

## Campfire Girls In Mock Snow Battle



It doesn't snow in Pasadena, Cal., but the Pasadena Council of Campfire Girls wanted to have a snow fight as part of their sports program recently. There was no denying the ladies, so ice blocks were procured from somewhere and the above battle took place. The girls seem to be having great fun.

## Two Beauty Types



The flawless beauty of Miss Barbara McDonald, New York musical comedy actress, blends in perfect harmony with that of the posey of "Prosperity Roses" she is admiring at the International Flower Show, at Grand Central Palace, New York. Over 400 classes of flowers and gardens are on exhibition under the auspices of the Horticultural Society.

## Reward for His Fast Work



Walter Everett (right), of Tulsa, Okla., shown as he received the Colonel Green Trophy, following his victory in the outboard motorboat classic in the recent Biscayne Bay Regatta, off Miami Beach, Fla. At left is George Coleman, owner of the boat Everett drove in the race.

## Looking Down on Ohio Flood Area



This aerial view shows part of the lowland section of Cincinnati, Ohio, where the Ohio River flood has inundated vast stretches of land. These houses, homes of workmen, are near the levee and the people were forced to flee to higher ground when the rampaging river poured in a torrent over the dykes.

## A Sample of Nazi Tyranny



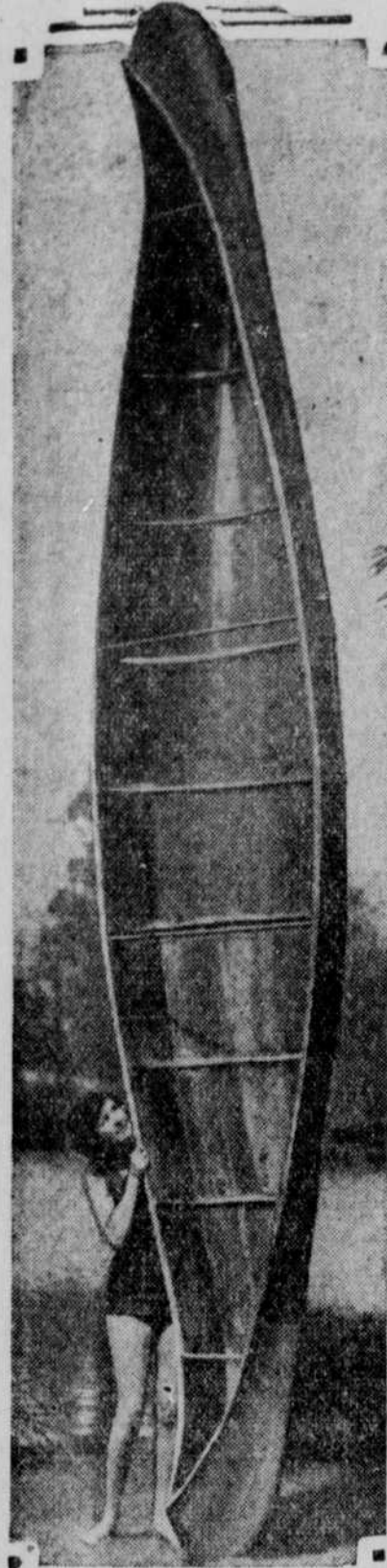
Corroboration of the stories of brutalities practiced by Chancellor Adolf Hitler's Nazi followers against persons of the Jewish faith is contained in this picture. A Jewish resident of Munich is shown as he was forced to walk barefoot through the city streets carrying a sign bearing the legend: "I shall never again complain to the police." The man had been beaten and his clothes torn to shreds because he appealed for protection to the authorities. Note the Nazi storm troopers who enforced the inhuman order.

## Freed from Prison



Sentenced in October, 1931, to serve from two to four years for perjury, Evelyn Bell, former Follies girl, has been released from Auburn Prison, N. Y., by authority of the State Parole Board. Her conviction arose from her suit against the estate of Joseph Moran, millionaire sportsman, who, she charged, was the father of her child.

## Miss Samson?



This young lady, Betty Blakeslee, looks far stronger than she really is, for that big, 18-foot canoe she's balancing is much lighter than it appears. It is, in fact, only 35 pounds. It is made of a new aluminum alloy developed by a Los Angeles inventor.

## Tete-A-Tete Waltz



Jack Oakie, film comedian, and Peggy Hopkins Joyce, well known on stage and screen as well as at marriage license bureaus, shown in a tete-a-tete dance during the recent party held by the "Saturday Nighters" at Los Angeles. The orchidaceous Peggy is one of the most popular of Hollywood newcomers.

