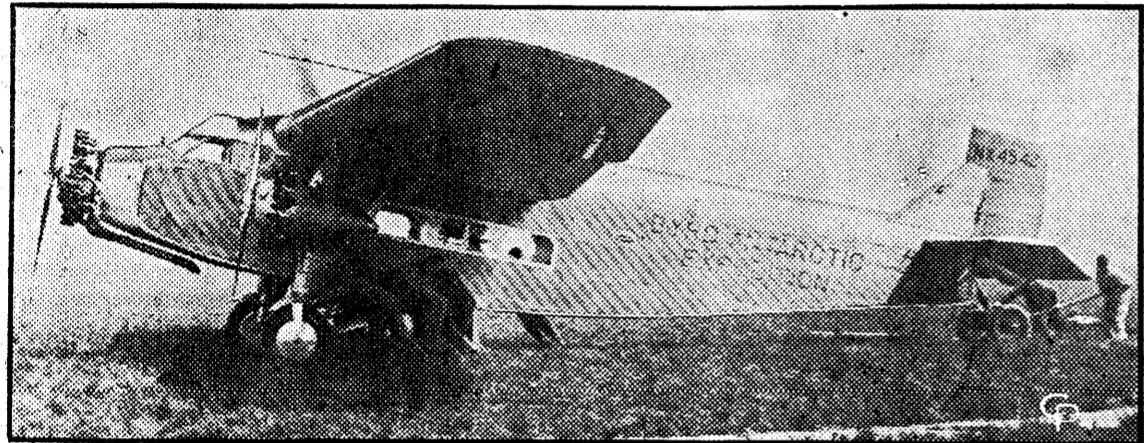
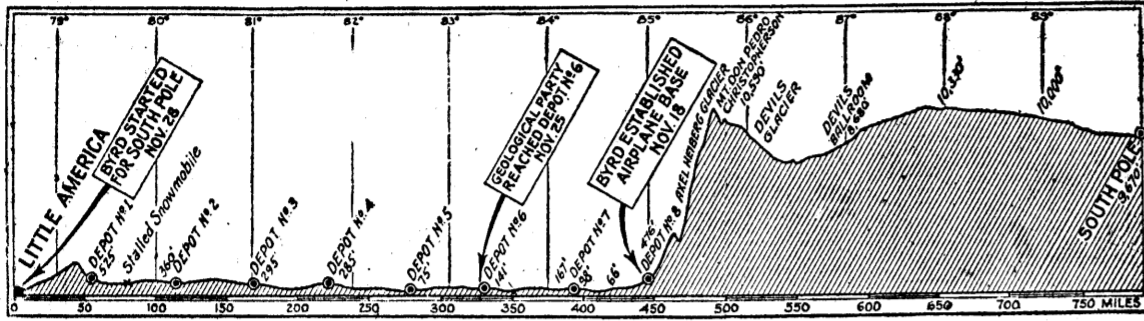
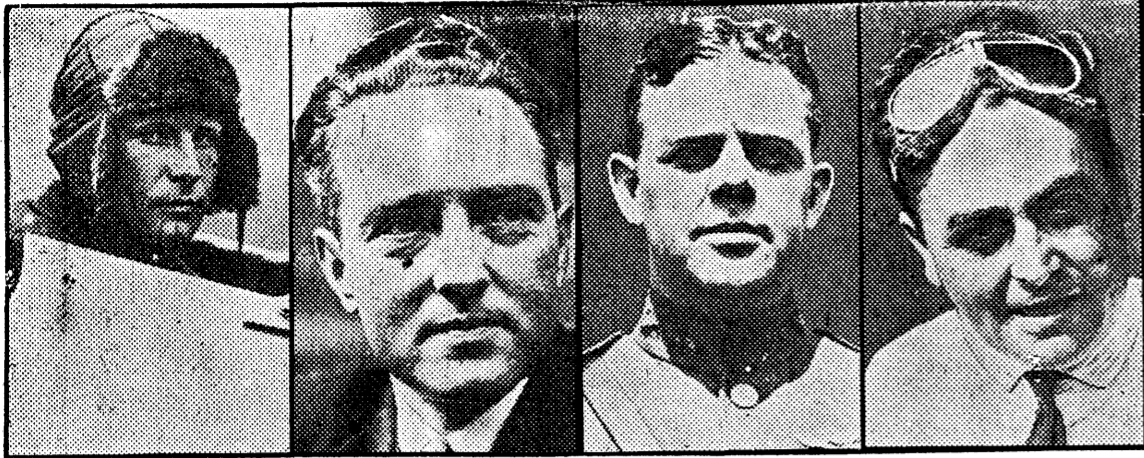


