

Why Straight-Distilled Gasoline

A Continuous Chain of Boiling Points
High Boiling Points for power & mileage
Medium Boiling Points for quick & smooth acceleration
Low Boiling Points for easy starting

Because, in a straight-distilled gasoline the boiling points gradually rise in a continuous unbroken chain, giving easy starting, quick and smooth acceleration, power and mileage. Boiling points alone reveal gasoline quality. As the U. S. Bureau of Standards states, gravity tells you nothing. No mixture, however cleverly concocted and no matter what its gravity, can contain the correct, unbroken series of boiling points. Red Crown is guaranteed to be a straight-distilled refinery gasoline, the boiling points of which form a continuous chain. Red Crown is not a mixture.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
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TESTED RECIPES

Delicious Sauce.

What woman does not see elated over everything new to her in the food world when she may have prepared for dinner as she makes her visit to the kitchen to interview the cook?

At one time, when our cook left unexpectedly, it became necessary for me to take charge in the kitchen. There was a savory mess in preparation on the stove, being presided over by our second man, an Italian, who had served all his former life in some of the wealthy families in Italy.

"What have you got there, Salvatore?" I curiously ventured going over to the stove, lifting the cover on the steppan and peeping in. "Why, madam, that is the sauce for macaroni." Smiling and gesticulating at the same time, he explained its merits.

"But why would it not be good on other things?" I asked, wishing very much to use it on an omelet it was my intention of preparing for luncheon.

"It would be very nice on omelet. In Italy we use all time on eggs, on vegetables, just the same as on macaroni," he explained in his broken English.

"Would you make another sauce for your table and give me that one to use right away?" I suggested.

"Taste, madam, and see if you like."

Taking a spoon, I dipped it into the mixture and, letting it cool a bit, introduced myself to a flavor totally unknown to my taste before. It was such a well-blended and delicious one that I became determined to master its preparation.

"Just the finishing touch to my omelet," I decided.

As I proceeded to make the omelet Salvatore gave a few touches of salt and pepper to the sauce. I dished up the omelet on a round platter, pouring over it the tomato sauce, placing properly the spoon and fork for service. I hastened into the dining room, took my seat at table and awaited the appearance of the surprise for the family. It was a great success.

We now use this sauce on cauliflower, French artichokes, cabbage, parsnips,

spaghetti, eggplant, baked eggs, as well as on eggs scrambled or those folded into an omelet.

Here is the recipe:
Three small onions; quart can of tomatoes; half cupful olive oil; one teaspoonful salt; quarter teaspoonful white pepper.

Shred and cut in small cubes the three onions. Cover bottom of stew pan with one-half cupful of olive oil; when boiling, add the onions and fry until they begin to turn brown on the edges.

Push one can of tomatoes through a strainer to remove the seeds. Add the strained tomato to the onions and oil. Let this mixture cook until enough liquid is evaporated so that it drops thickly from a spoon. For 20 minutes cook without cover; after that let a cover stay on it loosely. Last 15 minutes add salt and pepper.

AMONG THE CHURCHES

Presbyterian Church—D. A. MacLeod, pastor; phone 137R. Bible school at 10 a. m. Morning worship at 11 a. m. Morning subject "The Perfect One."

Methodist Church—Rev. Jos. Knotts, pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Regular preaching services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Mid-week prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Epworth league at 7 p. m. Morning sermon, "Ezra." This will be mid-summer rally and church roll-call day. Preaching service in the evening as usual.

Christian Church—Walter Callison, minister. Bible school 9:45 a. m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor 6:30 p. m. Preaching services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Baptist Church—E. G. Groat, pastor emeritus. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

Christian Science Church—Services in the chapel at 242 Second street each Sunday at 11 a. m. Regular testimonial meeting each Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. The building is open for the use of the circulating library each Wednesday from 1:30 to 4:30 p. m. All are cordially invited to the services as well as to make use of the literature.

Catholic Church—Father Curley, pastor. Mass and Sunday school at 8 a. m. on first and third Sundays of every month. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. on second and fourth Sundays.

Try the want ad. way.

General Farm Topics

PROFIT IN FARM MARES.

Breeding and Working Animals Return a Double Gain.
(Prepared by United States department of agriculture.)

Financial profit results from breeding mares that earn their feed by furnishing farm horsepower. Instances of this are often cited in farm papers. It is not uncommon to read of some remarkable mare that besides doing her share of the farm work has raised many hundreds of dollars' worth of colts. These accounts seldom tell of more than one such mare on a particular farm, whereas to obtain the greatest returns nearly all the work animals maintained on the farm should be mares of this character.

Breeding the working mares places double duty on them, consequently they must be robust individuals properly conformed and must be given good care and treatment. With two sources of profit from one animal farmers can well afford to pay more for such stock, feed it more heavily and give it special attention. The small farmer is the one who is most likely to get the best results from such a plan, because he usually works his own teams or is in a position to watch them closely and see that they are not ill treated.

