

W. L. Darby & Co.

What the World Is Doing (Popular Mechanics Magazine.)

Preventing Stream Erosion

Along many streams it is necessary to hold the bank back in some efficient and cheap manner, to prevent erosion. An excellent method is shown in the illustration.

A woven-wire fence is erected where the new water edge is to be made, the fence posts being driven into the bed of the stream. Brush and saplings are then deposited as indicated, the branches pointing away from the water and the butts inserted into the fencing.



Earth is thrown on the brush to make the wall solid, and in a short time the new bank is knit together by marsh grasses and rushes.



Rim Spreader for Changing Tires

A common 8-in. barn-door hinge can be used to good advantage for spreading automobile rims when changing tires. If the rims are perfectly plain at the split it will be necessary to drill two 5/16-in. holes about 1 in. from the ends. Two pins are riveted or welded to the ends of the hinge and each end is then bent as shown. The pins are inserted into the holes drilled in the rim and the hinge is pushed down with the foot, thus spreading the rim. If there are studs on the rim, the hinge can be used without pins, by simply butting the ends against the studs, notching the ends if necessary to prevent the hinge from slipping.

Ship Found on Big Iceberg Reveals Mystery of Sea

For centuries mystery ships have sailed the seas, guided only by the winds of chance. One of them was found by a steamer captain rounding the Horn recently. While groping his way into the open, a gigantic mass of ice carrying a large three masted schooner, with its boats still in the clefts, was sighted. Efforts were made to find the survivors but no trace of them was discovered. Another sea tragedy was added to the already long list of those as yet unsolved when a Greenland whaler came upon a strange

WHY BANKERS SHOULD BACK COOPERATIVE MARKETING

Those who have been led by dire tales of woe to feel that the agricultural business has gone to the dogs and who have been led to believe, from many reiterations of the statement, that every hand was turned against the farmer, will do well to read the following address, which was delivered before the recent convention of the farm bureau of Lane county by N. E. Glass, president of the Bank of Cottage Grove.—Editor.

The message that I want to bring to you is that bankers recognize cooperative agricultural marketing as one of the most vital needs of the nation and they have set about systematically to help you in the work of establishing a sound cooperative system of marketing your crops, locally, sectionally, nationally and internationally.

Your banker should be interested in your success in better marketing because it will mean more prosperous farmers, and this will mean better business for his bank. He is also interested because he knows it is necessary that our basic industry, agriculture, be placed on a permanently sound basis. Progressive bankers today realize that the welfare of the banking business is inseparably linked with a permanent and profitable agriculture.

In the past two years the agricultural commission has taken especial interest in the matter of farm marketing. The farmer needs the assistance of the banker and business man in his marketing problems more than any other line of effort. The banker can not tell him how to farm, but he can help him establish an orderly marketing system, and can help especially in the book-keeping and distribution of funds.

The banker is also interesting himself in better farming methods. The purpose of the commission and of the agricultural committees is to interest bankers in financing the kind of farming which proves most profitable. In short, it is just as essential for the banker to know when he extends credit to a farmer that the business of the borrower is on a sound basis as it is to have before him the balance sheet of the merchant or the manufacturer. Would a banker lend money to a mill owner unless he had before him the balance sheet showing the turnover, expense account, net profit, plant depreciation, etc.? Certainly not. Yet it is a strange fact that the average country banker has been lending money year after year to farmers without a real knowledge as to whether they were successful or not.

This increase in agriculture knowledge among bankers is of utmost importance to farmers. It means that farmers who are conducting their business along sound lines and who desire to improve their condition by the introduction of better livestock or the purchase of improved farm machinery, or any of the many things which may develop the individual farm, are going to receive helpful consideration from bankers, while the shiftless farmer who has been robbing his soil or has not been producing enough to provide for the livestock and for individual consumption on his own farm, will be denied credit.

From the inception of this movement, bankers have taken a lively interest in county agent work and in the establishment of boys' and girls' clubs. There are now some 3200 county agents, home demonstration agents and boys' and girls'

club leaders in the field. The agricultural committees have played an important part in molding public opinion in their communities, in interesting county commissioners in the work; and the states relations service of the United States department of agriculture acknowledges that it has been largely due to bankers that the county agent movement has gone ahead so rapidly. There are now 600,000 boys' and girls' club members. It is estimated that last year American bankers loaned to these children about \$1,500,000 and, with a few trifling exceptions, these loans have always been repaid in full.

