

COAST MAIL.

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IMPORTANCE OF "GLAD HAND."

(Newberg Gossip)

It is no unusual thing to hear the remark made that Portland people make very little attempt to giving the glad hand to the multitude of people who are coming to Oregon, while on the other hand the people of Seattle are ever ready to drop business, if necessary, and talk for Seattle and the whole state of Washington, and make the newcomer feel that he is among friends, and that he is really wanted as a homebuilder. It is one thing to advertise our country and ask people to come to us, and it is another thing to meet them pleasantly and make them feel that they are really wanted when they come; for, to the most desirable element of those who are seeking for new homes, it means about as much to know the kind of people they are to be thrown among as it is to know the quality of the soil they are to cultivate. The whole state of Oregon needs an awakening along the line suggested, and it is possible that Newberg needs it as much as many other places named on the maps. Steer the stranger clear of the dyspeptic and the growler, and introduce him to the man who will "scatter sunshine" as he talks for Oregon.

Nothing that has recently been written will apply more aptly to the situation on Coos Bay than does the above. The "dyspeptic and the growler" ought to take a tumble to themselves. If it is to any one's interest to keep this country back, let him knock and air his pessimistic views before every newcomer he comes in contact with; but let the rest of us take a different stand.

No community on earth has a better opportunity to forge to the front in the next few years than Coos; but much depends on the attitude of the people here.

What is your attitude individually?

STILL KNOCKING

(Pacific Miner)

Because Major Kinney, the chief engineer of the Great Central Railroad does not come on the run with open arms to take into his confidence and lay bare to public scrutiny every detail of the magnificent enterprise of which he is manager, a few of the scoundrels of the country elect to keep their little hammers bright by knocking, knocking, knocking. Satisfied in his position and power, the Major pursued the even tenor of his way, increasing his force in the field, closing contracts daily, paying all just claims, and to our knowledge some that are not, acquiring rights of way, securing large land tracts at one hundred per cent advance over what they would have originally sold at if the hoggish instincts of the holders had not been aroused by the fact that some one had more brains to foresee possibilities than they, establishing headquarters and branch headquarters, erecting buildings for and by the company along the surveyed route, continuing grading from Coos Bay toward Roseburg, purchasing supplies at local points to help people with whom he comes in contact, instead of sending abroad, where he could do better; massing livestock and grading outfits at different points, preparatory to a vigorous prosecution of the work in hand for the coming spring, and, in fact, doing all things needful in a business-

like way to advance the interest of his company.

Because within the few months he has been engaged in the work "the Cannon Ball Express" is not running between Coos Bay and Salt Lake everyone has to yell "hot air." What do the mosquitoes expect, anyway? Of course, their buzzing is annoying, yet it but urges the proposition all the more, which, if they had sense enough to realize it, is apparently contrary to their wishes. How long does it take to build a railroad, anyway? In Chicago they have an anti-knockers' Club, now grown so strong that a knocker dare not show his head above ground. It would be a blessed thing for Oregon if such organizations were established in every county in the state, and there is an excellent opportunity right here in Portland, for the possibilities are unlimited.

"A FOOT OF LAND"

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Eckhoff were in town Wednesday to meet Major Kinney and make the transfer of the Bangor townsite to the Great Central corporation. The deed was signed and delivered, and will doubtless be recorded by the time this paper reaches its readers. The plat of Bangor will be filed within a day or two.

Whether all of the purchase price has been paid or not, the MAIL has not been informed. We have been informed, however, by Mr. Eckhoff, that he is perfectly satisfied and well pleased by his treatment at the hands of the Great Central, and if he is satisfied, people not interested certainly ought to be.

The MAIL is now prepared to take up the "challenge" of the knockers' organ and point out that "foot of land."

Thus endeth the first chapter in the history of the Bangor townsite. While nothing is certain in this world but death and taxes, yet in all human probability the next chapter will be still more interesting, and the development of the plot more sensational. If Major Kinney succeed in his plans, which the MAIL has no reason to doubt, Bangor will next year be the center of a development which will throw in the shade anything which has ever occurred even on this coast.

If the knockers could have their way, and Major Kinney and the Great Central Railway Co. and its allied corporations could all be sent to the demerition bow-wows, even then it does not appear that any resident of Coos Bay would be out a cent, while all have received more or less benefit from the something over \$100,000 which has already been expended.



Guy H. Miller, in Dairy and Produce Review, makes the statement that the Jersey cow G-41 Drops Maud, dropped May 26, 1895, has produced during the year ending Aug. 31, 1899, 7,293 1/2 pounds of milk, or 594.92 pounds of butter; during the year ending Aug. 31, 1900, 7,100 1/2 pounds of milk, or 592.83 pounds of butter; during year ending Aug. 31, 1901, 7,831 1/2 pounds of milk, or 621.14 pounds of butter, and during the year ending Aug. 31, 1902, 7,435 1/2 pounds of milk, or 596.89 pounds of butter, an average for four years of 7,339 pounds of milk and 598.92 pounds of butter. The butter yield has been calculated for this statement by adding 16.23 per cent to the butter fat as shown by the Babcock test as taken twice a month, which is not unfair, though we would not like to allow quite as much overrun as that, for we think 15 per cent overrun is enough to make a butter with full amount of butter fat. But she made a churn test of 19 pounds 6 1/2 ounces per week as a three-year-old. She has gone dry from five to seven weeks each year, and has dropped a vigorous, healthy calf each year during the year. She also took the sweepstakes record as a show cow at the Los Angeles fair last

