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500	\$1.75
1000	\$3.25

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SENTINEL

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Are Firms Who
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(Babson's Statistics.)

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We meet all competition
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buy their salesbooks at
home.

The Sentinel

Practically Everything in
Printing. Always Try
Your Home Printer First.

Winter Busy Time for Fruit Grower

Removing Surplus Trees, Pruning and Grafting Most Important.

By W. H. Thies, Extension Pomologist,
Massachusetts State College,
WNU ServiceThere is no long vacation season
for the apple grower. The winter
season may not find the fruit grow-
er so rushed as in the midst of
spraying or harvesting the crop, but
still there are things which must be
done.One of the most important jobs is
removing surplus trees. These
trees include neglected apple trees
in fields or fence rows, trees which
never receive any spraying or prun-
ing, and as a result are an excel-
lent breeding place for insects and
diseases of all kinds. They consti-
tute a menace to commercial or-
chards in the vicinity. In some or-
chards filler trees were planted
and the trees have now grown so
large that the main crop trees are
being crowded and shaded. These
filler trees should be removed as
soon as they are large enough to be
girdled.Pruning is another dormant sea-
son job for the fruit grower. As
much money is wasted by poor prun-
ing, as is gained by good prun-
ing, but this only serves to empha-
size the importance of pruning prop-
erly.Another job for the dormant sea-
son is top-grafting trees of poor va-
rieties which are more popular on
the market. This is a much quick-
er way of changing varieties in the
orchard than cutting down the old
trees and planting new ones.Some of the most valuable win-
ter orchard work is of the easy chair
type. This work includes starting
an orchard account, to reckon costs
of production, as well as profit and
loss; planning the year's program
of pest control, sales, and storage;
reading up on recent experimental
results; and attending meetings of
fruit growers.

Feed Crops Being Grown in Hurry by Tray Plan

The picturesque labor of hay-mak-
ing may soon be seen only in rural
landscapes in our picture galleries
if tests being made at the National
Dairy Institute, near Reading, prove
successful, says London Tit-Bits.Two metal cabinets, each fitted
with trays, have been installed at
the institute's farm. These are the
"trial grounds." A solution of min-
eral salts above each tray sprays a
thickly-spread seedbed of maize or
oats. Under the treatment growth
which would normally take ten
weeks takes ten days.The shoots, some 12 or 14 inches
tall, are then ready to feed dairy
cows or fatten bullocks, and this
process is repeated the year round.
It is claimed that 30 crops can be
raised in a year, and 40 of these
cabinets in a barn will yield about
4,320 tons of fodder, enough to feed
1,200 head of cattle.The crops, it is said, are free from
contamination, and as the fresh
green shoots have high vitamin con-
tent cattle benefit considerably. It
is proposed to set up a chain of
depots in the principal agricultural
areas of the country.

Hog Saved by Treatment

A striking illustration of the ef-
fectiveness of vaccination in treat-
ing hogs for cholera is reported by
L. E. McMillan, Mankato, Blue
Earth (Minn.) county agricultural
agent. Mr. McMillan was called to
inspect a herd of sick hogs on the
farm of John Vastrow, Vernon Cen-
ter township. Ten brood sows that
had been double treated for cholera
were not affected, but all of the
spring pigs were sick. Only one
showed any signs of activity. Mr.
McMillan had some serum with him
and suggested giving this one pig
a dose to see what would happen.
The pig's temperature was found to
be 106 degrees. Forty cubic centim-
eters of clear, concentrated se-
rum were injected, with the result
that this pig had not missed a single
feed since and is fine and dandy,
while all the rest that were not
vaccinated died or had to be killed.

Fears 1934 Grasshoppers

A new and worse outbreak of
grasshoppers in 1934 threatens the
Northwest. A. G. Ruggles, Minne-
sota state entomologist, has warned.
He said that recent surveys made
in North Dakota, Montana and
Saskatchewan have shown the pres-
ence of large numbers of "hoppers"
resembling the old "Rocky Moun-
tain" variety which devastated
farm crops in pioneer days. It has
not been grasshoppers of this vari-
ety that have done the damage in
the Northwest in the past few
years.

Feed for Dairy Cow

The average-sized cow can con-
sume only enough grass to maintain
her body and to produce about two
gallons of milk a day. Additional
production demands a supplement
in the form of a grain mixture con-
taining from 13 to 16 per cent di-
gestible protein and this should be
fed at the rate of one pound of mix-
ture to each five to seven pounds
of total milk production each day.

