

The Sentinel

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THOUGHTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Following that tragedy at Myrtle Point the morning of July 5th in which a rejected suitor killed the girl he loved and then destroyed himself, it seems to us that such an article as the following by Miss Richmond in a current publication of national circulation may be pondered with profit by young people:

Most young people—right-minded young men and women—look forward to being happily married, but few of them take the trouble to analyze the factors entering into successful matrimony. Certainly few of them investigate conditions leading to such a union. Indeed, a great many intelligent and high-spirited young people fully believe that chance is the goddess of the whole matter, while a still larger number believe that if one falls genuinely in love, romantic attachments will settle every difficulty and insure domestic happiness forever after. Instead of getting thoughtful and at least so much consideration to the subject as is given to the selection of life's work, or the college course, or the choice of the place of residence, the young people trust marriage with a recklessness, a carelessness, and a trusting to luck that would be fatal in any business or profession.

Any covenant entered into "reverently and in the fear of God," is not harmed by thoughtful consideration and the application of all the God-given common sense a young person possesses. The young woman who will not permit herself to associate in a social way with persons, ungodly, immoral, or unworthy young men will hardly attract an unwelcome marriage. She may meet on terms of polite business relations men, far beneath her standard, but in regarding a happy marriage as impossible with one who refuses to recognize God's standards, she is protected as the orphan girl is not. Many a girl has drifted thoughtlessly into an unhappy, even disastrous, union by not having a high enough standard for her associates.

But is it not indelicate for young people to think about possible marriage and family life, and would it not be better to postpone all such ideas until love comes? By no means! The ideal union should ever be in the mind of each any young person, and every bit of helpful information that can be obtained should be stored away for future use. A young man who had never known a home of his own was fortunate enough to board for a time with a refined Christian family while attending college, and he always said that to the end of his life he would thank those high-minded people for giving him correct ideas of a happy married life. The rough, good-hearted people with whom he had associated, had talked about marriage, made fun of boy-and-girl attachments, had ridiculed the idea of a lasting affection between husband and wife, and had regarded marriage as a sort of necessity to be endured or ended in the divorce court according to the tastes of the husbands and wives. Here he had a glimpse of real affection, mutual consideration, perfect respect for the friendship of young people. There were no coarse jests or jests of any kind about love and marriage, nothing but calm, common sense with a refined view of the whole matter. Children were taught in the home circle to expect and plan for an ideal married existence when they left the parental roof. It was like opening a new world to him, and when he married it was the delight of his life that he knew what a husband should be in a refined, happy home after having the joy of winning a modest, sensible girl for his bride.

For a happy married life, be it known, is not the result of chance. It must be a love union, but love will never cover glaring defects and lack of right ideas. Many an unworthy person devotedly loves another, but love will never banish unworthiness. Clean, high-minded, and reverent young men and women can have no fellowship or happiness mingled with the wrong kind of partners. Long

During the last two years the agricultural gains have brought before the people the possibilities of sunflower as a silage crop. It has been advanced as the equal, if not the superior, of corn silage. Practically every farm has had at least one article to report to this crop. As a result of this wide publicity, there has been an ever-increasing acreage planted throughout the entire Northwest, regardless of the adaptability of the crop to the section.

The first information received as to the possibilities of sunflowers was from Montana. Under conditions existing there the crop did unusually well. It was considered superior to corn due to its frost-resisting qualities; its yield was considerably higher and the silage was readily eaten by all kinds of livestock. As a result of their experiments, a number of plantings of this crop were made throughout Oregon during the season of 1918. The majority of these plantings were in various sections of Eastern Oregon and some in the Willamette Valley.

During this season the John Jacob Astor Experiment Station planted a small area in order to test the crop under conditions that exist here. The sunflowers grew fairly well and yielded an average of twelve tons of silage per acre. When placed in the silo the crop has just passed full bloom and according to available information, was in the proper silage stage. It was noticed, however, that the leaves and stems were unusually juicy. During the following winter, after the silo had been opened, the sunflowers were fed to the dairy herd at this station. The cows ate it but did not seem to relish it to any degree. The silage was rather acid, similar to that secured when immature corn is placed in the silo. Samples taken from the silo show the following analysis:

Sunflower Silage Grown at Astoria Experiment Station

Moisture	83.38
Dry Matter	16.62
Ash	1.58
Crude Protein	1.96
Ether Extract	.47
Crude Fiber	4.61
Nitrogen Free Extract	8.10

Sunflower Silage Grown at Montana Experiment Station

Moisture	78.6
Dry Matter	21.4
Ash	1.6
Crude Protein	2.1
Ether Extract	.5
Crude Fiber	6.3
Nitrogen Free Extract	10.4

The above table showing the analysis of sunflowers as grown at this station compared with that grown in Montana, where sunflowers have proven a success as a silage crop, shows that the silage, from an analytical standpoint is almost the same. The silage grown at this station contains two per cent less crude fiber and two per cent less nitrogen free extract than that grown in Montana; otherwise the analysis are about the same. When fed to the herd the production decreased about five per cent. In this case the cows were changed from roots to sunflower silage. The following table shows the effect on production of these cows:

