

**Is Your Work Hard?**

Many Cottage Grove Folks Have Found How to Make Work Easier.

What is so hard as a day's work with an aching back?

Or sharp stabs of pain at every sudden twist or turn?

There is no peace from that dull ache.

No rest from the soreness, lame-ness and weakness.

Many folks have found relief through Doan's Pills. They are a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys.

Cottage Grove people recommend Doan's.

G. A. Lambert, 231 Second St., Cottage Grove, says: "My work was a strain on my back and I had attacks of backache which hurt me to bend or stoop and it was just as hard to straighten again. My kidneys acted irregularly, also, until I used Doan's Pills. They were just what I needed for they made my back strong and well and put my kidneys in gear order."

Price 60¢, at all dealers. Don't

simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Pills—the same that Mr. Lambert had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

**MADE YOUNG AGAIN  
IN TWO DAYS**

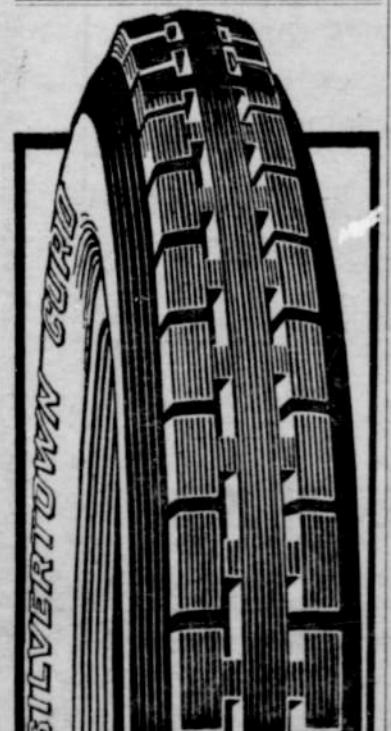
79-Year-Old Man Tells How Korex Compound Has Helped Him.

"I am 79 years old and I felt the effects of korex compound in two days," says C. H. King, of Tinsman, Arkansas. "I had tried other treatments without success, then I tried korex. It makes a man out of an old drag. If you are tired-out and run-down, try korex compound and see how quickly you will feel better."

Enthusiastic users all over are describing remarkable restorations to the vigorous alertness and efficiency of younger days, as the result of using korex compound. Prematurely old folks—the weak, aged, run-down and ailing will be interested in knowing that the American distributors of korex have arranged for korex compound to be sold in Cottage Grove at Kem's for Drugs. Just ask for korex compound. Thousands are using it the world over.

**KOREX Compound  
an Invigorating Tonic  
In Tablet Form**

Rubber stamps. The Sentinel. ff



Silvertown means—  
highest quality, low  
cost, long service,  
—and finally—  
Tremendous satis-  
faction. . . . .

**Goodrich  
Silvertown  
CORD**

Woodson  
Bros.

BEST IN THE LONG RUN

**Hard to Keep Up  
Stand of Clover****Reduction of Humus and  
Plant Food in Soil Increases Difficulty.**

The most serious problem at present confronting the American farmer in many of the clover sections is the increasing difficulty of successfully maintaining stands of clover, says the United States Department of Agriculture. With continuous cropping and the consequent reduction of the humus and plant food in the soil the difficulty of growing red clover is greatly increased. This condition must be met and solved, since the loss of clover or its equivalent from the rotation leads rapidly to a rundown farm and unprofitable crop yields.

Suggestions for red clover culture based on many years of observation study, and experimental work are presented in the new Farmers' Bulletin 1339, Red Clover Culture, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The method adopted in any locality for growing clover, says the bulletin, must depend on the rotations followed and the labor and weather conditions in each place. It may be emphasized, however, that to get a good stand the clover must have a fair chance. As usually seeded, too little attention is paid to the weakness of the young clover plant and its needs. In the clover belt clover is important enough to warrant special care in selecting the seedling method best suited to the special soil and to the other conditions prevailing.

