

Elected to Head First Woman's Glider Club



Margaret Evans Crumplar, charming aviation enthusiast of Wichita, Kansas, has been elected president of the first woman's glider club in the United States. She heads the Wichita Glidette Club, boasting a large membership and a glider of the latest type.

(International Newsweek)

Quaker City Mayor Opens Phila. Game



Mayor Mackay of Philadelphia throwing out the ball to start the opening game at Philadelphia between the New York Yankees and the Athletics, which the latter won, 6 to 2. Mrs. Mackay and Thomas Shibe, owner of the Philadelphia team, watched the Mayor do his bit to start off the festivities.

(International Newsweek)

Duchess May Give Heir to British Throne



The Duchess of York, according to an official report, has cancelled all her engagements for the Summer, as it is rumored she is an expectant mother. If a boy should be born to her he would be, pending the birth of a child of the still unmarried Prince of Wales, the heir presumptive to the throne of England.

(International Newsweek)

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

GOOD HENS STEADY LAYERS

The Barred Plymouth Rock hen that recently laid 353 eggs in 365 days at a western experiment station must have been a steady layer if nothing else. A study of trapnest records shows that this is one of the characteristics of all high record hens, even though they are not good enough to fall in the 300-egg class. One such study was based on the records of 1,387 Single Comb White Leghorns. Of this number there were only four that laid over 60 eggs in the pullet year, but every one of these was laying every month in the year, and the lowest monthly average for the group was 17 eggs in October. Their highest monthly average was 27 eggs in June. There were 55 pullets with annual records from 221 to 260 eggs. In 8 of the 12 months all 65 were laying. Six of them failed to lay in January, four in November, two in December, and one in October. Their lowest monthly average was 13 eggs in November; their highest 25 in May and June. Similarly, of the 353 hens whose records were from 181 to 230 eggs for the year, all were laying in the months of March to July, inclusive. Only one failed to lay in August, two in September, and eight in February. Among the low producers, however, a quite different sort of performance was found. Of the hens laying fewer than 60 eggs during the year, none laid in all 12 months. Nor was there any month when all of them were laying. Even in April nearly one-fourth of the hens in this group failed to produce an egg. The average yearly yield for the group was 33 eggs, or only 6 eggs more than the best hens averaged to lay in the month of June. The good hens laid at a much higher rate than did the poor hens, and they kept steadily at it for 12 months. It is this sort of performance that is really profitable.

BREEDING FOR COMBS

Nearly every breeder of a rose comb variety has at some time been disappointed at the appearance of a number of single comb chicks among a group raised from parent stock that was known to carry nothing but rose combs. Many people do not know, however, that this difficulty can be eliminated by carefully testing each male bird that one plans to use. It affords a good illustration of how the science of animal genetics can be put to practical use. All that is necessary is to make the rose comb male to be tested with one or more single comb females. If he is pure for the rose comb character, or homozygous, all the chicks hatched from such a mating will have rose combs. Such a male may be used to head a pen of rose comb females with the assurance that all the chicks hatched will have rose combs. Single comb chicks will be eliminated for that reason at least. When a male is impure, or heterozygous, for rose comb and is mated to single comb females, half the chicks will have single and half will have rose combs. It is from such males, when mated to rose comb females of the same sort, that the occasional single comb chicks are produced in spite of the fact that every male and female in the breeding pen might have had a rose comb. If one wishes to make sure that no single comb chicks will appear in future generations from the same line of breeding it is necessary to test both males and females in the original parent stock by mating to single comb birds, discarding any that prove to be heterozygous.

OPERATING THE INCUBATOR

There is no more important factor in the successful operation of an incubator than that of maintaining a correct temperature throughout the incubation period. Following are some of the conclusions reached at one of our leading experiment stations as a result of several years' work with small incubators: (1) The optimum temperature for the incubation of hens' eggs was between 100 degrees and 103 degrees F. measured by standing thermometers in a hot air type incubator, with the center of the bulb one and one-half inches above the egg tray. (2) A temperature of 101 degrees F. throughout the period of incubation, measured with a standing thermometer, gave the best hatching results. (3) The optimum temperature for the incubation of white and brown eggs was the same. (4) While eggs usually pipped and hatched a few hours earlier than brown eggs at the same temperature. (5) Temperatures below the optimum tended to delay the hatch and gave a large number of undesirable chicks. (6) Temperature above the optimum brought the hatch off earlier, but gave a greater number of undesirable chicks than optimum or lower than optimum temperatures. (7) Standing thermometers with the middle of the bulb one and one-half inches above the egg tray and near to but not touching the eggs gave the most dependable temperature for incubation.

