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Why waste any more time longing for the pleasures you can get out of a Ford Car? Start now to make the Touring Car or any other type you may select, your own.

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Payments on Weekly Purchase Plan will be deposited with the **FIRST NATIONAL BANK**



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## Play safe on oil

It's important to you, to your motor, to your pocketbook—that you get a distilled lubricant for your car. There's just one way to be sure of getting it.

## SUNOCO THE DISTILLED OIL

is the distinctive, distilled lubricant for motors; made by an exclusive patented process.

You know what distilling does—removes every impurity. Every one of Sunoco's six types—Light to XX Heavy—is pure, distilled lubricant. Ordinary oils consist of light oil with "cylinder stock" added to give body. It's cylinder stock that causes your carbon troubles.

Ask your dealer or write us for booklet, "What's Happening Inside Your Motor?"

## MARSHALL-WELLS COMPANY

DULUTH MINNEAPOLIS SPOKANE PORTLAND

- These dealers sell SUNOCO—talk lubrication with them
- Donnelly & Rayner, Eugene, Oregon
  - Ralston Electric Supply Co., Albany, Oregon
  - J. A. Thompson, Blodgett, Oregon
  - Cheshire Mercantile Co., Cheshire, Oregon
  - Shields Ruch & Company, Junction City, Oregon
  - Jackson & Addison, Lorane, Oregon
  - Frank E. Blair, Lowell, Oregon
  - Haas M. Peterson & Sons Co., Florence, Oregon
  - Suttle & Simpson, Noti, Oregon
  - W. M. Wade, Marshfield, Oregon
  - J. T. Ross, Powers, Oregon

## Big Loss of Pigs Before Weaning

Heavier in Spring Than in Fall According to Survey Made in Three States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Losses of pigs before weaning are heavier in the spring than in the fall, as shown in a survey just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture. The loss amounts to 36 per cent of the pigs farrowing in spring litters before weaning compared with a loss of 24 per cent of pigs farrowing in fall litters, in records on 3,025 litters of pigs during 1922 in Illinois, Iowa and Indiana. The following table gives the principal causes of pig losses up to weaning time:

Number of Pigs Lost Before Weaning		Per 1,000 Farrowed.	
Causes of Death.	Spring.	Fall.	
Overlaid	151	113	7
Farrowed dead	69	82	5
Farrowed weak	30	22	1
Chilled	22	17	1
Starved	17	13	1
Scours	11	8	0
Injured by other stock	8	6	0
Sore mouth	8	6	0
Eaten by sows	6	5	0
Worms	5	4	0
All other causes	38	30	2
Total died in each 1,000 farrowed	358	243	

These records serve to show that fully one-fourth to one-third of the feed and other expense in keeping sows is lost before weaning, by not giving the sow proper feed and care during gestation or proper farrowing quarters, the department points out. By far the major share of losses in pigs is due to improper handling and feeding and not to disease.

Sows running on pastures while suckling pigs saved the largest litters. Sows that were fed the following quantities of feed, per one hundred pounds liveweight monthly, during the gestation period, farrowed the largest litters: 45 pounds of corn, 10 pounds of oats, 15 pounds of tankage. Tried sows that had produced pigs previously seemed in this study to show a tendency to produce larger litters than untried gilts.

### Cause of Losses.

A similar study upon 3,574 spring pigs produced on these same farms in the spring of 1921 showed that 840 of every 1,000 pigs farrowed died before the date of weaning. The important causes of losses in the spring of 1921, as in 1922, were pigs laid on by the mother sow, and those born dead or so weak they could not get up to suckle. The 1921 pigs, however, were bothered more with necrotic enteritis than were those in the spring of 1922.

The study indicates that barring fluctuations in prices of feeds and the occurrence of disease, the number of thrifty pigs produced per sow more than any other factor influences the cost of producing pork. All the care in feeding possible after weaning the pigs can very seldom overcome the production cost due to small litters, the department says. The figures show that the majority of sows last winter had a carrying charge of \$15 to \$25 per head, which covered the cost of carrying them while producing a litter of pigs; with a large share of the sows this meant carrying charges for twelve months.