Growth of Trees

The growth of a tree is both in-
ward and outward from the cambium
layer, which is just under the bark.
The outer cells of this layer pro-
duce the bark and the inner cells
produce the wood.

Gold Too Expensive

An iron spike was used to join the
east and west lines of the Great
Northern in the Cascades on Janu-
ary 16, 1893. A gold spike was con-
sidered too expensive for the prop-
erty.

Consumption of Sugar
Of the 5,500,000 long tons of
sugar that is used about 5,095,000
tons is devoted to household use.

Lithography Figures in Supply of P. O. Stamps

Lithography, the third division of
the printing industry, furnishes a
large share of stamps printed. To
some people this kind of printing
brings to mind only the cheapest
kind of work, declares a writer in
the Chicago Tribune, but this is
not the result of lithography, but is
due rather to the fact that it is
used under conditions where all
forms of printing would be equally
poor. Very often a country will
employ an engraving house to de-
sign its stamps and print the first
supplies, and when these are ex-
hausted turn to samples to a
local shop to duplicate.The whole process of lithography
is based on the fact that oil and
water do not mix, and uses for
printing plates certain kinds of
stone or metal, which retain both
the ink and the water during the
printing. Transfer designs are printed
from the die in special ink and
laid down on a lithographic stone
or metal plate. This special ink
has an affinity for greasy ink and
is repellant to water. If the stone
is now moistened and an inking
roller passed over the surface the
ink will adhere to the transparent
designs, and a print may be taken
just as if the designs projected
as in typography.The poor lithography found in
some stamps is due to carelessness
in making transfers and to worn-
out plates. When properly done it
would puzzle an expert to decide
whether a certain stamp is litho-
graphed or typographed if it is fur-
nished with a single copy.

Chimpanzee's Vision Is as Keen as That of Man

By means of a new method of
testing animal vision chimpanzees
have been found to possess about
the same keenness of eyesight as
man. The method of testing the
vision of the apes, a professor of
Yale university explained to mem-
bers of the American Psychological
association, was to place food in a
box having a circle with black and
white stripes on it and none in a
similar box having a plain clear circle.
The width of the stripes was
then varied by the examiner until
they were so narrow as to be in-
visible to the eyes of the
subject. The keener the eyes, the
narrower the stripes could be made
before the subject would be con-
fused and be unable to choose the
right box. Human beings tested
with the same boxes were allowed
to say which had the stripes.One of the chimpanzees tested in
the course of these experiments was
found to have eyesight about the
same as that of human adults test-
ed, and definitely better than that
of a five-year-old child. The vision
of another chimpanzee tested did
not appear quite as good as that of
the first one, but this was thought
to be due to the animal's physiol-
ogical condition at the time.

Few Mexican Hairless Cats

The Mexican hairless cat is well
known. It is thought to have
been domesticated by the Indians
of South and Central America be-
fore Columbus reached America.
As recently as 1900, according to
a writer in the Cleveland Press, a
pair was discovered in a pueblo in
New Mexico. Old Jesuit fathers
assured the finder that they were
the last of the old Aztec breed. They
were brother and sister and the Chi-
cago Cat society valued them at
\$1,000 each. The male weighed ten
pounds, the female eight, and their
description was given as "mouse
colored, with neck, stomach and
legs a delicate flesh tint." These
cats were as affectionate and in-
telligent pets as could be desired.
Mexican hairless cats, although fur-
less in summer, developed in winter
a slight growth of hair on the back
and ridge of the tail. Perhaps their
peculiar expression, big ears and
thin little tail was against this breed
in its bid for existence.

Victims of a Woman

When men curse the inventor of
stiff collars, they are cursing a
woman—though doubtless few of
them know it. She was an Ameri-
can, Mrs. Hannah Montague, the
wife of a blacksmith. She washed
her husband's shirts—and in doing
so noticed that the collar was near-
ly always more dirty than the shirt
itself. So, with a sudden inspira-
tion, she cut off the collars and put
bands around the necks. They stayed
clean longer. Mr. Montague was
greatly surprised. He told his friends.
A table on house in Troy,
N. Y., still bears witness to the
memory of the inventor of stiff
collars.

