

The Only Correct Way to Resize Cylinders Is With the AUTO-HONE

Motor cylinders are bound to wear slightly, resulting in lost power and waste of oil and gasoline. There is but one way to correct such a defect. That is by resizing the cylinders and putting in new pistons.

There is but one correct method of doing this. That method is with the Auto-Hone. This method takes less out of the cylinders than any other method, leaving them stronger and with sufficient metal for further treatment of the same kind. This method leaves a hard surface in the cylinders, which can be secured by no other method and for that reason they will stand wear much longer than if resized by any other method.

By this method there is no danger of cylinders being chipped or injured if a hard spot is struck in the cylinder.

By this method cylinders can be resized without removing the block, which is possible by no other method and saves a big item of expense.

The auto-honing method makes a clean, smooth, absolutely perfect job. That is why we have put in the equipment for resizing your cylinders by this method. Our customers are entitled to the best in service and that is what we propose to give them.

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Champion Pig Raised by Minnesota Youth

Terrance L. Hagen, a lad living in Belview, Redwood county, Minnesota, raised a pig on a fifty by fifty-foot lot, which was made grand champion barrow over all breeds at the Junior Live Stock show held at South St. Paul last winter. By exercising good care, with the aid of a well-bred animal he was able to overcome the handicaps of town, and win over all pig club boys and girls of Minnesota.

His purebred Poland China barrow weighed 450 pounds when he left home.



Terrance Hagen and His Champion Barrow.

and when sold at the stock yards after the show, he weighed 430 pounds. The pig was farrowed March 9, 1922.

During the 140-day period from May 1 to September 24 the pig gained 297 pounds or a fraction over two pounds per day.

The lad's records show that the barrow's cost of production was five cents per pound. A St. Paul pecker bought him at auction for 60 cents per pound, the check amounting to \$258. Besides the boy won a gold medal, silver medal, silver trophy, free trip to the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, and \$80 in prize awards.

Chicken Flock Need Not Be a Nuisance in Towns

Neighbors frequently object to the keeping of poultry in towns and cities, most complaints being against the vociferous rooster and disagreeable odors. In some cities and towns there are regulations to prevent or control poultry keeping, but the United States Department of Agriculture says that the flock need not be a nuisance.

There will be no annoyance from odors if the dropping boards are cleaned daily and the yards are kept reasonably clean. There is no necessity for keeping a rooster unless the owner intends to hatch chicks, and in that case the rooster should be disposed of as soon as the hens have been set. A flock without a male will produce just as many eggs and, what is more, the eggs will be infertile and will keep better.

Free Choice System of Mash Feeding to Fowls

A study of the free choice system of mash feeding for chickens made by the United States Department of Agriculture at its experiment farm located at Beltsville, Md., showed that the best results and highest egg production are obtained when hens are allowed to select their own mash constituents. It was found that hens selected a mash composed of 60 parts cornmeal, 20 parts meat scrap, 4 parts wheat bran and 4 parts wheat middlings. This mash gives best results with Leghorns, and a less stimulating mash, containing more bran and ground oats, with less meat scrap, has given better results with general-purpose breeds.

Well Prepared Field Is Needed for Sudan Grass

It is requisite if the farmer is going to have good success with Sudan grass that he plant in a well prepared field. Just because the crop is hardy is no reason why it should be treated shabbily. Fall plowing or fall listing of fields intended for it, with careful after preparation before planting means that much higher yields, and this is generally the basis for figuring profits from producing any crop.

Cull Pullets Closely During Month of August

Cull pullets closely during the month of August. Sell for fryers all those individuals that lack proper development. Birds showing soiled, ruffled plumage, very long legs and shallow breasts belong in the poor class. Cull also your molting hens. They will loaf till next spring. The best layers are still laying and will not molt till fall.

Study Being Made of Many Problems in Growing Corn

Problems dealing with corn growing are being studied by the agricultural experiment stations of 36 states and three of the insular possessions, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture. Corn breeding, adaptation of varieties, tillage, rate and date of seeding, and use of fertilizers are the principal lines of investigation.

