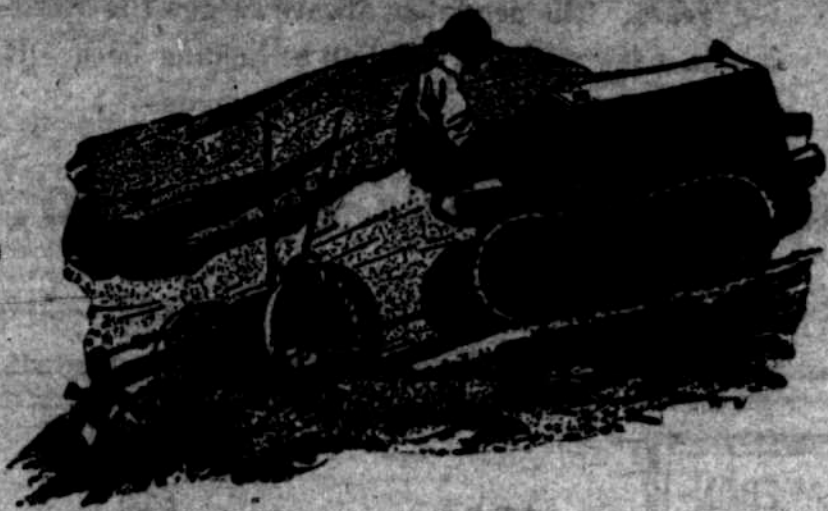


Cletrac

TANK-TYPE TRACTOR



The Cletrac runs on a pair of tracks like a locomotive

The Tracks Save Power

The Cletrac Tank-type Tractor runs on metal tracks like a locomotive. Six wheels, three on each side, carry the entire weight of the machine and run on endless tracks which are laid down and picked up as the Cletrac goes along. Large rear sprocket wheels engage the track and furnish the "push." The large wheels in front are merely idlers for carrying the track. Neither idlers or sprockets carry any of the weight. This distinctive and efficient type of construction enables the Cletrac to go practically anywhere—no matter what the soil conditions. On sod, sand, mud, plowed ground, snow or ice; over bumps, hummocks and ditches the Cletrac runs on its tracks—nothing stops it. Because it runs on tracks it doesn't have to expend extra energy to push itself along. This saves power, saves fuel, saves time. The power isn't wasted propelling the tractor. It goes into the "pull" on the implement.

And the tracks being broad, distribute the weight of the Cletrac as snow shoes distribute a man's weight. This eliminates the packing down of the soil so common to the ordinary tractor and enables the Cletrac to go over loose, sandy, or moist surfaces without sinking in or slipping. Think what that means in the preparation of your seed bed. Think what a tremendous advantage it gives you on hilly ground. Think of the extra power and the lower upkeep under hard conditions. Think of the greater speed and the easier handling. The Cletrac burns kerosene, distillate or gasoline. It is the modern embodiment of compact power. It does more kinds of work more days in the year. It performs practically all the work formerly done with horses, mules and stationary power—and does it faster, better and cheaper.

See us today. Early ordering is important.

John J. Bateman
Automobiles, Trucks and Tractors
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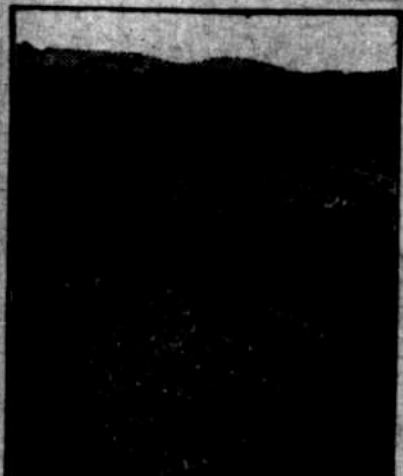
SUGAR-BEET THRIPS HARMFUL TO PLANTS

Spraying is Most Effective Means of Controlling Pest.

