

Result-Getting Classified Department

CLASSIFIED RATES—One cent per word, first insertion; 1/2 cent per word for each insertion thereafter; 30 words or less, \$1 per month. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents. All classified ads are cash with order.

FOR SALE—The hotel furniture in the Hotel Langlois. Will give terms. Cheap rent. For particulars inquire of J. C. Van Alstein, Langlois, Oregon. fl 18

TRESPASS NOTICE
NOTICE is hereby given that trespassing in any form is prohibited on my premises at Two Mile. Chris Richert. J18T

SETTING EGGS FOR SALE—Full blood Plymouth Rock eggs for \$1 per setting.—R. F. Shannon, Bandon. tM15p

FOR SALE OR TRADE
Two-story modern brick commercial hotel, containing 40 sleeping rooms, dining room, office, sample room, kitchen, etc., steam heated, hot and cold water and all up-to-date conveniences, located in a city of 3500 in a prosperous Southern Idaho community, railroad junction, county seat. Will sell or trade for ranch property and timber land. Inquire L. Western World, Bandon, Ore. tf

FOR SALE
245 acre dairy, cattle or sheep ranch; 2 barns, 1 new dairy barn, good orchard and all kinds of berries, water piped to buildings; 1 mile to school, 1-4 to R. R. station, 1-1-2 to store, P. O., creamery and cheese plant, boat landing. If sold by first of May all crops and farming implements go with place; if wanted cows, horses, sheep and swine can be bought separate. Phone 34x7, or write Henry J. Radabaugh, Norway, Oregon. Mri 1mp

All persons are hereby warned that hunting and fishing or trespassing in any form is strictly forbidden on the premises known as the McClellan New Lake ranch.

POMEROY & GUERIN,
0191f. Langlois, Ore.

WANTED—We pay cash for empty gunny sacks.—Dippel & Wolverton. M30H

NOTICE
Mrs. Margaret Carpenter, wife of Asa L. Carpenter, has left her bed and board and the undersigned will not be responsible for any bills contracted by her from date of this notice.

Dated Thursday, February 22, 1917.
ASA L. CARPENTER.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
06967

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land office at Roseburg, Oregon, February 8, 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ira Y. Rundle, of Bandon, Oregon, who, on February 10, 1911, made Home-Head Entry, Serial, No. 06967, for Lots 5 and 12 of Sec. 1, and Lots 8 and 9 of Section 2, Township 39 S., Range 14 W., Willamette meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Anton E. Treadgold, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Bandon, Oregon, on the 19th day of March, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Cassius M. Doyle, of Bandon, Oregon; John Bert, of Bandon, Oregon; Clifford C. Anderson, of Bandon, Oregon; Lawrence E. DeOss, of Bandon, Oregon.

W. H. CANON,
15 22 ml 8 15 22 Register.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE
BY VIRTUE of an execution duly issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Coos, State of Oregon, dated the 12th day of February, 1917, in a certain action docketed in the Circuit Court for said County and State, wherein R. W. Bullard as Plaintiff recovered judgment against Robert Culbertson and Ethel Culbertson for the sum of One Hundred fifty two and 86-100 Dollars, and costs and disbursements taxed at Five and 50-100 Dollars, on the 12th day of February, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that I will on the 21st day of March, 1917, at the County Court House in Coquille in said County, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

Lot 5 & 6 Wheeler's Subdivision to Coos County, Oregon, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the County Clerk of Coos County, Oregon.

Taken and levied upon as the property of the said Robert Culbertson and Ethel Culbertson, or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said judgment in favor of R. W. Bullard against said defendants with interest thereon, together with all costs and disbursements that have or may accrue.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1917.
W. W. GAGE,
MI 8 15 22 29 Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY, ON FORECLOSURE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an execution duly issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County

ORCHARD PLANTING.

Proper Distances Apart at Which to Set Various Fruit Trees.

The proper planting distance at which to set fruit trees needs careful attention. Prominent growers set peach trees at least twenty feet apart. Although some set the trees sixteen to eighteen feet apart, this has proved too close. Peach trees set at this distance cannot secure sufficient light, plant food and moisture to develop properly and a good cover crop cannot be grown under these conditions.