Plant Dwarf Essex Rape for Chickens or Swine

Dwarf Essex rape may be planted on very rich soil any time during early summer for the chickens or pigs. A small area of rich land in rape will often yield an enormous amount of green feed for pigs, chickens, rabbits and other small animals. Do not plant rape on thin land unless you apply barnyard manure freely.

Cost of Working Horses on Farms

Department of Agriculture Survey Places Figure at \$100 Yearly.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The cost of using work horses on corn-belt farms in 1921 was about \$100 per head, according to a survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture. The total yearly cost of keeping six horses on farms of approximately 180 acres amounted to about \$600. Feed and bedding was about 60 per cent of the total cost of maintenance. Other costs in order of importance were chores, interest, stabling, depreciation, harness costs, miscellaneous costs, and shoeing. The total gross cost was \$106.08 per head from which a deduction of \$6.87 was made for the manure produced, leaving a net cost of \$99.21.

Exclusive of pasture, the annual ration per head consisted of 40 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of oats, 1.3 tons of hay and 1.8 tons of straw and corn stover. During the year, 63 hours of man labor were required to care for each horse. The average farm value of the work stock was about \$123 per head. Actual cash outlay and salable feeds, including corn, oats, hay, straw, depreciation, shoeing and miscellaneous cash costs, amounted to \$84 per horse, or about 60 per cent of the total cost.

Average Work in Year.

During the year each horse worked an average of 723 hours. On the basis of a ten-hour work day, the average cost was \$1.37 per day, or 13.7 cents per hour of actual work done. The horses on some farms worked from two to three times as many hours as those on other farms. Such variations indicate the degree of efficiency with which horses are employed on different farms, and have considerable effect on the cost per hour of work performed. The point is made, however, that, while it is not always possible to keep the horses at work continuously, nor advisable to do so for the mere sake of keeping them busy, too many horses or a lack of productive work will invariably result in a relatively high cost for their use. If conditions are such that it is necessary to keep a surplus horse or two, the practice may not be objectionable if the animals so kept are brood mares and raise a colt each year.

Details of the department's survey are contained in Farmers' Bulletin 1298, entitled "Costs of Using Horses on Corn-Belt Farms." In the bulletin the authors, M. R. Cooper, assistant farm economist, and J. O. Williams, senior animal husbandman, discuss the different phases of horsepower costs and present suggestions for reducing these expenses.

Largest Cost Item.

"Feed and bedding is the largest item in the maintenance of a horse, and hence deserves first consideration in an attempt to reduce costs," says the bulletin. "Although the exact quantity is variable, a good, practical guide for the farmer to follow in feeding his horses is to allow 1.1 pounds of grain and 1 1/4 pounds of hay per 100 pounds of live weight for horses at moderate work. For horses at hard work the grain should be increased to about 1 1/4 pounds daily per 100 pounds live weight, but the hay should not exceed 1 1/4 pounds daily per 100 pounds live weight, unless of very poor quality. The use of good pasture in place of the grain and hay ration is not only an economical practice, but also will have a good effect upon the system of the horse. The use of nonsalable feed for the horse is to be recommended. The raising of colts to take the place of worn-out work stock will often aid in keeping down the depreciation cost. With the business established the number of horses kept must be adjusted to the nature of the business and form of management developed. A smaller number than are needed properly to carry on the farm operations may mean a decrease in farm profit greater than the expense of carrying the extra animals needed. A greater number than are needed simply add unnecessary expenses."

Copies of Farmers' Bulletin 1298

may be obtained free upon request of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Experiment With Live Stock at Many Points

At 26 principal points outside of Washington the United States Department of Agriculture is conducting experimental live-stock work. Problems in feeding and breeding of live stock, in the prevention and control of insects, parasites and predatory animals harmful to live stock, and other subjects related to the welfare of the live stock of the United States are studied. The stations have been so located that it is possible to study problems confronting live stock men under conditions similar to the actual conditions on the farm or range. This makes the results of greatest value, because the live stock grower can apply them without great modification.

