

Highway Improvement

GOOD ROADS SAVE MUCH GAS

Trucks Use Twice as Much Fuel on Dirt Highways as on One Built of Concrete.

THE FARMINGTON ENTERPRISE

GEORGE C. MARTINDALE
Editor and Publisher

Farmington - Michigan

Farm and Garden Page

Timely Articles on Agricultural, Dairying, Poultry and Horticultural Topics of Direct Interest and Benefit to Many Readers in Farmington and Its Surrounding Districts.

DAIRY POINTS

BUTTER SHIPPED IN SUMMER

Parcel Post Will Prove Entirely Satisfactory if Proper Conditions Are Maintained.

This good roads cut the cost of gasoline more than 50 per cent is stated by "Freight Transportation Digest." A loaded two-ton truck was used in a test and in running 100 miles on an earth road consumed 17.3 gallons of gasoline, making an average of 5.77 miles a gallon. The cost figured at 25 cents a gallon was \$4.33. The same truck was used on a concrete road and traveled the same distance on 8.40 gallons of gasoline, making 11.78 miles per gallon. The cost in this case, figured on the same basis, was \$2.12. The net savings in cost of gasoline on the improved highway was therefore \$2.21, or more than 100 per cent.

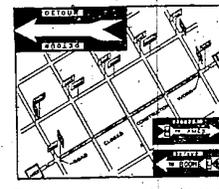
Statistics could step in here and conjure a colossal sum to represent the savings in gasoline cost if all the highways of the United States were paved, remarks the Columbus (O.) Dispatch. They could, for example, assume that all of the one-half million motortrucks in the country were two-ton trucks, and on this basis figure out a saving in gasoline costs equal to a couple of Liberty loan issues.

This enormous reduction in gasoline costs, coupled with the ability to travel more safely, has become one of the strongest arguments for good roads. The two tests cited in this instance show conclusively that poor roads are expensive to the farmer and merchant alike. The farmer who hauls with a motortruck is getting only one-eighth of the profit he could get and the merchant and inter-city freight truck operator are paying out twice what they should for gasoline and are getting only one-eighth of the profit they could get.

GOOD GUIDE FOR TRAVELERS

Arrows on Signs Mark Detours on Iowa's Highways and Point Out Proper Direction.

All detours around roads closed to traffic are carefully marked for the guidance and protection of travelers. Signs are erected at intervals so that the proper direction can be taken with the slightest deviation from the regular route. The signs are furnished by the state to the counties at cost, have a yellow arrow printed against a black ground, with the word "detour" above and below the arrow.



The blank sign furnished to the counties is shown in the upper corner, and as used, in the lower. The larger illustration shows how the signs are disposed to guide traffic around a closed road.

When the sign has been placed with the arrow pointing in the proper direction, the "detour" below is deleted with black paint. The name of the place the arrow is pointing to, and other information, is stenciled inside the arrow. Popular Mechanics Magazine.

MATHEMATICS OF BAD ROADS

Farmer Solves Problem of Hours Lost in Making Trip Over Road That is Deep in Mud.

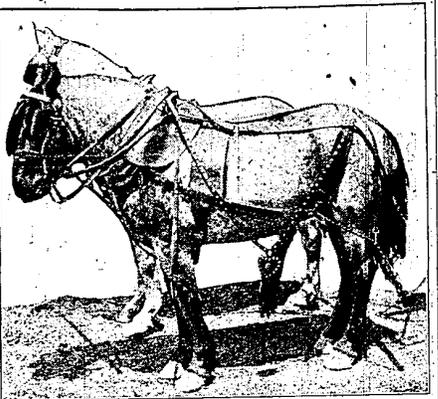
If it takes a farmer, making a trip through the mud one hour and a half longer than when the roads are firm, how many hours are lost in a year if 1,000 farmers make an average of 12 trips a month? What would be the monetary loss if each 1 1/2 hours lost be estimated at 75 cents per hour for each man and his team? This "two-in-one" proposition favors our old cart worked it out thus: One farmer multiplied by 1 1/2 hours multiplied by 12 trips, multiplied by 1,000 farmers, multiplied by 12 months equals 216,000 hours lost; going a step further, and multiplying 216,000 by 75 cents, you have \$162,000 per annum lost to the farmers. Our old cart is now pondering how many road bonds this annual loss would float at 6 per cent interest. Union Times.

Points of Interest Marked. Precisely every point of interest within a radius of 75 miles from Philadelphia is distinctly marked on more than 800 miles of important highways.

Detroit Best Regulated. Detroit has the reputation of being one of the best regulated traffic centers in the country.

Pays Good Dividends. A good home fruit and vegetable garden is paying good dividends on time and labor invested these days.