Peppers Contain Vitamin C

That green peppers contain al-
most twice as much vitamin C as
oranges is the discovery of a profes-
sor of Creighton university. He also
has found that cabbage, eaten raw
in the form of cole slaw, contains
ten times as much vitamin C as let-
tuce, and that sweet potatoes are
better than Irish potatoes for nutri-
tional purposes. Green peppers are
better than beans. Chicken in any
cooked form is only about one-tenth
as nutritious as liver and hardly
one-fourth as nutritious as ordinary
meat.—Popular Mechanics Maga-
zine.

Prehistoric Relics

Bones of prehistoric animals, many
leaf imprints and a skull of some
unclassified monster were found by
members of University of Oregon
geology classes near John Day, Ore.

Lighthouse Leaning for Years

Cape Roman lighthouse, one of
the earliest on the South Carolina
coast, has been leaning for more
than 60 years.

Russian Wives Must Get Jobs

Russian wives must get jobs or
else get no sugar or bread. House-
work is not considered work where
dust is about the commonest thing
on the breakfast table.

Planned Farming Is Within Reach

Farmers Can Easily Figure Out Cost of Production on Own Land.

By R. H. WILCOX, Agricultural Econ-
omist, Department of University of
Illinois—WNU Service"Planned agriculture," which has
been set up as the goal in the new
order of things, is within reach of
every farmer. There is just as
much possibility, for instance, for
the live stock farmer to come with-
in his estimates of crop production
and live stock needs as there is for
the construction engineer to come
within his estimates of time and
cost in connection with building
projects.It is true that production may be
below normal in some years and
above normal in others. In the
long run, however, careful esti-
mates of the feed needs of the farm
and planned production to meet
these feed needs results in low live
stock costs and a wider margin of
net returns below these costs and
selling price.The situation that exists on a
central Illinois farm where under
average weather and other growing
conditions, land planted to corn has
yielded an average of 42 bushels an
acre during the past eight or ten
years. The operator of this farm,
consulting tables of corn require-
ment for hogs grown under farm
conditions, finds that eight bushels
of corn is required to produce 100
pounds of hog on the hoof. This
man then plans his hog program on
the basis that each acre of his land
planted to corn should make 525
pounds of live pork. He also knows
the acres of corn land needed to
feed his horses, a milk cow or two
and his chickens. He fits the num-
ber of sows bred to the normal ex-
pectancy of growing 1,575 pounds
of pork a year from each sow and
her pigs. He knows then that three
acres of his corn will carry a sow
and her pigs, but to be on the safe
side he does what the building con-
tractor does—gives himself a safe
margin and operates upon a plan of
3½ acres of corn for every sow.Such planning before the crop-
ping season starts not only may
mean the saving of considerable
cash outlay but also many times
may result in the difference be-
tween profit and loss.These planned production tables enable
the farmer to determine the kind
and number of stock his farm will
safely carry. Conclusions with re-
spect to the amount of live stock
can be based upon a large quantity
of information available in the
way of tables on feed, labor and
capital requirements of live stock
production. The farmer can adjust
the information, where necessary,
from his knowledge and experience
in handling live stock.

Demand for Wool Makes Good Year for Herdsmen

A 45 per cent increase in con-
sumption of clothing and com-
bings, together with a decline in
numbers of sheep on farms, bright-
en the prospects for the sheep indus-
try for 1934. The annual outlook
report for agriculture states that
world wool production is smaller.
Australia, South Africa and New
Zealand report smaller clips—14,
11, and 3 per cent, respectively,
less than those of last year. Sheep
population is now trending down-
ward, but this tendency is not ex-
pected to continue for long.

Rendering Lard

The leaf fat makes the best lard.
Back fat and fat trimmings also
make a good product. The intes-
tinal fat makes inferior lard, and
should never be mixed with the
other, as it would give the better
lard an offensive odor and flavor.
It should be rendered separately and
used for soap. Remove any lean
meat from fat to prevent scorching.
Cut the fat in pieces one inch
square. Put in a well-cleaned ket-
tle with a little water in the bot-
tom to prevent the fat from burn-
ing before the grease comes out.
Cook over a moderate fire, stirring
frequently to prevent sticking to
the kettle. When the cracklings
are brown and light enough to float
remove the kettle from the fire.
Press out the cracklings and strain
lard through a muslin cloth into
clean cans or jars. Stir slowly as
it cools, as this tends to whiten it,
and makes the lard finer and more
uniform in texture.—Rural New
Yorker.

