## This Lifeboat Only Does the Right Thing

Here'e a lifeboat what's a lifeboat! Always maintains its poise. Likes the surface of the water so much it never, never goes down. Nope, never sinks. If it fills with water it bails itself out. If it overturns it rights itself. It came to New York from Baltimore under own power.

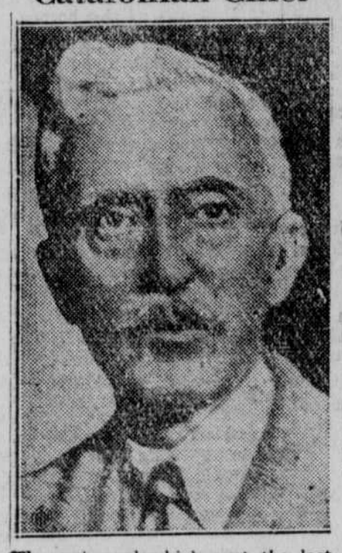
## That Smoke Cost Plenty

Trifle over $200,000, to be exact. Hundreds watched as the yards and offices of a New York lumber firm were destroyed. The streams of water seem puny against that mass of smoke, don't they?

## More Than Friend

Admiral Byrd, shown with his pe Iglo, who died. The dog was wit the explorer in both the Arctic an Antarctic trips.

## Catalonian Chief

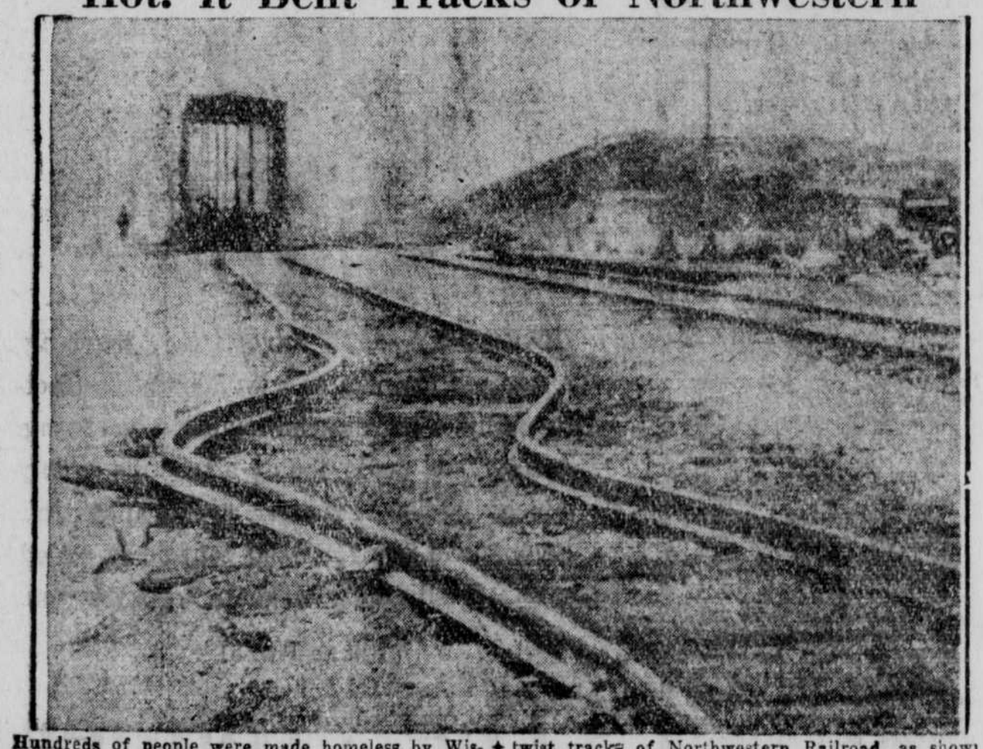


## To Crown Beauty This Summer

The upheaval which sent the last of the Bourbons from the throne of Spain to exile has brought to the fore Francisco Macia (above), who has been elevated to the office of Provisional President of the new Catalonian Republic.

Moulders of fashion are again busy creating the perfect headgear fo milady for Summer wear. At the left is the large-brimmed hat tha has returned to popular favor. This model carries out in beige an brown straw an interesting hat with grosgrain ribbons used as under brim edgings and bow trimmings. (Right) Grecian in mode, this com bination of white silk braid with a wreath of green laurel leaves and fine mesh veil adds an alluring feminine touch.

## Hot! It Bent Tracks of Northwestern



Hundreds of people were made homeless by Wisconsin forest fires. Heat was so terrific as to twist tracks of Northwestern Railroad, as shown above, completely out of shape near Tipler, Wis.

## Freshies vs. Sophs

Who won? Nobody—and that includes the students—seems to know who won the annual class rush between Freshies and Sophs at Long Island University. But all had a ripping good time, so what does it matter?