Large growing varieties of apples, such as Baldwin, Stayman and Gravenstein, are at the maximum distance of forty feet apart. In certain sections where these varieties grow smaller, because of soil conditions, thirty-six feet is sufficient. Varieties of medium size, such as Rome, McIntosh and Twenty Ounce, do best when set thirty-six feet apart. For the smaller growing and upright varieties, as Wealthy, Duchess and Yellow Transparent, thirty to thirty-two feet is suitable. Where filters are placed between permanent trees the latter are set forty feet apart. Plums are set at a distance of twenty feet apart, pears twenty, sour cherries twenty to twenty-five and sweet cherries thirty to thirty-five feet.

HANDLING INCUBATORS TO GET GOOD RESULTS

If spring "fries" and fall eggs are desired the incubator should be set the first or second week in February, giving a hatch the early part of March, according to T. S. Townsley, instructor in poultry husbandry in Kansas Agricultural college.

The main purposes of an early hatch is to allow the pullets ample time to mature before cold weather. If they do not do this they will not lay until the following spring. Cockerels hatched in March will be ready to sell when the market for fries is good. The early hatched chicks will be large enough to be turned out on the ground by the time grass and other plants have started to grow and will thus get the advantage of the green feed.

Before starting the incubator it is advisable to spray the machine thor-



The Rhode Island Reds have yellow skins, their bones are well covered with meat, and they have a round and handsome appearance when dressed. Rhode Island Red hens are excellent sitters, make the best of mothers and bring the chickens along quickly and manufacture good broilers early. The Reds are very active and are great "rustlers," but they are not wild, and a four foot fence will hold them. The bird pictured is a single comb Rhode Island Red cock.

oroughly with a 2 per cent solution of coal tar disinfectant. This will kill any germs or spores that may have lived through the winter. The incubator should be kept in a warm room, preferably a cellar, in order that outside weather conditions will not cause the temperature of the machine to drop to a dangerous point.

The incubator should be run two or three days to test the temperature before the eggs are put in. The machine should be kept at a temperature of 101 degrees the first week, 102 degrees the second week and 103 degrees the third week. The thermometer should be kept on a level with the top of the eggs.

The lamp should be filled and the wick carefully trimmed each day. The eggs should be turned and cooled before taking care of the lamp, because if there is any grease or oil on the hands when the eggs are handled it will injure the hatching qualities of the eggs. They should be turned every day for the first eighteen days. It is a good plan to move the eggs at over come any difference in temperature. Beginning with the third day the eggs should be cooled each time they are turned.

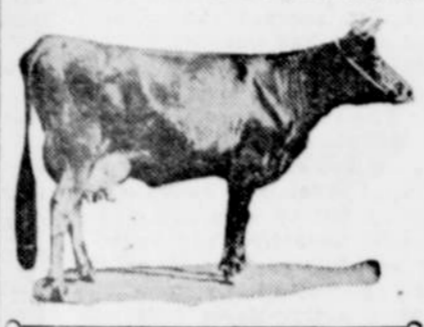
Care of the Bull Calf.
At the age of five to six months the bull calf must be separated from the other calves. From this time on he must receive regular exercise and be gently handled. When he is ten to twelve months of age he may be given light service, possibly one cow every three or four weeks. From the age of twelve to sixteen months this service may be increased to one cow per week.

Alfalfa Needs Lime.
Probably no other field crop requires lime to such an extent as does alfalfa and with the exception of rather limited limestone areas, practically all of the soils of the United States east of the ninety-fifth meridian require lime for the best development of this world.

GOOD DAIRY RATIOMS.

Cows Should Be Fed in Accordance With Their Milk Production.

Professor C. H. Eckles of the Missouri station is a wise counselor on matters pertaining to dairying. He has made a close study of the question of compounding dairy rations, and his advice is well worth heeding. In a recent press bulletin he points out that good and economical dairy rations are based upon corn silage and some legume hay, such as clover, alfalfa or cowpea. If these are plentiful the feeding problem is much simplified. A good grain ration to go with these is corn, four parts; bran, one part, and cottonseed or linseed, one part.



