

The Packard is a Solid Proposition.

## Your Money Worth

Take all the superior qualities that are contained in the PACKARD Shoe, as superior and reliable leathers, modern styles and good workmanship and you can say at the end of their long wear, "I had my money's worth."

All that other shoes can offer are contained in these shoes plus an amount of mental satisfaction and foot comfort that puts them in a class by themselves.

For Sale By The

**FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE STORE**

**YOU'LL GET THE BEST**

There's quality about what we have to serve and excellence about the way we serve it. No doubt about any feature here. No danger of an unpleasant meal for it's all up to the standard. ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

**LA BON VIVANT**

North Front Street  
Opposite City Hall

## PROTECTION AGAINST FOREST FIRES

(Continued from page 6.)

slaughter house. It was necessary, therefore, to construct a line only three miles in length to the tool station in the northern part of the protected area. Old poles near at hand were used in the construction, so that the cost was but \$15 per mile. Had entirely new equipment been necessary, the cost would probably have been in the neighborhood of \$50 per mile.

### Total Cost of Protection.

The actual cost of protection for the first year was as follows:  
Burning 15 miles of fire line, at \$15 ..... \$225  
Patrolling for four months, at \$75 per month ..... 300  
Three tool stations and tools at \$10 ..... 30  
Constructing 3 miles of telephone line, at \$15 per mile.... 45

Total ..... 600

Based upon the 15,000 experimental acres the cost would be 4 cents per acre. The area actually protected, however, was much larger. The patrol covered about 70,000 acres and thus cost less than one-half cent per acre. The telephone lines and tool stations were for the protection of the same area, which would raise the cost to a trifle over one-half cent per acre. The fire lines covered approximately 15,000 acres, at a cost of one and one-third cents per acre, which makes the total cost of protection for the first year 2 cents per acre. This includes the initial cost for fire lines, tool stations, etc., which will not be chargeable in future years.

### Additional Measures.

Besides the actual protection of the tract, experiments in slash burning were carried on, with the object of determining the practicability of disposing of the slash in this manner. In slash burning the greatest drawback, on account of its expense, is piling. At McCloud this was not necessary, since the method of logging, as already mentioned, leaves the slash in piles, which can be burned without much additional work and without injury to the remaining trees or to young growth. To make this doubly sure, however, all logging crews were instructed to use special care in felling and swamping. With this done the slash was burned without additional piling. Burning took place after the first fall rain, when there was little danger of fire spreading.

Three crews, one from each camp, with 15 men in a crew, and each crew in charge of a camp foreman, were detailed to the work. Each crew burned the slash on the land logged from its camp during the season. The brush was fired towards the wind and just as it was found, unless logged against standing trees, in which case it was first thrown back. Very little piling of this sort, however, was necessary. The cost of the slash burning was 1 1/2 cents per thousand feet of timber cut on the area, or about 23 cents per acre.

To further assist in the removal of the debris left after logging, the wood choppers cutting wood for camps, town or railroad, were put to cutting the larger tops and limbs into firewood.

These experiments in disposing of the slash proved very effective in thoroughly clearing up the land, and the low cost of 1 1/2 cents per thousand feet logged proved the measure entirely practicable. Slash was burned on 5,804 acres of cut-over pine land.

### Success of Fire Protection.

The fire record for 1905 at McCloud is the best argument for the protection of timber land from fire and of the success of the plan in general. A few fires started, but none of these were on the small experimental area. The few fires which did start were speedily discovered by the patrolman and extinguished by him without assistance. In addition to this, slash burning was carried on successfully, a fact which will somewhat alter the aspect of the protection scheme.

In view of the success of the plan, the McCloud Lumber Company extended it over all its holdings during the season of 1906. Three additional patrolmen were employed, fire lines were burned, tool stations erected, and telephone lines constructed.

In the future, slash will be burned after logging. This removal of debris makes fire lines less necessary, and their number and width can be greatly reduced. Twelve miles per township on logged lands should be sufficient in any case, and on most areas much less would suffice. It is not advisable, however, to eliminate entirely the use of fire lines, since they will be of great value in stopping the spread of a dangerous fire, and even under the system of pro-

tection the possibility of such a fire occurring can not be overlooked.

A few additional measures for protection might be instituted, such as posting notices, etc., but the protective plan as carried out at McCloud is complete in itself. As experience is gained in the practical execution of the work, the cost of protection can doubtless be reduced. Patrolmen will become more efficient, patrol routes more advantageously laid out, and slash burning will reduce the number of fire lines. If adjoining timber owners also take up the scheme of protection, the danger from fire from outside will be largely reduced and the plan will become the more effective.

