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DAIRY

BEST DEVELOPMENT OF CALF

Good Supply of Milk or Skim Milk
Most Important—Quantity De-
pends on Size and Age.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

No part of dairy farming is more essential than the proper feeding of young calves. Likewise nothing is more important for the best development of calves than a good supply of milk and skim milk in the ration. In the past few years the surplus of these products has been utilized as human food in the form of condensed and powdered milk and skim milk. Reports recently received by the United States Department of Agriculture, however, point to a temporary surplus of these products during the flush season, due to decreased export outlet. Until this situation is adjusted, it would seem advisable to utilize the surplus milk and skim milk as feed for live stock.

In raising dairy calves most dairy-men prefer that the calf remain with the cow for the first 48 hours. If it is taken away then the cow will be less nervous when she begins to be milked again for commercial purposes than if they are allowed to run together for a long period.

It is desirable that the calf be in a thrifty, vigorous condition when it is taught to drink. It may be left without food for 12 hours, at the end of which time it will be hungry, and with a little teaching will usually drink milk from the pail. Warm, fresh milk from the mother should be put in a clean pail and held near the floor in front of the calf, which will generally begin to nose about the pail. Once it gets a taste of milk, it will usually drink without further trouble. Sometimes, however, more vigorous measures must be taken.

The quantity of milk fed to a calf depends upon its size and age, and to some extent on the kind and condition of the feed, but experiments by the Department of Agriculture indicate that about one pound a day should be fed for every ten pounds weight of the calf at birth. Many beginners make the mistake of letting the calf have as much milk as it wants. This would be all right if the calf were fed every two or three hours, as when it runs with the cow, but as it is impracticable ordinarily to feed more than two or three times a day, it is best to keep the quantity well below the capacity of the calf and not risk overfeeding.

For the first four days milk from the dam should be fed. After this the milk may be from any cow or cows in

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Fire Horse Afraid of Mice.

"Why do you keep so many cats around the station?" a chief in a city fire department was asked recently. "So that Ben can sleep soundly," replied the chief. Ben is one of the fire horses. He is a big bay, kind and gentle. One great trouble Ben has is a constant fear of rats and mice. The instant a rat pokes its head up through a crack in the floor, or ventures up too near Ben, he throws his feet on top of a railing which stands two feet from the floor, and there he stands until the mouse or rat disappears. Ben and the cats work together. When the horse begins climbing on the railing and making all kinds of noise, the cats have learned that there is a mouse in Ben's corner. They come from all parts of the station, and the frightened horse is soon at peace again.—Our Dumb Animals.

FARM POULTRY

EXERCISE BEST FOR POULTS

Confining Young Turkeys Does Not Result in Marked Success—Thrive on Free Ranges.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Plenty of exercise is essential if the turkey poult is to thrive, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. At all times, when rain or dampness does not prevent, the poult should be allowed to run in and out of the coop at will. Too much stress cannot be given to the necessity of exercise, and the only way to provide for this is to allow the poult at every possible opportunity to range for feed outside the coop. During a long-continued rainy season it is better to allow them to run out of the coop whenever it is not actually raining, even though the grass is somewhat damp.

By confining the mother hen to the coop she will always be ready to hover



Let the Turkeys Have Open Range.

the poults whenever they run to her, which they will do if they become chilled. The greatest care should be taken to keep the interior of the coop dry, and for this reason it is advisable to choose a sandy slope where the water runs off quickly and where there is also protection from heavy rains. If necessary, the mother-hen can be confined to a roomy coop for a week or more, provided she is properly fed and watered, and the coop moved to fresh ground every day.

If the weather is warm and dry, as

frequently happens when the poults are hatched late in the season, no shelter is required, as they do better in the open; but it is advisable to keep them within a fenced inclosure for the first three or four days until they are strong enough to follow the mother. Weather conditions being favorable, the hen and brood can be given free range after the third or fourth day, but care should be taken to keep them out of heavy dews, and to protect them from rain for the first two or three weeks. After this early morning dews or light showers followed closely by warm sunshine will do little harm, as the poults soon become warm and dry. If cold, damp weather sets in, however, they will need to be kept in dry quarters, for nothing is more fatal to young poults than wet and cold.

When about six weeks old, the young turkeys are old enough to go to roost. Practically all turkey raisers allow the birds to roost in the open trees or on fences or other roosts especially provided for them. In sections where high winds prevail, it is customary to build the roosts next to barn or shed, where there is some protection. When this is done posts are driven into the ground and poles laid across them four or five feet from the ground. By driving them to the roosting place and feeding them there every evening just before dark, young turkeys can be made to roost wherever desired. For the first few times it is sometimes necessary to keep them under the roost until dark, but they will finally fly up, and after a week or so will no longer have to be driven, but will come up every night to be fed and to roost.

During the summer and early fall turkeys can find an abundance of feed on the average farm. Grasshoppers and other insects, weed and grass seeds, green vegetation, berries, and grain picked up in the fields all go to make up the turkey's daily ration. When this natural feed is plentiful very little need be added until fattening time, except for the purpose of bringing the turkeys every night to roost and to keep them from straying from home. For this purpose one feed of grain every night just before roosting time is sufficient.

