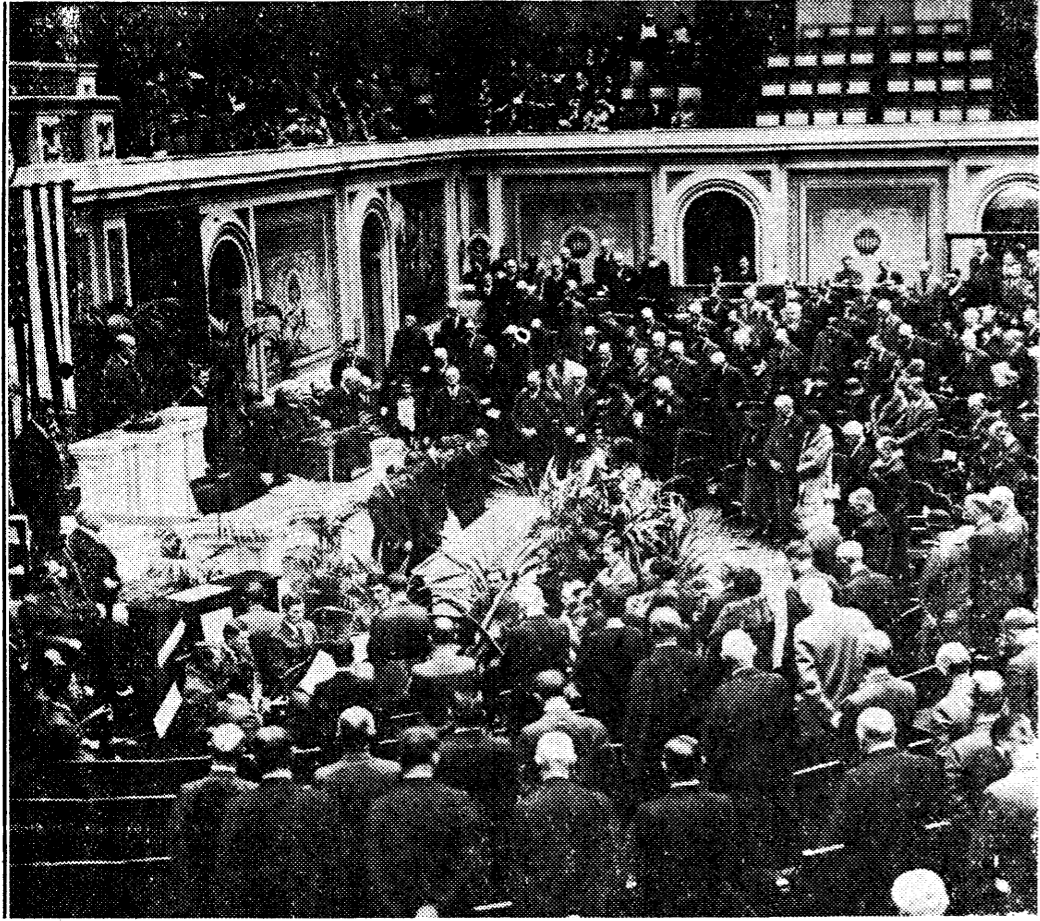


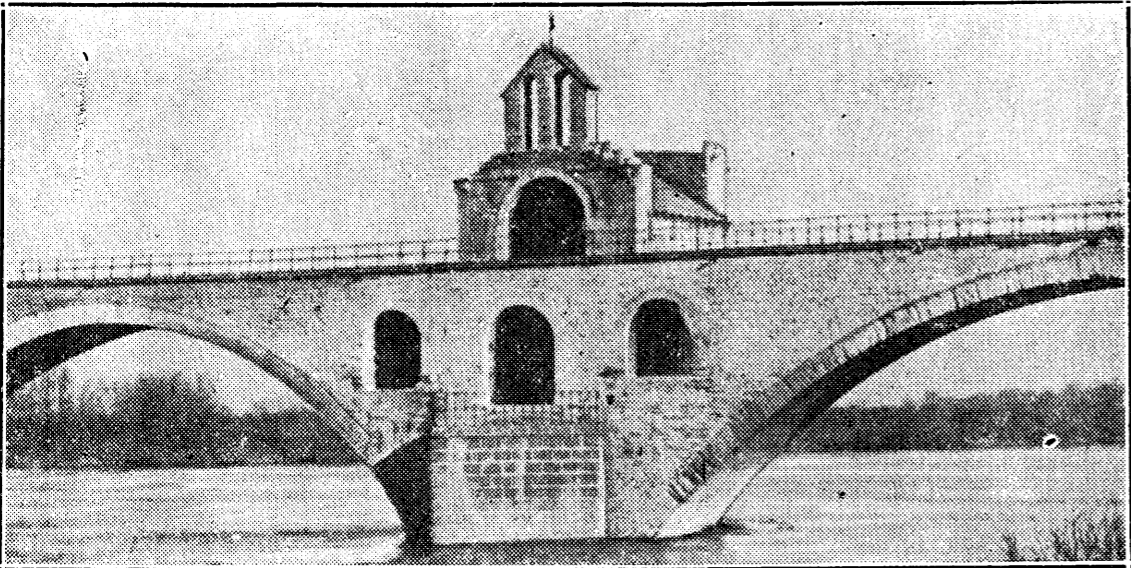
CAMERA NEWS

Senate and House Honor Dead



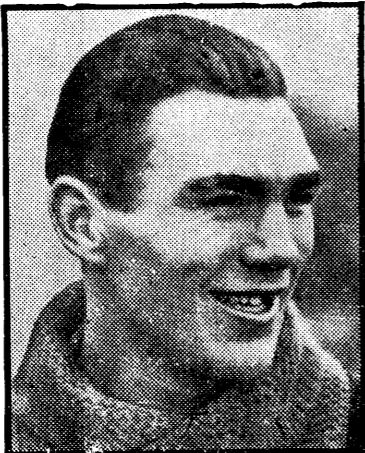
Memory of two senators and nine representatives who have died during the past year is revered at House services. The United States Army band furnished music, while House chaplain, Dr. James S. Montgomery, read the invocation.

A Church On a Bridge



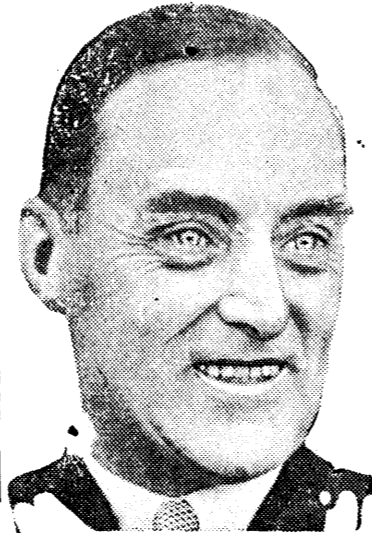
The smallest church in France is the one built on the Bridge of Avignon. It is so small that it holds only five persons, but peasants walk miles to pray before the painting of the miraculous Virgin which it contains. Here is an exclusive picture of the smallest sacred edifice in France.

Yussel—Muscle



Unless other parts of the nation prove more friendly than the reputedly hospitable section south of the Mason-Dixon line, Max Schmeling's "triumphal tour" may be cut short, with Der Max and Manager Yussel Jacobs returning north to await the championship bout with Young Stribling in June. To date the German champion has found southern hospitality somewhat of a myth, and instead of a triumphant tour Max's barnstorming trip has been a huge pain in the neck for all concerned.

Sir Campbell Now



Capt. Malcolm Campbell has received his degree of knighthood from the hands of King George of England in a ceremony at Buckingham Palace, in recognition of his feat at Daytona Beach, Fla., where he drove a car at some 246 miles an hour—the fastest speed acquired on the ground by any human being. It is believed in official circles that Campbell's performance had done more to cement good feeling between English-speaking peoples than a dozen ambassadors and fifty thousand politicians.

