

CAMERA NEWS

Builders of "Spirit" Break Up



What has become of the men responsible for the building of the "Spirit of St. Louis," which now rests in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington? A. J. Edwards, upper left, sales manager, who advised Lindbergh that the plane could be built, is now in Kansas in a similar role. William H. Bowlus, upper right, who built the plane, center, is technical instructor of a flying school; Don Hall, lower left, who designed the plane, is building a new plane, and Claude Ryan, whose name the ship bore, has sold his interest in the San Diego concern.

Morgan Gives Cameramen Shock



J. Pierpont Morgan, international banker, returning to New York from the reparations conference in Paris, poses for his first snapshot in years, breaking an almost lifelong rule of his never to pose for cameramen.

Golf's Greatest "Enemies"



Latest pose of Archie Compston, left, British golf ace, and Water Hagen, American pro star, showing the famous international rivals together during their recent two 36-hole matches in England. On the first day Compston beat Hagen six and five, and on the second day Hagen finished one up.

Famous Man's Son



Siegfried Wagner, 60, son of Richard Wagner, mighty German composer, comes to Berlin as a guest of the city during the festival weeks.

Dry Officer Quits



Because of complaints that he has been unable to stop the flow of liquor across the Detroit river, Carey D. Ferguson, collector of customs in Detroit for the past six years, has resigned.

Heads University



Dr. Joseph S. Ames, provost of Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md., and dean of the college since 1926, has been elected president of the university, succeeding Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, resigned.

Fatal Hair Bob



Because Marian Farmer, 13-year-old high school senior of Zion, Ill., bobbed her hair on the eve of her graduation from Zion high school, Apostle Michael J. Minten, above, in charge of the community in the absence of Overseer Wilbur Glenn Voliva, now in Europe, decreed that she could not receive her diploma. Minten pointed to the rule in Zion which forbids a woman to bob her hair.

FARM BUREAU NOT SATISFIED WITH TARIFF

The tariff changes incorporated in the new schedule of rates before congress at this time constitute more a revision of tariffs than any real adjustment, according to the view of the Farm Bureau, as expressed at Lansing. The Bureau is recognized as one of the most aggressive units in the country seeking an adjustment of the tariffs for the benefit of the farmer, resulting in a more equitable balance between the industrial and the agricultural commodities.

Speaking of the tariff bill as it stands today, officials of the Michigan State Farm Bureau cited brief comparisons between the rate schedules under the existing laws and those proposed in the new set-up, claiming the revision as now proposed merely carries generally higher tariffs with agricultural commodities faring just a little less favorably than industrials.

Taking those products upon which the farmer would be the prime beneficiary of increased tariffs, the Farm Bureau shows that the new tariff schedule gives the farmer an average tariff of 29.9 per cent as compared with the present average of 25.85 per cent, or an increase of 4.05 per cent, while for all those products upon which the processor would receive the prime benefit of an increased tariff, the new schedule allows an average of 47.07 per cent as compared with an average of 42.03 per cent now existing, an increase of 5.04 per cent on so-called industrials, or a gain of about one per cent.

Instead of these being the adjustment the farmers have been looking for, there has been only a general increase, leaving the spread between agricultural and non-agricultural commodities virtually unchanged, according to the Farm Bureau's viewpoint. It matters not from what angle the subject is approached, officials of this organization contend, whether a simple average of rates, with processed food products included in the industrials; a weighted average of rates on strictly industrials and strictly agricultural products or a weighted average with processed food products included in agricultural products, this spread remains practically the same.

The simple average of rates on industrials including processed food products and on unprocessed agricultural products shows a gain of one per cent to the advantage of industrials. The weighted average of rates on strictly agricultural and strictly industrial products shows a gain of close to two per cent to the advantage of the farmer, while comparison of the weighted average of rates on industrials and on agricultural products including processed foodstuffs shows practically no gain or loss for either group, according to the Farm Bureau's contention.

What organized agriculture has been seeking, officials of the Michigan Farm Bureau said, is a retention of practically the same schedule of tariffs on industrial commodities with a reasonable increase on agricultural products, including certain processed food products, with a resultant decrease in the spread between the average rate on agricultural and industrial products.

With this thought in mind, every effort will be made to have amendments worked into the bill through the ways and means committee as a means of rectifying the situation and gaining a point for the farmer, the bureau claims.