Besides Doing Much Damage in Greenhouses Insect Also Injures Outdoor Plants—Apply Spray on Dull or Cloudy Day.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The sugar-beet thrips is an important insect recognized as a greenhouse pest and also injuring outdoor plants, principally sugar beets and sugar cane. The insect is dark brown or black in color, and about 1.5 millimeters in length. The injury caused is similar to that of other species, such as the onion thrips and bean thrips. The plant is attacked by the adults and by the nymphs, or young, in the same manner. The leaf cells are pierced



Harvesting Sugar-Beet Seed.

and the plant juices withdrawn, causing the cells to shrivel and turn white. When a number of these cells are destroyed they appear as irregular white or light-brown spots. If the attack is severe, the whole leaf surface becomes covered by these spots and finally shrivels and dies.

Spraying has been found to be the most effective means of controlling this insect, both in the greenhouse and out of doors. The following solution used in one experiment killed all adult insects and about 95 per cent of the nymphs.

Nicotine sulphate (ounce) 1
Fish-oil soap (pounds) 1
Water (gallons) 100

The spray should be applied to both sides of the leaves; if possible, on a dull or cloudy day. The adults are not so active at this time and are, therefore, less likely to move out of reach of the spray.

In the greenhouse the sugar-beet thrips may be held in check by the application of a strong spray of water to the foliage. This washes the younger stages from the leaf; and as these are unable to reach the food plant again, they soon die.

VETCH CROP IN HOME GARDEN

Spaded or Hoed Under It Will Assist in Keeping Soil Supplied With Needed Humus.

A few cents' worth of vetch seed planted in the garden each year and spaded or hoed under as a green manure crop will keep the soil supplied with humus and, to a large extent, with nitrogen. The vetch should be kept growing at all times in all available spaces.

For example, if early corn or cabbage are not removed in time to allow for a follow-up crop, vetch can be planted between the rows at the time of the last cultivation. It will then be large enough to spade under in the fall or spring. Another good way to use vetch is to sow it in the fall or spring when the garden is being spaded in preparation for tomatoes.

By the time the tomato plants are ready to eat, the vetch will be well under way. If the vetch is not more than

three or four inches high, plows can be cleared at proper distances for planting the tomatoes by turning under a spade or two of soil. Then when the vetch left between the tomatoes is six or eight inches high, it can be hoed in. Since it is green and tender, this is no great task and the vetch will soon rot. If vetch is used in this way, the soil should be inoculated with the necessary bacteria. Instructions for doing this simple work can be had upon application to the state college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y.

PUTTING EAR CORN IN SILO

Best to Add Some Stalks Because They Furnish Much Sugar Essential to Fermentation.

It has been found practical to ensile soft corn ears without any stalks, but it is better to add some stalks because they furnish much sugar which is essential to proper fermentation. Tests made at Ames on the Iowa station show that an immense amount of corn can be stored away in a silo this way, that it will not spoil, and that it makes an exceedingly rich feed. It should be fed as a concentrate and not as a roughage. The ears should be cut fine and thoroughly tramped in the silo when filling. Do not let any spoiled ears get in, or too big a proportion of mature corn, as this does not pack and ensile so well.

Stoves of an Age Gone By.

Somebody interested in antiquities has asked in print whether soapstone stoves are now purchasable, and although the question will puzzle most of those who read it even to know what such a stove looks like, it will remind others, of an older generation, that the soapstone stove has not so very long vanished. People used such stoves, and burnt wood in them, no longer ago than the time when mansard roofs were admired; and as some mansard roofs still remain in American cities so, doubtless, do some soapstone stoves. Most of them, however, are gone, like the earlier cast-iron stoves that had neither door nor stove pipe, but backed up against a fireplace in the next room and both took in fuel and sent out smoke through a hole into the fireplace. In fact, it would take a stable book to describe and picture the family tree of the modern kitchen stove and basement furnace.—Christian Science Monitor.

Conquered Desert Sand.

The British adopted a giant "snowshoe" to conquer the sands of the Egyptian desert, according to Maj. John Bain of the British army, who served in the near East. The scheme, which was based on the same theory that caused the Indian to adopt the snowshoe, was discovered while the army was marching to Palestine. The fine sands impeded both the infantry and horses, so that a day's march never resulted in much more than a two or three mile advance.

"Finally some inventive genius tried laying rather close-meshed chicken wire on the sands," said Major Bain. "The Tommies were thus given something that didn't yield so readily as the soft sands, and the horses got a better footing. Immediately we found that much greater progress was made, and our advances soon amounted to nine and ten miles a day."