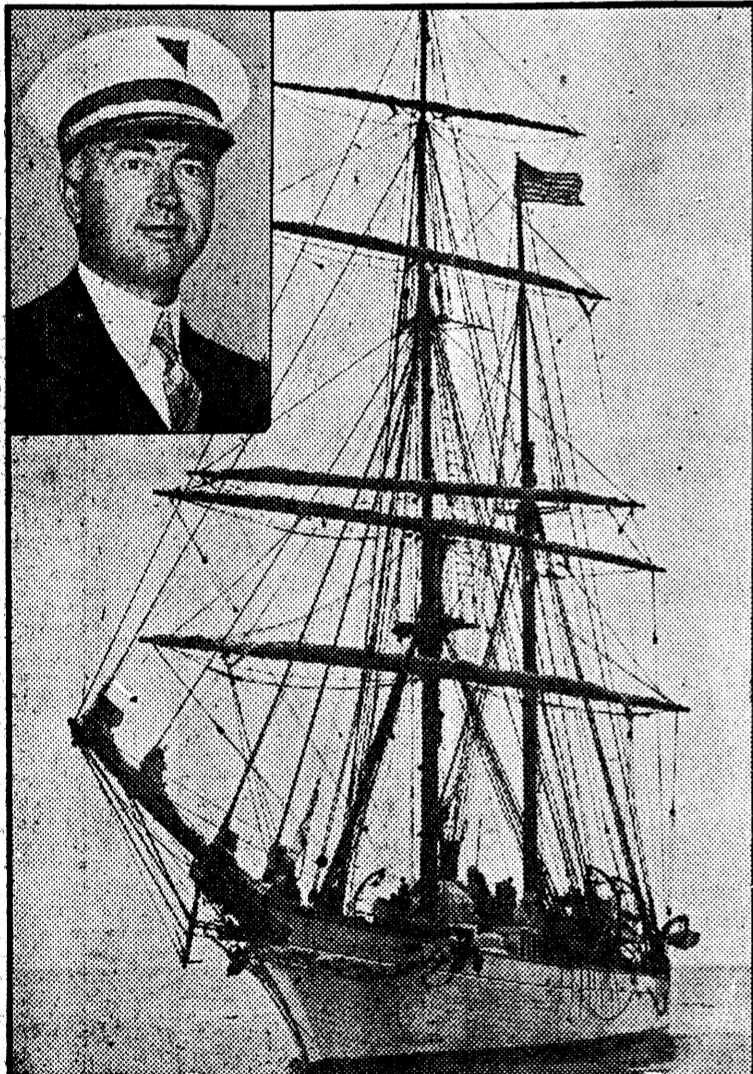
CAMERA NEWS

World Acclaims Byrd's Flight Over South Pole



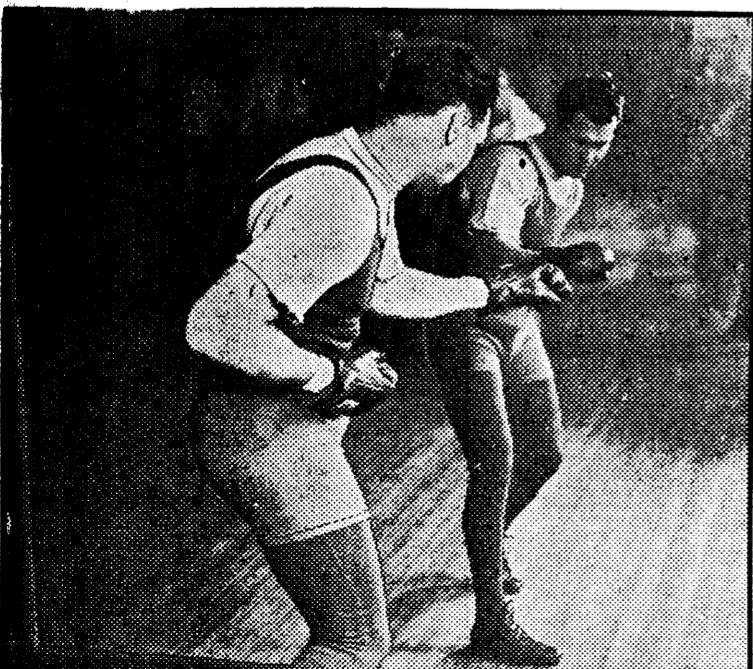
Commander Richard E. Byrd's flight from his Antarctic base to the South Pole and back, although coming suddenly in spite of long preparations and taking the world by surprise, is drawing acclaim from all parts of the globe. Above, left to right, is the crew that goes down into history; Bernt Balchen, pilot; Commander Byrd; Lieutenant Ashley C. McKinley, photographer and surveyor, and Harold June, wireless operator. In center is a profile map of the expedition's route (by courtesy of the New York Times), and below is the plane.

Non-Magnetic Vessel Blows Up



The yacht Carnegie, non-magnetic scientific vessel of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, exploded and burned at Apia Harbor, Samoan Islands, in the south Pacific, causing the death of Captain J. P. Ault, inset, its master.

Man Mauler Trains to Keep Fit



Jack Dempsey, looking a trifle thick through the waist, socks the bag, spars and exercises in a New York gym on his visit to the metropolis. Photo, the former heavyweight champion's latest, shows him "shadow boxing" with his reflection in a mirror. Jack says he's "just keeping fit."

Interviewed Douglas



"Oldest active newspaper woman in the United States," is the title to which Mrs. Alice E. Van Sickle of Cardington, O., lays claim. Although she has passed her eighty-fourth birthday she turns out copy for five Ohio daily and weekly papers. Her first "big assignment" was an interview with Stephen A. Douglas during the campaign of 1860.

Collegiate



Miss Phyllis Van Kimmell, hailed as one of the most typically collegiate co-eds at the University of Oregon, has scored a hit as one of the stars in a university feature movie at Eugene. She plays the part of a light-headed and light-hearted freshman.

PRESERVATION OF WILD LIFE IN NEW U. S. PUBLICATIONS