Setting Egg on End

The story of Christopher Colum-
bus setting the egg on end can be
found in any good biography of Col-
umbus and is as follows: After the
discoverer had returned from his
second voyage, the honors that he
received aroused the envy of the
retainers of the Spanish court. At
a dinner given to him, the conver-
sation turned, of course, upon the
wonderful new world just found.
One of the courtiers endeavored to
depreciate the value of the dis-
covery, and said that more had been
made of the achievement, in his
opinion, than it deserved. For re-
ply to these slighting remarks, Col-
umbus took up an egg and asked
if anyone could make it stand on
end. When the others had tried in
vain to accomplish the feat, Col-
umbus struck the egg on the table,
breaking its shell, and thus mak-
ing it stand upright. "Why, any-
one can do that," cried the court-
iers. "Certainly, when I have shown
you the way," replied Columbus,
and made no further remarks.

Preserved Milks Alike

Sweetened condensed milk, the
type commonly called condensed,
and the unsweetened, known as
evaporated, differ very little in
their milk constituents, both con-
taining a minimum of 8 per cent
butterfat, and about 20½ per cent
lactose, or milk sugar, albumen, ash
and other ingredients. The sweet-
ened milk, however, contains a total
of about 73.5 per cent in total solids,
the balance being cane sugar. The
condensed milk depends upon the
sugar as a preservative, the milk
never at any time during the proc-
ess of condensation being raised to
the boiling point. The evaporated
milk, on the other hand, is sterilized
and through sterilization kept from
spoilage until after the can has been
opened.

Reading to the Sick

Anyone who reads to a sick per-
son, or convalescent, should begin
gradually and rather read for too
short a period than too long.

Looking After Our Indians

The government's Indian service
controls some 200 reservations, 170
schools and 100 hospitals.

Music

Music can imitate not only the
emotions but the sounds of life as
well more closely than any other
art.

U. S. Bars Many Plant Pests

About 500 varieties of plant pests
are barred by the United States.

Expected to Find China, but Landed in Michigan

Robert M. the wanderer of a Chi-
nese mandarin, and "making thun-
der" with pistols in each hand, Jean
Nicolet stood in the prow of his
bark canoe, the first white man to
gaze upon the two peninsulas that
are now Michigan, observes a
writer in the Detroit Free Press.His rich garment, embroidered
with figures of Asiatic birds and
flowers, fluttered in the morning
breeze as seven Huron Indians
sank their paddles in the Straits of
Mackinac and propelled the adven-
turer westward into the unknown.He sought the mythical north-
west passage to China and he
sought Indian tribes whose wealth
of furs would enrich France and
his employers. He found the tribes.
But instead of the passage, Nicolet
discovered Lake Michigan and the
Northwest territory.Three centuries have come and
gone since the young Frenchman
set out to verify or disprove the
dreams of men who remained in
their homes—centuries that saw the
trail he blazed thrive with com-
merce and the virgin timber disap-
pear; yet his name has fallen into
the shadows of history, submerged
by Marquette, Champlain, Frontenac,
La Salle and other heroic discover-
ers who unveiled a new world.Historians have long been amused
by the fact that as Nicolet entered
Michigan he was dressed as a Chi-
nese mandarin. Three reasons have
been set forth. One is that he ex-
pected to find China beyond the
horizon and would be welcomed by
strangers in similar attire. A sec-
ond is that he hoped to awaken
some long buried Asiatic mem-
ories in the minds of the savages
who were believed to be of Asiatic
origin.

Bull Terrier Aristocrat of the Bulldog Family

The bull terrier flaunts the in-
maculate white cloak of acquittal.
Whitewashed is the body and soul
of the bull terrier. Harmoniously
have the dark "spots" of his past
vanished with the gradual disap-
pearance of the original brindle
markings of his close-fitting glossy
coat. He is now a gentlemanly and
respectably owned dog dealing with
aristocracy; no longer condemned
for keeping bad company, notes a
fancier in the Los Angeles Times.Young English gamblers pat-
ronizing the prize-rings and cock-
pits in the early part of the past
century, soon became disenchanted
with the slow, brutal exhibitions
of fighting bulldogs. They demanded
more action. Accordingly, attempts
were made to produce a breed with
the quick movement of the terrier
and the fighting power of the bul-
dog. The Old English white ter-
rier, now almost extinct, and the
bull terrier was the result; a mas-
sive animal, combining strength with
speed.The entire make-up of the bull
terrier suggests ability to defend
himself and his master in any em-
ergency. He is an excellent watch-
dog, with great courage and ten-
acity; very affectionate and a loyal
companion. He has suffered some-
times from a hereditary degeneration
about deafness. Breeders have
taken this well in hand and have
almost entirely eliminated the de-
ficiency. His weight varies from 12 to
90 pounds. Below 12, he is classed
as a toy.