Development of Army Searchlight.

A review of the work of the army engineer corps in the war, first issued by the war department, says that the corps produced a new form of searchlight more powerful than any that had preceded it in any army, with which the Second field army had been partially equipped. "It weighed," the report says, "one-eighth as much as lamps of former design, cost only one-third as much, was about one-fourth as large in bulk, and threw a light 10 per cent stronger than any other portable projector in existence." Still further to perfect the searchlight, our engineers were at work on a remote control when hostilities ceased.—Scientific American.

IS UNKNOWN LAND

Much of South American Continent Unexplored.

Room There, and Natural Resources, to Furnish Living for Millions New in Overcrowded Parts of the Globe.

The undiscovered continent is South America. It is far less known geographically than Africa, and much of what appears on its maps is derived from the imagination of the cartographer.

Most of the interior of South America has never been explored. Civilization might be said to occupy not much more than the edges of the continent, which, as a whole, is sparsely populated relatively to its vast area.

From this time on, however, a flood of people from overcrowded parts of the world will doubtless pour into it; for it has not only plenty of room to offer, but also fabulous wealth. The natural resources of other terrestrial areas have been to a great extent used up, but those of South America are virtually untouched.

Its tropical regions no longer defy settlement by white men, because of deadly fevers. We now know how to clean them up and make them healthfully habitable. The jungles of the interior harbor many tribes of savages, some of them reputed cannibals, but those of them who do not accept control will be quickly wiped out.

The most highly developed country in South America is Argentina. Its heart (meaning the state of Buenos Aires and adjacent territory) is a good deal like our own Kansas plains—grassy and treeless. Farther to the west and northwest is a region resembling Arizona. Still farther, along the foothills of the Andes is a very rich agricultural belt, much like southern California.

The River Plate affords a more extensive system of unobstructed navigation than any other stream in the world. It offers a greater number of miles of navigable water than all the rivers of Europe combined. Steamers of 20-foot draft can go 2,700 miles into the interior, those loading for Europe being able literally to enter the wheat fields and ranches to take aboard their cargoes.

From the Rio Negro south to Magellan straits stretches an enormous territory—1,000 miles in length—called Patagonia, the interior of which is mostly unexplored desert. Wandering tribes, semi-civilized, inhabit it—the tallest people in the world, whose stature (the men often exceeding six feet by several inches) caused Magellan to describe the country as the home of giants.

South of Magellan straits is Tierra del Fuego, a triangular island nearly as large as New York state. Though in a frigid latitude, the interior is now largely fenced off into great sheep ranches. The aborigines—whose smoke signals caused Magellan to bestow the name Land of Fire—have been either killed or reduced to servitude.

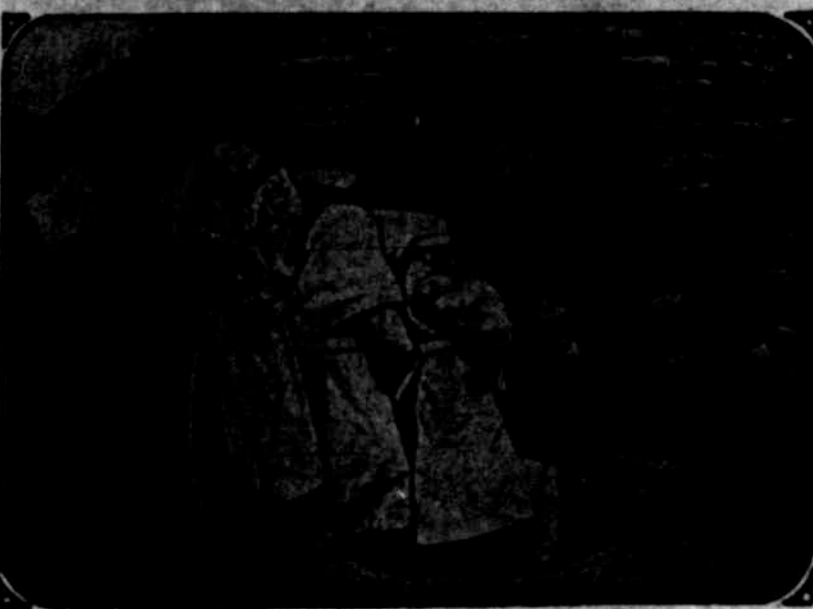
Paraguay (not far from the middle of the continent) has the most valuable forests in the world, called the Gran-Chaco, or Great Woods. Full of pumas and other huge cats, monkeys of ever so many species and gorgeous birds, they are composed largely of precious woods, particularly those that will not float in water, such as ironwood and black palm.