## *Swagger Pajama*

*Ensemble for the cocktail hour was "the rage" at London exhibition. This striking combination is of black and white, carried out in satin and silk crepe, respectively. Trousers are pleated.*

## Set for a Dive

Miss Jidkova about to dive into an indoor pool in recent swimming meet in Moscow. She is Russia's leading female champ.

## OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

### SUN PARLORS FOR CHICKS

Since chicks can be raised successfully in confinement, this method is being resorted to by an increasing number of poultry raisers each year, in order to avoid the possible hazards of contaminated yards or ranges. When chicks are confined, the wire screen sun parlor makes a valuable adjunct to brooder house, as substitute for the range. The wire screen sun parlor, as designed by an expert, in charge of poultry investigations at an experiment station, may be made 6x12 or 3x10 feet, for a 10x12 or 12x12 foot brooder house which will accommodate 200 or 250 chicks to be brooded in confinement. The sun parlor may be made of panels held together with hooks and eyes so as to be easily taken down when desired, or a permanent set-up can be made. In the latter case, the floor of sun parlor may be made in one section. The frame work is made of 1 by 4's set edgewise, spaced 2 feet apart and covered with three-quarter inch square mesh, No. 15 or 16 gauge wire hardware cloth, 2 or 4 feet wide. Three-quarter inch mesh wire serves equally well for chicks or hens, whereas the half-inch mesh is not suitable for either. The frame work of sides and top is made of 1 by 3's and covered with 1-inch mesh netting, to exclude sparrows, or with fly screen if flies are to be excluded to prevent tape worms. The width of side panels or the height of top above floor section is about 24 inches, so that netting or fly screen 18 inches wide can be used. It is well to have a hinged top panel 2 feet wide and extending whole length of sun parlor, so the front section of top can be opened when desired. A half, or more, of the sun parlor should be covered with single thickness burlap during warm weather, for protection of birds against excessive heat. The birds may be given feed and water in the sun parlor or the sides of sun parlor can be slatted with plaster lath so they can reach through to the feed and water on the outside. A slanted board 10 or 12 inches wide will protect the mash from rain. The sun parlor should be inclosed around the bottom to exclude other chickens or animals. It may be placed close to the ground or elevated 12 inches, so as to remove droppings with a scraper. When placed close to ground the sun parlor is removed or tilted on edge for removal of droppings. To facilitate cleaning, the ground under sun parlor may be covered with 2 inches of straw, sand, gravel, or cinders, which obviates the need of, and in some respects is preferable to, wood or cement floors to catch droppings. Sun parlors with wire screen floors are preferable to cement, since the screen is self-cleaning, whereas cement requires daily scrubbing and disinfection, which is hardly practicable.

### FACING POULTRY HOUSE

Shall the new poultry house be built to face south or east? Each position has advanatges and disadvantages, according to poultry investigations at one experiment station. Some of the advantages of the east front, as pointed out are less exposure to prevailing winds and storms in most locations; better morning and evening light, which make the days longer, and more direct sunlight from February to November. It is assumed that all modern poultry houses have windows in front and rear. The rear windows will admit the evening sunlight. The morning and evening sun will thus penetrate far into the house for a considerable time. This is particularly important for the brooder house and for laying houses where the birds are confined indoors. The south front may have some advantages over the east front in winter, especially in December and January, when the sun is far south from morning till night. However, this advantage of the south front is offset by the east front during the other 10 months of the year when it serves for better utilization of sunlight. The advantage of the south front in winter is not great for the sunlight is least potent and lest dependable in December and January. The south front has a distinct disadvantage during the summer months. Then the sun's rays are so nearly vertical during the middle of the day that very little direct sunlight enters the house through the south windows. The east and west windows admit the morning and evening sun, which is not too hot to be comfortably utilized.

### CARE OF YOUNG LAMBS

At lambing time the sheepman has no time to get equipment ready for use; in fact, he can only find time to catch the minimum amount of sleep which a workingman can get along on. The flock owner will do well to have the things done and the appliances ready, which will have his time at that rush season. A few weeks before lambing time the ewes should have a good grade of fine hay and some grain in order that they may be strong and to insure a good flow of milk. A good supply of the colostrum, or first milk, from the mother will do more to start the lamb body activities than any other single item. If each ewe is caught and set up on her haunches 10 days or two weeks before the lambing season opens and the wool trimmed away around and in front of the udder, it will help when the lambs are at hand. A ewe heavy in lamb can be set up on her haunches for this wool trimming without injury if it is done right; while on the other hand it is easy to cause trouble if she is not handled right. Hold the ewe by passing the left arm under her chin, then reach beneath her and grasp her right hind leg above the hock with your right hand and set her down, which you will find is easily done without jolting her or distressing her in any way. With the ewe leaning back on your left thigh and your right arm holding her in place, your right hand and arm are free to clip the wool tags away from the udder, which will be nicely exposed and easily reached. When you have finished, the ewe is simply turned forward upon her feet and steps off without injury or fatigue. Small panels four to six feet long should be made up before the lambing season, which can be wired together for individual pens to close in ewes about to yean and ewes with young weak lambs. These individual small pens are important in saving lambs, as they save ewes from becoming confused and failing to own their own lambs, as well as protecting the young lamb from being butted and trampled by other ewes and its mother from being harassed by them. Unless lambs are yeaned after the weather is warm, a room which can be heated to 58 degrees or more should be provided, since weak, newly born lambs chill easily. This warmed room should be in one corner of the barn and closed off from it, as a warm temperature is not desirable for the ewes not ready to lamb. It will be very unusual if at least a few lambs are not born right out among the flock or the ewe be found already laboring among the band. If the lamb is born it can be picked up and held out to its mother until she has taken a good smell of it—ewes identify their lambs by their odor—then back away, carrying the lamb low and preferably with its belly toward her, and she will usually follow right along to the warm quarters. As far as possible cut out the ewes that will lamb within a day or two or at least those that are likely to yean during the next 24 hours and pen them up where you can get them into the individual pens readily.

