

# Requirements--

When you build your home this spring you'll require the site to be accessible—the street to be improved, city water installed, electric light and telephone service at hand. The lot must be in a progressive district—it must be level and slightly with fine soil and be of good size.

All these requirements are met in First addition. And the prices are very low, only \$300 for a 50 x 120 foot lot all improvements paid, and terms to suit your income. See us first.

## Reynolds Development Co.

(OWNER FIRST ADDITION)

178 Central

Call 160 for Plat.

## Rusty Water

Where red or rusty water occurs, it almost always comes from the hot water faucets. The water is discolored because of the rusting of the inside of the hot water piping in the house and is not dirt or foreign matter, for if it were then both the hot and cold water would be discolored. The hot water piping in some cold houses causes more rust than in others, due to the galvanized coating of the pipes being of poorer quality. When placing new or repairing old water piping, insist on your plumber using the best grade of galvanized iron pipe of not less than three-fourths inch diameter.

Where rusty hot water is especially bad it can be remedied to a considerable extent by having a plumber attach an inexpensive device to the water pipe entering the hot water coil or stove-back for the introduction of a small amount of lime each week. The lime added to the hot water will largely prevent the formation of rust in the hot water pipes, but it will make the water somewhat harder and require more soap.

Don't heat your hot water supply too hot. A temperature of 140 degrees is sufficient for all ordinary uses of hot water and to exceed this causes trouble. Flush the rust out of the bottom of your hot water tank at least once a week. Every hot water tank should have a faucet for this purpose.

### COOS BAY WATER COMPANY

MARSHFIELD AND NORTH BEND, OREGON.

## High Quality Groceries

Our own prompt and particular delivery service—Efficient clerks—being out of the high rent district and keeping our prices as low as consistent with good business makes

### Conner & Hoagland

—The Leading Grocers—Dealers in Good Groceries—  
797 South Broadway. Phones 348-J and 326

## Consider the Want "Ad"===

If you have anything to sell; if you want to hire help of any description; if you desire to buy or exchange any article, you can save yourself time, annoyance and much expense by using

## The Times Want "Ad" Columns

Every day THE TIMES goes into nearly 2000 homes—and an average of five people read each and every TIMES that is printed. This makes a total of 10,000 people who read THE TIMES want ad columns daily. This is more than half the population of Coos County and surely you will find in such a multitude just what you want. The cost of a want ad is small—an advertisement not to exceed 15 words will be run in two consecutive issue of THE TIMES for 30 cents.

## Use the Times Want "Ad" Way

### DAIRY and CREAMERY

#### FEED THE DRY COWS.

Pays to Have Animals in Good Condition at Calving Time.

Milk insurance? Probably you have not heard it called that, but feeding a dry cow is insurance against next year's low yield, and nothing else, writes George Leslie in the Country Gentleman. Visiting farms all over the United States, I have often had intelligent men tell me it "costs enough to feed the cows when they were milking without paying for grain to put into them when they were dry and doing nothing." They do not realize that nothing on four feet is nearer perpetual motion than the dairy cow, milking or dry.

The dry cow is doing three things—building up the calf's body, storing up flesh, not fat, to draw upon when she



The cattle on the island of Guernsey, as also on the neighboring islands of Jersey and Alderney, were undoubtedly imported originally from Normandy. There was a divergence in breeding, however, and, while the Jerseyman sought to breed a cow of great beauty, the Guernseyman stuck to his yellow and white cow, firm in his faith in her ability to bring profits. The law prevents the importation of foreign cattle, so the Guernsey breed has remained pure. The picture shows a Guernsey cow.

comes in, and keeping up her own bodily health. Water, hay and concentrates will not do these things, and if the cow gets nothing else the milk pails will not be so full by many dozen quarts when she comes in.

When, after a couple of months of fairly good yield, your cow begins to slacken off instead of keeping on and doing well for ten months, you have evidence that she was not given the feed she should have had when dry. The cow builds up her own worn-out body tissues, builds the bones, blood and flesh of her calf and makes the milk she gives all from the feed you put into her manger. While she is dry she uses it all for body building for herself and her calf, but if you shorten her feed it is the cow that goes without, not the calf. As a logical consequence the cow calves in poor flesh and has nothing to draw upon for milk production in the way of body flesh, which is mainly protein, and can make only the milk you give her feed for, which is not all she is capable of. The cow that is fed well while dry lays by a store of red flesh, and when she calves she has that to draw upon for weeks, thus allowing you to feed her lightly at first and then more heavily, so that she comes to her full flow at about the same time the straw fed cow begins to shrink.