All national reservation for the protection of wild life are listed, and tabular information regarding each is given, in a publication just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The publication was prepared by the Bureau of Biological Survey, which administers 82 areas set aside as wild-life sanctuaries, especially for those birds and mammals which have become greatly reduced in numbers or are threatened with extinction.

In an introductory statement the need is emphasized for additional marshland areas, it is stated, will probably be materially increased in the not distant future by the establishment of refuges for migratory birds at the principal concentration places of the various species in the United States. This has been made possible by the migratory-bird conservation act of February 18, 1929, which provides for the acquisition and maintenance by the Federal Government of areas on which valuable birds may nest, rest and feed.

In addition to the wild-life reservations administered by the Biological Survey, some areas within national forests maintained by the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, have been set aside to afford protection particularly to big-game animals, such as buffalo, deer, mountain sheep, elk, and antelope. On other areas, as national parks, national monuments, and lighthouse reservations, administered by other departments of the Government, for scenic, historic or other special purposes, wild life is given protection incidentally. All such national wild-life reservations are listed in the new publication, and information is given as to size in acres and the principal species of birds and mammals protected. There are maps which show the location of the reservations listed.

The bulletin, "National Wild-Life Reservations," Miscellaneous Publication, No. 51-M, may be obtained free from the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as there is a supply available for free distribution.

Alcohol Plays Part Of Water Detective

Alcohol is now acting the part of a detective in a method which was perfected by members of the soils department at Michigan State College to determine the amount of moisture in a soil.

