

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
Flanagan & Bennett Bank
—of—
MARSHFIELD, OREGON
At the close of business September 1st, 1911.

| Resources. | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Loans and Discounts | \$397,393.93 |
| Banking House | 50,000.00 |
| Cash and Exchanges | 141,546.53 |
| Total | \$588,940.46 |
| Liabilities | |
| Capital Stock paid in | \$50,000.00 |
| Surplus and Undivided Profits | 54,165.72 |
| Deposits | 484,774.74 |
| Total | \$588,940.46 |


CONDENSED STATEMENT
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF COOS BAY
At the Close of Business, September 1, 1911.

| Resources. | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Loans and Discounts | \$209,719.62 |
| Bonds and warrants | 88,852.46 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure circulation | 25,000.00 |
| Real estate, furniture and fixtures | 81,472.94 |
| Cash and sight exchange | 160,031.90 |
| Total resources | \$565,076.92 |
| Liabilities. | |
| Capital stock | \$100,000.00 |
| Surplus and undivided profits | 6,886.26 |
| Circulation | 25,000.00 |
| Deposits | 433,190.66 |
| Total liabilities | \$565,076.92 |

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
W. S. Chandler, president; M. C. Horton, vice-president; Dorsey Kreitzer, Cashier; John F. Hall, John S. Coke, S. C. Rogers, W. U. Douglas, F. S. Dow, Wm. Grimes, W. P. Murphy.

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Title Guarantee and Abstract Co.
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Would do well to call at the Pacific Monumental Works, South Broadway and make selection from the large stock now on hand. Mr. Wilson has in his employ the only practical marble and granite cutter in Coos county. And none but the best work is turned

HAVE YOU A ROOM TO LET?

Don't depend upon a sign in the window letting your vacant room or house. Only the few people who pass each day will see it. A small ad in The Times for three days or a week is more likely to find you a tenant. Why? Because the person seeking a room or house naturally turns to The Times' For Rent columns for information.

The cost is reasonable.

Hello! Hello!
Housewives of Marshfield use
Marshfield Creamery Butter
If your grocer does not keep it call up PHONE 73-J.
Free delivery 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. also—
STERILIZED CREAM & MILK
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COTTAGE CHEESE

The Best of Everything in
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GOODS DELIVERED DAILY
Coos Bay Bakery
PHONE 111-L

UNCLE SAM'S EXPERTS ON FARMING IN COOS AND CURRY

SOIL SURVEY OF THE MARSHFIELD AREA ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT REPORT OF C. W. MANN AND JAS. E. FERGUSON.

(Continued from last Saturday)

The preventing of the sand from drifting has been the object of some experiments with sand-binding grasses and sedges which have been planted in a few places on the bay side of the sand spit. The experience here, as in other parts of the country, has shown the difficulty in securing a protective covering of vegetation upon areas where the sand is in an active state of motion. Thus far but little success has been met with the plants used. Where local protection from drift is desirable various mechanical means have proved more or less effective in other regions of somewhat similar conditions.

The question of controlling the movement of the sand dunes and the protection of areas from the drifting of the sand is fully discussed in a bulletin issued by the department.

Blacklock Sandy Loam.
The soil of the Blacklock sandy loam consists of 6 to 12 inches of dark ash gray or black sandy loam of medium to fine texture. The dark color of the soil is associated with low-lying areas of the type which are usually of small extent. The subsoil is a dark reddish gray to light reddish gray sand extending to a depth of 3 feet or more. A stratum of hardpan from 2 to 4 inches thick is generally present between the soil and the subsoil. The texture of the material forming the hardpan is similar to the subsoil immediately underlying it, the grains being firmly cemented together by ferruginous salts. The hardpan layer is sufficiently impervious to check the normal root development of deep-rooting plants. This feature, combined with the loose, incoherent texture and lack of organic matter in the soil, renders the type unproductive and of little agricultural importance.

The Blacklock sandy loam is of comparatively small extent. It is confined to the eastern edge of the Coastal Plain, where it occurs as a long, narrow body south of Prosper and a few separate bodies near Fourmile Creek and Denmark. The surface is flat or slightly rolling. Small sinks or depressions occur in places and are apparent from the dark color of the soil and faulty drainage. Otherwise the soil is moderately well drained. The area occupied by this soil type is usually distinguished by the thin, scrubby character of the

native vegetation. The principal growth consists of dwarfed fir, spruce, cedar, madrona, wild huckleberries, and smaller bushes.