Up to two weeks before calving the dry cow should be given the ration she is fed to make milk; this it should be changed to equal parts of ground oats and wheat bran, with a small amount, about half a pound, of linseed oil meal. It is assumed that bran and linseed form part of the milking ration. Roughage and succulents the cow should have always, but the stage or roots or beet pulp can be decreased while she is dry.

**Courage.**  
"Pa, what is courage?"  
"Courage, my boy, is what your father shows when he keeps his shoes on when he comes into the house several hours later than he told your mother he would be."—Detroit Free Press.

Coos Bay Times Want Ads are of direct and practical usefulness to all renters, in finding a congenial and suitable place in which to live. Persons having houses to rent should avail themselves of the opportunity offered by these small ads.

COOS BAY TIMES WANT ADS Low Cost — High Efficiency

# TIMES' - MAGAZINE - PAGE

### AN ENGLISH EFFECT.

A Beautiful Quality of Bottle Green Broadcloth Is Used Here.



A SMART STREET SUIT.

This rather juvenile trotter has a box coat with interesting buttons grouped in a novel way as fasteners. A harmonious effect is gained by the uniform way opossum fur is banded around the bottom of the skirt, coat, sleeves and collar. The velvet hat takes new lines and is finished with a moire ribbon and a smart jet hatpin.

### A HANDSOME FROCK.

Becoming to the Woman Who Can Wear Rather Severe Effects. Sage green worsted, with a blouse that has set-on box plaits seemingly continued down the skirt, makes this good looking costume. The full skirt



COMFORT AND STYLE.

has broad trimmings at the bottom of the plaits, the same effect being gained at the waist line, which is set off with a smart black patent-leather belt. The tilted silk heavier sash that completes this costume has two fly-away white wings as trimming.

**Cup Custards (Sailed).**  
Heat a quart of milk in a double boiler, but do not bring it quite to the boil. Beat five eggs light and stir into them half a cupful of sugar. On this mixture pour the scalding milk very gradually, beating steadily all the time. Return to the double boiler and cook, stirring constantly until the custard is thick enough to coat the spoon. If cooked longer than this it will curdle and separate. Remove the custard from the fire, season with two teaspoonfuls of vanilla and set aside to cool. When cold nearly fill glasses or cups with the mixture and heap with a meringue made by whipping the whites of the eggs stiff with two table-spoonfuls of sugar.

## Billy Atwood's Degree

It Was at Least Honorably Earned

By DWIGHT NORWOOD

"Billy," said John Atwood to his son, "I have something of great importance to say to you before your departure for college. You are going to receive what I have always regretted not having received myself—a university education. It depends upon you whether you take advantage of this great benefit I am going to give you or throw it away. If I were in your place I would study hard in order that I might take an influential stand in the world. I would eschew everything but my books, try to take all the prizes—"

"Father," the boy broke in, "I'm going to college to please you. I'd rather go into a machine shop and amuse myself with tools than worry over books. I never could learn anything by studying hard to do it; I must do it. And when I've done it once I can do it again and the second time better than the first and go on improving on what I have done. However, I doubt if a college education will hurt me, and if I can get through honorably I'll do so, but I won't go through by doing what I hear so many do—passing examinations by illegitimate means."

"You needn't resort to illegitimate means if you'll give your time and attention to your studies."

"Well, goodby, father. I'll do the best I can."

William Atwood while a freshman strove to please his father by attending to his studies. But when he came to the examinations at the end of the first year he ran up against certain subjects upon which he must be examined that he had no taste for and upon which he was as stupid as any dunce. There was small chance of his passing an examination in any of them. He had been picked out for one of the mainstays of the college in its athletic contests, and the college did not wish to lose him. Some of the best students in his class offered surreptitiously to help him with his examination papers, but since he was obliged to sign a statement that he had not received such help he declined the offer. They argued that receiving such help was a common practice among the students, but they did not move Billy. However, he was such a favorite with the professors that those passing on his examination papers gave him the benefit of sundry doubts and cleared him by a small fraction.

When the spring opened Billy was called upon for twirler of the university baseball team and won largely by his own efforts the championship for his college for that season. Again the faculty treated his examination papers elastically and scraped him through the final examination for the year.

Billy was successful at football as at twirling. He was a husky fellow and as spry as a hawk. When in November the game between his college and his principal rival was played a run he made—celebrated at the time—won the championship for his team, and he was carried off the field with the usual ecstacy. Again he was tied over his exams by the professors, for he resolutely refused to be helped by his classmates.