PSALM OF THE HEN.

"Life is real, life is earnest! And the shell is not its pen; egg thou art and egg remains, was not spoken of the hen. Art is long and time is fleeting, be our bills then sharpened well, and not like the muffled drums be beating on the inside of the shell. In the world's broad field of battle, in the great barnyard of life, be not like those lazy cattle! Be a rooster in the strife! Lives of roosters all remind us we can make our lives sublime, and when roasted leave behind us hen tracks on the sands of time. Hen tracks that perhaps another chicken drooping in the rain, some forlorn and henpecked brother, when he sees, shall crow again."

POULTRY NEEDS CHARCOAL

Under our intensive conditions of forced feeding, heavy production and rapid growth, the digestive systems of our birds are pushed to the limit. Lack of exercise and a tendency to stagnation in the natural processes of the bird, tend to slow up the discharge of the poisonous properties of heavy protein feeding.

THAT CONCRETE FLOOR

Proper curing increases both the hardness and water tightness of concrete floors. Keep all doors and windows closed and the surface moist for 10 days by sprinkling before using the floor.

WATERING COWS IN WINTER

It is not so essential that cows have water near them, or that it be heated for them. These are not the reasons for drinking cups in the stanchion, or heaters in the tank. It is essential, however, the cows should drink plenty of water, and that is why drinking cups and tank heaters are good investments. No cow will drink all the water she

To overcome this, granulated charcoal should be kept in every laying house, in separate hoppers, at all times. The birds will eat only what they need. Charcoal will overcome many digestive disorders, including enteritis, will help to build up the resistance to diseases and will keep the birds in a much healthier condition.

GOOD BRAN SUBSTITUTE

Ground wheat in the poultry mash has been a good substitute for bran and shorts. It has not only given a cheaper feed but it also contains more digestible material. While wheat is somewhat lacking in bulk, the effect is offset when used in combination with ground oats or barley. It is palatable to birds and gives no digestive troubles. The best mash formula for laying hens and pullets makes use of ground wheat along with other home grown grains. The formula follows: Ground corn, kafir or milo, 15 pounds; ground oats or barley, 10 pounds; ground wheat, 100 pounds; meat scraps, 75 pounds.

FITTING THE HEIFERS

Some recent contact with successful dairymen in several states brings out the general practice among such men of increasing the quantity of feed for pregnant dairy heifers during four to six weeks previous to calving. The purpose is to have the heifers in good condition at calving time. The increase in feed usually is with grain, the rate being increased to 5 to 8 pounds per head daily, depending on the condition in relation to the time remaining for proper fitting. It should be kept in mind that heavy grain feeding both to cows and heifers should not be practiced during a week or 10 days before calving date. The grain mixture for this period should be one of light, bulky character.

BARLEY FOR HENS

Good quality barley can be used in poultry rations at a profit. It must be free from mold and mustiness; bright barley appears to be much more palatable to hens than discolored grain. Many are using it in home-mixed laying mashes. It should not make up more than one-third of the grain that goes into such a mash. It should be substituted in part for the corn and in part for the oats. Yellow corn should be the most abundant grain in any home-mixed mash. Coarsely cracked barley, as a part of the scratch grain, is very satisfactory. It can be fed whole, but it is not relished as much nor as well digested when so fed.

CONTROLLING PRICES

It is generally believed by farmers that eggs must bring \$10 per hundred to be profitable. This is not true, therefore, when the price is below this point, hog production decreases materially. This variation in production is one of the main reasons why hog prices fluctuate. These price cycles can be eliminated by approximately adjusting production to demands and keeping it at that point. By increasing the unit production of present breeding stock on hand through the adoption of up-to-date systems of feeding and management, a fair profit can be returned to the producer at a fair cost to the consumer.

AVOID SMALL EGGS

High production alone is not sufficient qualification to keep the hen in the flock. Last year the United States department of agriculture sent to the butcher from its experiment station a hen with a record of 306 eggs laid in 365 days because her eggs were undersized, poorly shaped, and otherwise objectionable. Experiments have proved that it is more difficult to breed into a flock of chickens the factors responsible for size and quality of eggs than it is to breed merely for numerical production. Hens should produce eggs weighing not less than two ounces each.