Good farmers must have good education and when we reflect that there are 11,000,000 rural children, most of whom are receiving a bare common school education, we feel that better training of these children to qualify themselves for their future work is a matter which should command our careful thought. We are doing everything we can through our agricultural commission, and through our state and county committees, to further the consolidation of rural schools and for the establishment of agricultural high schools. But we realize that this is necessarily a slow movement.

The boys' and girls' club work, however, offers an opportunity for reaching thousands of these school children. A boy is naturally interested in a calf or a pig, or in trying to excel his father in the number of bushels of wheat or tons of hay produced on an acre. Girls take an immediate interest in the canning and poultry clubs and in the lessons which the home demonstration agents give them regarding better living conditions in the home.

We hope that within a few years we shall have two or three million boys' and girls' club members.

Does it pay? One county in Texas reports an increase in agricultural wealth of \$560,000, the result of a campaign for the planting of a uniform type of staple cotton. The agricultural college and the county agent selected the seed. The bankers furnished the money. The farmers did the planting. Their combined efforts produced the above result. These are official figures given out by a representative of the United States department of agriculture. I could cite you hundreds of instances where the wealth of a county has been tremendously increased by cooperation of the farmers, bankers and the college forces.

The total population of the United States increased almost 40 per cent in the 20-year period ending in 1920, whereas the number engaged in agriculture increased 4 per cent. Yet the production of wheat increased 40 per cent, corn 30 per cent, cotton over 30 per cent, cattle over 50 per cent, hogs 68 per cent.

Although the population of the United States increased in this 20 years from 76,000,000 to 106,000,000, and although the agricultural industry was supplying this vast increase in population with all the food they needed, of a constantly increasing variety as well as increase in quantity, yet in 1920 the total exports of our five principal grains reached the huge total of 323,000,000 bushels.

In that 20 years the number of farms increased 12 per cent, the value of implements and machinery increased almost 400 per cent, and the value of all farm property rose

from \$20,000,000,000 to \$78,000,000,000.

Here, then, is no story of economic recession, but rather a picture of great resources built into the basic industry of this country, promising the firmest foundation for other industries that rest upon it and, too, greater opportunities for those who have remained upon the farms.

As to its social phase, we find the transformation of farm life almost as marked. The increase in the ten years from 1910 to 1920 of almost \$1,329,823,145 in farm implements and machinery indicated the extent to which cream separators, plows, mowers, threshers and the gasoline pump have taken drudgery out of necessary farm labor. Almost 40 per cent of all farms in the United States possess a telephone. Farmers have bought their share of the phonographs. In 1920 there were approximately 3,000,000 motor vehicles on farms and, with the hard-surface road, farm life was thus tied with the social life of the nearest town.

It has ever been a mystery to me that we could accept the prophecies of agriculture's decline when such facts as these are within the reach of all.

Now let us turn to the situation that has arisen in our agricultural development to command the attention of students of economics no less than that of the farmers. This is the price fall in wheat. We have passed through similar experiences and agriculture has survived more discouraging outlooks than exist today. In some quarters there is a demand for remedial legislation.

I do not know of anything legislation can accomplish that cannot be accomplished better and more lastingly by cooperation in business. In the present instance we must pin our faith on natural remedies applied in the light of accurate information. And the immediate question arises: Is there at hand a sufficient fund of accurate information on the wheat situation?

The appeal made to President Harding by the American Farm Bureau federation asking him to induce wheat farmers to hold 200,000,000 bushels of this year's wheat crop off the market, through aid furnished by the new intermediate credit banks is certainly a remarkable one. According to the advocates of the plan it would be effective in stabilizing wheat prices at \$1.40 or \$1.50 a bushel and prove of great benefit to the agricultural states. On the basis of a probable wheat crop this year of 817,000,000 bushel and a carry-over of from 130,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels, the farmers figure a total available supply this season of nearly 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat. Estimating home consumption, seed requirements and exports at 800,000,000 bushels, it is urged that 200,000,000 bushels could be withdrawn without difficulty and that it would prove most effective in stabilizing wheat prices and would permit the farmers to adjust their acreage and seed requirements a year hence.

Wheat, of course, is a world crop and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to put any such plan into successful operation, even with the aid of the intermediate credit banks, or with the aid of any other banks or factors. The proposal suggests the danger of one-sided influences from the various blocs or classes on legislative or other activities which, however well intentioned, are frequently impractical in economics.

