

Salmon Range Widely

Anacortes, Wash.—When you eat salmon this summer you may wonder whence comes this food fish. It is still a question mark. Salmon life in the Pacific ocean is still a mystery. How does the salmon fry find its way to the feeding grounds in the salt sea? Where does it learn to return again to the parent stream, or one contiguous thereto, as it has been proved many of them do? Where are these feeding grounds of the vast silver hordes that come up yearly in summer from their home in the deep? How far do they travel, going or coming? What do they live upon?

No one knows, exactly, but some facts have been ascertained. The salmon domain is almost inconceivably in its immensity. They range all the way from Monterey, Calif., as far northward as the Arctic circle and even as far eastward on the top of the world as the Mackenzie river on the American side and from Japan to the northernmost streams of Siberia on the Asiatic seaboard of the Pacific. It is generally believed that the young of salmon try off the continental plateau to a depth of about 100 fathoms and find their feeding grounds there.

Just what they feed on never has been ascertained, but the king and a few species of salmon when the old home movement is at its zenith—shortly before they reach the river mouths—will snap at a spoon full with avidity. Trolling for these big fish is an industry along the coast from Seward, Alaska, to the Columbia river.

With the exception of those caught near the confluence of the rivers with salt water, salmon—like shad, herring, mackerel and other migratory fishes are never found at sea. They just vanish.

When salmon fry go to sea that is the last seen of them. But when the shoreline invasion of mature salmon commences it begins to the westward along the Aleutian islands, because there they are found and netted early in May. Canning companies in operation floating canneries plan to leave port in time to reach the northern parts of salmon and take some of the first comers. They are fat, heavy and well treated.

The large thirty-pound king salmon come first and are followed by the sockeye, or red salmon. Soon after they appear in Cook's inlet near Anchorage, then in Prince William sound off Brit-

ish Columbia. Along the coast from June to July, salmon appear in regular cycles of various species. In August, Puget sound, the Fraser river and other streams are filled with the rushing salmon trying to reach spawning grounds. The Columbia river is the last of the fishing streams to get salmon runs.

By tagging six or eight-inch salmon fry before releasing them from hatcheries the fisheries bureau has been able to check the return of many species of these fish. Even in midocean an occasional tagged salmon has been taken in herring or mackerel nets, but little light has been added to its life of three to four years absence.

Most salmon experts believe the Alaska and west coast fish are endowed with a sense the human does not possess. Their theory is that when the off-shore movement commences salmon scent fresh water from afar and follow the scent until either they enter the stream of their nativity or one very close to it.

A distinct difference between the Atlantic and Pacific salmon is that the former after spawning in fresh water returns to the sea, while the Pacific salmon after making arrangements for a myriad reproduction of its kind, dies. Once it leaves its feeding grounds in the salt water salmon takes no food, and in fact, it is believed to become incapable of eating. On rare occasions, male silver salmon will take trout fly and steel head salmon will bite at salmon eggs in late winter.

Elaborate plans are being worked out along the Pacific coast fishing ports, sponsored by the fisheries bureau, for more accurate knowledge of salmon.

Shortcake for 4,000 Persons



Here is the largest strawberry shortcake in the world, which measured 30 feet in length and 14 feet high. It weighed 2,000 pounds, and required 2,000 eggs, 300 pounds of flour, 700 pounds of sugar, 50 gallons of cream and 700 quarts of strawberries. It was made for 4,000 persons who attended the farmers' and merchants' annual picnic near Seattle, Wash.

"Why the yellow ribbons, George?" I inquired. "What are the noble purposes which actuate you in this political campaign?"

"Well, I hope," he confessed, "that if our party wins, as it looks to me just now pretty sure to do, some of our sophomores and Juniors will be able to cop off a few fat jobs."

One belonged to a political party George thought for the sole purpose of getting out of it for himself or his friends something worth while in a social, financial, or official way. It is a point of view which is not confined to the adherents of college political parties.

Walter had just joined a fraternity and, having moved into the house, was taking a good deal of liberty with the furniture and making more disturbance as he went about the place than the head of the house thought best for the development of proper study conditions, and he thought it wise to say so to Walter.