Few attempts have been made to utilize this soil for the production of crops. It is generally regarded as unproductive, and under present conditions does not justify the expense of clearing and cultivation. The natural vegetation furnishes a small amount of pasturage for cattle and sheep, and in its present state it is best suited to grazing.

The following table gives the results of mechanical analyses of samples of the soil and subsoil of this type:

Blacklock Loam.
The soil of the Blacklock loam, to a depth of 14 to 24 inches, varies from a light loam containing a very noticeable content of fine sand to a rather heavy, smooth-textured loam. The color of the soil ranges from gray to brown or black. The subsoil consists of a reddish or brownish gray fine sand. Sometimes a light yellowish brown to black clay loam or clay underlies the soil to a depth of 3 feet or more. When the type adjoins soils of lighter texture the subsoil often contains a considerable proportion of coarse or medium sand or consists of strata of sand and clay. The variation in the texture of the subsoil is characteristic of the small area of the type occurring near Bandon. The surface soil is generally soft or friable, but has a tendency to become very compact when wet.

The Blacklock loam is an inextensive soil type occurring as two separate areas on the Coastal Plain south of Bandon. The larger body is found on the north side of the Sixes River. The topography is flat or marked by the occurrence of low mounds or ridges, and in the lower bodies, narrow basinlike depressions occur in which the drainage is obstructed. The higher parts of the soil type are not noticeably deficient in drainage under ordinary conditions. The type owes its origin principally to the sediments deposited by the upland streams during the period of submergence of the plain in the waters of the sea or bay. The wash from higher soil bodies has in places modified the texture of the soil and subsoil. Nearly the entire area of the type is covered with a small, scrubby growth of fir, cedar, alder, and bushes, though in the large body north of Port Orford some valuable timber is found.

Areas of the Blacklock loam are generally regarded as of low value for agriculture and very little of the type has been cleared. The principal use made of the cut-over areas is in the pasturing of cattle and sheep. The small body of this soil near Bandon is probably better for clearing and development than other parts of the type, but as there is a wide extent of more productive soils near by, this soil type hardly justifies immediate clearing and the expense of fitting it for cultivation.

BLACKLOCK CLAY
The Blacklock clay is a dark ash gray to bluish-brown clay extending to a depth of 3 feet or more. The upper part of the section usually contains a large amount of well decomposed organic matter, which under cultivation gives the impression of a lighter texture, but when wet the soil assumes a heavy, plastic condition. The dense impervious structure of the subsoil prevents the passage of surface water into the lower strata and produces a boggy condition in wet weather upon areas which are subject to overflow.

The phase of the type occurring west of Langlois is occasionally underlain by sand. Where this material occurs within a range of 2 feet or less, it causes the soil to dry out rapidly in summer. In general, however, the type possesses good moisture retaining properties and is not seriously affected by droughts.

The largest area of the Blacklock is found in the northwest part of Curry County, in the Coastal Plain region, while other areas occur along Twomile Creek and south of Four-

Here's a Plea for the Stupid Child

CLOSE ATTENTION SHOULD BE PAID TO PHYSICAL WANTS OF CHILD AS WELL AS HIS CLOTHES, SAYS MICHIGAN MAN.

SECRETARY Robt. L. Dixon of the state board of health, is out with a plea for closer attention to the physical wants of the school children. This is it:

The school year has just begun, and fond parents are carefully selecting new outfits of clothes so that their children may compare favorably in appearance with their neighbor's children.

But why only see that their stock of clothes is complete? Clothes do not make the man. It is far more important to see that both mind and body are in the best condition possible for development.

Many a child is forced backward toward the foot of the class because of some minor ailment which might be easily corrected by proper treatment.

Do not neglect a child because he needs attention. Any child who is weak or does not learn easily should be taken to a competent physician who can often find defects in the child, the correction of which will make the child strong and robust both mentally and physically.

Our cities are fast coming to a realization of the fact that many of the children are backward, not because of lack of brains, but because their defective bodies do not supply the brain with enough good rich blood to develop properly. They hire reputable physicians whose duty it is to examine these children carefully, and, if any defect is found, to take steps to have it removed.

If a child is unable to see properly it cannot be expected to learn its lessons. The concentration and application necessary to accomplish this is impossible. And yet one-third of

the children are backward, not because of lack of brains, but because their defective bodies do not supply the brain with enough good rich blood to develop properly. They hire reputable physicians whose duty it is to examine these children carefully, and, if any defect is found, to take steps to have it removed.