Farrell's Bride



Unknown even to their friends, Charles Farrell and Virginia Valli (above), the little dark-haired screen idol whom he met when he was only extra five years ago, have sealed the tie that binds and are now on a three-month honeymoon cruise aboard the M. S. Augustus.

To Time Light Speed



Dr. Albert A. Michaelson, 78-year-old scientist, and the first American physicist to be awarded the Nobel prize for scientific achievement, has begun his "last experiment" to measure the speed of light with more accuracy than he did two years ago. These experiments will take place at Santa Ana, Cal. A vacuum tube three feet in diameter and a mile long, costing \$50,000, will be used in the experiment, which will be completed in three weeks under favorable conditions.

Formation Flight



General Italo Balbo, the Italian air minister, who at the head of a squad of planes successfully made the initial flight from Italy to Brazil, plans to lead another formation from Italy to the United States, it has been hinted.

RABBIT COURSE TO BE GIVEN AT STATE COLLEGE

The number of rabbits grown for meat and fur in Michigan has increased until those interested in the industry have arranged to hold the second annual short course of study of rabbit production at Michigan State college, March 3 to 27.

Members of the instructors staff who will assist the poultry department of Michigan State college in giving the course are Dr. G. Baxter, N. Y.; Prof. H. L. Ibsen, Manhattan, Kan.; A. C. Nowak, Hammond, Ind.; and S. H. Sixsma, Muskegon, Michigan men who have had practical experience in the business will take part in the daily discussions.

The course of study will include work in nutrition, disease, breeding, marketing and housing. One day will be devoted to a study of each of these subjects.

A rabbit show will be held during the week to enable those taking the course to see just what types of rabbits are desirable. The show is open to the public and, as the committee expects there will be 700 rabbits shown, everyone will be interested in the extent to which the rabbit has been developed as a fur and meat producing animal. There is little resemblance between the present day show type of rabbit and the old style bunny that the children used to keep for a pet.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Michigan Rabbit Breeders association will be held at the college, Thursday, March 26.

Best Methods Fail On Unfertile Soil

Most of the advantage gained through the use of better farm implements, improved varieties of seed, and knowledge of how to control insects and plant diseases is nullified in an attempt to increase crop yields unless the farmer has been careful to conserve the fertility of his soil, according to members of the soils department at Michigan State college.

Records of the state department of agriculture show that the average yields per acre for oats and wheat in Michigan were less in the last 10 years than they were in the 10 years between 1870 and 1880, and the yield of corn during the last decade was only a fraction of a bushel higher than it was in those years.

This failure to secure the reward of better farming methods is due to the loss of plant food elements from the soil through the successive years of ropping, and, unless provision is made for the return of plant food to replace that lost in the crops harvested, yields will fall still lower.

One of the vital food elements, nitrogen, can be conserved by keeping a normal supply of decaying plant tissue in the soil. This can be done by plowing down legumes, by the use of quantities of manure, or by plowing down crops such as rye where the soil is so low in fertility that it is impossible to secure crops of legumes without using such measures first.

Supplies of phosphoric acid and potash in the soil are most easily increased by the use of commercial fertilizers. The proper analyses for use in Michigan are given in detail in Circular Bulletin No. 53, which can be obtained from the college or from county agricultural agents.

Wheat Is Good Feed For Fattening Pigs

Eight pigs which were started on a wheat ration at a weight of 26.12 pounds per animal and which were fed for 139 days, when the average weights were 188.1 pounds, paid \$1.07 per bushel for the wheat which they ate in feeding trials conducted by the animal husbandry division at Michigan State college.

Eight similar pigs were fed an equal length of time on an individual ration except that corn was substituted for the wheat and the second lot of pigs gained a little more slowly than the wheat-fed lot. The cost per hundredweight of gains for the corn-fed lot was a little less than for those fed wheat but the price paid by the hogs for the wheat make them a much better market for this grain than the ordinary sales channels.

Both lots of pigs sold for eight cents a pound and the returns from each ration were computed on that basis. During the feeding period, the pigs consumed 4,114 pounds of wheat and the other lot ate 3,711 pounds of corn. The pigs on the wheat ration ate a little more tankage, linseed meal, and alfalfa hay than the other lot, but the difference was only a few pounds in each case.