### PROFITABLE ORCHARDING

The formula for a successful orchard has been stated as site plus management. Some authorities might be inclined to give capital a position of equal importance. Actually, no simple formula can be written that will guarantee success. Certain it is that there are many orchards so situated that they carry too great a handicap for even the most skillful management and ample capital to overcome. Orchards on poor sites do serve the good purpose of danger signals in locating new orchards. The considerations of distance to markets, highways and storage facilities are, strictly speaking, matters of location rather than site. Site has reference to land values, soil, elevation above the surrounding country, proximity to water for spraying and other minor factors. It is well to remember that the overhead charges of interest and tax for the prebearing years of an orchard are cumulative and must finally be added to the cost per bushel. Physical condition of the soil for an orchard site, including drainage, is more important than its state of fertility. However, the notion that orchards may be grown on poor soils better than other crops is too prevalent. Orchards grow successfully on a great variety of soils, provided the treatment is varied with the type of soil. Adequate drainage, natural or tile, is essential, regardless of the soil. Native vegetation, especially forest trees, is sometimes used as a guide in determining the adaptability of soils for orchards. The best guide, where it is possible, is to make a careful study of the response of fruit trees planted on like soils in the immediate neighborhood. Of almost equal importance to soil is the frost hazard. Beyond the control of the orchardist at best, every effort should be made to reduce this hazard to a minimum when selecting a site. A difference of 25 to 50 feet in elevation may be sufficient to cause a difference of four or five degrees in temperature at blooming time. In addition to sharp changes in elevation, natural and artificial windbraks make the factor of frost hazard extremely local. It is entirely practical to make an intimate study of temperature variations by thermometer readings several times during early spring on a proposed orchard site and the adjacent territory.

### WARMING INCUBATOR EGGS

Incubator operators have come to recognize that it is a good plan to pre-warm eggs before placing them in the incubators. This does not mean to heat them, but to keep them in a room at a temperature of 70 degrees for a day or two before they are put in the incubators. There are several advantages. One is that the temperature of the incubator is not lowered by placing cold eggs in it. When cold eggs are placed directly in the incubator, it takes a long time for the temperature to get up to the required level; this, of course, delays the hatch somewhat. There is a theory, in this connection, that the sudden raising of the temperature of the eggs when put in the incubator causes many malformations of chick embryos within the eggs. Prewarming the eggs will save a day in the incubator, for the temperature can go right on from the room temperature at which they were held. While being prewarmed eggs can be left in the cases. Many poultrymen, however, take advantage of this holding period to tray their eggs, so that when the machines are empty and have been cleaned, the eggs can be put right in their place in the incubators. An insulated room is usually used for this purpose; heat from some source is supplied to bring the temperature up to 70 degrees; some hatcheries also have an electric fan in the room for ventilation.

### ALWAYS HAVE ONE

Gardening keeps down the cost of living on the farm. It's no longer just a job.

### TO PREVENT COCCIDIOSIS

Coccidiosis continues to increase throughout the country, causing great losses in chicks, and the chronic type, or enteritis, is causing large mortality in the older birds, especially during their pullet year. It has been demonstrated that if the growing chicks can be kept free from coccidial infection during their first year, there need be little fear of coccidiosis after that time, probably because they are able to develop natural immunity and resistance. Coccidia are present on every poultry farm. Control of the disease is largely a sanitary procedure which makes it impossible for the birds to pick up from dirty floors or infected soil large quantities of coccidia. This can be prevented by brooding the chicks for the first three weeks in batteries, thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and then putting them in brooder houses and running them on wire floors and runs until they are 12 weeks of age. At this point they can be weaned and removed from heat, and if put out in colony houses scattered on a clean range, can be grown to maturity free from coccidial infection. The problem of preventing coccidiosis is the controlling of infection during the early life of the chick.