The two outstanding requirements in profitable farm mares are that they be breeders and workers. If a good registered stallion is available pure bred mares of the same breed will probably give better returns than grades. It costs practically no more to raise a pure bred colt than it does to raise a grade, and the returns are much greater. The amount of capital that can be invested in the mares would be an important factor in determining whether pure bred should be used. Any mare that is not at least a high grade should not be considered. The particular breed that the pure bred or grades should conform to would depend largely on local markets.

Push one can of tomatoes through a strainer to remove the seeds. Add the strained tomato to the onions and oil. Let this mixture cook until enough liquid is evaporated so that it drops thickly from a spoon. For 20 minutes cook without cover; after that let a cover stay on it loosely. Last 15 minutes add salt and pepper.



DRAFT MARE OF GOOD UNDERPINNING, SUBSTANCE AND STYLE.

Save every lamb dropped. Make certain that all have been doctored. Castrate all male lambs that are not to be kept as rams for breeding. Save all the good ewe lambs for breeders as they will be in demand during the next few years. Market all the surplus lambs as soon as they are ready to be marketed. Take care of the breeding flock so that it will be in condition in the fall for breeding. Keep a check on the breeding to make certain that all the ewes are bred.

DAIRY LORE.

Put the whole herd, young and old. There is hard cash in kind attention.

With soiling crops and some grain the dairy herd should maintain a profitable production.

There can be no profit in letting the herd run down when the pastures become dry or short.

Keep the calves in clean quarters out of the hot sun.

People seem willing to pay any price for good butter, but poor butter is hard to sell at any price.

There is always going to be a place in the market for good, pure dairy products. Butter, cream, milk and cheese will always be in demand if the quality is right.

SUMMER CARE OF SHEEP.

Flock Should Be Watched For Disease and Have Abundant Pasture.

The present world shortage of wool and meat should be an incentive to give the flock of sheep extra care and attention during the present year, says the Pennsylvania State college. The pasture should be arranged for the greatest supply of feed. The lambs that are to go to market in the fall should produce the maximum amount of fleece and meat at the least expenditure of money.

As soon as the weather is warm enough the entire flock of sheep should be dipped twice at an interval of two weeks. Any of the standard disinfectants may be used for this purpose. This treatment will rid the sheep of external parasites.

The flock should have plenty of good pasture during the entire summer. The lambs should have a separate feeding place, where they can be supplied with a small amount of grain. When the lambs are weaned they should be placed on a clean pasture, where no sheep have been pastured during the season, or on a field seeded to some forage crop. Clean pasture is necessary to avoid trouble with internal parasites.

If the sheep show signs of becoming sluggish they should be treated for stomach worms. The gasoline treatment is the simplest. Keep the sheep off feed for twelve hours. Give each lamb a dose of five ounces of cow's milk, half a teaspoonful of gasoline and a tablespoonful of raw luscious oil. Double the dose for mature sheep. The treatment should be repeated three consecutive days.

When the inside of a glass or vase becomes discolored put a little water in the vessel and add several slices of lemon, including the rind. Let stand two or three days and then rinse in clear water.

YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF AND TO YOUR COUNTRY TO BECOME, IF POSSIBLE, AN ACTIVE WORKER IN THE RED CROSS. IF YOU CANNOT BE AN ACTIVE MEMBER, YOU SHOULD BECOME A MEMBER AND ASSIST THE SOCIETY WITH YOUR MEMBERSHIP FEE OF \$1.00. BOTH MEN AND WOMEN MAY BECOME MEMBERS, AND FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED. DON'T LET IT BE SAID THAT YOU DID NOT DO YOUR PART IN PREPARING FOR THE COMFORT OF THE SOLDIER BOYS WHO ARE GOING TO FOREIGN LANDS TO FIGHT FOR THE SAFETY OF OUR HOMES AND FOR THE STABILITY OF HUMAN LIBERTY. IT'S YOUR FIGHT AS MUCH AS IT IS THEIRS.

Interesting Outing Booklet Free.

An attractive booklet, entitled "Camping, Fishing and Hunting Guide," which was compiled by the forest service, has been published by the Southern Pacific company. The forest reserves of western Oregon with roads, trails, resorts, camping places, mountains, fishing streams and lakes are described in detail. Complete instructions are given to prepare for a hunting or fishing trip, even to cooking utensils and amount and quality of food.

This booklet contains much useful information regarding western Oregon and will be invaluable to anyone contemplating a fishing, hunting or camping trip in that territory. Copies can be obtained from any Southern Pacific agent, or will be furnished free on application to the general passenger department of the Southern Pacific at Portland.

Jim Sutherland, of Lorane, is now working the night trick at the post office and Raymond Veitch has been transferred to the day force. He will take a short vacation, however, before assuming his new duties.