FORCING THE CALVES

It will take at least 30 days to bring calves to the point where they can be full-fed on grain if they have not been accustomed to grain feeding before they were put into the feed lot. After this preliminary feeding period, during which the amount of grain is gradually increased, calves should be given all the grain they will clean up twice daily. It will not prove profitable to limit the amount of grain feed because in such case calves and yearlings will not become fat enough to bring the top market price.

GREAT LABOR SAVER

Some of the common tasks which are performed with garden tractors are: Cultivating, plowing, harrowing, lawn mowing, planting, seeding, hauling wagon or trailer, field mowing, spraying, orchard cultivation, potato digging, wood sawing, operations now plow, pumping water, cutting ensilage, and feed grinding.

INSURING GOOD FEEDS

"There are three ways of buying feed," one of the leading feed firms remarks. Price is misleading, looks are uncertain, but the reputation of the manufacturer is the proper guide. Results of the feed determine the profits you make from poultry, cows or hogs. That couldn't be any truer if 10 college professors had written it.

DETERMINING SEX

There is no way to secure either sex at will in chickens. Early broods are apt to give more cockerels and later ones more pullets. This is the fact, but no one has given any reason for it.

CURRENTS NEED HEAVY SOIL

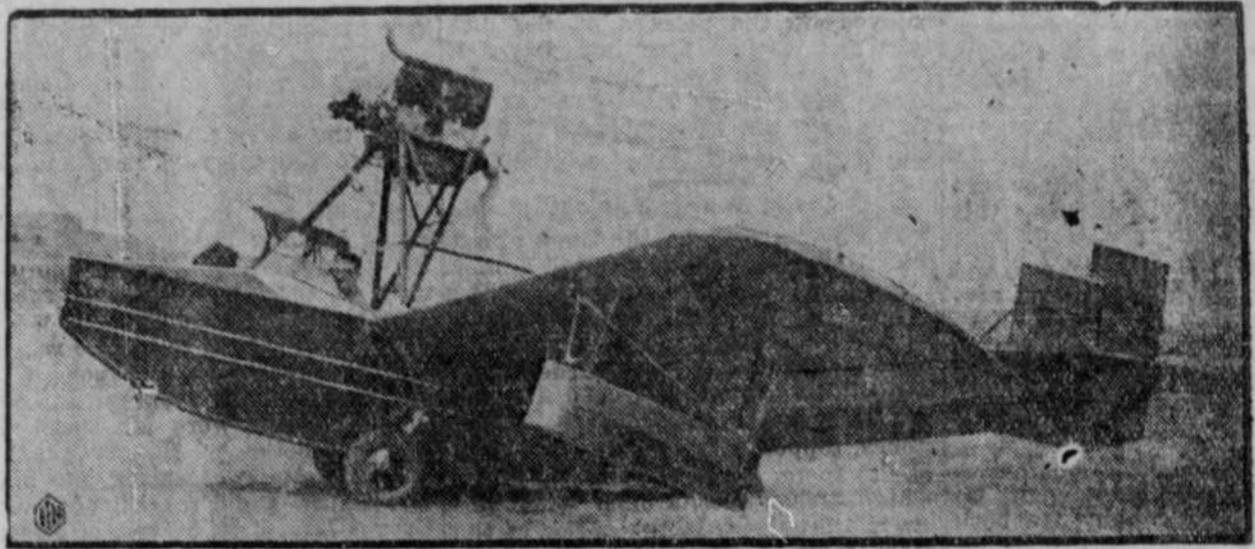
Light soil is not suitable for currants. On such soil they are apt to drop their leaves early, which causes a poor crop the next season.

needs if the water is ice cold, or if she has to brave cold winds to go after it. As for forcing cows to drink through a hole cut in the ice of pond or stream, that has this added objection: Cows are likely to slip on the ice and injure themselves. Warm the water in winter.

GRADING LAYERS

Grading birds before putting them in the laying pen so that all birds in the same open pen are of the same size and maturity will give best results, because they can then be handled and fed in the same manner.

