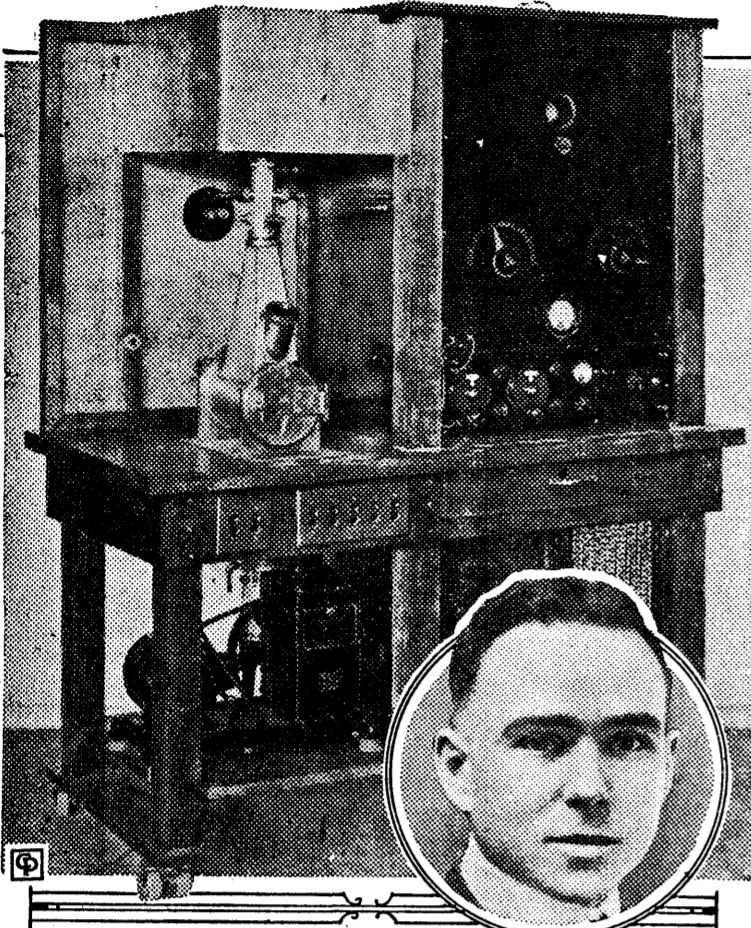




# CAMERA NEWS

## Device Reveals Lightning's Flash



Faster than lightning is the hot cathode oscillograph apparatus designed by R. H. George, inset, of the Purdue university engineering experiment station, which is set in motion by a flash of lightning and completes a picture of the surge just as the flash ends. By means of this apparatus it is possible for power companies to be able to learn just what happens when a lightning surge occurs and thus can be materially guided in the design and use of insulation equipment.

## C. C. Pyle Still Has His Troubles



Summoned before the Los Angeles city prosecutor following the finish of his famous transcontinental foot race, C. C. Pyle's troubles have kept right on even though the race is ended. Three of the runners charged that they gave Pyle their money to keep for them at the start of the race and were unable to get it back. He promised refunds, claiming he was willing to do so all the time. Pyle is shown seated, left, with Prosecutor Nix (at table) and three deputies.

## Emil Jannings Takes a Vacation



Emil Jannings, noted film star who returned to his home in Germany recently, is seen here with his wife at the Austrian health resort Badgastein, where he went for a short vacation.

## Earth Is Still Flat



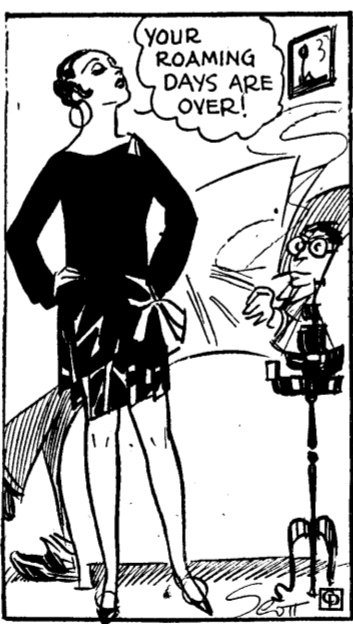
Still insisting that the earth is flat, Wilbur Glenn Voliva, general overseer of the religious colony at Zion City, Ill., has returned to Chicago after a trip to Palestine. He is shown as he alighted from the train.