Pigs receiving a wheat ration should get some form of protein supplement such as skim milk or tankage and this is more necessary with young pigs than older hogs which are being fattened.

But He Didn't

"This is my car, and what I say about it goes!" shouted the motorist who thought he knew all about automobiles. The mechanic crawled out from beneath the broken down machine. "That's fine! If what you say about it goes, just say 'engine'."

Seed Improvement Profitable for Southern Peanut Growers

Profitable peanut growing is more dependent on seed selection and care and less dependent on liming the soil than growers generally have believed, the U. S. Department of Agriculture learned from recent tests.

These tests demonstrated that it pays to plant large-type seed, developed by careful selection and breeding, rather than a mixture of small sizes, gathered as the "run of the field." To grow peanuts for seed, select nuts from the most productive plants and plant them in a special seed patch. By harvesting seed in bright weather, drying carefully before picking the nuts and storing them in well ventilated bags or screen-covered cans, the grower can assure good germination. Peanut seed should be viable for four or five years.

Any grower would make a mistake to assume offhand that he should not apply lime to his peanut land, W. R. Beattie and J. H. Beattie, horticulturists of the department, say. Yet lime did not consistently give better results on all soils on which the department and certain southern experiment stations have conducted peanut growing tests. In fact, liming reduced the yields on some soils, although it improved yields on others. As a general rule, lime favorably affects the quality of the nuts more than the yield.

The authors discuss these recent studies, as well as the many other factors involved in successful peanut production, in a new publication, Farmers' Bulletin 1656-F, Peanut Growing. This bulletin is available free to those writing to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington D. C.

Acquit Farmer Of Illegal Test

A court case that attracted wide attention among the farmers and especially dairymen in the Clare section, was settled in Justice S. M. Callihan's court recently when a jury found J. W. Schaeffer not guilty of violation of selling milk of illegal test.

Mr. Schaeffer, who resides north of Clare, has been furnishing the Morgan grocery with milk for a number of years and he has been recognized as one of the leading milk producers in this section.

Recently the price of milk was cut to the consumers in the city and following several reductions, the price of the milk from the Schaeffer farm sold as low as five cents a quart at the Morgan grocery.

The complaint against Mr. Schaeffer was made by a state inspector of milk whom it was alleged purchased a bottle of milk from the Morgan grocery and sent some of the product to the state chemist for testing.

At the trial in the Callihan court, it was alleged that the report received from the state chemist was to the effect that although the milk tested but 2.7, it was apparent that part of the cream had been removed from the bottle.

The jury deliberated but a short time before rendering a verdict of not guilty for Mr. Schaeffer.

State Has Courses In Natural Wealth

Courses of study which are concerned with the conservation of forests, minerals, wild life and other natural wealth have been grouped at Michigan State college to make it possible for students interested in this work to specialize in any of these three lines of work.

The course in forestry, has been given for many years, but the other two are to be started in response to a demand for training in subjects which deal with the preservation of natural resources. Michigan's natural wealth in minerals and wild life will enable the classroom work to be supplemented with such practical training as is needed for the courses.

The breeding of game and fur-bearing animals has become an industry which rivals in size and value many of the phases of livestock raising. Trained men are scarce in the new industry and there appear to be places for many more than are now prepared for the work.

Students will make the election of one of the courses during their sophomore year and devote their junior and senior years to a study of the subjects in the special courses.

Corn Borers Decrease 21 Per Cent in Michigan

The record breaking drought in 1930 proved exceptionally unfavorable to the European corn borer, and there was an actual decline in numbers of the pest in some of the important regions to which it has spread in recent years, Lee A. Strong of the United States department of agriculture announced this week.

There was an average reduction of approximately 25 per cent in the number of borers found in representative sample plots throughout areas surveyed in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. The survey indicated decreases in Michigan, 58 per cent in Ohio and 29 per cent in Pennsylvania. Increases of approximately 33 per cent in Indiana and 11 per cent in New York were indicated.

