

THE DANES HAVE DEVELOPED DAIRYING

CONDITIONS BY WHICH COOS BAY RANCHERS MAY BE INTERESTED IN THE AMERICAN BUTTER TO DENMARK.

Washington, D. C., June 6.—(Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)

The wonderful story of how the Danes developed their dairy industry upon land but poorly suited for agriculture in the face of repeated famines, and in the face of repeated famines, have brought their country to a state of agricultural prosperity to England among the world countries is told by Francis Egan, American correspondent in Denmark.

The Danes are engaged now in preparing a report upon the methods of the Danish government in supplying money for their farmers, which President Taft hopes to send into the United States for the benefit of the American farmer.

One of his recent lecture tours in the South, Dr. Egan said: "I was sent by the Department of Agriculture to expose to dairymen, and especially interested in dairy methods by which the Danes become the most prosperous agriculturally in Europe. I mean Denmark, and taking into consideration the obstacles they have overcome. The per capita of Denmark is considerably next to that of England, but, however, is equalized by the fact that the Danes are so very rich people there, that the man is fairly well off, but the woman is the more carefully does her household work. Material things are as common in Denmark as in the United States. There is no illiteracy in the country, every man, woman, and child under the age of 7 years, unless he be a beggar, can read and write. The method by which they have achieved their present prosperity are three—practical education—a system of co-operation, and diligent assistance of government."

the high schools, which are open only to men over the age of 20 years, the Danish farmers learned to trust one another; they also learned that with impoverished land and no capital they could not compete there with the great landowners who were beginning to sell great quantities of butter and hogs to England and Germany.

"The tendency in Denmark was and is to the constant increase of the small farmers, but the small farmer was practically nothing as an individual. To control the British market for fresh butter and the colonial market for canned butter it was necessary that they have capital; it was necessary that their product be the same in quantity all the year around, always the same in quality. To standardize any product one must have an enormous quantity of that product and the power of controlling its quality. The Danish farmers, in order to do this, began to form co-operative societies."

"This movement, fostered, as I said, by Bishop Grundtvig's high schools, began by the organization of small societies of farmers of various districts. In these each man was allowed one vote, but he guaranteed that he would supply to the co-operative creamery just so many pounds of butter fat—butter fat being the commodity in which he dealt—and make himself liable independently, and the unlimited liability of the co-operative society to the government bank for the amount of the capital borrowed. The province of the bank in this transaction is not the main thing to be considered. The bank must make a fair profit, but the bank really exists for the benefit of the farmers through the co-operative societies, which they themselves formed and which they themselves govern."

"Today the Danish farmer buys nothing individually. He uses no seeds till they have been tested by the experts furnished by the co-operative society. He buys his fertilizers, soya beans from Manchuria, cotton and meal from the United States, through the co-operative society. He never kills his own hogs, though there are 500 hogs to every 1000 persons in Denmark, but sends them to the co-operative bacon factories, which were founded some time in the '80's when Germany refused the Danish hog because of an outbreak of swine fever. The Danes instantly founded, with the assistance of the government, large co-operative bacon factories. In order to make dairying possible the Danes had to regenerate the land exhausted by the lack of scientific treatment."

"Denmark is not a good grazing country. The climate for grazing purposes is probably the worst in the world. There are only 14 weeks in the year when cattle can graze in the open. In the '60's and '70's the Dane—lately in possession of his land—found that he must root or die, or become an exile, as the Irish were, for the lack of assistance from an intelligent government. He rooted. That is, he saw the roots—the turnip, the carrot, above all, the great sugar-beet root—could be used not alone for feeding his dairy cattle, but could be made most useful in restoring his exhausted soil; but he did nothing at haphazard."

"Being an educated man, he was an open-minded man and he induced his government to furnish scientific experts who could finally answer any question he might ask. As an example, let us take the small farmer with three cows, three hogs, four head of small cattle, and a horse or two. He farms perhaps 12 acres. Now, it is a question with him as to the rotation of his crops; it is a question as to the amount of butter fat that cow should produce. He has, through the co-operative society, the use of a scientific expert, who visits his farm every 18 days and answers all these questions after consultation with him. Furthermore, he keeps a duplicate set of books for the farmer, so that the farmer knows exactly the amount of butter fat each cow yields every week, when the cows are expected to calve, the value of the service of every bull in use, and the exact position of the farmer economically and agriculturally. For this service the farmer pays the expert 30 cents yearly per cow, the government paying the rest of the expert's salary—the expert being attached to the Royal Danish Co-operative Society."

"Denmark is a country which comprises 15,000 square miles, which is 1/3 suppose, about four times the size of Delaware. It supports at least 2,500,000 persons in very good condition, and sends out of the country each year, at a conservative estimate, \$150,000,000 worth of butter, bacon, and eggs. At least \$90,000,000 worth of this export goes to England; but the British market is retained not alone by the invariable quantity sent out, summer and winter, but by the invariable quality, Danish butter being the highest-priced butter in the British market."

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SHOULD WE SLEEP BUT THREE HOURS OUT OF THE 24?

New theories of fatigue dwell chiefly upon the idea of sleep concentration—an evolutionary tendency to sleep less and the possibility of individual recovery in less time than is usually spent in bed. Dr. Fred W. Eastman, a student of medicine, who for the last several years has been assisting Dr. Frederick S. Lee in his experimental investigation of fatigue, has proved the theory of sleep concentration to his own satisfaction. Since last November he has seldom slept more than five hours a night and many times not more than three. During this period he has gained five pounds. The procedure was not injurious, he says. It is the more remarkable as stress of work has made this necessary—lectures 9 to 6, then after dinner four hours for investigation and a few hours of study. He takes very little exercise and eats four times a day. He does not smoke or use any stimulant—not even coffee.