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DIVIDE.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stone and
sons of Oakridge visited Sunday
at the M. J. Perini home.
Elmer Martin of the CCC camp
at Gunter spent Sunday at the
Steve Tonole home.Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Allison are
visiting with a son, Clyde Cole,
whose home is in Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. and Mrs. George McReynolds
and Mr. and Mrs. Sherman
Chapman attended a reception
given for Mr. and Mrs. George
Overholser at their home on Silk
creek Saturday night.Mrs. M. J. Perini and Mrs. Mar-
garet Arnold, accompanied by Mrs.
Gillman and Mrs. Butler of Curtin,
visited Friday at Dr. In with their
aunt, Mrs. Lowe.John Tonole and Alvin Moore
trapped two coyotes during the
past week.Mrs. C. E. Burkett and daughter
Naomi of Marshfield spent the
week end with relatives here.John and Ralph Overholser of
Silk creek visited Friday with Mr.
and Mrs. E. L. McReynolds.Mrs. Tess Foster of Latham
spent Friday with Mrs. F. M.
Chapman.Mr. and Mrs. George McReynolds
visited Sunday with Mrs.
McReynolds' parents, Mr. and Mrs.
Joe Thrasher at Dorena.Mr. and Mrs. Harry McDole
spent Sunday at Curtin at the
home of Mrs. McDole's brother,
Americo Mostachetti.Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Noble and
son Everett of Eugene were Fri-
day visitors with Mrs. Noble's
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Dugan.The Robert Kenady family spent
Sunday at the home of Mrs.
Kenady's parents, Mr. and Mrs.
Stanley Hickey at Hebron.The correspondent was asked to
change an item in last week's
Sentinel in regard to Grandma
Perini's age. She was seventy-nine
years old instead of sixty-nine, as
stated in the item.

Typewriter Ribbons. The Sentinel.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Notice is hereby given that the
undersigned has been appointed by
the County Court of Lane County,
State of Oregon, as administrator of
the estate of Frank R. Sher-
man, deceased, by an order bear-
ing date the 5th day of January,
1934.

All persons having claims against
the estate of said Frank R. Sher-
man, deceased, are hereby notified
and required to present the same,
duly verified, to the undersigned at
the law office of Herbert W. Lom-
bard, First National Bank build-
ing, Cottage Grove, Lane County,
Oregon, on or before six months
from the date of the first publica-
tion of this notice.Dated and first published this
11th day of January, 1934.Date of last publication Febru-
ary 8, 1934.CLAUDE N. SHERMAN,
Administrator of the estate of
Frank R. Sherman, deceased.Herbert W. Lombard,
Attorney for Administrator, J1118

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE.

Real Property.

Notice is hereby given that by
virtue of an execution and order
of sale issued out of the circuit
court of the state of Oregon for
Lane county this 26th day of Janu-
ary, 1934, upon and pursuant to a
decree duly given and made by
said court this 20th day of Janu-
ary, 1934, in a suit pending there-
in in which The Prudential Insur-
ance Company of America, a cor-
poration, was plaintiff and Mae
Head, et al., were defendants,
which execution and order of sale
was to me directed and command-
ed me to sell the real property
hereinafter described to satisfy
certain liens and charges in said
decree specified, I will, on Saturday,
the 3rd day of March, 1934, at
the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at
the southwest door of the county
court house in Eugene, Lane county,
Oregon, offer for sale and sell
at public auction for cash, subject
to redemption as provided by law,
all the right, title and interest of
defendants in said suit and of
all parties claiming by, through or
under them or any of them in or
to the following described real
property, to-wit:The north fifty (50) feet of
lots 7 and 8, in block 28, of
Gross' addition to the city of
Eugene, Lane county, state of
Oregon.Dated this 1st day of February,
1934.

C. A. SWARTS, Sheriff.

By A. E. HULEGAARD,
Deputy.

fi-mi-wf

NOTICE OF SHERIFF