## Taking Tail From Lambs Not Difficult Operation

The time to take the tail from the lamb is in its second week of life. The operation is not difficult and docking the lambs simply removes something unnecessary to the lamb. Two men and a sharp knife or a docking iron are all that is necessary. Let one man hold the lamb, while the other locates the joint in the tail by feeling on the inside. Push back the loose skin so that a flap will grow over the stub and cut the tail off at a joint about one and one-half inches from the body. The cut is simply made with a sharp knife, in which case a stout cord tightly tied about the stump close to the body will stop unnecessary bleeding. This cord should be removed in eight or ten hours so that there will be no sloughing.

A much better way of docking the lamb is the use of hot docking irons, searing the tail off with an iron heated to a cherry red. This cauterizes the wound and prevents bleeding.

## Feed Laying Hens Well During Summer Season

On far too many farms the hens are left to shift for themselves, or perhaps, if the owner feels particularly generous, a little grain is thrown to them. Though hens fed in this way may produce well at the time, they will not do well, or give a profitable production the next fall and winter.

## Main Things Necessary in Handling Brood Mare

The two main things necessary in handling brood mares are feed and moderate exercise. Wheat bran and oats are the two best grain rations and are better if fed together. Excessive corn and kafir will cause trouble at foaling time.

## Pure Bred Sows Are Most Efficient Pork Producers

Experiments conducted by state and government stations all over the country have proven conclusively that pure-bred sows are more efficient pork producers than grade or scrub sows. It has also been proved on one of the largest hog ranches in the Northwest.

## KEEP YOUR HEAD, BROTHER

"Where will we raise our food when all of the available farming area is taken up and worked to its fullest capacity?" asks a magazine writer. By that time we won't waste food on people with nothing to do but ask foolish questions, so there is no occasion for uneasiness.

Often a woman's complexion is as valuable as her reputation—and she can whiten that up any time she wishes.

## MORE SENSE TO THEM, TOO

We have seen tipsy men try to talk—also men after a public banquet—and gathered more enjoyment out of some of the former than out of some of the latter.

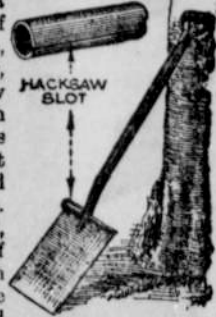
A sweetly spoken refusal of a request is sometimes more satisfactory than a begrudged acquiescence.

## What the World Is Doing

(Popular Mechanics Magazine.)

### Attachment on Spade Saves Shoes

The illustration shows a simple attachment for a spade, to save the shoes while digging. The attachment consists of a short length of 3/4 or 5/8-in. pipe, about 4 in. long, with a hacksaw slot cut through it lengthwise as shown, to permit it to be pushed onto the spade. The slot should, of course, be of such a width that the spade will be gripped firmly. The use of this attachment not only saves the shoes of the workman, but it is not so tiring on the foot.



### World's Largest and Fastest Cable

Completion of the laying of a new cable in the Atlantic Ocean, between New York and London, is expected by August 1, next, according to a recent announcement. It will be the largest ever laid in the Atlantic, or anywhere else in the world, and will have a capacity twice that of any other cable now in service between the United States and Europe. Engineers charged with the design of the new cable estimate that it will permit a sending speed of approximately 600 letters per minute in both directions at the same time, or a total of 1,200 letters per minute, making it the fastest cable in the world. Its conductor requires an average of about 1,100 pounds of copper per mile, as against an average of about 700 pounds of copper per mile for the heaviest now in service.

Attic aeriels are easy to construct and when properly made, the results obtained with them are nearly as good as those obtained with outdoor aeriels. Attic aeriels should not be confused with loop aeriels, as they have no directional effects. They also have an advantage over outdoor aeriels in that they do not need a lightning switch.

The end-to-end type of this aerial consists of a number of lengths of No. 14 stranded copper wire, strung parallel to each other, and attached to the uprights at each end of the attic by means of ordinary aerial insulators. The total length of the wire used should not be less than 150, nor more than 200 ft., and the wires should be spaced about 1 1/2 ft. apart. One end is left dead; the wires are then connected in series, as shown, and the other end is soldered to the lead-in wire, which is brought down to the instrument through a length of flexible loom.