The cow herewith pictured, Irene's Cherry 28583, has earned the title of world's champion senior two-year-old Jersey. She went on test at two years and eleven months of age and in 95 days produced 12,567.7 pounds of milk, containing 749.87 pounds of fat. This exceeds the record which was made by Lad's Lady Rhiolress Irene, the former champion.

Cottonseed meal, distillers' grains, brewers' grains and linseed meal are the cheapest sources of protein. A mixture of corn and cottonseed meal alone would not be a good ration, as it is too heavy—that is, it forms a sticky mass in the stomach, which the digestive juices cannot penetrate easily. Bran, dried beet pulp or brewers' grains are the best feeds we have to lighten a ration. For this reason one of these is nearly always included in the ration fed heavy milking cows requiring liberal grain feeding.

The most difficult question to decide this winter is how liberally one can afford to feed dairy cows. As a general rule, feeding a cow to near her capacity is the most economical. If the farmer goes to the expense of maintaining the cow it is not economy to fail to make use of her productive capacity. A good rule for practical feeding is to give the cow as much roughage, silage and legume hay as she will eat clean, then feed in addition one pound of grain to each three pounds of milk for a Jersey and one pound of grain for each four pounds of milk from a Holstein.

A dairy cow should be in good condition at time of calving. The amount of milk she gives when fresh usually shows her capacity. She should then be fed enough to support this milk production. A cow that does not have the inheritance to give more than twenty pounds of milk daily cannot be made to give forty by liberal grain feeding. However, the cow that starts giving forty pounds will not continue to do so long unless sufficient feed is given to furnish the raw material for this much product.

It is not economy to feed all cows the same amount of grain. They should be fed in accordance with their production. A heavy grain ration given a light milking cow fattens her, but does not increase her milk beyond her ordinary limit.

Silage For Dairy Bulls.
There has been some disagreement among dairymen relative to the effect of feeding silage to bulls in service. It is generally agreed, however, that feeding large quantities of silage does have a detrimental effect in making the bull sluggish and lowering his worth as a breeder. We advise therefore that not more than ten to fifteen pounds be fed per day.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Temperature of Milk For Calves.
Under natural conditions milk consumed by the young calf has a temperature of approximately 100 degrees. It has been found by experience that a slight variation from this temperature may cause indigestion. Especially is this true with calves under two months of age. The chief point is uniformity in the temperature of the milk at all times.

DAIRY WISDOM.

- * Too much cannot be said about the way in which cows should be treated in the stable.
- * Be generous and kind to the heifers. They will repay you as soon as they become cows.
- * When unpedigreed cows sell for \$120 at public sale the wisdom of saving the heifer calf becomes self evident.
- * If possible water should be supplied to cows in the stable.
- * The increase in yield from a herd of cows would quickly repay the expense of a covered barnyard, where the herd can rest and take some exercise through the day.

One commission merchant of New York made a profit recently of \$500,000 in onions, which he bought at \$3 a bag and sold at \$14, says the N. Y. Evening Sun. Still they wonder why there should be food riots in the richest state in the world.

ANALYZE THE BUSINESS.

Authority on Farm Questions Gives Some Pointers.

Business men in the city always keep books. If they didn't they would fail in their business in a majority of cases. On the farm it is the exception rather than the rule for books to be kept. Where success is made in farming it is made in spite of this lack of careful check on the business rather than because of it, and where farming fails it is often because the farmer does not know what the various lines of the business cost or what they produce.

Absolute necessity of keeping of accounts to insure against unwise and unprofitable undertakings has led the United States department of agriculture to prepare a simple, definite, clear system of farm bookkeeping for farmers and stockmen of the country to adopt. Bookkeeping is a complicated thing that is often supposed to be. Common sense of language and arithmetic is all that is necessary.

Every farmer should know what it costs him to raise a leg of mutton, a bushel of wheat, a work horse, a ton of potatoes, a milk cow, or any thing that he raises or wishes to raise. He should know what the ton of wheat is worth to him if fed to the horses on the farm; what the sack of corn is worth to him if fed to the swine; what the bushel of what is worth to him if fed to the chickens or the stock. He should know whether the cow he is keeping is paying for her pasture and hay and incidental expense, and if an acre of land he might keep would pay for the same for the same feed and care. There are a thousand things that he should know—that he absolutely must know if he is to succeed, unless he was born under a lucky star, that insures him success without effort on his own part.