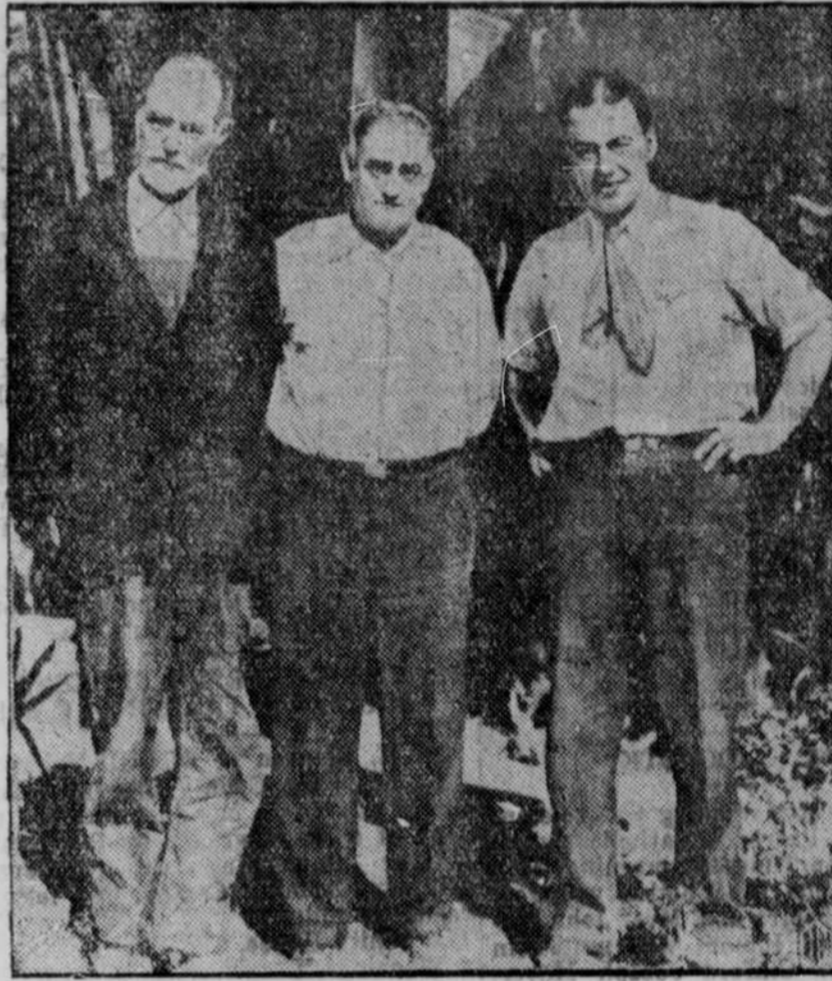
Smallest Amphibian Plane in World



The "Privateer," an amphibian plane, which is said to be the smallest of its type in the world. It is a low wing mono ship equipped with a 100 horsepower motor. The plane has an overall length of 28 feet and measures 38 feet from wing tip to wing tip. George Pickens is shown in the control seat.

(International Newsweek)

After Release from Kidnapers



Left to right: J. E. Bristow, Texas oil man, who was held captive by Mexican bandits for many weeks; E. W. Eaton, the American Vice-Consul at Ahuacatlan, Mexico, who dickered with the bandits for Bristow's release; and Gordon (Odie) Bristow, son of the oil man, who paid three thousand pesos for the release of his father. The photo was made immediately after the elder Bristow was given his freedom, after being held captive for thirty days. He was none the worse for his experience.

(International Newsweek)

Bay State Governor Watches Opening Game



Governor Frank G. Allen of Massachusetts in the Governor's box at the opening game between the Senators and the Boston Red Sox. The Senators won, 6 to 1, with the game being featured by the sensational pitching of a youngster from Texas, by the name of Brown.

(International Newsweek)

Generation of Today Portrayed in Volume Noted Ornithologist at Work



America's most popular illustrator, John Held, Jr., has produced a volume of significant short stories about the younger generation, which has been enthusiastically received.

(International Newsweek)



Using an unusual umbrella tent for shelter, Dr. Paul Bartsch, curator of the National Museum, has taken remarkable close-ups of practically every type of bird life in the national capital. The weird looking tent is erected in the garden of his

(International Newsweek)

Daniels at Lobby Inquiry



Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy in the Wilson Cabinet, and now a publisher of Raleigh, N. C., as he appeared before the Senate lobby investigation committee and testified regarding an editorial in his paper attacking Chairman Raskob of the Domestic National Committee.

Baltimore Student Wins Scholarship



Mary G. Watson, freshman at Goucher College, Baltimore, was awarded the \$300 scholarship under the seventh annual \$50,000 gift to the American Chemical Society by Mr. and Mrs. Francis F. Garvan in memory of their daughter, Patricia.

(International Newsweek)