Plant Some Rhubarb and Asparagus Early

A dozen hills of rhubarb and a row of asparagus, 25 to 50 feet in length, are indispensable in every home garden. They not only give large yields of tender shoots very early in the spring, but also furnish laxative elements generally much needed at that season of the year.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Winfield S. Chrisman, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account as administrator of the estate of Winfield S. Chrisman, deceased, with the County Clerk of Lane County, Oregon, and an order has been made and entered of record directing this notice and setting the 14th day of July, 1923, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the hearing of objections, if any, to said final account and for the final settlement of said estate. Dated this 6th day of June, 1923. W. W. CHRISMAN, Administrator of the estate of Winfield S. Chrisman, deceased. Herbert W. Lombard, jne15jly13 Attorney for estate.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, June 19, 1923. Notice is hereby given that Wilson B. Stianett, of Cottage Grove, Oregon, who on June 6, 1921, made homestead entry serial No. 013327 for E 1/2 N 2 1/4, SW 1/4 N 2 1/4 and NE 1/4 SE 1/4, section 17, township 21 south, range 2 west, Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, on the 26th day of July, 1923.

Claimant names as witnesses: C. F. White, of Cottage Grove, Oregon; Tom Patton, of Cottage Grove, Oregon; Albert Rissue, of Cottage Grove, Oregon; Percy Moody, of Cottage Grove, Oregon. W. H. CANON, Register. jne22jly20

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, June 13, 1923. Notice is hereby given that Rufus Vernon Garoutte, of Cottage Grove, Oregon, who, on July 9, 1920, made Homestead Application, Serial No. 013073, for W 1/2 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4 and SE 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 5, Township 21 South, Range 2 West, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver of United States Land Office, at Roseburg, Oregon, on the 26th day of July, 1923.

Claimant names as witnesses: Warren Kelly, of Cottage Grove, Oregon; Irvin Yancy, of Cottage Grove, Oregon; Fred Kelly, of Cottage Grove, Oregon; Fred Kelly, of Cottage Grove, Oregon. W. H. CANON, Register. jne22jly20

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Ore., June 26, 1923. Notice is hereby given that Irvin Washington Yancey, of Cottage Grove, Oregon, who, on July 9, 1920, made Homestead Application, Serial No. 013074, for Lots 1, 2, 3, Section 5, Township 21 South, Range 2 West, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office, at Roseburg, Oregon, on the 6th day of August, 1923.

Claimant names as witnesses: Fred Kelly, of Cottage Grove, Oregon; Wilbur Kelly, of Cottage Grove, Oregon; Barney Kelly, of Cottage Grove, Oregon; Vern Garoutte, of Cottage Grove, Oregon. W. H. CANON, Register. jne29jy27

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Virgil D. White has filed with the County Court of the State of Oregon for Lane County his final account as administrator of the estate of Alexander Cooley, deceased, and that Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1923, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. of said day has been set for the hearing and allowance of said account. VIRGIL D. WHITE, Administrator of the estate of jly6a3e Alexander Cooley, deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was on June 21st, 1923, appointed administrator of the estate of Margarito Solis, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same to the undersigned at his office in the Bank of Commerce building, Eugene, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice. Dated June 21st, 1923. FRED E. SMITH, Administrator. jly6aug3

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

Estate of Netta A. Webber, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Netta A. Webber, deceased, has filed his final account with the County Court of Lane County, Oregon, in the matter of said estate, and an order has been made and entered of record directing notice and setting Tuesday, the 31st day of July, 1923, at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m. at the County Court Room in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon, as the time and place for the hearing of objections, if any, to said account and for the final settlement thereof. W. A. HEMENWAY, Administrator of the estate of Netta A. Webber, deceased. H. J. SHINN, Attorney for estate. jne29jly27

WISHES HE'D KEPT QUIET

After father has told his children how easily he got his lessons when a boy, he is put in a bad position when his boy hands had a problem he can't work to save his neck.

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