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SIXTH ANNUAL NOVEMBER SUBSCRIPTION. Save 50c SPECIAL Save 50c. Following the plan adopted five years ago, The Sentinel will this year put on its sixth annual November subscription special. The price of The Sentinel is \$2.25 the year. Until November 30 we will accept subscriptions paid in advance for a full year or more at \$1.75. In case subscription is in arrears, arrearages must be paid in full to and including November and \$1.75 added for the year in advance. Arrearages should be figured at 19c for each month in arrears. If subscription is paid in advance, multiply 19c by the number of months it will take to carry subscription to November of next year, deduct 50c therefrom and the remainder will pay to next November. If subscription expires during November of this year, \$1.75 pays to November of next year. These explanations show that subscribers get a saving of 50c whether subscription is in arrears, paid to date or paid in advance. EXAMPLES: If subscription expires in September, 1923, 38c will pay to November; add \$1.75 (total \$2.13) and subscription will be paid to November, 1924. If subscription expires in October, 1923, 19c will pay to November; add \$1.75 (total \$1.94) and subscription will be paid to November, 1924. If subscription expires in November, 1923, \$1.75 pays to November, 1924. If subscription is paid to December, 1923, it takes 11 months to pay subscription to the next November. Eleven times 19c is \$2.09; deduct the saving of 50c, remit \$1.59 and subscription will be paid to November, 1924. If subscription is paid to January, 1924, it takes 10 months to pay to the next November. Ten times 19c is \$1.90; deduct the saving of 50c, remit \$1.40, and subscription will be paid to November, 1924. The Sentinel aims to see that every subscriber gets a fair deal on this November special. Particularly do we look after the interests of our old friends who have been paying promptly for years. The idea is to have all subscriptions expire in November, thus saving The Sentinel considerable expense in bookkeeping, which saving we give to our subscribers. REMEMBER THAT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OFFER YOU MUST DO SO BEFORE NOVEMBER 30. EXTRA SPECIAL DURING NOVEMBER, FOUR YEARS, \$6.00. COTTAGE GROVE SENTINEL The Live Wire Newspaper. Bede & Smith, Publishers.

Basket on Pole Hives Bees Safely

A Wisconsin beekeeper, whose general farm work allows very little time for capturing the swarms that escape his apiary, has found the method illustrated both easy and quick. The device is simple to make. It consists of a circular rim and a supporting fork made of 1/4-in. iron rod, and a cone-shaped screen-wire basket attached to the rim as shown. A stout cane fishpole is used for a handle, making the device light and easy to handle. When the bees swarm, they usually alight in one of the trees of the orchard, and often at such a height that it is almost impossible to capture them. As soon as the swarm is located and fairly settled, the basket is raised under the swarm and shaken so that most of the bees will drop into it. Of course, many bees escape but they will return to the swarm and cluster on the outside of the basket. When all is quiet again, the basket is lowered in front of an empty hive and the bees are induced to enter their new home without much trouble.

"Anchoring" the Cow's Tail

Anyone who has milked cows has suffered from the annoyance caused by the animal switching its tail around to chase away the flies. This trouble can be prevented very easily if there is an old bicycle tire lying around the yard. The tire is simply thrown over the cow's back as shown. This idea has been tried and found very effective.



Animal So Small It Lives in a Drop of Water

So tiny that it can be seen only by aid of a magnifying glass, an animal heretofore unknown, has been discovered by an eastern scientist. By means of whip-like strokes of hairlike projections covering its body it can move rapidly about in a drop of water. The little creature feeds chiefly on germs and other animals living in the water. It measures about one two-hundredths of an inch long and is less than one-fourth as wide.

Big Blimp to Circle World

The large dirigible airship "ZR-1," now under construction for the U. S. Navy, will be sent on a trip around the world when completed this Fall and may later go to the north and south

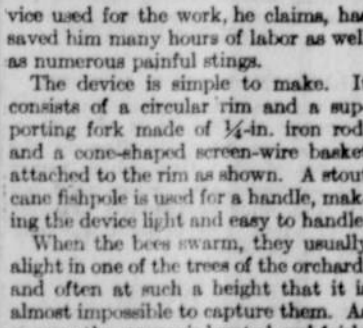
Suction Cup Holds Ruler Against Blackboard

For teaching classes in subjects that require accurate drawings, a blackboard has been provided with a drawing set that can be instantly attached by a suction cup, from which the instruments swing on a pivot, permitting the use of protractor, divider, T-square, rule, and angles. The force of the suction is sufficient to hold the set to the surface of the board for 15 minutes, when the outfit may be removed or replaced at the same point. Being vertical, this device may be seen from any part of a room, and makes it easier for the teacher to illustrate his subjects.



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