POULTRY

EGGS—AND EGGS

The U. S. Egg trade legitimately shows a flattened out, weak yolk that breaks easily—a thin, watery white and an enlarged germ spot. It "lives in the last house" on Tough street for eggs.

There are skeletons in the closet of even the might-have-been-best eggs that make them look worse than they are. There is the egg white which is seen on breaking the shell to be a greenish white color. And the egg with a musty, stale odor once it is released from the shell. There is the egg with a sour odor. There are eggs with an olive colored yolk, colored so by the food of the hen. There are eggs with blood spots that may be caused by feeding the hens too much cotton seed meal.

Uncle Sam's agents at the state and county fairs will soon be showing consumers through posters what the eggs of all grades look like. By observing, by tasting and comparing the various grades of eggs she finds, the consumer can become a specialist in eggs. A fresh egg she will observe will look on the outside like a fresh egg. It will taste like a fresh egg. Whether it be as young as it looks is becoming another question. Cold storage does not carry the odium it did before refrigeration became a science. The housekeeper with a home cold storage plant of electric refrigeration has seen for herself how quality is unimpaired under perfect refrigeration, and is beginning to ask about quality rather than age. A newly laid egg may be a bad egg under certain conditions. A year old egg may taste fresh. It all depends upon the condition of the egg when it went into cold storage.

"You'd better take them scrambled, sir," is no longer the advice of the head waiter when particular customers call for soft-boiled eggs. Raw eggs beaten up in milk may or may not be newly laid. Newly laid eggs, strictly fresh eggs, fresh eggs, and E G G S, eggs are still on the market. They bear the names, U. S. Special, U. S. Extras, U. S. Standard, and U. S. Trade, and rank from "Clean, sound, firm, clear, no visible development of germ" to "May be weak and watery; germ development may be clearly visible but no blood showing."

The better the consumer knows eggs, the more of the better eggs will be consumed.

REMODELING THE BROODER HOUSE

During the next few weeks, the farmers of the corn belt will be faced with the annual chore of preparing for the coming of the baby chicks. To the majority of us, this means a thorough rejuvenation of the brooder house with shovel, broom and spray-pump, after which we will make all necessary repairs upon the building itself. The roof should receive special attention at this time, for small leaks may have started during the winter.

You may have noticed a number of brooder houses that were built several years ago, to which the owners have added recently what is ordinarily termed a sun-parlor. Upon inquiry, we have found there are two principal reasons for this addition—to secure more floor space for the chicks and to derive the benefits of sunshine.

Most of those who built brooder houses several years ago made the serious mistake of building too shallow. While the chicks are small there is sufficient floor space for them, but after a few weeks' growth, when more and larger feeders and water fountains are necessary, it is found that there is not enough room. Too often, in order to get along, the feeders are placed too near the brooder stoves. This causes a crowded situation at roosting time.

One of the easiest and least expensive ways of giving greater depth to our brooder houses is to add a sun parlor on the front. These are ordinarily built according to the ideas of the individual owner since there is no standard plan to follow.

A few pointers in sun parlor construction which the writer has observed are:

1. If the brooder house is built on skids, be very careful not to interfere with the movability of the house when adding the sun-parlor.
2. If one is using the cloth-base glass substitutes, it is better to put the supports 12 inches apart instead of 18 inches, as is generally done.
3. By nailing a common lath over the glass substitute at each support or bearer, there will be much less chance for injury to the cloth by whipping in the wind.

Moth balls in the nests are an invitation to a hen to commit suicide. Even if the hens don't get poisoned eating them, eggs laid in the nest are tainted by moth balls, as also the flesh of the hens.

The farmer's wife should know the requirements of poultry keeping in order to get her husband to practice them.

When the selection of the choicest, early maturing birds is made for market, the fittest are not surviving for brooders.

Wheat, bran, corn meal, flour middling, ground hulled oats, meat scrap, in the proportion of equal parts by weight of each with 5 per cent grit added and mixed with sour milk is a good finishing ration for broilers. Feed morning and night.