SUITABLE CARE WILL LENGTHEN LIFE OF ALL LEATHER PRODUCTS



This harness has been used for 24 years. It has been kept clean and oiled frequently with neat-foot oil. As a result it shows no signs of deterioration and should last 20 years longer. Proper selection and care did it.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) It is poor business to neglect the care of leather. Every pair of shoes, every machine belt, piece of harness, or other leather product on the farm that is allowed to go to waste or not made to yield its full service must be needlessly replaced, thus adding unnecessary expense to the farm. Any specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture. On many farms a set of harness lasts less than ten years. Where eight or ten horses are kept this means one new set of harness every year. The department has received many reports, especially from Southern states, showing that harness lasts only from two to five years. But if each harness, properly selected and cared for, should last ten years in every neighborhood there are cases where farmers are cutting their harness bills in half by giving the leather a cleaning and oiling occasionally.

Fifty million pairs of shoes, valued at \$100,000,000, are supplied by 250,000 pairs. The washing of a single shoe a year by each person in the United States would cost the country at least \$250,000,000 annually at present prices of shoes.

Any leather improperly used and neglected will deteriorate rapidly. Belts for driving machinery, for example, often become impaired, if not replaced, within a few years even on straight drives, but when they are kept clean and oiled they will last from ten to thirty years.

Selecting and Caring for Harness. Harness that is too tight or of poor quality cannot give years of service. In selecting harness, it is more economical to get a set that is too heavy than one which is too light for the work required. Make sure especially that the reins, breeching, holdfasts and yoke straps are strong. A runaway team cannot be controlled with weak reins, nor will weak yokes and straps stand heavy work. No portion of the harness should show cracks on the grain side when the leather is sharply bent.

Harness should be washed and oiled when it becomes dirty or extremely dry. For washing, use tepid water and a brush. Clean with soap or white toilet soap, and a sponge or fairly stiff brush. Hardened grease is very conveniently removed by scraping with

HELPING OUT SHORT PASTURE IN SUMMER

Stock Raisers Face Inconvenience and Stock Loss.

There is Only One Remedy Which Vast Herds Are Kept That is to Practice System of Deferred and Rotation Grazing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Stock raisers in the Southwest, often, at this season of the year, face much inconvenience and probable loss of cattle through the shortage of pastures. In other sections, where smaller herds and areas are involved, the same pasture situation can be met in various ways, any specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture. Among the ways are the sowing of catch crops for summer forage or temporary

BEAUTIFUL HOME INSIDE AND OUT

Design for Attractive Exterior and Comfortable Interior.

CAN BE BUILT AT LOW COST

Architect's Plans So Drawn That the Average Family Will Find the Building Laid Out to the Best Advantage.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD. Mr. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the building of a home. Write him on this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 127, Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Every person who builds a home strives for two things—exterior beauty and interior comfort. For there is a satisfaction in the former that cannot be measured in dollars, while the latter makes the investment worth while.

Building designs that contain these two features are difficult to find nowadays an architect is so unwisely designing homes that he is apt to look at and utilize the space the walls inclose to the best advantage. Careful planning, so that there is no waste space in the interior, is what cuts building costs, as every foot saved either in the width or depth of the house reduces materially the total investment.

Whereas several years ago there were few homes but that contained less than seven rooms with a great majority having more than that number, now the trend is to have fewer rooms, but a range so that they provide comfort, live living quarters for a good-sized family. The old-fashioned parlor or sitting room have been consolidated into one living room; entrance halls have been reduced in size, or eliminated entirely, while small "cubby-hole" rooms are a thing of the past. In other words the floor has been cut out and the space in the home devoted to rooms that are used constantly. This means economy in building costs.



Herewith is shown an exterior view of a house that any prospective home builder may be proud to own. Inside it is compact and comfortable, and provides the rooms necessary for a family of four or five persons.

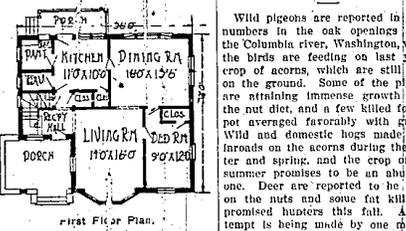
While the exterior of this house is covered with a brick or hollow tile, it will be seen by the floor plans the walls of this house are straight, the contractor or an architect. These men are in close touch with prices and can give pretty accurate estimates of the cost of any structure.

GAME PLENTY IN WASHINGTON

Wild Pigeons Are Numerous and Hunters Look Forward to the Deer Season.