## New U. S. Senator



Governor John E. Erickson, who resigned as Governor of Montana to enter the United States Senate as successor to the late Senator Thomas J. Walsh, Erickson began his third successive term as Governor of his State last November. Lieutenant Governor Frank H. Cooney succeeds him as State Executive.

## OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

### WIRE BROODERS FOR POULTS

If turkey poulters are put under an ordinary hover, they wander away from the heat and lack the instinct to go back when they get chilled. Any noise or disturbance frightens them, causing them to pile up and smother. Materials commonly used for litter in chick brooding invariably cause trouble with poulters. In work done at the Kansas State Experiment station, it has been found that a large percentage of early mortality is due to impacted crop and injuries to the digestive tract whenever the poulters could get at any coarse material — straw, peat litter, sand, stemmy alfalfa or lawn clippings. Most of these difficulties have been overcome by use of wire brooding units made of one-half inch hardware cloth and two-by-two supports. There are four compartments to a unit, each of which is three feet wide, seven feet long and two feet high. The structure is set on horses two feet from the floor, straw being scattered underneath to catch the droppings. Each compartment has a separate hinged cover. The sides, bottoms and tops are made in removable sections so that the pens may be taken apart to be washed and disinfected. Heat is supplied by an ordinary brooder stove around which a steel jacket has been constructed. About 50 poulters are placed in each pen and are confined there until they go to an alfalfa range.

### EXERCISE FOR SOWS

The good farmers will not pen up their brood sows this winter in close quarters where they can get very little exercise. Exercise by the sow is an important factor in the development of strong, healthy pigs. At one experiment station some sows were fed corn alone during the winter and given a large yard in which to exercise. Another group of sows was similarly fed but confined to a small pen six by eight feet square. The average birth weight of the pigs farrowed by the sows in both lots was 1.97 lbs. per pig. This does not tell the whole story. The sows that got no exercise farrowed pigs that were listless and inactive. Several pigs were born dead in this lot. Some of the pigs were poorly developed and had little hair. At one month of age the surviving pigs in each lot were weighed. Those from the sows that had exercise averaged 11.75 lbs. per pig. Those from sows that had no exercise averaged 7.67 lbs. per pig. In a similar manner another group of sows was fed corn and tankage and given a large lot for exercise. The pigs from these sows averaged 10.07 lbs. per pig at birth and 14.08 lbs. each at one month of age. A similar group of sows was fed the same kind of a ration, corn and tankage, but were confined to a six by eight foot pen. The pigs from these sows averaged 1.9 lbs. each at birth and 11.84 lbs. at one month of age. Thus, in either case, corn alone or corn and tankage, the sows that had exercise farrowed the stronger pigs and at one month of age the difference was somewhat striking in the case of the two groups of sows that were fed corn alone. It is not advisable to carry pregnant brood sows, especially young sows through the winter on a ration of corn alone whether they are exercised or not. Corn or ground barley or ground wheat or a combination of barley and wheat supplemented with a little skim milk and alfalfa hay is very good. Whatever the ration, don't forget the exercise.

### LET'S IMITATE "BILL"

Bill is only farming something like 55 acres, and yet he is doing such a good job of it that every time we visit the place we are reminded that it is not how much you farm, but how well. Getting right down to brass tacks, — you hear a lot about "diversified farming" and a "balanced program" these days, and to our notion Bill's farming is just as good an example of these as we have met. If one source of income on Bill's farm doesn't pay another source does. "Not too much of any one thing, but something of most everything," is the way Bill expresses it. And yet we wouldn't have you get the idea that Bill's farm is a hodge-podge. It is strictly a dairy farm. Bill is known to his fellow countrymen as a Guernsey breeder. Let's take a little inventory of his farm and get the picture of "balance" as Bill is practicing it. First, there is the dairy. You go into Bill's barn at milking time and you will see 10 or 12 head of tippy Guernsey females that are producing good amounts of milk and doing it economically according to the records of the herd improvement association. Bill separates the milk, sells the butterfat, and feeds the skim milk to the calves and to the chickens. With herd sire and young stock, Bill's herd probably numbers on the average about 20 to 24 head. Not very far from the barn you will find a cider mill. If you were to drive into the yard on a fall day in cider making time, you would find the mill well patronized. Take a look around the yard in June and you will see a batch of young white chickens. There were about 500 of them to start this year. Mortality