In the very far north of South America is the Orinoco, one of the great rivers of the world. From it there are waterways through which vessels can actually make their way nearly 8,000 miles southward into the River Plate. Or a much shorter trip will take them into one or another of the affluents of the Amazon, in the mouth of which lies an island as large as Denmark.

South America today invites the enterprising young man as does no other part of the world. But he will make a mistake to go there unless he has some money and enough Spanish to get along with.

AROUND THE WORLD WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

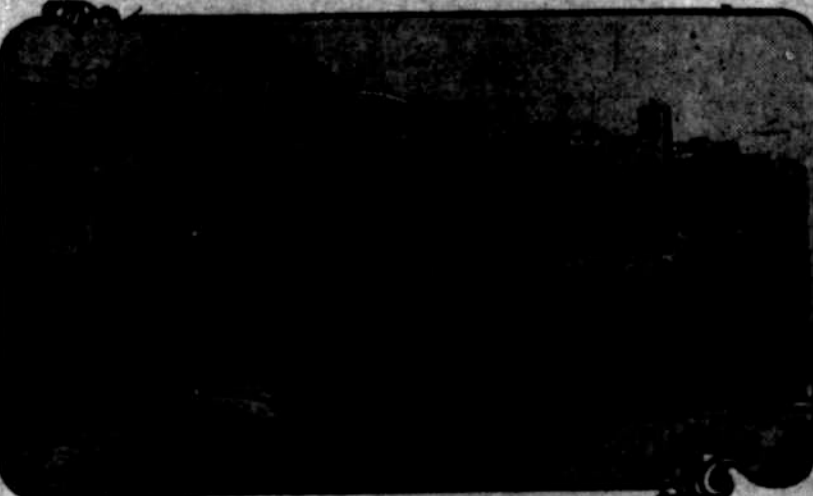
In Belgium.



Hunger, disease and exposure were not all that Belgian children were subjected to, for enemy shells constantly dropped into what little of their country the invaders did not hold. In this picture Red Cross nurses are seen taking some of the fifty babies from the American Red Cross nursery at La Panne into a bomb-proof structure as the Germans opened fire from the sea.

AROUND THE WORLD WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

In Siberia.



Possibly the most important Red Cross work in Siberia, and one which most demands the continuance of operations there, is the campaign against typhus. Over a stretch of 4,000 miles the American Red Cross has fought the scourge. Here is seen "The Great White Train," an anti-typhus institution which, with its crew of doctors and nurses and cargoes of drugs, food and cleansing apparatus, has saved the lives of thousands.

WASTE COUNTRY MADE RICH

Enormous Rubber Plantation in Sumatra Developed by American Industry in Ten Years.

Perhaps the most surprising thing about the enormous rubber plantation that covers nearly 100,000 acres in Sumatra, recently described by a writer in Commerce and Finance, is that less than ten years ago one could have traveled these acres without seeing a rubber tree. The land was acquired by an American company, and the rubber trees followed. Today they count up to something like 5,000,000, tended by an army of about 10,000 laborers, most of whom come from the neighboring island of Java. The land rises to a slight eminence overlooking the sea of rubber trees which stretches for miles in every direction, with here and there glimpses of the fine roads over which motor cars travel the plantation on business or carry passengers between the bungalows of the estate managers. Sixty-five miles of narrow-gauge railway run through this remarkable rubber forest, with every tree raised in response to the twentieth century commercial demand for rubber.

FOOT-BALL

Biggest game in Southwestern Oregon

EUGENE HIGH SCHOOL

VS.

MARSHFIELD HIGH SCHOOL

At Marshfield, Oregon, on Thanksgiving Day

NEITHER TEAM HAS BEEN DEFEATED IN THREE YEARS
2:30 P. M.—rain or shine
Admission 50c