"Well, what's a fraternity for?" was the freshman's query. He had conceived the idea, not unusual I must confess, that a college fraternity is a place for freedom, for rowdiness, for doing as one pleases. He had not yet gotten the conception of responsibility and co-operation which one assumes when he joins such a group. It was for his own pleasure only that he joined.

Men think of the church often in the same way. It is to them an opportunity to advance their business interests by coming through membership in it into contact with the best people. Or it may be a sort of insurance association to protect the member in the next world against the consequences of his irregularities in this world.

Too often it does not occur to us that membership in any group is primarily for the good of all rather than for profit to the individual. (© 1928, Western Newspaper Union.)

POULTRY

DOSING FAILS TO DESTROY VERMIN

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many farmers and poultrymen have believed it possible that certain chemicals administered as medicine or mixed with feed or water may protect their animals from external parasites. Ignorant and unscrupulous dealers, particularly in the poultry business, have played on this belief. The prevailing idea is that the material is taken up by the blood and then excreted on the surface. Many believe that the parasites are either poisoned in this way, or else that a condition is induced which makes the fowl disgusting to its parasites and causes them to leave. Vendors of nostrums have sold liquids, tablets and powders for use in this way. The insecticide authorities in the United States Department of Agriculture have issued warnings against these remedies, and in many cases have forced the makers to cease advertising and selling the frauds.

In Technical Bulletin 60-T, "Ineffectiveness of Internal Medication of Poultry for the Control of External Parasites," just off the press, departmental investigators give the results of experiments on which they based their opposition to this fakery. In approximately 50 tests of the preparations advertised none showed any indications of value against the common external parasites with which the hens were infested. Lice and mites thrived and multiplied as they might have been expected to do if the "medicine" had not been administered. These tests were the basis of the campaign against the fakery.

In addition, the department carried out tests with a considerable number of other chemicals in addition to those revealed by analysis of these "vermin eradicators." Chemicals tested included magnesium sulphate or epsom salt, sodium carbonate, naphthalene, calcium thiocyanate, calcium sulphide, magnesium oxide, sodium sulphate, potassium nitrate, ferric oxide, ferric sulphate, ferrous sulphate, potassium tellurite, potassium telluride, diethyl diselenide, sodium nitrate, tartar emetic, potassium iodide, sulphur flowers, capsicum, gentian, ginger, fenugreek, garlic, camphor, powdered tobacco, quinine, nux vomica, and others.

In no case was there conclusive evidence of any benefit from dosage. The ticks, lice, mites, and fleas were not eradicated. Furthermore, there is grave danger in giving certain internal medicaments to healthy fowls, as their vitality may be decreased to such an extent that the parasites find them an easier prey than they would have been had no doses been administered.

The conclusion of the investigators is that "the use of internal medicaments against external parasites is detrimental to the poultry industry in that it not only involves useless expenditures but allows the parasites to continue their ravages when they might be destroyed by recognized methods."

Poultry raisers who desire to review for themselves the evidence against the nostrums may obtain Technical Bulletin 60-T free, while the supply lasts, by applying to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Poultry Hints

Keep the pullets growing if they are to produce winter eggs. This means keeping the mash hoppers filled. More profitable summer egg production will be obtained in flocks that are given continual access to grain and mash rations.

If shade is provided for the poultry a mash hopper should be placed within easy reach. The birds will range during the morning and late afternoon.

When new oats and wheat arrive from the threshing machine there is always a temptation to overfeed the birds on the new grains before getting them used to them. This practice often results in heavy losses.

Chickens appreciate good shade and fresh water this time of the year. Sweet or sour skim milk brings big returns when fed to either young or old poultry.

Feed mash to hens right through the summer. It will increase the egg production and profit.

Baby chicks are so tiny and the new brooder house looks so big that before we realize what has happened, the chicks are crowded.

There seems to be direct connection between empty feed hoppers and small eggs as well as in getting them from pullets hatched from small eggs. No matter how clean and fresh these small eggs are they will be graded as number two.