Specific information can be had on the analysis of business of the farm and the keeping of cost and return accounts by applying to the United States department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., or by addressing the farm extension department of the college or university in the state.—Oregon Farmer.

Tillamook's Dairy Output.
Tillamook, Ore., Feb. 18.—The dairy herds of Tillamook county produced 42,970,783 pounds of milk in 1916, being an increase of 3,219,142 over the previous year, and the output of cheese was 4,815,123 pounds, with an increase of 312,695 pounds. Although the increase of cheese for the year is small, a great increase in the price of cheese is recorded. The cheese sold for \$807.095, which is an increase of \$180.592. There were 23 cheese factories in operation last year, all under a cooperative system, with 19 cooperative factories forming a central cooperative association. This association employs an inspector and grader, whose duty it is to see that a high-grade cheese is turned out.

Myrtle Point Store Robbed.
The general store of N. P. Peterson at Myrtle Point was entered and robbed Thursday night. Among other things \$25 in cash was taken.

Card of Thanks.
We wish to express our sincere thanks to our friends and neighbors for the assistance and sympathy and the beautiful floral offerings at the time of our bereavement.

MRS. E. L. OHMAN
and Family.

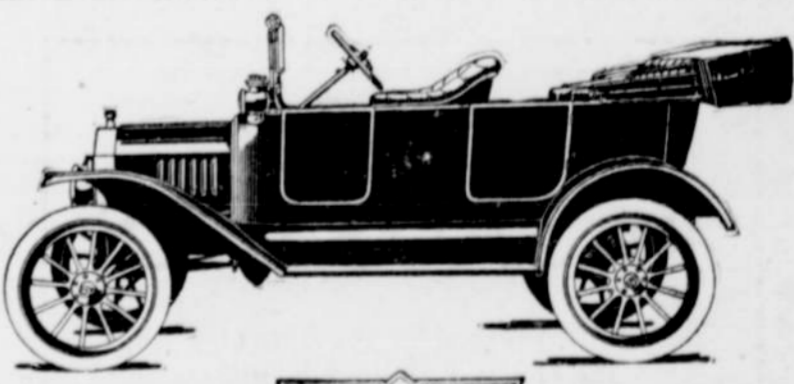
Little Girl Had Croup.
Every mother knows and fears croup. Mrs. R. M. Raney, R. F. D. 2, Stanford, Ky., writes: "My little girl had croup every few nights. I began to give her Foley's Honey and Tar and that night she slept well, never coughed and, the next day her cold was gone." Relieves coughs and colds. Contains no opiates. Sold everywhere. M

Clubbing Offers

You can save money on the following newspapers by subscribing through the Western World. All subscriptions are payable cash in advance.

OREGON JOURNAL and WESTERN WORLD OFFER		(By the Year Only)	
Oregon Journal	Regular Western World	Clubbing Offer	YOU SAVE
Daily and Sunday \$7.50	1.50	9.00	1.50
Daily 5.00	1.50	6.50	1.25
Sunday 2.50	1.50	4.00	.75
Semi-Weekly 1.50	1.50	3.00	.25
			.75
WORLD—TELEGRAM			
(By the Year Only)			
Portland Evening Telegram		\$5.00	
Western World		1.50	
Value of both		6.50	
Our Clubbing Offer		5.50	
You save		\$1.00	
WORLD—OREGONIAN			
(By the Year Only)			
Oregonian (weekly)		\$1.50	
Western World		1.50	
Value of both		3.00	
Our Clubbing Offer		2.25	
You save		.75	
WORLD—N. Y. WORLD			
(By the Year Only)			
N. Y. World (thrice week)		\$1.00	
Western World		1.50	
Value of both		2.50	
Our Clubbing Offer		2.15	
You save		.35	

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TOURING CARS \$430
ROADSTERS \$415

DELIVERED IN BANDON

A. GARFIELD
Agent Bandon, Ore