the school, from one-third to one-half of all public money spent going into schools. Roads probably amount for about a fourth of the total. The salaries and expenses of local and county officers are a small part of the total expenditures, and finally there is the amount that goes to maintain the state government.

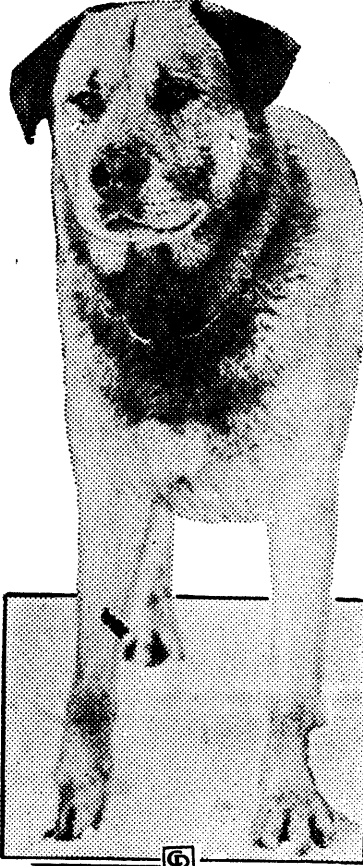
There are several reasons why both schools and roads cost more now than they did 15 years ago, says the bureau. In the first place, all prices have risen, so that if we were only getting the same amount of schools and the same kind of roads now that we had in 1913 their cost would be higher. The number of children attending school has increased by over one-third, due partly to the fact that the states have been raising the ages of children covered by compulsory school laws, and partly because parents want their children to receive more education.

The average length of the school term has been increasing. More children are going to high schools than formerly, and the education of a high school student costs over twice as much as that of one in grammar school. All of these items have been factors in calling for more money for education. Every effort has been made also to raise the quality of education, and with such changes have come increased salaries.

Much the same story is true of increased expenditures for roads. Labor and materials cost more. We are building vastly better roads, and giving them much harder usage. It costs more to maintain them.

Taxes have gone up partly because of the general raise in the price level and partly because the average community wants things which require more and more taxes to buy.

## Pole Takes Chinook



Chinook, famous lead dog of the polar expedition of Commander Richard E. Byrd, has been reported missing from the expedition on his twelfth birthday. Members of the party believe he crawled away to die because he realized his advancing age would render him useless.

## Clubbed to Death



Miss Laura Buchholz, 26, Blue Island, Ill., stenographer, found clubbed to death near her home after returning from her day's work in Chicago's Loop. The girl's hat and purse have been found by police 200 feet from the spot where she was found murdered.

## Who Goes There?



Mr. Shoebrust Mustache, who is that hiding behind you? Well, if it doesn't beat all! It's our Emil Jannings all fixed up for his part in a picture as a Swiss burgomaster or something.

## Jersey Clubs of Nation Show Fine Increase

With a total of 73,909 Jersey registrations and 57,844 transfers recorded by the American Jersey Cattle club in 1928, the year showed a gain of 15.3 per cent in registrations and 14.2 per cent in transfers over 1927, which was also a record year. Registrations and transfers are an accurate index of conditions and they reflect the splendid demand for cattle and dairy products throughout the country, for the Jersey is the second largest dairy breed in America. There are eleven million Jerseys in the United States of which some three hundred thousand are registered purebreds.

The files of the American Jersey Cattle club office in New York now contains the names of more than 85,000 owners and breeders of purebred Jerseys. During 1928 the number of Jersey breeders increased at the rate of 1,500 to 1,800 per month. The greatest increases were made in the states of Texas, Mississippi, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Michigan, Oregon and Oklahoma.

Testing for production continued to increase during the past year. At present there are 3,400 cows on Register of Merit test; 2,569 records were completed and accepted by the American Jersey Cattle club in 1928. The highest Jersey record ever made was completed last year by Abigail of Hillsdale, a Massachusetts cow. In 365 days she produced a total of 1,197.51 pounds of butterfat and 23,677 pounds of milk. The twenty-third Jersey record of over 1,000 pounds of butterfat was finished by the California cow, Imperial Isabel. A world record was also broken by a Kentucky calf club boy who tested the first animal he ever owned.

One of the most successful showing seasons Jersey breeders have experienced was another feature of the year just ended. Parish Shows, designed to encourage improvement in both type and production in dairy cattle were held in Michigan, Indiana and Ohio and breeders were enthusiastic in their efforts to make such showings lasting and pronounced success. From the standpoint of the number entered at the various state fairs and district contests, and the high quality of the entries, 1928 set a new standard.

Important measures initiated by the American Jersey Cattle club during 1928 include the requirement that all animals offered for registration after Jan. 1, 1929, must be plainly tattooed in the ear with letters or numbers to be selected by the owner. This will give positive identification to each animal and will constitute a further protection for all breeders and owners. The tattoo marks will be stated on the registration certificate. The American Jersey Cattle club is to be congratulated in taking the lead in this progressive move. Another important step was the adoption of the bi-monthly production test, which is a test every 60 days, and which will greatly lower the cost of Register of Merit testing.

## Promising Turkey Crop Is Outlook For 1929

The carryover of dressed turkeys in cold storage is about 1,000,000 pounds greater than a year ago, but is slightly smaller than the five-year average, forecasting another prosperous season for all farmers who are successful in rearing flocks of the big birds in 1929.