**Essentials for Clover.**

Clover must have lime, phosphorus and potash, and if the soil is poor in any of these it must be supplied before clover can be expected to do well. A deep well-drained soil is desirable, as on a poorly drained soil red clover will not thrive; better sow aside clover on such soils if the drainage cannot be improved to a suitable state for red clover. The questions of lime and fertilizers are largely local ones. The soils in the clover belt vary widely, and the various fields on the same farm may need different treatments. The most suitable treatment for each farm or field is best determined by test, and this can be made without a great deal of trouble. A diagram in the bulletin illustrates how this is done by treating a series of experimental plots with the various fertilizers.

A series of plots, eight in number, is laid out in the field to be tested on land as nearly representative of the entire field as is possible to determine from observation beforehand. The first plot is left untreated for a check and is also the last in the row. Lime alone is put on the second, lime and phosphate on the third, lime and manure on the fourth, manure alone on the fifth, manure and phosphate on the sixth and phosphate alone on the seventh. The eighth plot is left untreated for a check.

**Find Best Fertilizer.**

This arrangement allows the application of all the lime and all the manure to one continuous area. The phosphate alone must be applied to separate areas, and phosphate is the easiest to apply. Potash plots can be inserted if desired, but over most of the clover area scarcity of phosphate is much more common than scarcity of potash, and by following the outline presented the farmer is likely to find which fertilizer is best to use. A ton of ground limestone and 250 to 300 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate per acre is suggested unless the land is known to be very poor in lime, when two tons of limestone may be applied.

A copy of this bulletin may be secured, as long as the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

**Farm Machinery Receives Anything but Good Care**

Farm machinery represents a large investment on the part of American farmers, but still it represents the one thing which gets the least care on the farm. The automobile, even the cheap little flivver, is built to withstand the ravages of the elements much better than is the farm machine. Still, in nearly every instance, we find the little \$400 flivver under the roof of a \$300 garage while the \$1,000 tractor or the \$1,200 thresher stands out in the lot for the winter. There's nothing logical, economical nor sound about the whole business and until we adopt some policy which embraces the better care of our tools of production on the farm, we can expect to be burdened down by our own overhead costs. The remedy is slowly being applied, but there's still lots of room for improvement and plenty of room for a good implement shop on every farm.

**Potash and Phosphoric Acid Needs of Tomatoes**

Tomatoes require a relatively low percentage of nitrogen as compared with phosphoric acid and potash, both of which, however, are essential in fruit development. Commercial fertilizer should be applied in the drill, 600 to 1,000 pounds per acre, and thoroughly mixed with the soil, before the plants are set. Nitrate of soda is recommended as a side dressing and should be applied at the rate of 75 to 100 pounds per acre. Very heavy application of stable manure is not advised, as it may prove harmful to fruit formation and development and often encourages rot.

Lands now reserved from the public domain as national forests total 156,000,000 acres. This is an area equal to the aggregate area of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware and one-half of the state of Pennsylvania.

**In the State of Quiet.**

Old colored mammy: I've wants a ticket for Florence.

Ticket agent (after searching the map for ten minutes): I can't find Florence on the map.

Old colored mammy: She ain't on no map; she's settin' ovah dar on de bench.

**Making Progress.**

"We need more mutual understanding."

"Yep," replied Farmer Contosel.

"We're workin' along that way.

The bankers think they know all about farmin' and the farmers think they know all about bankin'!"

After the manufacturers have put a few more controls on the wheel and the dash and have added a few more dingsuses for the feet to manipulate, the only person who will be able to drive a car will be a pipe organist.—Detroit Motor News.

The timber of the south is being

rightly cut out and according to

last estimates will be practically

exhausted by 1930.

Firemen seem to lack enthusiasm

because they are always throwing

cold water on everything.

**Not Working for Fun.**  
A small boy was scrubbing the front porch of his home when a visitor called.

"Is your mother in?" the visitor inquired.

"Do you think I'd be scrubbin'

the porch if she wasn't?" replied the boy.