After this it became a custom—a self evident truth—among both faculty and students that Billy Atwood must, by hook or by crook, be boosted through college. It didn't make any difference to Billy how it was done provided he was not called upon to sign a false statement. The faculty were interested in keeping a man who by winning champion athletic games was attracting attention to the college, and the students were interested in the glory attending the winning of the games.

And so it was that in one way or another Billy, like a waterlogged scow in a shallow stream, repelled with obstructions, was floated on till he approached the final examinations for his degree. His father went on to see him graduate, arriving the day after the exams had been finished. Crossing the campus he met the president, who the moment he saw him rushed forward, seized his hand and exclaimed:

"We've got him through!"  
"Who?"  
"Your son. The examiners in mathematics declared they couldn't possibly pass him on that subject. I called for the papers, found an ambiguous answer to a question, interpreted it favorably and made the mark three hundredths above the minimum. We're all delighted."

Mr. Atwood tried to look pleased, but failed. He left the president much disappointed that Billy had barely scraped through college. He inquired of a student he met who was the valedictorian of the graduating class and was surprised to receive for answer "Bill Atwood." Upon expressing his astonishment the young man added, "Oh, I was thinking of the man who won the game for us the other day."

"Great heavens!" muttered Bill's father. "Can it be that in college the man who kicks has taken the place of the man who thinks?"

at the time his son was graduated with a diploma which should have read instead of "bachelor of arts" "bachelor of athletics," was in poor health. He nursed his disappointment at his son's poor intellectual showing in secret, but did not reproach him. One thing in Billy's college career he was proud of—the boy had not achieved his diploma by dishonorable means. And this matter set the father to thinking. After all, was it wise to place a temptation before mere boys such as in all his own career had never been imposed upon himself? He thought much on this matter, but did not arrive at any solution of the problem.

John Atwood, soon after Billy's return from the university, found it necessary to close out his business and seek a salaried position. He attributed his ill success to his want of education and, finally, to having spent so much money on putting his son through college. Being well liked, it was suggested to him by friends that if he would run for a lucrative office they would give him their support. He consented and was nominated by the best men in the town on an independent ticket to run against a man supported by a corrupt gang of scoundrels as ever remained out of jail. From the moment of his nomination the opposition managers decided that if he could not be defeated by fair means he must be by foul. Certain of Atwood's supporters were let into this decision. Some of them were disposed to expect a failure.

Billy Atwood at a conference with the manager of a daily newspaper agreed that if given the use of its columns during the campaign he would not only show up the methods of the opposition, but would take the responsibility for doing so upon his own shoulders. He was assigned a desk in a room by himself, which was used for a reception room by the editor, no one being able to get at that functionary without passing through Billy's sanctum. Here he wrote sundry articles, accusing his father's opponent of such rascally proceedings that the town was shocked.

The managers of the attacked candidate held a meeting, at which ways and means for stopping the accusations were discussed. Since they were true and could be proved, it was decided to compel the accuser to withdraw them by an overawing process. Jim Donally, one of the most powerful of the henchmen, was selected to go to the editor of the paper publishing the charges and demand a retraction. Jim chose 11 o'clock in the morning for the purpose and found Billy in his sanctum writing the second article of the campaign. He had decorated the room with trophies he had taken during his college course. There were five champion bats of rare wood and exquisite finish, several silver cups, a wire mask, and on each corner of his desk was a baseball.

"Where's the editor?" asked Mr. Donally.  
"What do you want to see him about?" was Billy's reply.  
"I want him to retract them lies he wrote about the election."

"I wrote them."  
"Well, you've got to publish a retraction tomorrow morning or I'll take one out of your hide."  
"You get out of here."  
Billy rose, and each stood looking at the other over and sizing up his chances of victory, for it was evident that the matter between them would be settled by force. Billy took mental account of his munitions, consisting of sporting prizes, his enemy showing his own resources by pushing back his coat and fumbling at his hip. But since his enemy made no motion to use any weapon except such as nature had provided him Donally did not go into his pocket. It is a pretty low grade of politics where politicians dare to use firearms.

"You have no right here, and I give you warning that if you don't vacate the place I'll throw you downstairs."  
"I'll vacate the place when I have had satisfaction," said Mr. Donally doggedly.

Billy took a step forward, and his enemy put his hand into his hip pocket, at the same time taking a step backward, which carried him to the doorway and very near the landing.