Confine broody hens the first night they stay on the nest. Have a broody coop with a slit or wire bottom, located in a shady place. Have dry mash, milk and water before them and once a day give one ounce of dry mash moistened with milk.

What Will you do



When your Children Cry for It

There is hardly a household that hasn't heard of Castoria! At least five million homes are never without it. If there are children in your family, there's almost daily need of its comfort. And any night may find you very thankful there's a bottle in the house. Just a few drops, and that colic or constipation is relieved; or diarrhea checked. A vegetable product; a baby remedy meant for young folks, Castoria is about the only thing you have ever heard doctors advise giving to infants. Stronger medicines are dangerous to a tiny baby, however harmless they may be to grown-ups. Good old Castoria! Remember the name, and remember to buy it. It may spare you a sleepless, anxious night. It is always ready, always safe to use; in emergencies, or for everyday ailments. Any hour of the day or night that Baby becomes fretful, or restless, Castoria was never more popular with mothers than it is today. Every druggist has it.

Fletcher's CASTORIA
BILIOUSNESS RELIEVED
... QUICKLY
Carter's Little Liver Pills
 Carter's Little Liver Pills Purely Vegetable Laxative moves the bowels free from pain and unpleasant after-effects. They relieve the system of constipation poisons which many times cause a sour and acid condition in the system. Remember they are a doctor's prescription and can be given with absolute confidence to anybody. All Druggists 25c and 75c Red Packages. **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**

A Toothsome Reply

Freda was five years old and very polite. It was the first time she had been on a visit alone.
 "If they ask you to dine with them when you arrive," her father had said, "you must reply: 'No, thank you; I have already dined.'"
 It turned out as her father had said.
 "Come along, Freda!" cried her little friend's father. "You must have a bite with us."
 "No, thanks," she replied with dignity. "I have already dined."

A Last Resort

Wife—Oh, John, I've discovered that the woman next door has a hat like mine.
 Hub—Now, I suppose, you'll want me to pay for a new one?
 Wife—Well, dear, that would be cheaper than moving.—Everybody's Weekly.

HELPED DURING MIDDLE AGE

Woman Took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Denver, Colo.—"I have taken six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and will take more. I am taking it as a tonic to help me through the Change of Life and I am telling many of my friends to take it as I found nothing before this to help me. I had so many bad feelings at night that I could not sleep and for two years I could not go down town because I was afraid of falling. My mother took the Vegetable Compound years ago with good results and now I am taking it during the Change of Life and recommend it."—Mrs. T. A. MILLER, 1611 Adams Street, Denver, Colorado.

Dr. Perry's Dead Shot for WORMS Vermifuge
 At Druggists or 372 Pearl Street, New York City

Best For Eyes that smart or feel scalded. Once used always preferred.
ROMAN EYE BALSAM
 At Druggists or 372 Pearl St., N. Y. City.

SUCH TO LIFE
 by Charles S. Brown
 So they have!

JUNIOR, AREN'T YOUR FOLKS EVER GONNA SEND YOU TO SCHOOL?
 WHY, I GUESS SO, BUT MOM IS TEACHING ME A LOT OF THINGS AT HOME.

Span Grand Canyon With Large Bridge

Salt Lake City.—From the precipitous walls of the Grand canyon, 130 miles north of Flagstaff, Ariz., what appears from afar to be a slender spider web gradually is being stretched across the top of the great chasm.

This web is actually a massive structure of steel designed to be the highest highway bridge in the world. The height from the waters of the Colorado river to the roadway grade is 467 feet.

Completion of the big span about

September 1, and of the approaches about January 1, 1929, will bring into communication two vast regions hitherto inaccessible to each other except by way of a river ferry and a dangerous strip of mountain road.

The new route will eliminate the historic Lee's ferry, which has been in service since 1872, six miles above the site of the bridge, where John Doyle Lee built a cabin and acquired the ferry rights formerly possessed by the Mormon church.

Lee's first ferry was a clumsy affair, the first more serviceable boat being constructed in 1873 by John L. Blythe. This was a barge, 20 by 40 feet, capable of carrying two loaded wagons and teams.

After changing hands several times the ferry and all rights were acquired by Coconino county, Ariz., which now operates it under toll.