Though fire protection as practiced at McCloud has met with success, the plan in its present form might not apply equally well to other tracts. The McCloud tract offers many features that favor both conservative lumbering and fire protection. The company's holdings are extensive and fairly well consolidated, and it will take a considerable time to cut over the present virgin stand. More important than this is the topographical character of the tract, which renders logging both easy and cheap. This, perhaps more than any other one thing, justifies the leaving of trees for a future cut, since the comparatively level nature of the country will make it possible to return again and log profitably even where the stand per acre is relatively small. This is not true of many Sierra tracts, where rough country makes logging exceedingly difficult and expensive. This does not mean, however, that fire protection on such lands is impracticable, but simply that each tract offers local conditions of its own which must largely determine the character of the plan.

Finally, though the fire's most essential step in any system of forestry is protection from fire, conservative cutting of the forest is equally necessary. The McCloud Lumber Company has already shown its appreciation of this fact by modifying its logging operations. At present virgin timber is being cut to a diameter limit of 30 inches breasthigh, which leaves an excellent basis for a future cut.



Fitting Glasses is no side line with us we devote our whole time to it

**OUR MOTTO  
BEST SERVICE  
BEST GOODS**

We are equipped to furnish both  
**F. J. HAYES  
OPTOMETRIST**

### ---EGGS---

I can furnish the following  
Thoroughbred Eggs at  
**\$2.00 Per Setting**

Rhode Island Reds  
Barred Plymouth Rocks  
White Leghorns  
Pekin Ducks

**JOHN W. FLANAGAN**  
Send in your orders Now—  
Eggs Shipped anywhere in the county.

## SKATING RINK

Announcements:

Second Concert  
by the  
**ACME BAND**  
at the  
Skating Rink  
will be held next  
Friday evening.  
Come early and  
get your skates.

**D. L. Avery,**  
Manager

### TIDE TABLE.

The following table shows the high and low tides at Empire for each day during the coming week:

June.	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Thurs., 13..	1:41	8.5	3:05	6.7
Fri., 14....	2:14	8.3	3:42	6.7
Sat., 15....	2:31	7.9	4:16	6.9
Sun., 16....	3:32	7.6	4:57	7.1
Mon., 17....	3:32	7.6	4:57	7.1
Tues., 18....	4:20	7.2	5:43	7.3
Wed., 19....	5:17	6.8	6:30	7.6
Thurs., 20....	0:40	2.9	12:38	1.6

June.	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Wed., 19....	6:26	6.5	7:22	7.9
Thurs., 20....	8:43	6.2	8:35	8.7
Fri., 21....	9:13	6.0	9:13	8.7
Sat., 22....	9:46	6.2	9:57	8.7
Sun., 23....	10:22	6.4	10:47	8.6
Mon., 24....	10:22	6.4	10:47	8.6
Tues., 25....	11:02	6.8	11:41	8.3
Wed., 26....	11:47	1.2	0:00	0.0

To find the tide hours at other Coos Bay points, figure as follows: At the bar, -0.43; at North Bend, add 0.40; at Marshfield, add 1.51; at Millington, add 2.15.

FOR SURE AND QUICK RESULTS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF A TIMES WANT AD.

The residents of South Marshfield are offering odds that the Council lacks the nerve to rebuild the 4th street bridge.

## ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

If you are then order **W. P. Fuller & Co.**  
**PHOENIX BRAND PAINT**

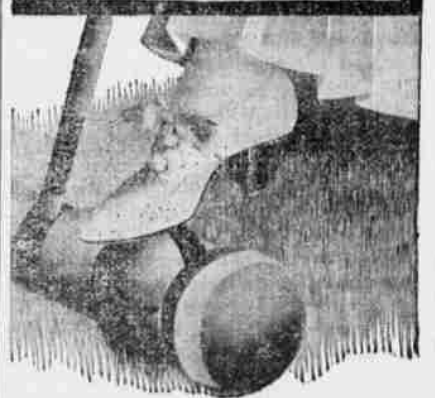
For Sale by the

**Coos Bay Paint & Wall Paper Co.**

## The Gotzian Shoe

Made with leather soles but canvas uppers.

"Fits like your footprint."

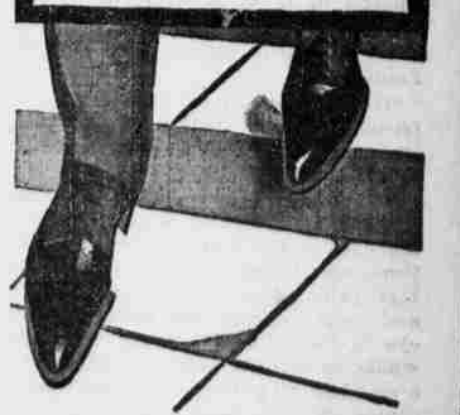


If you want a shoe which is fashionable and yet not freakish, which is comfortable and yet not clumsy, wears well and yet is not too heavy, call for the shoe which

**Fits Like your Footprints**

## The Gotzian Shoe

Made in St. Paul since 1855.  
"Fits like your footprint."



**AT Finell's**

## FURNITURE

Our assortment comprises a variety of handsome patterns in parlor rockers, ladies' arm chairs etc. We have priced these goods in a tempting way.

**C. A. JOHNSON**  
Front Street