In attics where less space is available, such as those with hip roofs, the aerial can be strung along the rafters, as shown in the upper right-hand drawing. One length of No. 14 wire, 150 to 200 ft. long, is strung in four parallel rows as indicated, the wire being attached to the rafters by means of round porcelain insulators, which can be purchased at any electrical-supply store. One end is left dead, and the other is connected to the lead-in wire, as before.

The flat-loop aerial, shown in the lower drawing, is designed for small attics. Two lengths of rope are strung across the attic from corner to corner, and are tied together at the point where they cross. The aerial wire is attached to the ropes, as shown in the drawing, being tied firmly at every point where it touches the ropes. The inner end is the dead one, and the



Upper Left: Aerial Strung across an Attic, the Wires being Connected in Series. Upper Right: Aerial Attached to the Rafters of a Hip Roof. Lower Right: Flat-Loop Aerial Supported by Ropes from the Corners of the Attic.

outer end is connected to the lead-in wire. The turns should be spaced about 1 ft. apart. In apartments where there are no attics, an inside aerial that gives good results with a tube set can readily be made by running several turns of annunciator wire behind the picture molding, leaving one end of the wire dead, and bringing the other down to the receiving set. With such an aerial

## MAKING HIM GET A MOVE ON

Sometimes a man's creditors provide the motive power that gains for him the reputation of being a person of unusual activity.

There is lots of false economy in this world. A woman will waste five dollars worth of time saving ten cents worth of string.

There is nothing more angelic on earth than the smile of the little babe who knows not why it forms its innocent mouth into that pleasing shape.

Honesty is an absolutely safe policy that doesn't always pay dividends.

Half the people you envy are dissatisfied with their position in life.

The woman who gets married for fun has a poor idea of a joke.

## Airship Hangar Could House Large Office Building

At Scott Field, Ill., the Army Air Service has erected, at a cost of more



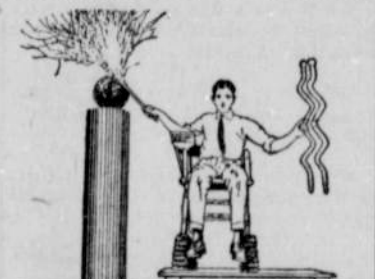
than \$2,000,000, a large airship hangar. The huge structure could contain a 10-story office building with a 60-foot tower on the roof. The hangar, which is built of steel, concrete, and glass, is 825 feet long and 225 feet high. At the end are large steel doors opened and closed by electric motors that travel on railroad rails.

## Red Finger Light to Aid Night Auto Signaling

A small red light worn on the finger like a ring, has been made to aid night signaling by motorists. As the driver extends his arm and hand to signal a turn, or whatever it may be, the lamp is automatically lighted by the outstretching of the fingers. The cord connection can be plugged into the dash-board or under the driver's seat.

## Modern Jove Juggles Million Volts

At an electrical show held at a western university not long ago, one of the students mystified the crowd with a display rivaling the mythical feats of Jove, who was believed by the ancients to be the wielder of the thunderbolt. Seated in a chair separated from a table by seven-ply insulators, the youth grasped a zigzag rod in one hand and in the other a wand with which he made contact with a ball from which the lightning effect was emitted. The impunity with which he handled the 1,000,000 volts is explained by the low amperage



value of the current passing through his body and the insulators under the chair legs, which prevented the electricity from going to the ground and thereby establishing a flow of current that would have been disastrous to the daring young experimenter.

A variation of the "dunning" letter is used by a Western firm, with agreeable results. Its notice is headed with four bars of music. The words are also given, being a parody on an old Scotch folk song. They read: "May a body ask a body, Please remit today."

An amateur has received stations 1,000 miles distant, using a two-step spider-coil receiving set. To obtain the best results with any receiving set, just as much pains must be taken to secure a good ground as to construct the aerial. Number 14 wire should be used, and one end soldered

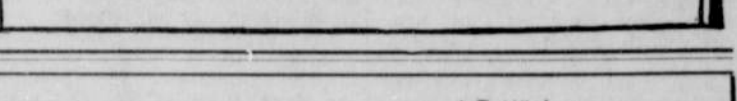


## United States Tires are Good Tires - and "USCO" confirms it!

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