October.
It will be noticed that her best record was made when passing from a five-year-old to six-year-old, and we think that is usually the most productive time for the Jersey. Some other breeds, if not forced, do not reach their best until about eight years old, and even then the best is not large. Certainly, if not the best cow west of the Rocky mountains, she is a good one. As her weight is about 900 pounds, it will be seen that her production of butter fat was about half her own weight each year. As it costs but little more to make a pound of butter fat than a pound of beef, how would fattening even baby beef compare with butter making from such a cow? Or, reckoning butter at 20 cents a pound, she would give an income of over \$100 a year, while the cost of her food should not exceed \$25.

English Dairy Shorthorns.

In this country we have almost lost sight of the fact that Shorthorns were once valued as dairy cattle and had a high reputation as performers at the milk pail. To be sure, a great many dairymen like to have an infusion of



AN ENGLISH DAIRY SHORTHORN.

Shorthorn blood in their herds, but we do not hear of pure bred dairy Shorthorns.

In England the Shorthorn has a distinctively strong place for dairy purposes, and pure bred Shorthorn dairy cows are not uncommon. A friend of Dairy and Creamery, who has just returned from a trip to England, tells of 500 Shorthorn cows that he saw in one herd, the milk being sold in the London market.

The Kansas Cow.

The Kansas cow is given high praise in a recent number of the Kansas Farmer, which puts her productiveness before the public in a new way. It says:

"The Kansas cow is good for three square meals a day for the next eight or ten months even if it doesn't rain another drop. Forage, roughness, hay and all kinds of fodder are plentiful and will be for some time, and no matter what becomes of the wheat and corn crop the old cow will be giving down her milk just as though nothing had happened."

"The thing most needed in Kansas is a closer organization of the dairy farmers. Every other industry in the state has a close organization, but the farmers are as yet in the infancy of their work in that direction."

"Kansas is averaging 6,000 gallons of milk per minute for every day in the year, enough to make a river 50 feet wide and 2 feet deep, flowing at the rate of a foot per second. This milk makes about 50,000,000 pounds of butter, worth \$12,000,000. Within the next ten years this will be doubled, perhaps trebled. Kansas is capable of producing 300,000,000 pounds of butter a year."

Bacteria that come by the use of decaying food for cows, dirt and bad odors may reach the milk and cream. It is quite easy to have bad flavors. There are a hundred little causes for bad flavor, beginning with a dirty, unventilated barn, soiled clothes on attendants, poorly ventilated dairy, uncleanly dairy room or utensils, sour dish-cloths and unalred or badly washed churn, poor water, etc.

ROUP AND ITS TREATMENT

An Instructive Discussion of the Subject by an Authority.

Roup or avian diphtheria may attack all varieties of the domesticated fowls, also cage and wild birds, says Dr. Charles F. Dawson, veterinarian of the Florida agricultural station. The characteristic symptom is the appearance upon the lining membranes of the mouth and nose of peculiar yellowish patches which resemble those present in the throats of children suffering from diphtheria. These patches are adherent to the parts upon which they rest and when stripped off cause a raw, bleeding surface. In a few days they become yellow, much thickened, and interfere with the breathing and prehension of food. In some cases the eye is affected. The eyelids become glued together, and the material collects upon the front of the eyeball, causing great bulging and final destruction of the eye. A peculiar nauseating odor accompanies the disease, due to the decomposition of the pent up secretions. Emaciation is rapid from the absorption of poisons formed by the disease process and from the inability to eat. In some outbreaks the disease attacks the intestines, resulting in bloody discharges and great loss. It lasts from a few days to a few weeks, according to its being acute or chronic in character. Some claim that roup is the same as diphtheria in man. If they are the same disease, why can we not find the germ of diphtheria in roopy chickens as certainly as we can in a case of true diphtheria in man? Moreover, why can we not apply the

diphtheria antitoxin treatment to fowls with the same expectation of favorable result as is now obtained by its use in human diphtheria?

I am unaware that any one has yet satisfactorily demonstrated that the initial lesions of roup are due to a germ. Undoubtedly the putrefactive germs which are found in the sores have much to do with the progress of the disease. Roup is often confounded with other affections, the most common ones being ordinary colds and infectious catarrh. In any disease of this nature which has lasted three or four days and in which the formation of yellow patches upon the tonsils, roof or back part of the mouth has occurred treat for roup. If the fowl is not worth treatment, destroy it and burn the carcass.