Billy sprang for the man and, shoving him through the open door, sent him down the stairway. Donally returned, holding a revolver. It was knocked out of his hand by one of the baseballs that had decorated Billy's desk. Then Billy jumped for him and sent him downstairs again. A second time the henchman returned with another revolver in the other hand, which he eliminated with a prize bat and for the third time tackled his opponent.

That time Donally made a better shot, grasping Billy, and the two struggled toward the landing. There Billy carried his man over, and both went down the stairs. But Billy's football practice enabled him to keep on top, and when they reached the bottom Donally's senses had been knocked out of him.

## How to Dress Children

It is the worst of mistaken pride to overdress a baby. If ever simplicity needs to be thrust upon any one the baby is the proper object. The clothes may be as dainty as you please, but they must be simple and the fewer the better. Babies feel the cold and heat more than adults, and they need free play for their rapidly growing bodies.

Layette garments are no longer elaborate and are provided in small numbers. Not more than six dresses nor more than three nightgowns are in the first outfit. The dresses are made without yokes, but the material is neat, plain and untrimmed. If lace is used it is mostly a very narrow edging, almost as fragile as the goods. Hand sewing counts for much in the beauty of such articles. Baby's first short clothes may reach to the soles of his little shoes, as usually by the time he is able to stand he will have grown so that the dresses will be short enough not to be in the way. When he is ready to take the first steps turn the dresses up at the shoe tops, and as he grows taller gradually make the length of the dresses shorter until they are just about to the bend of the knee.

Clothes lie much nearer to character than many of us suspect, and no mother does her full duty by her children who does not make their clothing a matter of careful study and scrupulous attention. Dress a child conspicuously every day with bright colors, ribbons and fancy frocks and you will surely develop in the child a display loving disposition, vanity, forwardness and self consciousness.

A child's wardrobe does not call for great variety. It should comprise no more garments than are consistent with comfort and tidiness. Why buy more dresses or suits than are needed when they are sure to be outgrown? Instead of making an endless number of garments to be outgrown instead of outworn, make your little daughter four each of petticoats, drawers, plain and faced trousseau and two white, laced trimmed basinet ones for dress occasions. Do not permit her to wear in the morning the half soiled dress worn the previous afternoon, but instead put on her a dark one-piece dress with bloomers to match.

Many mothers wisely dress their little girls in cotton frocks all winter. With leggings, sweaters, bloomers and warm coats for outdoor life this custom makes for comfort in steam heated homes. Little serge coats with bloomers to match and one-piece frocks over pretty gimpies may take the place of this one, but suitable clothing next the skin make gingham, plaques and such materials useful even during cold months.

Fancy footwear is attractive, but girly little knees and soiled socks are not, while good quality stockings and black or tan leather shoes are always presentable and with leggings are comfortable all winter.

For wear with afternoon dresses make two waist petticoats of emerald, tulle and trimmed with effective but durable embroidery. The other two, for wear with her best dresses, make of muslin and trim them with fine linen tulle. For the afternoon dresses use muslin for the four. Trim one with embroidery, another with tulle, a third with bands and the fourth with hand embroidery.

No two of the dresses will look alike, yet when they are too much worn for further use you can easily make from the petticoats six or eight additional two dresses which will look as well as entirely new ones. Make them simply, cutting them, if possible, by a one piece pattern. A dress made in this fashion and opened down the back from the neck to hem is bound in half the time it takes for one which must be slipped over the ironing board. You can frequently make the gimpies from your own partly worn lingerie waists.

**When Your Sweater is Soiled.**  
Knitted or crocheted sweaters or scarfs can be washed to look like new. If the sweater is folded as flat as possible, placed carefully in a pillowcase and run through at intervals with bearing thread to keep it in position it can be washed with the ordinary suds. But if it is a very delicate sweater it is best to wash it separately in soap suds made by dissolving a cake of shaved white soap in enough boiling water to make a gallon and to this adding a tablespoonful of ox gall. Squeeze it up and down with the hands, but do not rub it. Squeeze out the water by patting between the hands and rinse in three waters. Then wring it, place between two dry sheets and twist tightly. Press while still hot with a warm iron.

**That Petticoat Frounce.**  
This season the petticoat frounce is usually meant to distend the bottom of the dress skirt with which it is worn—usually, but not always. The favorite frounce is deep, but it is handled in various ways, sometimes being simply gathered and having from one to several tiny ruffles atop of it to obtain a desired bouffant effect. A pretty model is that frounce which is accordion plaited and which has about its edge, run through the hem as through a casing, a cable cord to distend it. The accented frounce is of course lovely and a beautiful garment which the girl who has plenty of leisure may make.