Wild pigeons are reported in great numbers in the oak openings along the Columbia river, Washington, where the birds are feeding on last year's crop of acorns which are still lying on the ground. Some of the pigeons are attaining immense growth from the nut diet, and a few killed for the pot averaged favorably with grouse. Wild and domestic birds made little inroads on the acorns during the winter and spring, and the crop of this summer promises to be an abundant one. Deer are reported to be living on the nuts and some fat kills are promised hunters this fall. An attempt is being made by one man to utilize the acorns near his farm by feeding them to turkeys. He has several hundred young ones which, when large enough, will be turned into the oaks to fatten. Pigeons arrive in large flocks every morning from islands in the Columbia river, where they nest.

Net in His Line. "Do you understand the theory of relativity?" "I haven't tried," replied Senator Sorghum. "I don't see a chance of my coming up for discussion in any political campaign."



making for lower construction cost. In the porch side there are three or four steps in the living room, and the long slope of the roof, all tend to give it a handsome appearance.

Inside, there are four rooms on the first floor and two bedrooms and a bathroom on the second. How these rooms are arranged and the size of each one is shown on the plans. The building itself is 36 feet wide and 32 feet deep. The entrance door from the porch leads into a small reception hall, out of which run the stairs to

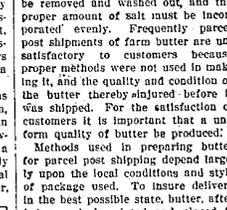
BEAUTIFUL HOME INSIDE AND OUT

the second floor. To the right, connected with the reception hall by a double cased opening, is a living room 14 feet wide and 18 feet deep. At the front on the corner is a bedroom, 9 by 12 feet.

Back of the living room and connected with it by a second cased opening is the dining room, which is larger than usually is found in a home of this size. This room, on the corner, and well lighted and airy, is 16 by 13 feet 6 inches. Adjoining it is the kitchen, 11 by 10 feet, while off the kitchen are convenient nooks, such as pantry, lavatory and closets, that every housekeeper likes and finds most convenient.

The stairs lead to a small central hall on the second floor, at one end of which is the bathroom. On either side, at the front and rear of the house, are bedrooms, the front room being large, 14 by 14 feet, and the rear room slightly smaller, 14 by 10 feet. Under the eaves, adjoining each bedroom, are long closets providing a great amount of space for clothing. The concrete foundation under this house provides smooth walls for a full basement, wherein there is plenty of space for heating plant, fuel storage and food storage rooms, and the laundry, as well as space for the garden and lawn tools.

Considered from the two points first mentioned—exterior beauty and



interior comfort—this is an especially attractive home-building design. Prospective home builders will find that, when erected, this house will be distinctive and will provide the members of the average sized family with a convenient and comfortable home.

During the last several months building costs have been coming down, and now have reached what these in the business say is the bottom of several years to come. What such a home as this will cost may be easily determined by consulting the local lumber and building material dealer.

One of the most satisfactory ways of preparing butter for shipment is in regular one-pound prints, the standard print measuring 2 1/2 by 2 1/2 by 3/4 inches. Every pound print should be neatly wrapped in regular butter parchment or paper. A second thickness of such paper has been found to add materially to the carrying possibility of the butter. Waxed paper may be used for the second wrapping. As a further protection to the print, it should be placed in heavy manila paper cartons, which may be obtained from folding paper-box companies, either plain or printed as a stock carton or with a special private brand.

LIKE FEEDING COWS IN DARK

Wisconsin Farmer Praises Cow-Testing Association as Guide-Board to Better Dairying.

"When I bought my farm two years ago there was a herd of scrub cows on it," writes a Wisconsin farmer to a field agent of the dairy division, United States Department of Agriculture. "I joined the cow-testing association, and soon found that my scrub cows were a failure, so I disposed of them and bought some purebred and grade Holstein cows. The cow-testing association is a guide-board on the way to better dairying and a big saving in feeds, as one can feed so much better advantage when the production is known. Trying to feed without records of your cows is like feeding in the dark."

Several thicknesses of old newspapers should be wrapped around the butter before inclosing it in the shipping package. cream and the making of butter if a marketable product is to be produced. Too much importance, it is said, cannot be given to maintaining cleanly conditions in the stable and in other places where the milk, cream, or butter are produced or kept, for they absorb odors and spoil very quickly. It is important, too, that these products be kept in a cool place. High temperatures should always be avoided, as they produce a soft, oily condition of the butter which is undesirable. In manufacturing butter on the farm or in a factory the buttermilk must be removed and washed out, and the proper amount of salt must be incorporated evenly. Frequently parcel post shipments of farm butter are unsatisfactory to customers because proper methods were not used in making it, and the quality and condition of the butter thereby injured before it was shipped. For the satisfaction of customers it is important that a uniform quality of butter be produced. Methods used in preparing butter for parcel post shipping depend largely on the local conditions and style of package used. To insure delivery in the best possible state, butter, after being packed, printed and placed in cartons, should be chilled or hardened thoroughly before it is shipped.