Judge: I feel that you will need

quite a time to reform, so I shall give

you two years to do it.

crook (from Boston): That sentence is not right, judge.

Judge: Why do you think it's not

right?

crook: It ends with a preposition.

**A Radio Thought.**

Bobbed-haired Betty,

A radio slave,

Hopes they'll broadcast

A permanent wave.

**Helpful Spirit.**

The father: Young man, you

couldn't even buy my daughter's

clothes."

The suitor: I could help.

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**At times the difference between**

**earth and heaven is only the thickness**

**of a brake lining.—Padueah Sun.**

**Shakespeare Stuff.**

The difference between an ele-

phant and a germ is that the ele-

phant carries a trunk and the germ

carries the grip.

Some delvers into the mysteries

of the evolution of man now claim

that the human race originally be-

gan life in the form of trees. There

are a few "sticks" left to bear

out the theory. . . .

A man will spend an hour argu-

ing some inane political question

with a friend—and throw a fit

when his wife asks him to explain

the cartoon in the daily.

An Indian official has been ar-

rested for stealing several elephants.

This is the largest theft on record.

A man can never understand how

a woman can come home and en-

thuse so over her shopping bargains.

If you have enough rocks it is

easy enough to build a foundation

for a good business. . . .

It's funny how folks completely

taken in on one marriage are easily

fooled again.

**Howard M. Brownell**

**HOWARD M. BROWNELL**

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR LANE COUNTY at the primaries May 16, 1924

Will accord to all courteous treatment, conscientious service and equal protection under the law. Fifteen years of law practice. Will appreciate your support.

**Added Features  
for your vacation wherever you plan to spend it**

**The low summer roundtrip fares, effective May 22 over the Southern Pacific Lines, enable you to add much to your vacation trip.**

**For instance, if you are going East you may visit California's famous cities and resorts at an additional cost that is trifling.**

**Days of rare fun and interest, scenes of unusual beauty—doubled vacation pleasures, in fact, are yours for very little cost.**

**Or if you plan to visit any of the resorts in Oregon—Tillamook and Newport Beaches, charming mountain resorts, Crater Lake, Oregon Caves, etc.—the low summer fares will make it more than ever easy.**

**They enable you to visit two or three places instead of only one as you probably planned to do.**

**And Southern Pacific service makes your trip delightful at every stage.**

**Fine train service, a courteous, thoughtful personnel and Diners of unusual excellence on the trains where Diners are a convenience.**

**Plan your trip for the fullest enjoyment. Our agents will gladly help you in many valuable ways.**

**Southern Pacific**

T. B. Boyd, Local Agent

**Judge Your Congressman by His Vote**

Yamhill, Ore., April 16, 1924.

Hon. W. C. Hawley,  
Representative to Congress,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hawley:

I note by your platform that you say you will diligently work for farmers' relief. As your opponent I should like to ask you, as a farmer, if you were working diligently for farmers' relief on August 22nd, 1921, when the Farmers' Relief Export Bill was up for passage, which bill you will have to admit would have then done more for the farmer. The congressional records show you failed to vote for the farmers by not voting at all.

What relief do you figure you were giving the farmers when on November 29th, 1922, you voted for the Ship Subsidy Bill, which would not only have literally given our Merchant Marine to private parties, as our Navy Oil Fields were given away, but it also provided a bonus for the recipients for the operation of them.

Also what relief did you diligently seek in behalf of the farmers and laborers when on February 21st, 1920, you cast your vote for the Esch-Cummins Bill with its 6% guarantee, including very objectionable labor provisions?

Also on June 15th, 1921, when Representative Scott of Michigan undertook to destroy the LaFollette Seaman's Law on the Great Lakes by repealing the life saving requirements and the safety provisions for the proper manning of vessels, why did you again sidestep your responsibility by failing to vote?

Also on October 22nd, 1921, when the National Income Tax was up for consideration, why did you vote with the profiteers to repeal the excess profit tax and reduce the surtax rates on incomes of millionaires from 65% to 32% which the Progressives in Congress after a hard fight were able to raise to 50%?