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Experiments at the Illinois station to compare the amount of dirt falling from washed and unwashed udders during the process of milking are reported as follows: It was determined after several trials with three different milkers on thirty cows that it requires an average of four and one-half minutes to milk a cow.

A glazed dish eleven inches in diameter, the size of an ordinary milk pail, was placed in the top of a pail and held under a cow's udder in the same position as when milking. For four and one-half minutes the milker then went through motions similar to those in milking, but without drawing any milk.

The amount of dirt which fell into the dish during the operation was of course approximately the same as would have gone into the milk during the milking process. The dirt caught in the dish was then brushed into a small glass weighing tube, the udder washed and the process repeated.

The dirt which fell from the washed udder was carefully brushed into a weighing tube. Both tubes were then placed in a desiccator and after drying twenty-four hours were accurately weighed on a chemical balance. Sixty trials were made at different seasons of the year.

With udders that were apparently clean it was found that an average of three and one-half times as much dirt fell from the unwashed udders as from the same udders after they were washed. With soiled udders the average was twenty-two and with muddy udders the average was ninety-four times as much dirt from the unwashed udders as from the same udders after washing.

Jersey With a Good Record.
This Jersey cow, whose picture is taken from Rural New Yorker, belongs to Ira B. Watson of Fredonia, N. Y. She has a record of twenty-four



pounds of butter in seven days, fifty-four pounds of milk in one day and 10,000 pounds in eleven months. This cow has a tremendous udder—too large

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, Feb. 5, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended by all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1896.

WILLIAM W. FRIBBLE, of 101 Monroe St., Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4493, for the purchase of the SE 1/4, of Sec. No. 14, Tp 26 S., R. 12 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 9 day of Dec, 1903.

He names as witnesses: Oscar Edwards, of Oakland, Oregon; George Finley, of Glen V. Knapp, of Crawfordville, Oregon; E. N. Smith, of Myrtle Point, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9 day of Dec, 1903.

9-19-03 E. T. BIRDSON, Register.

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for her size, she would say at first glance.

To Improve MILK.

Suggestions are made for the improvement of the milk supply in a bulletin of the department of agriculture, including the following: The registration of all dairies; official indorsement of properly conducted dairies; inspection of all herds, barns, dairy buildings, etc., once a month; better lighting, ventilation, drainage and cleanliness of cow stables; whitewashing the interior of stables; eradication of tuberculosis from dairy herds; branding of condemned cows; cows not to be given swill feed, etc.; cows to be regularly cleaned; pasturage food for city cows; aeration of milk in pure air; prompt cooling of milk and holding it at a low temperature until final delivery; shipment of milk from farms promptly after milking; delivery of milk and cream in sealed packages. Like much other excellent advice, the great difficulty is to adapt the ideas to circumstances and to put them in operation, says American Cultivator. None of the hints are exactly new, and all are desirable aids to a high grade, wholesome product.

CONVICT ROAD WORK.

Prisoners Building Good Highways in a Georgia County.

Bibb county, Ga., is divided into nine militia districts, and there are three road commissioners for each district, selected by the grand jury for a term of four years. The appointments are arranged so that the entire board is not changed at one time, says the New York Tribune. Representative men from the different parts of the district in which they reside are chosen for this position. The commissioners meet once a month and determine upon the disposal of the force for the month and also attend to other routine business in connection with road working.

The roads are worked by the chain gang, composed of the convicts from the city court and from the recorder's court. The commissioners have no en-



GEORGIA CONVICTS BUILDING A ROAD.

ginner, but the force is managed and the method of working is determined by the superintendent. The gang is supplied with a complete outfit of machines for making dirt roads and, in addition to surfacing, does such grading as may be necessary. It is estimated that in five years more all the roads in the county will be of easy grade and properly surfaced. It has been found by experience that a mixture of clay and sand makes a remarkably hard surface, almost impervious to water, while giving a sure foothold for the horses.

The method pursued in working the roads is that, where the foundation is sandy, clay is hauled in, and vice versa; where the foundation is clay, sand is added. The roads are crowned so as to shed the water into the side trenches. No curbing is used, but on the steep inclines half round sewer pipes are sometimes placed to prevent the side drain from washing out. The height of the crown is determined by the superintendent, who is governed by the grade.

There are in the county about 425 miles of public roads. The cost of maintaining the gang is about \$20,000 a year, which includes \$8,000 paid to the city of Macon for her interest in the convicts.

GOOD ROAD NOTES.

What is Being Done in Various States to Improve the Highways.

The state senate of Florida has passed a resolution memorializing congress to pass the Brownlow bill.