If cell restoration during sleep is a task so relatively small, he writes in the Atlantic Monthly, the question arises whether, in order to complete this restoration, it is necessary for us to spend so much time in sleep as we do. Perhaps, on account of popular opinion and personal habit, we waste much time in this jelly-fish condition that could be more profitably spent in active pursuit of our ambitions. The answer, of course, depends upon the nature of our occupations. If there be much muscular effort involved, with a correspondingly large amount of waste in the cells and blood, eight hours or more are probably necessary. But if our work is of a sedentary nature and mainly of the brain, there is naturally a smaller quantity of accumulated waste, and less time is required for removal. Many are the instances of great men, past and present, who have lived healthily and worked unceasingly and strenuously on only four or five hours of sleep, or half the laborer's portion. Surely we are not to suppose that these men are physically different from others, but rather that by inclination or necessity they have developed a habit of sleeping intensely for a short period, instead of lightly for a long period, with resulting gain of time and efficiency.—Current Literature.

MINERALS IN OREGON

Coos County Has Only Coal Mines In the State.

A bulletin issued by the Oregon Bureau of Mines on the economic geological resources of the state gives the following summary:

The total value of various kinds of stone produced in Oregon in 1910 was \$1,108,478, against a total in 1909 of \$288,946, an increase of 283 per cent. In 1909 Oregon was 37th in the list of states and rose in 1910 to the 20th and produced one-seventieth of the total amount and in 1909 she produced one-two hundred and fiftieth.

In 1910 Oregon produced 6742 tons of lime worth \$65,039. The average price was \$9.65 per ton. The preceding year 3205 tons were produced on an average price of \$9.14 per ton or a total of \$29,305 in value. This shows an increase of more than 100 per cent in the quantity of lime produced in 1910 as compared with 1909 and the demand was such as to increase the price even with this greater production.

The output of mineral water in Oregon in 1910 was 88,970 gallons, valued at \$22,959. This compared with 41,000 gallons with a value of \$12,269 in 1909. This gives a gain at 117 per cent in the quantity of mineral waters sold in the state over that in 1909.

The aggregate value of the mine production of gold, silver and copper in Oregon in the calendar year 1910 was \$700,676, as compared with \$827,001 in 1909, a decrease of \$126,325.

The total production of coal in Oregon in 1910 was 67,553 short tons having a value of \$325,229. The coal mining industry of Oregon is suffering from the great increase in the production of petroleum in California and its use for domestic fuel as well as on railroads and for manufacturing. Although the production of coal in Oregon decreased from 87,276 short tons in 1909 to 67,553 tons in 1910, a loss of 19,743 or 22.62 per cent, the total value of the production increased 66 per cent or from \$235,085 in 1909 to \$325,229 in 1910, the average value for 1909 being \$2.69, while in 1910 it was \$3.48 per ton.

There were only two mines, the Newport and the Beaver Hill, both in Coos County, that shipped coal in any quantity, the shipments being made almost entirely by sea to San Francisco.

More than 1,500,000 barrels of Portland cement having a value of over \$2,000,000 were used in the Portland territory in 1911 and not a single barrel was manufactured in the state.

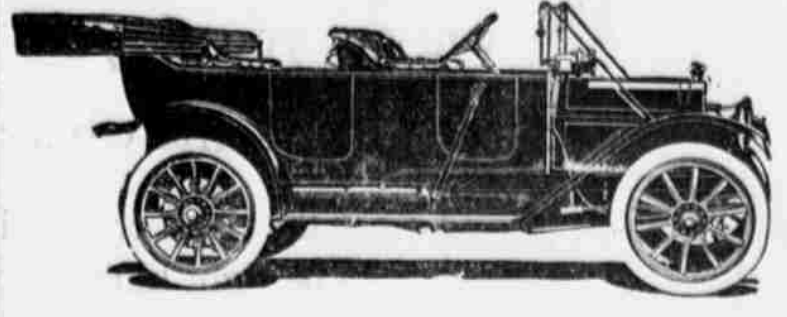
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8:00 A. M.	7:45 A. M.
8:45 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
10:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
11:00 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
11:45 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
12:30 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
1:15 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
2:00 P. M.	1:45 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
4:15 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
5:45 P. M.	5:30 P. M.
6:30 P. M.	6:15 P. M.
7:30 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
8:30 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
9:30 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
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CONDENSED STATEMENT Of The First National Bank of Coos Bay

At the close of business April 18, 1912.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$208,201.63
Bonds, warrants and securities	78,947.06
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	25,000.00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	81,011.34
Cash and sight exchange	198,268.68
Total	\$591,428.71
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	8,815.49
Circulation, outstanding	25,000.00
Deposits	487,613.22
Total	\$591,428.71

In addition to Capital Stock the individual liability of stockholders is \$100,000.00.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS.
W. S. CHANDLER, President. M. C. HORTON, Vice-President.
DORSEY KREITZER, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF FLANAGAN & BENNETT BANK

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

At the close of business, April 18, 1912.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$432,792.66
Banking House	50,000.00
Cash and Exchanges	251,981.96
Total	\$734,774.62
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	55,663.67
Deposits	629,210.95
Total	\$734,774.62

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