The new highway structure opens up a region that is little known to tourists and in which travel has been for the most part limited to traders and Indians. A strip of painted desert lies along one side, between Flagstaff and the bridge, and on the Utah side are the Bryce canyon, the Kaibab National forest, Cedar Breaks, Zion National park and the scenic beauty of the Grand canyon itself.

The main span is a deck arch of 618 feet, the arch being of the three-lift type, with battered trusses designed with reversal stresses for cantilever erection. The bridge will be 833 feet long.

Nebraska School Uses Account Book 50 Years

Nebraska City, Neb.—A treasurer's account book which had been in use in one school district for 50 years was recently brought to the office of the county superintendent here. The first entry in the book was made in May, 1887, and the volume, neatly bound in leather, contains entries of every expenditure of the district since then in comparing the teachers' salaries paid during the half century it was found that in 1877 the teacher was paid \$40 a month; in 1880 the salary was reduced to \$25, where it remained for several years. The present figure is \$80.

NEVER LEARN NOTHING THAT WAY, BOY!
TELL ME, WHAT MONTH HAS 28 DAYS?

THAT'S EASY!
ALL OF THEM!

Siam, Land of Freaks

Washington.—Fish that climb and crawl on land, reptiles, birds, insects, mammals and plants, many of them new to science, are making Siam a collector's paradise for Dr. Hugh M. Smith, honorary curator of zoology of the National museum.

Doctor Smith, who formerly was United States commissioner of fisheries, is now director of fisheries for the Siamese government and has been able in the last few years to send many valuable natural history specimens to the Smithsonian institution, which supervises the museum.

His own house and garden in Bangkok have proved excellent places for collecting amphibians and reptiles. A tree near his veranda is the home of a green bamboo snake, and his pond is a resort for water snakes, which feed on the fish and amphibians that come there to breed. The house itself has its reptile invaders, little soft bodied lizards called "house geckos," which take up their abode wherever moths are attracted by lights.

Many of his specimens are drawn from the numerous odd forms of fish that thrive in Siam, where the dry season have forced them to adapt themselves to withstand its rigors. Some, as described by Doris M. Cochran, assistant curator of the division of reptiles and batrachians of the museum, spend as long as four months in damp soil.

As a result, fishing in Siam often resembles the old-fashioned method of placer mining, the popular "serpent heads" being dug out of dried-up marshes from a depth of two or three feet.

The climbing perch is described as the most remarkable of the fish in this class. It can climb steep canal banks with its tail and large pectoral fins and goes overland from one body of water to another, traveling as fast as a man walking slowly. This variety also is popular in the markets, being sold alive in moist baskets.

"Cherish" for "Obey" in Scotch Wedding Rites
 Edinburgh, Scotland.—Women who marry in Scotland need no longer obey their husbands—at least as far as the marriage ceremony is concerned. That is the decision of the Episcopal church of Scotland which has agreed to substitute the word "cherish" for "obey" in the priest's address to the bride. She will reply, "I will."

Glendon Reappointed

Richard Glendon, Sr., has been reappointed head coach of the Annapolis crews.

Daring Lady

New York.—Miss Katherine Locke of Youngstown, Ohio, back from Africa, is the first white woman to have visited the Ghouls of Marakesh in his 3,000-year-old home in the Atlas mountains. She motored across the Sahara, and found that the hot sun restored the use of her lost voice.

Father Sage Says:
 Question ten men and nine of them will tell you that they don't get half of what they are entitled to in this old world of ours.
 Frogs' legs are gaining favor in American restaurants.

Crystal Gazing

I SEE—I SEE GREAT ACTIVITY—COMMOTION, A STRUGGLE.
 WE
 WHAT DO YOU SEE, MISTER SEER?

Bouffant Gown



Black is one of the favored colors in chiffons, tulle, lace and taffeta as well as the heavy moire used in gowns of the type that stand alone.

Doris Kenyon chooses a charmingly designed bouffant gown in black to wear in "The Hawk's Nest." It is strikingly executed and adds a color that none in the cherry red velvet ribbon trimming as well as the novel bunches of cherries used as decorations in place of flowers.