## Six Years in School



After spending only six years of her life in school, Betty Ford, 17, of San Francisco, has just been graduated from Stanford university, the youngest graduate in the institution's history. Miss Ford, pronounced a genius 10 years ago, attended private high school three years and spent three years at Stanford. She is writing a novel.

## Sally's Sallies



The man who is the light of his wife's life cannot expect to be allowed to go out.



## SUGAR BUSHES ARE GIVEN BETTER CARE

Farm woodlots are receiving better care than in the past, Verne H. Church, state agricultural statistician, states in his summary of the 1929 maple sugar and sirup deal.

While many trees are blown down and others are cut for wood or lumber each year, these losses are not materially affecting the production of maple sirup and sugar in Michigan, the statistician said. The number of trees tapped each year is quite stable. Many producers, Church explained, have up-to-date manufacturing equipment and tap about the same number of trees each season.

### Sirup Prices Are Higher

The 1929 season was abnormally short in Michigan and elsewhere, according to the statistician. The average date of tapping was around March 10. In the absence of freezing temperatures to prolong the sap flow, the season ended around April 1.

The entire production of sirup and sugar was of excellent color and quality, but the output per tree was below normal on account of the short season. The production of sugar was placed at 1.52 pounds per tree, compared with 2 pounds last year while the production of sirup dropped to 163,000 gallons, compared with 172,000 in 1928. Only 3 per cent of the sirup was manufactured into sugar.

Farmers received more money for their sirup and sugar. Sirup prices averaged around \$2.60 a gallon while the average price for sugar was around 35 cents a pound.

The best sample of maple sirup at the annual sirup and sugar festival in Geauga county, Ohio, this year, came from a woodlot which had been protected from livestock for the past 30 years. The sample, consisting of one gallon of sirup, competed with several hundred other samples for the trophy awarded by the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

R. J. Patch of Novelty was the producer of the winning sirup sample, which came from a sugar bush 60 acres in extent. On the same farm he has another sugar bush of 30 acres, which has been pastured up until the past two years. Patch has checked the yield and quality of the sirup from the two bushes, and has reported that the lot protected from livestock is the more profitable, not only in the production of lumber, but in the quality and quantity of maple sirup from it.

The thick leaf mulch in the protected woods and the healthy condition of the roots given the trees a better chance to produce quality sirup than they have in the unprotected woods, where natural leaf mulch had been removed and the forest soil was hard and packed from constant trampling.

## Nursery Stock Often Fails Through Poor Handling on Receipt

Nurserymen each season receive complaints of failure of their stocks to grow, in spite of the fact that with improved methods of storing, packing and shipping, losses from nursery stocks should be very greatly lessened if not entirely eliminated, says H. B. Tukey, horticulturist at the experiment station at Geneva, New York, in charge of the nursery stock investigations under way at the station. It is Mr. Tukey's opinion that the trouble often rests with the gardener or fruit grower through poor handling or delay in getting the stock unpacked.

"Nursery stocks are packed so as to reach the customer in good condition, and as soon as the box or bundle is delivered it should be opened," he says. "Packed snugly together as they are plants often overheat. Delay of a day or two during a warm spell may cause severe injury from this cause. This is particularly true of roses and strawberries. If because of delay in transit or for other reason the stock is shriveled, it may be restored to freshness by soaking in water for several hours or overnight before planting.

"If the stock can be planted at once, so much the better, but if it cannot, it can be held in good condition by 'heeling in,' that is by digging a shallow trench in some sheltered spot, setting the plants at an angle and covering the roots with soil.