Stocks on Jan. 1, as reported by the government, totaled 10,417,000 pounds, compared with 9,352,000 a year ago and a five-year average of 10,660,000.

The statistical position of the poultry industry in general is very satisfactory. The only depressing feature of the report on storage holdings is the quantity of broilers in the coolers. Stocks at the beginning of the year were 2,000,000 pounds greater than a year ago, but were slightly smaller than the five-year average. The supply of other fowls was lighter than either a year ago or the five-year average.

## Cut Bovine T. B. Funds to \$125,000

Word has been received that the state budget commissioner at Lansing recently recommended a cut to \$125,000 of the 1929 appropriations for tubercular cattle indemnity payments incurred in state eradication work. Last year's appropriation was \$250,000. In addition, under present arrangements no funds will be provided for increased eradication work in counties now on the waiting list.

This means, if the recommendation carries, that Chippewa and Mackinac counties will be delayed another year or more in getting dairy cattle inspection, and that the amount of work done in keeping accredited counties free from the scourge will be radically curtailed.

The many friends of the bovine tuberculosis eradication work begun so auspiciously by Michigan should interest themselves in its adequate continuance. They should ask their senators and representatives to make every effort to see that sufficient funds are provided for the completion of this work.

It is felt that the situation is a critical one, and that if eradication is slowed down and allowed to lapse, much of the good already accomplished will be lost.

## CONVENIENCES FOR FARM HOME MAY BE VERY EASILY MADE

Various labor-saving conveniences for the farm home may be made at small expense by anybody who has a few simple tools and the ability to use them. Most of these help save the time and energy of the housekeeper or add to her comfort, to the economical management of her household or to its sanitation.

Among the most useful of these home-made conveniences described in Farmers' Bulletin 927-F, by Madge J. Reese, of the Office of Co-operative Extension Work, are the kitchen cabinet, the fireless cooker, the dish drainer, the serving table or wheel tray, the folding ironing board, the iceless "refrigerator," the cold box, the fly trap and the cook-stove drier or evaporator.

These conveniences have been developed in the course of home demonstration work for farm women, in different parts of the country, and have been found successful. Attention is called to the importance of having the heights of working surfaces suited to the worker, and a method of raising the height of a kitchen table by means of fitted blocks under the legs is suggested.

Labor-saving equipment for butter-making is included, and directions for installing a supply of clean running water in the farm kitchen. A number of suggestions are made regarding cleaning utensils which save time and make the work easier, such as having a bucket with an attached mop wringer, having a square board on rollers for moving this bucket about, using a long-handled dustpan, an oiled floor mop, and many other accessories.

The bulletin, which is a revision of an earlier publication, is free upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Would Have Revival Of Bounty System

The Houghton county supervisors will give the subject of a change in the deer season further study before expressing themselves on action taken by Marquette county recently, favoring a closed season on deer for two years and then opening the season in alternate years on both buck and doe.

The Houghton board heard arguments concerning the depletion of the deer population. One member, Dr. P. H. Willson of Chassell, an ardent sportsman, expressed belief that the scarcity of deer is due chiefly to the depredations of coyotes and wolves, overrunning the section since the bounty law was revoked. A veteran timber man decried the claims that the buck law no longer is necessary and said that animals are killing hundreds of deer each year. Evidence of this has been found in the forests, he said.

This testimony caused the appointment of a committee of supervisors, who were instructed to investigate the situation and report in February.

There is comparatively little sentiment in Houghton or Keweenaw counties for a change in the hunting laws. Sportsmen insist that the buck law must remain. They believe there is need for measures to reduce the supply of predacious animals, regarded as greater destroyers of game than man. The partridge and rabbit shortage is laid to coyotes. The paid trapper system has its good points they argue, but they see wolves and coyotes increasing despite the trappers' efforts to eradicate them.

Paid trappers who bag 30 to 40 wolves or coyotes a year are practically unknown here, and few bring in a dozen pelts. Homesteaders, sportsmen believe, will do far more effective work toward ridding the forests of pests if they are paid a reasonable sum for their efforts. So agitation for the bounty system has been revived.

## 44,288 Rural Routes Reported Last Year

Less than 40 years ago Tom Watson, then congressman from Georgia, introduced the first bill in Congress providing for rural free delivery of mail. It was less than 30 years ago that Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina introduced the bill in the Senate establishing the first rural free delivery route in the United States.

As a result of this movement, which was sponsored by the National Grange and the old National Farmers' Alliance there were in operation at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, a total of 44,288 routes, supplying about 7,141,792 families, or 24,282,092 individuals, according to Postmaster General Harry S. New.

The rural free delivery mail service is steadily expanding and increasing in efficiency, through improved roads and the use of automobiles in place of horse-driven vehicles, although there has been a decrease in number of routes and of mail carriers. There was a net reduction of 442 routes last year, yet through the extension of routes and the increase in number of trips, approximately 143,472 new families were benefited.

## Farm Adopts Trade Name For Its Herd

Reinder Van Til, president of the Newaygo County Holstein Association and one of the most prominent dairymen in Newaygo county, has adopted the trade name "South Wolf" to identify his herd. This trade mark or title will be used as a prefix to the name of each animal on his farm.