A base burner will not rust when not in use if a small amount of lime is put into the fire-pot and the slide left open at the bottom to make a draft. The lime absorbs the moisture.

When the inside of a glass or vase becomes discolored put a little water in the vessel and add several slices of lemon, including the rind. Let stand two or three days and then rinse in clear water.

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- THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT, enrolled 1085 cadets in 1916-17, and won recommendation for O. A. C. from the Western Department of the U. S. War Department as one of the fifteen "distinguished institutions" of higher learning. All cadets will be furnished complete uniforms by the U. S. Government and the junior and senior cadets, enrolled in the R. O. T. C. will be given commutation for subsistence, as well as all transportation and subsistence at the six weeks' summer camp.
- REGISTRATION BEGINS OCTOBER 8, 1917. Information on request. Address, Registrar, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.

CARE OF MILK CANS.

To Prevent Rusting They Should Be Carefully Dried After Washing.

Cans should first be rinsed with cold water, then scrubbed with hot water and washing powder, then rinsed in clean hot water and finally sterilized with steam or rinsed with boiling hot water, says Hoard's Dairymen. They should then be inverted and allowed to dry in a place free from dirt and in the sunshine, if possible. It would be very desirable also if there were some method of drying out the cans with a hot air blower, for it has been found that leaving a little of the wash water in the can is one of the most effective means of seeding the milk with undesirable bacteria, as well as being an excellent method of causing the can to rust.

After a can has started to rust the best method of procedure is to scour off as much of the rust as possible and then follow the proper methods of washing and drying the can. It is understood, of course, that the cans should be protected from the weather and not allowed to stand out of doors or in damp, dark rooms. The same method of control for this should be followed as for caring for the other tin dishes in the house.

Water For Hogs.

It is important that a plentiful supply of clear water be kept before the hogs at all times. Hogs that have the range of a cornfield do not go to the trough at the same time to drink, as they do in dry lot feeding; consequently the occasional watering, as frequently practiced in dry lot feeding, will not suffice for hogs feeding in the cornfield. More complete digestion takes place and more economical gains result when hogs receive all the water they need to consume than when the supply is limited and irregular.

Lime For Poultry.

If your poultry range is gravelly or has gravelly areas the birds can pick up enough lime for shell and bone making, but if it is clayey it is well to supply grit and pounded oyster shells the year around. A pound of coarsely ground oyster shell is said to contain enough lime for about seven dozen eggs.

Protect Horses From Flies.

Disinfecting the stables with coal tar dips will go a long way toward protecting the horses from flies. Clean the stables every day in hot weather.—Farm Journal.



DOES YOUR HORSE KICK UP HIS FEED?

A POORLY FED HORSE reflects discredit on its owner, but the owner gets the worst of the deal because economy in feeding the horse affects its working capacity as well as its appearance. If your horse kicks on his feed you can correct it by buying your feed here, as you get the best quality for the least outlay. Farmers, contractors and horse owners generally know that our feed is always up to the standard.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC TIME TABLE

North Bound	South Bound
No. 16—2:25 a. m.	No. 13—1:00 a. m.
No. 18—9:56 a. m.	No. 17—7:10 a. m.
No. 14—4:35 p. m.	No. 15—2:42 p. m.
	No. 19—7:40 p. m.

TO OWNERS OF MILLS AND WAREHOUSES

It is up to you. Our boys are in France. More are preparing to make the great sacrifice. What are you doing today?

General Jackson said to his men at New Orleans: "Trust in God and keep your powder dry." This war is not going to be won by grains of powder, but by grains of wheat. This is not a war of surprise, but a war of supplies. The millions of bushels of grain grown this year in Oregon is still thousands of miles from France. It has to be shipped before the enemy is whipped. We trust as did Jackson, but we must protect our supplies.

Have you a competent watchman? Try him. If he is not the right man, get another. Have you fire fighting apparatus on the place? Moments count. A spark may mean a blaze; a blaze a conflagration. Roll out the old barrels; fill them full of water. Place a ten-cent package of baking soda in every 7 1/2 gallons of water and you have as good a carbonic acid gas fire extinguisher as can be desired. Train every man on your place just what to do if a fire should happen. Drill them from time to time to see that they are doing it. Keep a supply of snaks handy beside the barrels. These soaked with this liquid are a great aid.

Put all rubbish in metal cans. Allow nothing to gather on the floors, in the corners or under the buildings. Be responsible yourself for the cleanliness of the building. This is your bit.

Never keep a man on the place who persists in smoking near the mill or warehouse. Never allow a stranger inside the building.

If you have not thought of these things before, your duty as a citizen calls them to your attention now. This is no time for waiting. Your grain may be insured, but you cannot eat the money; neither can the boys in France. An army must be fed before it can go ahead. This is your bit. You who cannot travel with the army, help the army to travel. It is up to you. HARVEY WELLS, State Fire Marshal.

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