"A common method is to throw the dirt on the far side when digging the trench. The stock is placed slantwise in the trench, with the tops against the shoulder of first, this time, throwing the dirt ahead onto the roots. The plants may be left in this condition for weeks until the ground is ready to receive them. In fact, some fruit growers secure their stock in the fall of the year, especially such early-starting stock as cherry trees, heel it in carefully, and so have it ready just when they need it for spring planting."

## Asks Dairymen Help Keep Streams Clean

The Michigan steam pollution committee of the Michigan dairy industry recently forwarded a memorandum to all plants in the state handling milk, requesting them to help in the prevention of stream pollution and setting forth the method of disposal of various types of wastes, such as buttermilk and whey.

## Beekeeping Methods Are Being Surveyed

Beekeeping practices and management as well as the marketing of honey have been studied during the past year by the Bureau of Entomology and Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture with a view of formulating methods that will help the beekeeper produce honey at a profit, it was announced June 15.

The full text of the statement follows:

A preliminary report of the survey of apiary practices in the intermountain region—Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho—covering the data secured in 1928 will soon be ready for distribution. A similar study will be started this year in the clover-honey-producing region and both studies will be continued until sufficient data have been obtained to warrant advice being given on practices and management in beekeeping as well as regarding honey-houses and equipment that have been found to be efficient and profitable.

Beekeepers co-operating with the department in these surveys keep daily records of labor and expenses, makes invoices, and report on the management practiced under a variety of conditions. This information will be of interest to all beekeepers who desire to compare their management practices with those of other beekeepers.

Forty apiaries were included in the 1928 survey, ranging in size from 150 to 1,800 colonies, and covering a total of more than 24,000 colonies.

The results of this survey, according to E. L. Sechrist of the Bureau of Entomology and R. E. Kifer of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, show that the great variance in labor and investment costs, as well as the yield per colony, have a marked influence on the beekeeper's profits.

"In general," they say, "losses and gains were shown to be closely related to poor yields, but not invariably so. In two instances of a low yield of 85 pounds per colony, one producer's records showed a loss while the records of the other showed a gain of \$3.30 per colony.

"Though the cost of producing extracted honey ranged from 1.5 cents up to about 22 cents per pound, the highest and lowest costs were for various reasons abnormal. For 70 per cent of the producers, the computed cost fell within the range of 4 to 8 cents a pound.

"It is useless to expect the price of honey to become high enough to provide a profit for the beekeeper who will not or can not produce honey efficiently, and there is need for a careful study and comparison of the systems of management."

Such investigations can not be carried out successfully without the active co-operation of the various state agricultural extension agencies, the bee press, beekeepers' organizations, and particularly the beekeepers themselves. All these have done excellent work in the past, and help given by them in personal contact has been of great value, the bureau says.

The work undertaken in the clover region this fall will depend to a considerable degree on the assistance and co-operation of local beekeeping specialists and beekeeping organizations. Any organization able to assist in these surveys is invited to communicate with the division of bee culture investigations, Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Charlevoix Cherry Men Join Michigan Growers

A branch of the Michigan Cherry Growers, Inc., has been organized here by Charlevoix county growers. Officers are: President, A. L. Darbee, owner of Eveline Orchards; secretary, George Hanson, East Jordan; directors, Douglas Tibbitts, Lawrence Jensen, George Meggison, John Porter, and Howard Stephens.

The purpose of this body will be to co-operate with the parent organization in stimulating demand for their product and generally improving the industry.

Seven canning clubs have been formed in Charlevoix county. They are located at Advance, Boyne Falls, Wildwood, Peninsula, Deer Lake, Ironton and Marion Center.

## Red Fox Den Found In Alpena County

Lester Haken, conservation officer, reports finding a fox den near Spratt in Alpena county, from which were taken four fox cubs. In addition to the usual menu of young and old rabbits, remains of which were found in the den, Haken says that he also found the skull and leg bones of two fawns. The finding of the remains of fawns in the den of the red fox is unusual, and raises the question whether these animals were killed by the adult fox or were found dead and dragged to the den; as there is but a short period of time in the development of the young deer when its size and degree of helplessness would permit of its being killed by a predatory animal of the size of the fox.