Of the total area of this soil type probably less than half is cleared and utilized in the production of crops. The larger proportion of it is subject to overflow during the rainy season. Because of its low position and flat topography the soil is greatly in need of artificial drainage. The principal crops grown at present are oats, corn and fodder, clover, vetch, cowpeas, and occasionally potatoes. It supports several prosperous dairy farms near Langlois. In texture and drainage conditions as well as in the crops adapted to it, the soil closely resembles the Coquille silty clay loam.

COQUILLE SANDY LOAM
The Coquille sandy loam consists of 15 inches to 3 feet or more of loose, porous sandy loam of brown to light-brown or reddish-brown color. The subsoil is quite variable in texture, owing to the varying conditions under which the material has been laid down. It varies from nearly pure sand, of a medium coarse texture, to heavy silt loam. At a depth of 3 feet it is usually underlain by a loose sandy loam or sand, though the heavier phase of the subsoil is more frequently underlain by material of silty or clayey texture. A shallow surface deposit, 3 to 6 inches, of river sand is occasionally found.

This soil type is of comparatively small extent, being mainly confined to the river bottom lands along the upper Coquille and Coos Rivers. The principle areas occur along the South Fork of Coos River, where the river plain is elevated from 10 to 15 feet above the level of high tide. Because of its elevated position and light, porous texture it is naturally well drained, and is adapted to early planting in spring. The open structure of the soil, however, causes it to lose moisture rapidly during the dry period of the summer, and unless given proper cultivation, most crops are more or less affected by long droughts. The soil material is of alluvial origin. It represents the coarser grades of sediment deposit by the streams during the floods, and with each fresh inundation its area is being extended. The successful growth of intertilled crops upon this soil type requires frequent cultivation throughout the growing period to conserve the soil moisture and increase the capillary movement of the moisture from the lower depths of the

the school children are found to suffer from defective vision in various degrees. This is a condition which is easily remedied in the majority of cases by proper treatment.

One of the common causes of backward children are adenoids and tonsils. These are lymphatic growths in the throat which fill up the upper part of the throat and render breathing through the nose difficult or impossible. Such a child has a characteristic facial expression and is known as a mouth breather. Not only is the face affected, but backwardness in the development of the entire system is also caused. These are readily removed by a slight surgical operation.

See that the child receives plenty of fresh air and exercise. The body needs plenty of systematic exercise in the open air. A healthy body and a healthy brain go hand in hand and one seldom finds one without the other. See that the child's study and sleeping rooms are well ventilated so that it will not be poisoned by foul air.

A healthy start in life means health, wealth and happiness in later years. See that the child lacks none of the opportunities for this development.

If the child is frail or does not learn readily, look for a cause. There are many minor ailments and defects, the correction of which may be the turning point in the life of your child.

The best is none too good for him. See that no stone is left unturned in bringing the child to a healthy maturity and you will be astonished at the results.

It is one of the most productive potato soils in the area, the yield varying from 100 to 250 bushels to the acre. Other crops which are considered to be well adapted to the type are strawberries, garden vegetables, corn, kale, vetch and cowpeas. Some parts of the type are suitable for irrigation, though it is doubtful whether this practice can be recommended in view of the excellent results which may be secured without irrigation where intensive agricultural methods are employed.

In general the areas of this type are not well adapted to tree fruits. Where small orchards have been planted the trees have generally a tendency to produce an excessive amount of woody growth. Bushy fruits, however, have been found to be very well adapted to the soil, producing somewhat greater yields than are secured upon the drier soils of the uplands.

The larger part of this soil type in the upper Coos River Valley is under intensive cultivation, producing considerable quantities of vegetables and small fruit for the markets of Marshfield and North Bend.

WOMAN IN DISGUISE.
Discovery of Lebanon Cobbler's Secret Made at Asylum.
ALBANY, Ore., Sept. 29.—After masquerading as a man 49 years and for 22 years of that time living at Lebanon, this county, Ray Leonard, 62 years old, was discovered to be a woman when taken to the State Insane Asylum this week. The woman was taken to Salem from this city, and in the course of dressing her asylum attendants discovered that she was a perfect woman.

In her explanation to Dr. Steiner, asylum physician at Salem, the woman said that she was born in Maine 62 years ago. She came from a family of six children, she said, her father's name being James Leonard, and her mother's name Rowie Leonard. The family was poor, and, realizing that it was necessary for her to share the burdens of supporting them, at the age of 13 she broached the subject of donning male attire to her parents and won their consent.


Leonard, as the woman was known, went to Lebanon with her father 22 years ago, both saying that they were from Maine.

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