Old methods of measuring the quantity of water in the soil required that the soil be taken to a laboratory and dried in an oven for twenty-four hours. The new method permits the investigator to tell in five minutes in the field how much water the soil contains.

No matter how fertile a soil is, plants can not grow unless there is water present in the soil to allow the plant food to go into solution so it can be taken up by the plant. Clay should contain 25 per cent moisture, sand should have 12 per cent, and loam soils need 20 per cent of water to enable plants to make rapid growth.

Soils which are low in water content can be improved by an application of organic matter, or the soils can be tilled by methods which build dust mulches on the surface. Organic matter increases the soil's water holding capacity and a dust mulch decreases the amount of water evaporated from the soil.

Soil bacteria, especially those which fix nitrogen in the soil, multiply most rapidly in moist soils.

Traverse Farmer Club Organized in 1914, Still Active

The Lone Tree Farmers club, formed here in June, 1914, by a dozen tillers and their families, still is one of the outstanding rural organizations in these parts. Its original program consisted of a monthly meeting at the home of one of its members. This plan still is adhered to, but of late numerous speakers of prominence have addressed the club on important agricultural topics.

There is no church or store in the Lone Tree club's community, but the farmers boast one school, and are proud of their work of futherer worthwhile ideals of molding constructive thought.

Inspector Favors Ban on Rabbits

Macomb county, once famous for its upland hunting, today is nearly stripped of its small game, with the exception of pheasants and squirrels, it was reported this week by state Inspector Edward Pettit of the state conservation department. Rabbits have almost entirely disappeared, he said.

The same condition is true in St. Clair county. A closed season on rabbits and squirrels is advocated by the inspector in these counties.

Reports from the field indicate that several hunters managed to secure a few squirrels and a few rabbits have been shot this season.

Peach Orchards Have Suffered from Leaf Curl

Many Michigan Peach orchards suffered severe injury this fall from Leaf Curl. This was due to the fact that growth began before the trees were sprayed and the weather conditions being favorable for the development of the disease. The control of leaf curl consists of an early spring dormant spray application which should be made before growth starts. If scale insects are also to be controlled use Lime sulphur at the rate of 12 and one-half gallons and water to make a 100 gallons. If scale is not present, the Lime sulphur can be reduced to 5 gallons in each 100 gallons of dilute spray. In some districts a dormant spray application has been used very extensively, applied in the fall. These applications have proven very effective in some districts in other states and also in some communities in Michigan. However, there is some danger of injury to the trees from fall spraying with Lime Sulphur and until more information is available it doesn't seem advisable to make a general recommendation of fall sprays of peaches in Michigan. Growers who have difficulty in covering their orchards in the spring and who are interested in trying fall spraying ought to try to spray a portion of their orchard this fall. Lime Sulphur at the usual strength may be used on account of the possibility of injury from this material. Bordeaux, 8-8-100 may be used if preferred. This work should not be done until the leaves have dropped.

Pooling Helps Sell Surplus Herd Bulls

Dairy farmers who belong to the Saginaw Valley Dairy Herd Improvement Association have found that the pooling of interests pays in selling surplus bull calves as well as in testing their herds for production.

Ten bull calves were sold for an average price of 100 dollars at a consignment sale held at Hemlock. The records of the dams of these bulls had been determined by the testing work and each buyer of a calf knew just what he was purchasing.

Buyers from five nearby counties attended the sale. Top price in the sale was obtained for a calf consigned by A. C. Tessin, Hemlock, and sold to John Young, Reese.

The value of bull club work which enables the owner to determine the worth of a herd sire before he is sold to the butcher was shown in this sale where eight of the ten calves were sons of one excellent sire. The top price calf was one of the eight and his dam had a production record of 999.49 pounds of butterfat in one year.

A member of the bull club, William Watson, Hemlock, acted as sales manager. A. B. Love, Saginaw county Agricultural Agent, and J. G. Hayes, East Lansing, Holstein-Friesian fieldman, assisted with the sale.

Ludington to Have Cold Storage Plant

Ludington is to have a \$20,000 cold storage plant next spring as a result of a loan by the federal farm board. Announcement was made Tuesday by Louis A. Hawley, manager of the Mason county fruit and produce exchange, a unit of the Great Lakes Fruit Industries, Inc.