Light Color Shows Poor Quality Soil

Light colored Michigan soils may well be regarded with doubt as to their ability to produce bumper crops, because light color is indication that they are low in organic matter which supplies most of the available nitrogen in a soil, according to a statement by members of the soils department at Michigan State college.

In addition to its value as a carrier of nitrogen, organic matter increases the water holding capacity of a soil, and soils high in humus are not as quickly affected by droughts as those which contain little. The working quality of soils, particularly those of a heavy nature, is also improved by a high organic matter content.

To furnish food for the plants growing on the soil the organic matter must decay, thus making soluble in the soil water some of the food elements which are then taken up by the plant roots.

The decay of the organic matter produces certain chemical compounds in the soils which hasten the decomposition of rock particles in the soil, and this makes food elements such as phosphorus and potash available for the growing crop.

Soil bacteria which are present in countless numbers are the agents which aid the decay of the organic matter. A knowledge of the part which soil bacteria play in crop production is becoming of increasing importance in soil management problems.

Florida Farmer: "Say, Jake, what is that new building you're putting up?"

Neighbor: "Well, if I can rent it, it's a bungalow. If I can't, it's a barn."
—Illinois Farmer.

Leaders Speed Up New Farm Methods

Farmers and townspeople who volunteer their services to act as local leaders for extension projects in agriculture are credited with being one of the leading influences for agricultural progress in Michigan by R. J. Baldwin, director of extension work at Michigan State college.

The local leader method for distributing information about the latest developments in soil improvement, home management, poultry raising, or any other of the hundreds of farm activities is the most effective means of extension work which has ever been used, in the opinion of the extension director.

Each local leader, with the assistance of the county agricultural agent, organizes a group of neighbors who are interested in some particular problem of farm life. The leader then attends meetings at which a specialist from the college explains the work, and later, the local leader relays this information to members of his group.

At the present time, there are thousands of Michigan people who are devoting a great deal of time and effort to make the local leader work a success. Some of the leaders are working with 4-H club members, part with groups of farm women, and the rest have charge of groups of men.

In nearly every case, the success or failure of the project depends upon the local leader, and Mr. Baldwin points out there are few failures in this class of extension work in Michigan.

Trout Flies Are In Two Divisions

Trout flies are divided into two general classes, seasoned anglers say, those that resemble genuine insects and those that are created after no special pattern but because some fisherman or flymaker thinks they will catch fish. The latter often are called the fancy flies.

Of the flies made in imitation of insects there are five classes as follows: May flies, stone flies, lace-winged or gauze-winged flies, hairy winged flies and two-winged flies. To the angler and fly dresser the May flies are better known as drakes, the stone flies as browns, the lace-winged as duns and the two-winged as house flies.

Among the drake patterns tied by fly dressers are the May flies, cock-tails, green drakes, brown drakes, iron blue, amber drakes, gray drakes, black drakes, yellow drakes and stone fly.

In the spinner group are the crane flies, mosquitoes, brown hackle, gray hackle, black hackle and many more.

Caddis flies, piper flies, cockspur, straw worm flies, caseworm flies, Grannon, greentail and shelltail belong to the dun group.

The blue bottle, cow dung and the gnats are listed as house flies.

That many patterns are not named according to their place in these five classes is indicated, however, by the fact that the March brown is really not a brown but a member of the drake group and that the great red spinner is a drake and not a spinner. Likewise the Jenny spinner is not a spinner but a pearl drake, which really is one stage in the development of the iron blue.

Numerous other instances of mis-named flies can be listed.

As for the other general division, those which are not made in imitation of any particular insect, they came into being in a variety of ways and are given whatever name their creator thinks best suited to them.

The fox flies derive their name from the fact that they are made from fox hair and the squirrel-tail flies are named for a similar reason. The scarlet ibis takes its title from the gaudy bird of the same name, the grackle fly and the blue jay from the birds of whose feathers they are tied.

The never sink fly was not named because it is a floating fly, but in honor of a noted New York trout stream, Neversink. The write and yellow millers are really duns, but are named after the insects of the same name.

The woodcock fly, better known as the oak fly, derives the first title because it is tied of woodcock feathers. The second name is explained by the fact that the insect is found on oak trees and from the position it takes on the trees it is sometimes called the downlooker fly.

Many flies are named in honor of an angling friend of the dresser who first ties the pattern. In this group are the Alice, Greenwell's glory, the Francis, the Mitchell and the Ben Bent.