A few cases of enlarged joints in poultry have been observed, which are probably caused by an improper balance of the minerals in the ration. Remove the bonemeal and oyster shell or limestone from ration and feed these two ingredients in separate hoppers.

## Poultry

### SWAT THE ROOSTER NOW

Perhaps no slogan has been more often repeated among poultrymen and to poultrymen than that of "Swat the Rooster." Yet, in spite of the repetition, it is seldom heeded as it should be. Since the season of the year for the execution of this task is at hand the time comes for again repeating it to our readers who are engaged in the business of producing market eggs through the summer months, when eggs can be produced cheaply.

As soon as the breeding season is over all roosters should be disposed of immediately. If no more hatching eggs are wanted from the flock the roosters should be penned separately, sold or eaten. During warm weather, when the problem of holding eggs in good condition is of prime importance, every precaution must be taken. Since infertile eggs keep much better than do fertile eggs the first step in producing high quality summer eggs is that of "swatting" the rooster.

New cockerels will undoubtedly be purchased for next year's breeding operations, which means that those in the flock at present must be disposed of. The task may as well be done now as later in the season. There are usually so few roosters in the flock that the problem of marketing them is not one of very great import. An analysis of chicken prices over a period of the last 19 years shows that prices are higher in mid-summer than they are in September and October. Since this is true there is an added advantage in selling the roosters at this time rather than holding them until the young flock is ready to move into the laying houses, when they must be sold regardless of price.

### ONE METHOD FOR THE PRESERVATION OF EGGS

Summer eggs are usually preferred for cold storage and for preserving at home with water glass. The reason for this is that they are usually of high quality and generally cheap in price. Eggs may be used from any other season of the year if one is sure that they are collected frequently, especially during hot weather, and stored in a cool place until they are put into cold storage or preservative. Unless the eggs which are preserved in water glass are placed in a cool place, such as a cool cellar, it is doubtful if they will be found satisfactory next winter, and under such circumstances should be consumed in the fall months. If a suitable place is available for storing, summer eggs will make excellent food for next winter.

Other means of preserving eggs than the water glass method have been used with some success, but the majority prefer the latter. Commercial water glass is mixed with 12 parts of water. Boil the water and allow it to cool. Put it into stone jars that have been carefully washed and rinsed. Mix the water and water glass thoroughly. If stone jars are not available, wooden tubs may be used by painting the inside with melted paraffin.

### THE POULTRY SITUATION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

The production of poultry in the northern states will be less this year due to the late season. Hatchery men could not obtain enough eggs early in the season to supply the demand for chicks and in many cases the first hatches were disappointing from the standpoint of hatchability. In general the livability of the chicks is better this season which is a favorable indication from the standpoint of vitality. The flush of the egg season is later this season. Feed prices have been favorable to the producer and the supply of feeds on the farms would indicate a liberal share for poultry. If hens are well fed they will lay more eggs than when feed is denied them.

We believe there will be a good production of eggs during the summer months and before the season for using storage eggs comes around we may find plenty of eggs for all who want them. The development of early broilers is nothing to be elated about in many sections. Weather conditions no doubt have had something to do with the condition. There is a slight increase in volume of poultry moving to market at the present time. However, prices are reaching such a high point that there may be some reaction on the part of the consumer.

There is very little chance for low prices for eggs and poultry for some time to come, at least not until we have considerable heavier production.

Are you going to need more room for the layers this fall? Every hen and pullet put in the laying house will need three and one-half to four square feet of floor space. If you are going to rebuild an old house or build a new one, do it now and have it ready for the pullets when they start to lay.

Chicks of different ages should not be raised together. The older ones will crowd the younger, and the result will be poorly developed chickens. Chicks should also be separated according to sex. Cockerels of the lighter class, such as Leghorns, should be separated from the pullets when about eight weeks old, and cockerels of the general purpose class, such as Plymouth Rocks, may run with the pullets a little longer.