The farm board has authorized a loan of \$3,000,000 to the parent organization, and the Ludington concern will receive sufficient funds to erect a cold storage plant. The loan extends over a long period and the interest will not exceed four per cent.

Muskrat Catch Is 14,000,000 A Year

The annual catch of muskrats in the United States now has reached the 14,000,000 mark, the bureau of biological survey announces. Less than two decades ago the pelts of the marsh rats sold for as little as 15 to 25 cents. Now the carcasses are worth that much for food and the skins have increased almost tenfold in value.

The continuous and heavy demand for muskrat pelts has resulted in a steady growth of muskrat farming and large areas of marshland now are given over to this enterprise.

Plan Realty Course On Fruit Diseases

The relay short course on fruit diseases and insect control is now arranged and County Agent William F. Johnston is receiving enrollments of leaders. The persons receiving training will organize groups in their own communities for instruction. This will be a four-lesson course of one day, December, January, February, and March. The topics will be similar to those taught in the spraying school held at Michigan State College.

Spoiling a Free Show

"What times does the next train come in?" asked little Edward of the old station agent.

"Why, you little rascal, I've told you five times that it comes in at 4:44."

"I know it," replied Edward, "but I like to see your whiskers wobble when you say 4:44."

Poultry

FEEDING PULLETS

One of the problems connected with getting pullets to lay at the right time is that of feeding a ration containing the right amount of protein. Many people have had the experience of having a well developed flock of pullets that just would not start to lay, even tho the birds are large and plump and vigorous, with well developed heads and combs, and are eating a full ration.

Again, there will be an occasional poultry keeper who will find that under-developed pullets of four or five months are laying pee-wee eggs during the fall and then going into a molt just when they should begin to lay in real earnest. Breeding is commonly blamed for both troubles when nine times out of ten it is a case of poorly balanced rations.

Pullets are a sort of double-barreled machine. Feed them a ration extremely high in protein while they are approaching maturity, and they begin to lay, and don't finish their normal growth. Feed them a liberal ration too low in protein, and they grow into fine looking birds but their sexual and egg-laying organs don't complete development.

Pullets during November should be brought into lay if possible, and on most corn belt farms this means using a mash fairly rich in protein. New corn is plentiful and should be fed liberally. It will help growth and condition, but the temptation is to depend on it too largely. It is true that with new corn making up the bulk of the ration the pullets will bloom and fill out and grow handsome red combs. Because of this, a lot of poultry keepers fool themselves into believing that they are doing the best possible thing by their flocks.

A good ration containing plenty of feed, high in protein, should be fed along with plenty of new corn. If liquid skim-milk is plentiful, the mash need not be so rich in protein, but even with milk constantly before them, some additional rich protein feed should be used.

Getting pullets into highest production in November and December requires real feeding. Milk in some form is highly desirable. If liquid skim-milk is not available, the use of milk is almost essential. Extensive manufacture of these has made them readily available at a reasonable price. Dried milk is mixed directly in the mash along with "meat and bone" meat scraps or tankage. If the pullets do not eat the dry mash readily, feeding small amounts daily, moistened with milk or water, will help get the required amount of protein inside the pullets. The mash should carry 35 to 45 per cent yellow corn to make it palatable.

Green feed from the range ends on most farms by November. This part of the ration must be supplied thru cabbages or mangels or sprouted oats or thru the highly desirable substitute—a good quality of alfalfa hay or meal.

COD-LIVER OIL FOR HENS

The value of cod-liver oil for early hatched chicks and for the breeding flock producing eggs for hatching is thoroughly established. Whether it will pay to feed it regularly thruout the late fall and winter months to a flock kept for market egg production only is less thoroughly established in the minds of poultry keepers. Experimental test work at several stations indicates that in the north half of the United States it pays to feed it from November on till late winter with all flocks. As an ingredient in mash at the rate of 1 or 2 per cent, it increases production, makes for better shells and helps maintain the health and vigor of flocks that are making heavy production. Cod-liver oil to be of real value should be of vitamin content up to the U. S. P. standard.