The indications for treatment are isolation of the affected ones, a complete renovation of the henhouse by scraping the floors, burning old nests, a liberal coat of whitewash to all wood-work and coating the floors with a layer of lime. This is to be followed by medicinal treatment of the affected ones. This should in part consist of the use of antiseptic washes for the nostrils, mouth and throat. Any of the following washes may be used: A 2 per cent solution of creolin applied to the parts with a brush; equal parts of kerosene and olive oil or cottonseed oil; boric acid, fifteen grains to the ounce of water. In applying any one of these solutions first remove those portions of the patches which can be detached without causing blood to flow. It is considered good practice to also dust the cleansed surfaces with flowers of sulphur.

The following wash is recommended by Salmon: Dissolve thirty-five grains of chlorate of potassium and two grains of salicylic acid in one ounce of water and add one ounce of glycerin. Apply this liquid to the spots two or three times a day, and give a teaspoonful of the mixture internally to each fowl. Great relief is afforded the fowls by fumigation. Place the fowls in a tight building and pour oil of tar on a hot brick, piece of iron or a shovel. Do this twice daily.

The tumors which form on the head should be opened with a sharp knife and their contents washed out. The bleeding which frequently occurs can be checked by filling the cavity with raw cotton saturated with chloride of iron. Zura recommends internally and externally a mixture of 150 grains of a decoction of walnut leaves (fifteen grams to a quart of water) with twenty grams of glycerin, five grams of chlorate of potassium and one-half gram of salicylic acid in fifteen grams of rectified spirit. Of this give one or twice daily a tablespoonful to large fowls. He also paints the parts with the solution twice a day.

In addition to using any of the above treatments the birds should be given soft food, and in cases where they cannot eat the food should be given by hand. They should also be given a stimulating tonic, the following being recommended: Cayenne pepper, sulphate of quinine, sulphate of iron, of each one dram. Mix and add a little honey or sirup as an excipient and divide the mass into sixty pills. Give each fowl one pill three times a day. Convalescent fowls should not be returned to the healthy flock for at least a month after recovery.

Dainty Sofa Cushion.

An elegant and novel sofa cushion is composed of double padded bags of pale blue silk, with frills to correspond. Bands of lace insertion or Japanese embroidery come over two pieces of the very palest pink satin ribbon, which terminate in rosettes at the top.

One Great Value of A College Education

By ISAAC SHARPLESS, President of Haverford College



ONE OF THE OBJECTS OF COLLEGE EXISTENCE--THE GAINING OF A VANTAGE GROUND FOR BUSINESS SUCCESS--COMES NOT SO MUCH AS THE RESULT OF THE ACQUISITION OF SPECIAL LINES OF KNOWLEDGE AS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MIND AND MANNERS, WHICH ENABLES THE MAN TO FACE THE HEAVY PROBLEMS OF LIFE.

Again and again have employers come to the college of recent years bearing offers of business positions to its graduates with the statement that the half educated boys of old times were ENTIRELY INCOMPETENT TO HANDLE THE LARGER QUESTIONS OF BUSINESS LIFE and that what they now wanted was not boys developed to their utmost capacity in narrow lines or even technically trained specialists, but men of broad grasp.

WEALTH AS A TRUST

By JACOB G. SCHURMAN, President of Cornell University



THAT OUR RICHEST MEN HAVE COME TO REGARD WEALTH AS A TRUST WHICH THEY HOLD FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEIR FELLOW MEN MAY BE REGARDED BY THE FUTURE HISTORIAN OF AMERICAN CIVILIZATION AS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT FEATURE OF OUR DAY.

The American habit of giving to colleges and universities is one of the two most encouraging features of our intellectual life. The other is the public school, in which the children of the people are freely educated at the expense of the people.

Renowned Bank For Love.

Princess Stephanie, now Countess Louvay, daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, was formerly the wife of

An Authoress at Home.

Miss Mary Wilkins, the talented authoress, who became the bride of Dr.



Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria. When, two years ago, she married Count Elemer Louvay, she was compelled to leave the Austrian court, and her allowance as widow of the crown prince was cut from 500,000 to 200,000



Charles M. Freeman of Metuchen, N. J., on the 1st of last January, is a charming hostess as she is a brilliant writer. Her new home is an ideal spot for one of artistic sensibilities.

Maintaining Quality.

A pullet that molts out well as a hen--that is, showing a good quality in color of plumage as when she was a pullet--is more valuable as a breeder than if she shows a falling-off in color.

The champion organ blower, in point of service, has been found to be seventy-two-year-old Joshua Savall, who without a single absence has pumped the organ of Plymouth church, in Brooklyn, for the last thirty-seven

Alfalfa Meal.

Notwithstanding the high price which alfalfa already holds as a stock food, a Kansas claims to have discovered a method of greatly increasing its value. He has invented a mill to grind alfalfa hay into meal, effecting a saving. It is claimed, of 25 per cent of its value as a food product.

Firemen's Ball Dec. 25th

Out They Go.

25 per cent. Discount Sale

Commencing Saturday, Dec. 6th, on account of having too large a stock on hand we will sell our entire stock of Youths, Boys, and Children's clothing at a reduction of 25 per cent. Now is your chance to get a good nobby suit at a very low price. Remember, these goods are all new and up-to-date clothing

25 cents back on every dollar.

These are cash prices.

Wm. Nasburg.

Firemen's Ball Christmas night