Russell Says on Thrift.—Thrift is such a simple thing—and it means so much. It is the foundation of success in business, of contentment in the home, of standing in society.—Russell Sage.

Rex Ingram of the "Four Horsemen" fame has done it again. See his latest, "THE CONQUERING POWER" at the Liberty next Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Sentinel and the Oregon Farmer both for \$2.15 a year.



When Two or More Calves Are Raised Together They Should Be Tied Separately or Fastened to Stanchions When Fed Milk.

the herd, but preferably not from any that are nearly dry. Whole milk is preferable for the first two weeks, after which skim milk may be substituted, commencing with one pound a day and increasing to two or four pounds, depending on the vigor of the calf. No more skim milk should be fed than the calf will drink readily. In most cases at the end of the third week the ration should be approximately one-half whole and one-half separate milk.

At the beginning of the fourth week from one-half to three-fourths of the ration should be separated milk. During the week the change should be continued until by the beginning of the fifth week only separated milk is fed. In specially vigorous calves the change may be made a week earlier. After this time separated milk may be fed entirely, unless the calf is very delicate. The quantity fed can be gradually increased until 19 to 20 pounds a day are given. If milk is very plentiful, more may be fed, but otherwise it will not be found economical.

The time that milk should be discontinued depends upon its cost in relation to the value of the calf, its breed, size, vigor, etc. The season in which it reaches the age of six months, and the other feeds available at that time, must also be taken into consideration. Six months is probably a good average age at which to wean calves from milk. Where there is plenty of skim milk available this time may be lengthened. When the best of hay and silage and a good variety of grains are available, the calf may be weaned earlier than when such feeds are lacking. The season of good, succulent pastureage presents the best possible condition for weaning the calf.

No Front-Door Keys in Paris.

When an American goes to Paris for the first time and rents an apartment or takes a room in a boarding house he inquires innocently if he may have a key for the front door. Then the landlord tenderly shows him the key of the front door and the American loses all interest in having one like it. The key is nine or ten inches long as a rule and weighs at least a pound. Nobody has ever carried a front door key in Paris, it seems, and consequently nobody has ever taken the trouble to make the locks small. Both the system of having a porter or concierge always on duty at the front door, and the locks with which that door is equipped have been handed down unchanged apparently since the Middle Ages, when a concierge, as the original French meaning implies, was a person with a candle.

Realism and Romance.

Man likes to read about creatures in whose nature he envisages his own; and he likes, in fancy, at least, to go exploring strange coasts. Realism ministers to the one desire, and romance to the other; and both are right. For that matter, when either realism or romance reaches its highest development, it does so by borrowing from the supposedly opposite school. The great romantic novels are those peopled by real characters; the great works of realism have found and evoked the romance of the humble. Shakespeare was an incurable romanticist, yet he has left us the greatest portrait gallery of "real" people ever filled by a single author.—Chicago Journal.

Safeguard From Influenza.

During an epidemic of cerebrospinal meningitis in Uganda, Dr. J. A. Taylor found that a drop or two of iodine on the tongue was useful in preventing persons from catching it. This led him to try it for the same purpose in an epidemic of influenza. The result was that among Europeans, all of whom took the iodine, there was not a single case, although many of them were in daily contact with persons suffering from the disease. Dr. Taylor mixes tincture of iodine (B. P.) and honey in equal parts and places two or three drops of this on the tongue every three hours. Of course he isolates patients as well.

Alice Terry and Rudolph Valentino, who played the stellar roles in the "Four Horsemen," will appear in "THE CONQUERING POWER" at the Liberty next Tuesday and Wednesday. See the program on page three.

Had Good Imagination.

Mark Twain had such a vivid imagination that it was a difficult task for him to tell a straight story just as it happened—he could make up one that was so much better. It is said that Albert Bigelow Paine, writing on the Mark Twain "Life," found it necessary to discard much of the autobiographic material that Mark Twain had written. Investigation and talks with men still living who knew the facts simply proved that the tales were not so. And Mark Twain was no liar. He had a glorious, an almost superhuman imagination. As he approached three-score and ten he said, as quoted in the "Life": "When I was younger I could remember anything, whether it happened or not; but I am getting old, and soon I shall remember only the letter."

Couldn't Get Away.

At the end of a two-hour harangue there was only one person left in the hall besides the speaker, an elderly man, who was seated close to the rostrum and had his hands clasped over the head of a walking stick. "My friend," said the orator fervently, as he descended from the platform and extended his hand, "I want to thank you for having the courtesy to hear my speech through to the end, although everybody else in the hall got up and walked out." "Umph!" replied the old gentleman, fretfully, "I've been paralyzed in my legs for ten years. My son promised to come after me an hour ago and he's not here yet."—Birmingham, Age-Herald.

Phrase Originally French.

The English phrase, "The game is not worth the candle," is derived from an old French proverb, "Le jeu ne ou n'en vaut pas la chandelle," which originated in early times when games were usually played by candle light. When interest flagged or the stake was too low to admit of excitement, and the prize not worth striving for, it became customary to remark, "The game is not worth the candle (we are burning)." George Herbert, the noted English poet, in his "Jocunda Prudentium," makes use of a similar expression: "It is a poor sport that is not worth the candle." With us in the present time the meaning of the phrase is that the object is not worth the labor, effort or pains required to obtain it.

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