THE COUS BAY TIMES, MARSHFIELD, OREGON, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1911-EVENING EDITION.



Saint Patrick's Snaps

Lots in Marshfield Heights 50x100-\$100 for insides, \$125.00 for

2 story dwelling with two lots aggregating 90x100 - good bay

Barber Shop

Shoe Shining

corners.

view, for \$1,500.00.

Finest equipped shop on Coos Bay

A Good Hair Cut

Smooth Shave

BRAID AND BUTTONS USED TO ADORN SOME FETCHING DRESSY GOWNS

ERY smart and fetching and illustrating two totally different modes of adorning a costume are the gowns shown in five picture. On the left is a gown made entirely of braid, using wider braid for trimming and having a finishing touch of fringe at the foot. The gown is charming and becoming to almost any woman, provided she be not blessed with too much of the "too, too solid flesh" that will not melt, but its acquisition means a long purse, for it is scarcely of the sort that can be "run to-

To the Right:

Black Satin Trimmed

With Buttons.

gether easily" at home. The silk braid and net of which it is made-perhaps built would be the better word-require very careful handling, and as they are expensive in themselves that means, of course, either more than ordinary skill in home dressmaking or a high dressmaker's bill. But the result is a delight to the eye and to the wearer.

In the other gown much of the smart effect is grined by the use of the buttons and simulated buttonholes, which run down the panel at the side of the skirt. This costume, of black satin, is in the height of the mode, although it is simply made. The material may be the new wool satin, of which very graceful gowns are being made. FRANCES WARD.

Tumblers which have contain-

ed milk should be rinsed in cold

water before being washed in

hot. Putting the milky glass

into hot water has the effect of

clouding the glass permanently.

On cold washing days heat the

clothespins in a pan in the oven.

FIRST AID FOR TIRED FEET. LITTLE HOUSE-Measures Recommended to Ease Aches KEEPING HINTS.

of Weary Members.

The old East Indian method of giving scientific massage to the feet has been taken up again and is considered of great value to the fatigued. First .- The hands are moved upward. one after the other, on the raised feet, so that the blood is driven upward.

Second .- The hand is moved in a rotary way from side to side, beginning

HOW TO BUY A HORSE.

Practical Hints on Selecting Animal That Will Be Useful.

The first things always to consider in a horse are his feet and legs, for it is clear that even if he were alsolutely perfect in other respects he would be of little value If anything were the matter with his feet or legs, says David Buffum in the Saturday Evening Post. His feet should be symmetrical in shape and neither too deep nor too flat, for the too deep foot is more liable to become contracted, and the flat foot always gives trouble on hard roads. Of these two defects, however, the flat foot is the worse,

The limbs should be clean-that is, free from fleshiness-and they should have plenty of bone and substance. The fore legs should be long from the horse's body down to the knee and short from the knee to the fetlock joint. It is well to remember that this point is an exceedingly important one in a road horse.

The hind legs should be both clean and flat. A round leg is always to be avoided, and it cannot be too clean. If it looks as if the skin had been removed, the bone scraped and the skin then put back again, so much the better, but limbs as clean as this are found only on high bred horses and are not to be expected in cold blooded or draft stock.

Much hair on the limb is also to be avoided. There are, it is true, many good draft horses that are rather hairy limbed, but the feature adds nothing to their value and in a road horse would be latolerable. The primbrel joint should be strong and we'l developed, and it is better that it his relatively near the ground, though this is not as important as in the case of the fore knee

Unsoundnesses of the limbs, such as spavins, ringbones and the like are not much to be feared in buying "new" horses, but should always be looked for. They are very easily described, but it would be well to study them further by examining some horse that is known to have them. A spavin in a bony enlargement on the inside of the gambrel joint.

A ringbone-worst of all defects of this character, though all are bad enough-is a bony enlargement running around the ankle between the hoof and the fetlock joint. Splints are small bony enlargements on the inside of the fore leg between the knee and the fetlock joint. They rarely do much harm unless unduly large or situated too near the knee. The horse should stand squarely upon his logs. His feat should be well under him, not spraw' ed apart, and his hoofs should bestraight fore and aft, neither toeing in nor out.

We now come to the body. The back should be short. The hind quarters should be well developed, with the hip joints fairly well forward. The hind quarters are most elegant when the line from the top of the hips to the root of the tail is only moderately oblique-neither too straight nor too drooping. The straightness or oblignity of this line does not seem to af fect the horse's usefulnes very much. but the degree I have mentioned is one of the points of equine perfection and as such should receive consideration whenever possible.

The body should be nicely rounded and "well ribbed up"-that is, the space between the ribs and the hip bone should be short. Horses that are