The fin fly was made and named in imitation of a trout fin. The widow undoubtedly got its title because of its sober colors. It is made from gray mallard feathers.

The alder fly probably was so named because of the eggs of the insect are laid on the leaves of the alder while the hare's ear takes its title from the material composing the body, although it is really a blue drake.

THE FOUR WINDS

White birds fly over my head,
Great white birds that call to me.
They do not know that I am dead
Who am not even a memory.
How can I hear them, how can I see
The beautiful wings that wave on high,
Who am drowned and deep in a northern sea?
Oh, these are my dreams that will not die.
—Ralph Cheever Dunning in Poetry.

Poultry

DO NOT NEGLECT TO CULL THE FLOCK

The removing of the low producing birds from the flock has become recognized as a practical thing and most poultry raisers cull their own flock or have it culled as often as once a year. However, only a small number of the poultry raisers cull their flock often enough. This is because there are birds dropping out of production in every month in the year. It is true that most of the low producing birds should be removed during the summer because it is during the months of June, July, August and September that the largest number of birds go out of production. However, culling should be done at other times throughout the year for the reason mentioned above.

Another good reason for handling the flock several times during the year is to remove birds that are not healthy. By handling the flock these birds are more readily detected. They should be killed and burned. At the same time the low producing birds that are in good health should be sold as market birds.

A practical program for sorting the farm flock is to handle it during February or March to remove the low producing birds that have not laid well during the winter nor have the production ability to lay very much during the spring. Such birds will be found in every flock. During June or early July the flock should be culled again because there are many birds that go out of production during late May and June. August and early September is another good time because there are only a relatively small number of birds that have the ability to lay on into the fall months.

During November or the first of December the flock owner should handle the hens in order to determine which hens should be carried over into the second year, and also, which pullets should be saved. Only about one-fourth or one-third of the yearling hens should be carried over into the second year and the small and poorly developed pullets should be sold.

While handling the flock the poultry raiser may treat the birds for lice and clip one wing if the birds have been causing trouble by flying over fences.

COOL EGGS AND KEEP THEM COOL

Cool eggs as soon as they are gathered, and keep them cool until they are marketed. The principle of cooling milk is practiced by nearly every farmer, but on many farms it is still a common practice to pack eggs as soon as they have been gathered, while many of them are still quite warm. The fillers and flats of an egg case act as insulators and hold the heat present in the eggs for a considerable period. This procedure often results in spoilage by the time the eggs reach the consumer. From now until September is a hard season to produce high quality eggs, and every possible precaution should be taken to do away with chances of spoilage. Gather eggs twice a day, and keep them in a cool place until they are marketed, to reduce these chances.

PREVENT RAIN STORM LOSSES IN CHICKS

With chicks on the range you will have to keep a watchful eye to see that the chicks get inside on showery days. Sometimes a group of chicks that are well feathered out will be so interested in ranging that they will get caught by sudden showers and drown, or else get wet and so badly chilled that you will have heavy losses.

Shelter can be provided over the range at convenient places. While the chicks are still small it is well to keep them confined close enough to the house to be able to drive them in if necessary, until they learn to care for themselves. Sheds on the range can be made of rough boards or building paper, and need not have any sides.

When cold, showery days come, it is well to start up the brooder stove, and by all means start it up on cold, damp, chilly nights. Chicks, even though feathered out, will do better if brooder stoves are run at night to dry out the house and remove the chill air.

SEPARATE SEXES AND MARKET BROILERS EARLY

Separate the pullets and cockerels as soon as the sexes can be told apart, is the advice of all experienced poultrymen. Male chicks are likely to be larger, stronger and more vigorous than the females, so the pullets have less opportunity to grow when brooded with them.

Chicks of the Mediterranean breeds, such as Leghorns, can be separated easier and earlier than others, but the separation should also be made with all breeds to insure a more rapid and uniform growth of both pullet and cockerel flocks. It reduces the size of the flocks and gives them more feeding and drinking space for the birds left.

Keep the cockerels which develop fastest as breeding males and start with three or four times as many of these at broiler size as will be needed for breeding. Send the broilers to market as soon as they are salable, for prices go down rapidly as the season advances. Since chicks make the most rapid growth during the first few weeks of their lives, it costs more and takes longer to put on weight after they have reached a pound in weight.