### PROTECTION FROM WIND

The wise poultryman will take precaution against evil effects of March winds upon his small chicks. Windows will be adjusted so the wind will not blow directly in the house on the chicks. A temporary wooden or cardboard windbreak just inside the small exit door will help to break the force of the wind. And a particularly needed protection is around the small temporary yard just outside the brooder house. This is easily provided by placing roofing paper or feed bags over the small wire fence on all sides of the

has been extremely low for some reason — good management, we say. Then there is the laying flock. Eggs sold to a hatchery during the hatching season brought 10 cents a dozen above market, and at times the weekly egg check on this farm has been bigger than the cream check. But don't forget, the chickens make eggs with an abundant supply of skim milk. And the orchard. First Bill took care of the old trees by pruning and spraying. And they all bear. Apples, plums, and cherries are the main crops. "If the apple crop isn't heavy, the plum crop is," explains Bill. Then Bill looks into the future by planting young trees that have otherwise worn out their usefulness. A buzzing and a humming in the orchard attracts your attention to the bees. They perform a valuable service in fertilizing the fruit blossoms and they contribute honey for a cash crop. You never need go hungry under Bill's system of farming. A big ever-bearing strawberry bed, a large vegetable garden, a patch of luscious melons, just make your mouth water to mention and help fill the family larder and pocketbook. The feed crops are the same way. Bill grows alfalfa for roughage, corn for silage, oats and barley for stock feeds. If he doesn't grow all of his feeds, he grows most of them. Diversification may be a long word, but it has helped Bill farm on a pretty even keel through good times and poor. He's raised and schooled two girls and a boy, has enjoyed life as he went along, and isn't kicking in hard times. The farm has been his life and his living. As a postscript: Bill's farm is a partnership affair, the "better half" of which is Mrs. Bill. She is counselor, companion, and fellow worker in every farm enterprise. The children have co-operated under wise leadership of their parents. It is team work that wins on Bill's farm.

### CARE OF BREEDER TURKEYS

After a long, cold winter the vigor and vitality of many turkeys kept for breeders have been so lowered that special care is needed to get them back into good breeding condition. Any birds that show signs of lacking the essential vigor should be discarded as breeders. Feeding is of vast importance. If special feeding for the hens has not already started, it should be begun at once so that they will be laying when eggs are wanted for incubation. Any good laying mash is suitable for turkey hens and should be fed in an open hopper where it will be available at all times. A grain feed — equal parts of corn, oats and wheat — should also be given. As with chickens, one needs to avoid feeding too much grain, for limiting the grain will encourage mash consumption and the laying of more eggs per clutch. At the first indication of broodiness in turkey hens, they should be broken up. Feed the bird better than as if she were still laying and let the feed consist mainly of mash. This will stimulate production and bring the bird back into laying quicker than if she is not fed so well. It is best not to mate more than about 10 females with each male. If more than one tom is allowed to run with the flock excessive fighting nearly always occurs. The practice of alternating males is followed frequently. If one finds that he can get greater fertility and hatchability by this practice, follow it. Any practices that will bring this result are to be commended.

### POST MORTEM PAY

All poultry flocks are subject to mortality from disease. It is important to know what conditions are causing these losses, so the practice of making post-mortems should be in general vogue. When a bird dies and the cause of death cannot be determined by outside examination, the carcass should be opened, any abnormalities noted and cause of death diagnosed. A record of these examinations should be kept, and in this way a poultry keeper can quickly determine ways of correcting any excessive death rate. It takes only a short time to make a post-mortem. If one is not in a position to make a post-mortem himself, it is possible to send the birds to your experiment station, where in most instances the post-mortems will be made and reports promptly given.

### EFFICIENT PORK MAKING

The hog belt couldn't get along very well without the corn belt but corn alone is a mighty poor hog ration. With corn both plentiful and cheap there is likely to be a lot of inefficient hog feeding this winter. In a feeding trial it required 313 lbs. corn to make 100 lbs. pork. By adding 37 lbs. tankage to the ration it took only 383 lbs. corn to make 100 lbs. pork. In another feeding trial a bushel of corn produced 8.17 lbs. gain. By adding 168 lbs. skim milk to the ration a bushel of corn produced 21.81 lbs. gain. Each 100 lbs. skim milk fed replaced 54.91 lbs. corn. In another experiment corn alone produced 11.77 lbs. gain per bushel. The addition of an equal weight of skim milk got 16.51 lbs. gain from a bushel of corn.

yard. If permanent sun porches are used in front of the brooder houses, these may be enclosed on all sides with boards to a height of about two feet. Lack of such protection will keep chicks from going outside in the sun where they belong. Not only is there the danger from cold in these cold winds, but chicks may be blown about and injured or killed.

There's no telling how long Methuselah might have lived if he had had his appendix teeth and tonsils out, used the right brand of tooth paste and drank a quart of milk each day.