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"WASTE NERVE"

One of the most helpful books on nerve weakness ever issued is that entitled "waste nerve," by Dr. Sawyer of San Francisco, now in its fifth thousand. This work of an experienced and reputable physician is an agreeable contrast to the vastness of false teaching which prevails on this important subject. It abounds in carefully considered and practical advice, and has the two great merits of wisdom and sincerity.

It is endorsed by both the religious and secular press. The Chicago Advance says: "A perusal of the book and application of its principles will put health, hope and heart into thousands of lives that are now suffering through nervous impairment."

The book is \$1.00 by mail post-paid.

One of the most interesting chapters—chapter xx, on Nervines and Nerve Tonics—has been printed separately as a sample chapter, and will be sent to any address for a stamp by the publishers, The Pacific Pub. Co., Box 2653,

Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD,

OREGON



In a paper read before the Iowa state farmers' institute Mr. A. Lattimer Witson said:

I say unhesitatingly that the draft horse is the best and most profitable horse for the farmer to raise. I say so, first, because my experience and observation have proved that a larger percentage of draft horses raised is marketable than of other breeds.

I am often asked which is the safest and best draft breed to mate with your mares. I answer: Each of the recognized draft breeds has its respective merits. While I am a great admirer of the Percheron horse, especially to raise in this great agricultural state, I am forced to believe that the Shire horse is the best and safest sire in view of the great foreign demand that has grown up in the past few years for the heavy draft horse.

When in Chicago recently, I was told by a commission man that out of the 24 foreign buyers there at that time 16 of them were buying for the English markets. Certainly there is a great future for the breeder of first class draft horses. In selecting your mares to breed be careful you do not get them too fine or light boned, but rather on the coarser and more open order. Mate them with heavy boned, good quality and stylish sires, and you will reap the best results. This is my theory, and it has given me the best results. Always looking out for the bone in a draft horse, we can usually put on the rest, but we cannot feed on bone. It is a fact that as long as a Shire horse feeds and gains pounds he gains dollars. It is not so with many of the other draft breeds. Many of the draft breeds do not have the bone and feather to go into our best feeding stables to be finished out as well as my good friend Mr. McGregor of Tingley does it. Mr. McGregor is unquestionably the best feeder in our great state. You will find in his barns at this writing that the Shire blood predominates in nine out of ten of his horses.

The Best Age For Sires.

A turf journal publishes about four columns of figures and facts bearing on the question of young or old sires, and the conclusion is that some horses have served their great ones while young and some not so good ones till late in life. In other words, there is no law that will apply in this matter. The average breeder need not pay much attention to the age of the stallion provided he is a vigorous horse. A young horse that is vigorous, that has a good constitution, is far less desirable than an old one that is still lusty and reasonably sure. Avoid extremes, and especially avoid delicate, dainty and rat-tailed sires. A stallion full of life and ready for his meals under all circumstances is the kind.

Size In Horses.

The man who breeds horses on the farm must avoid the competition of the city, and he must do it by the excellence of his products, says National Stockman. Size is one of the important points of a high selling horse nowadays. Quality counts for more than it ever did, but a small horse of good quality will not sell like a good sized one of the same quality. No breeder should sacrifice style and soundness for size, nor is it necessary to do so. There are good big horses of the various types of classes to be had.

Adulterated Cottonseed Meal.

To detect adulterated cottonseed meal, if a six or eight ounce clear glass vial with large mouth is filled about one-third with the meal to be examined and water added until the bottle is two-thirds full, the contents thoroughly shaken, then the bottle allowed to stand perfectly still for 24 hours, on setting the hulls, if any, used for a filler to add weight, will have separated from the meal proper at the bottom. Thus a rough idea can be formed of the extent of adulteration by an inspection before the bottle is agitated again.

LONG AND SHORT.

Views of the Advocates of the Large House and the Small House.

M. Sumner Perkins writes to The Poultry Monthly:

"I believe in poultry colonization—that is to say, many small coops and houses scattered over large areas and occupied by few fowls rather than a few very large houses occupied by many fowls. Better put 1,000 fowls into 50 different houses than into only two or three large houses, even if the latter really contains in some area as the former. We don't want too many under the same roof. It is the same case as it is with the human habitations in congested city quarters, the so called tenements or roomeries where men, women and children are so huddled together that they arrive at neither physical nor mental standards of proper development. So with poultry. It won't do to crowd them. They need abundant air space and to be so separated into small numbers as to avoid contagion from disease. The small isolated house is the ideal plan at all times and especially as summer comes on foraging room is needed and a liberal area for each colony of birds. Under such conditions strong breeding stock and vigorous laying stock may be maintained. It is very good policy to have light coops and fencing built in sections so as to be taken apart and put together at will."

The editor of The Monthly responds as follows:

"We publish the above not because we believe it or endorse it in toto, but because we wish to give all sides of such questions. The colony house has its place, especially for breeding stock, its greatest advantage being that it allows the use of larger yards in connection therewith than are possible in connection with a long house cut into comparatively narrow pens. But for houses for laying stock, especially where hens are kept by the thousand, and more especially for winter laying, these colony houses come well nigh being impracticable.

"The assumption in the above that the fowls are crowded or suffer from impure air or disease simply because they are in large houses in large numbers is entirely wrong. Some of the worst cases of overcrowding and filth and disease we have ever seen or heard of were in small houses. The comparison between the crowded city tenements and large poultry houses would have had more force a quarter of a century ago. Today some of the most sanitary dwellings in the world are some of these modern city tenements and apartment houses. The average poultryman will keep a large house cleaner than he will a lot of small houses of equal capacity, simply because he can do it easier. On the score of economy of material, of time and of labor the long house is ahead. It is cheaper to build and cheaper to care for and keep in repair. It is less exposed to storms in winter, and everything can be better kept under the eye of the overseer. Let some of the advocates of colony houses try to care for 1,000 hens each kept in 50 colony houses in separate yards during some of our northern winters. Let them visit these houses several times daily to feed, water and clean platforms and replenish grit and shell boxes and supply new litter and spray the roosts and gather eggs and a few other details, and some one would be looking for another job before many weeks had passed. It is well to have some colony houses. They are good for the breeding stock during spring and summer. They are good for the young stock during the growing season. But when it comes to keeping hens by the thousands in houses accommodating only 20 each they are not what are wanted. The long house is the only one to economize labor, allow the use of labor saving devices and reduce cost of care to the minimum."

THE NEW AIRSHIP.

When the steamship airship runs up against one of those spiral reefs that hail from Kansas, walking will be good enough for the most of us.—Minneapolis Times.

Is it possible that the problem of aerial navigation has at last been definitely and practically solved? The story of Santos-Dumont's experience leaves little room for doubt.—New York Herald.

H. Sengstacken.

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