AUSTRALOPS SHOW UP BEST IN HOT WEATHER

The theory is being advanced that one reason why the Australop (Black Orpington) breed has shown up so well in the California and Texas laying contests since the introduction of this breed to the United States is on account of color. This breed has consistently shown up best, relatively, during the hot, sunshiny months when the American and other breeds, except Leghorns, have declined markedly in egg production. Fowls of this breed, which was developed in Australia, have made notable records as egg producers in the hot parts of Australia, India and South Africa, which would appear to bear out the theory that they are resistant to extreme heat and prolonged sunshine.

MOSQUITOES TRANSMIT CHICKEN-POX

That poultry chicken-pox is largely transmitted by mosquitoes is indicated by the research work and experiments conducted by the Institute of Medical Research. The tests also indicate that blood-sucking flies have a part in the spread of this disease that is most common among five to nine months old cockerels and pullets.

The number of eggs possible for a hen to lay is predetermined. The breeder's problem is to produce hens of such vigor and stamina as to lay as many of these eggs in as short a period as possible.

A man was seated at dinner next to a deaf old lady. He asked: "Are you fond of bobbed hair?"

"I can't say," she replied. "I've never tasted it."

Annual Ball

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Best of Music and Management

Card tables for those who do not dance

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Trumpeter's Guilt

A trumpeter during a battle ventured too near the enemy and was captured by them. They were about to proceed to put him to death when he begged them to hear his plea for mercy. "I do not fight," said he, "and indeed carry no weapon; I only blow this trumpet, and surely that cannot harm you; then why should you kill me?" "You may not fight, yourself," said the others, "but you encourage and guide your men to the fight." Words may be deeds.—Aesop.

Earliest Flour Mills

The first water wheel was erected in Ireland about 260 A. D. at the command of King Cormac in order to lighten the labors of a beautiful bond-maiden. In a few centuries they became quite common. Thus was introduced into Ireland the mill for grinding grain. Such mills were owned by lords, who demanded a percentage of the grain sent to be ground. Private ownership of these mills and of the quern, an everyday implement for grinding grain in the family, was forbidden.

What Makes Our Friends

It is not seeing one's friends, having them within reach, hearing of and from them, which makes them ours. Many a one has all that, and yet has nothing. It is the believing in them, the depending on them, assured that they are good and true to the core, and therefore could not but be good and true toward everybody else, ourselves included.—Dinah Mulock Craik.

First American Printing

The first printing press in the New world was brought to Mexico about 1500. In 1686 there is a record of one being brought to Lima, Peru, and one in Cambridge in 1639.

Wrong View of Death

We look at death through the cheap-glazed windows of the flesh, and believe him the monster which the cracked and flawed glass represents him.—Lowell.

Where He Fails

"De man dat starts an argument," said Uncle Eben, "never turns out to be de one dat kin bring de fuss to a satisfactory finish."—Washington Star.

Believe It or Not

There was once a movie actor who took his girl out under the moon but couldn't kiss her without a theme song.

Source of Trouble

All the real trouble in the world comes from some one's lack of self-control.—American Magazine.

Discovery of Amazon

The Amazon river was first discovered and ascended by Vicente Yanez Pinzon in the year 1500.

Famous Statue's Weight

The Statue of Freedom which tops the Capitol at Washington weighs 14,985 pounds.

Use for Eyebrows

Eyebrows serve to prevent perspiration from falling into the eyes.

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers as gifts have ever had distinction. They carry sentiment and are always appropriate. We have beautiful cut flowers and potted plants: Cyclamen, Cleveland Cherries, Primroses and others. Decorate your Christmas and New Year table, which is not complete without plants or flowers.

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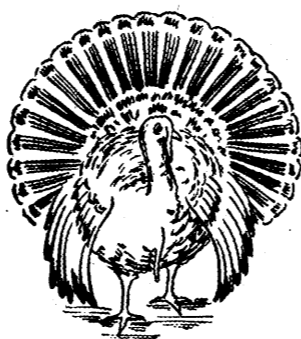
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