Production of entire herd for 5 days preceding feeding of sunflower silage:	202.5	198.6	201.4	194.7	193.7	999.6
Production of herd when fed sunflower silage:	192.9	190.1	181.6	195.8	189.6	950.0
Production following the feeding of sunflower silage during which peas and oats silage was fed:	192.3	182.6	192.9	194.9	188.1	950.8

Three days were allowed in changing from roots to sunflowers and from sunflower silage to peas and oats silage. The results show that there was a drop of 66.6 pounds of milk during the five days that sunflower silage was fed. The new plane of production, however, was maintained when peas and oats were fed. The reason this drop occurred was not due, perhaps, to the food content of the silage, but rather to the fact that the silage was not relished by the cows. After having been fed such a palatable feed as roots, it can be easily understood why this would be true. If the cows had been on dry feed it is probable that they would have relished the silage far better and maintained their production. Peas and oats silage proved far more palatable and was relished better by the cows than the sunflower silage.

Attempting to improve on the silage during the growing season of 1920, an acre was planted to sunflowers. The crop yield was superior to that of 1918 in that a yield of sixteen tons per acre was secured. The sunflowers were placed in the silo later than in the year previous. The reason for doing this was due partly to the weather conditions existing during the fall, and also to an attempt to increase the dry matter content of the silage. Due to the extreme wetness of the fall, the sunflowers were more juicy than the year previous, even though placed in the silo at a later date. The cows seemed

to relish the silage somewhat better than the year previous but the silage does not compare with some of the other silages as a dairy feed. The Station had the same experience in regard to quality and acidity as in the year previous. After growing sunflowers for silage for two years, the conclusion has been reached that it is not well adapted to our conditions as a silage crop. The small grains have proved far superior for our conditions. There are certain diseases, similar to a blight, that attack the stems and cause them to rot. It is especially prevalent on the low-lands and tidal-land. Our fall conditions during the last two years have not enabled us to handle the crop to the best advantage. By wilting after cutting, the quality of the silage may be materially improved. Until such a time as sunflowers have been proven uniformly successful under Western Oregon conditions, the Station advises a planting of small grains or small grains and legumes, such as peas and vetch—Supt. Astoria Station.

Do You Know Her?
(From Farm Bureau News)
She never "earned" any money. She lives on a Coos County farm, but she lives on almost every other farm. She is somebody's mother. May be your own.

She has earned nothing. No, but in her thirty working years, she has served 235,425 meals; she has made 3,190 garments, 35,500 loaves of bread, 5,999 cakes, 7,999 pies, 1,500 gallons of lard; she has grown 1,525 bushels of vegetables, and 1,550 quarts of fruit; she has raised 7,600 chickens, churned 5,460 pounds of butter, put up 3,625 cans of preserves, scrubbed 177,725 pieces of laundry; and she has put in 35,460 hours sweeping, washing and scrubbing.

At accepted prices, this work is worth \$115,485.50. She has no bank account to show for it. She can't retire on her savings; she has to keep on.

No earnings, no. How do you define the ordinary American woman's contribution to her family's wealth—to the nation's wealth?—Colliers.

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The Easiest Way to Gain a Fortune

SPECULATION and chance taking are necessary to progress. So are thrift and sound investing.

The really wise individual never risks everything on a single hazard. He may use some of his funds for new promotions and uncertain ventures, but a substantial portion of his money he invests for safety, and sure, regular, dependable returns.

To the man with small capital, or no accumulations, the road to financial independence lies in systematic saving and wise investment in conservative, seasoned securities.

The regular, persistent saving and sound investing of small sums is, after all, not only the most certain, but the easiest way to gain an income-paying fortune. Just how this method works out is described in our booklet "Thrift With a Smile," which will be sent free upon request.

Investigate the Facts Relative to Our 8% Gold Notes

Mountain States Power Company

H. M. BYLLESBY & COMPANY
Fiscal Agents
BYLLESBY ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT CORPORATION
Engineers and Managers

Do you want to buy a young Farm right in town where you can have your own Fruit and Vegetables. Keep a Cow and Chickens, in fact make your living off the place. I have about 1 1/4 Acres with good rich bottom land, orchard, barn and a neat house at a Bargain. Phone 36 m

E. G. Opperman
Electric Supplies and Wiring for Lights and Motors
Front Street, Opposite Farmers & Merchants Bank
Phone 357
Coquille, Oregon

LONG'S Machine and Repair Shop

We specialize in
Carburetor, Ignition and Generator Troubles

Philadelphia Batteries - Acetylene Welding
with a Machine and Auto Repairing
Two Year Guarantee

Phone 611 At Graham's Garage

MERCER & PETERSEN

Tailors, Cleaners & Dyers
Marshfield, Oregon

Car will call Tuesdays and Fridays in Coquille and Myrtle Point

Leave Orders at Hillstrom Transportation Office Phone 104.

dresses which each one is wearing these days, and are trimmed in wools or flowers of the same material, the colors varying according to what was best suited to the hat or its wearer. There were eight hats made at this meeting, the average cost being \$1.50. The average value placed on the hats by the women was \$5.37. Each

of these women is so much pleased with the hat that has prepared to help others in her community make hats of gingham, crepe or organdy. Other auxiliary classes will be held at Powers, Madras and Parkersburg in July.

Calling Cards, 100 for \$1.00.