In Maine 132 towns have made special appropriations for the improvement of state roads with state aid as against 80 towns last year.

Joseph W. Hunter of Jenkintown has been appointed state highway commissioner of Pennsylvania and will therefore have charge of the expenditure of the largest sum ever appropriated at one time by any American state for road improvement.

Schenectady county, N. Y., has successfully tried the experiment of placing the prisoners confined in the county jail upon the roads in working out a contract for road improvement which was awarded to the county. One result of this is the avoidance of Schenectady county by tramps.

Cows That Calve in Winter.

Men who make a business of getting the greatest possible quantity of milk from their cows are usually the ones to have cows calve in the fall, says

the Live Stock Reporter. A better price is obtained for milk in winter than in summer. The opportunity to properly feed and care for cows in a comfortable stable away from flies and other summer annoyances during the fresh milk flow is important. As the milk begins to fall the change from feed to pasture comes at the right time to do the most good.

Churning in Persia.

A method so primitive that it is almost unknown elsewhere is still used by the Persian nomads in churning their butter. In the shelter of the goatskin tent is swung a crude receptacle, also of goatskin, in which the milk is dumped. Then it is rocked gently by the hand until the separation of the fat from the milk is complete, when the resultant oily mass, unsalted, as is all oriental butter, is ready for the consumer.

EUROPE'S HIGHWAYS

FOREIGN COUNTRIES MAKING A BIG PROFIT FROM GOOD ROADS.

Lack of Them in America Costing Us Many Millions Annually—Improvement of the Common Roads Not a Local Question.

It is claimed by some that the building of roads is strictly a local matter, that the benefits are entirely local and that the whole expense should be borne by the local communities. This is not the view taken in the most progressive countries of Europe. There the building and maintenance of roads are important functions of government. France, Germany and Switzerland are covered by a network of the finest roads in the world. As a result the western half of Europe is the pleasure ground of the world. The revenue derived from tourists is one of the principal sources of income for people of nearly all classes. But without these good roads this revenue could never be secured.

The aim of the people in those countries is to make their grand mountains, their beautiful lakes, their lovely valleys, their castles and monuments easily accessible by means of fine, hard, smooth roads.

What a contrast appears when we turn to our own country! We have the finest scenery in the world in the great mountains of the west, but it is practi-



ONE OF GERMANY'S GOOD ROADS.

cally inaccessible. Except as they get glimpses of it from car windows, the grandeur of our mountains and canyons and the beauty of our mountain lakes, streams and valleys are a sealed book to the general traveling public. And this will always be the case so long as steep, stony mountain trails are the only means of travel beyond the railway lines. Indeed much of our finest scenery cannot be reached even by such trails.

If the United States government, in co-operation with the states and local communities, would build great smooth highways, making the wonders and beauties of our great west easily accessible to tourists, in a few years the tide of travel would be turned westward. Not only would millions of dollars spent annually by Americans in Europe be kept at home, but other millions would be brought to our shores by tourists from foreign lands.

But the natural attractions of our country are not the only things which are made inaccessible by the lack of good roads. Our places of historic interest are mostly in the same category. Take, for instance, Monticello, home and tomb of the immortal Jefferson. Few Americans even know where it is, much less visit it. Monticello is only three miles from the city of Charlottesville, Va., which is on two great trunk lines. Why, then, is it so little known? Because three miles of about as bad road as can be imagined lie between it and the railway station. One cannot travel over that narrow, steep, rough, muddy country road without a feeling of shame. At present an effort is being made by a small band of patriotic men and women to build what is known as the Jefferson Memorial road, to make Monticello accessible to the public. But only a beginning has been made, and they are finding it uphill work to raise funds to complete the task.

But, after all, the encouragement of travel is not the most important reason for the building of good roads. They are absolutely necessary for the prosperity and happiness of the people. The era of railroad building on a large scale is practically at an end. In the course of commercial and industrial development we have reached a point where the great problem of improving the common roads must be faced. We

Ayer's

Give nature three helps, and nearly every case of consumption will recover. Fresh air, most important of all.

Cherry Pectoral

Nourishing food comes next. Then, a medicine to control the cough and heal the lungs. Ask any good doctor.

"I first used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral 25 years ago. I have seen terrible cases of lung disease cured by it. I am never without it."

ALBERT G. HAMILTON, Marietta, Ohio.

for Consumption

Health demands daily action of the bowels. Aid nature with Ayer's Pills.

can no longer treat it as a local question. We have tried that for three quarters of a century, and in every every section of the country the miserable results are apparent.

The good roads problem will never be solved locally. It is too vast. It can be solved only by the states, the wealth, the labor and the patriotism of the whole people. A great national movement is necessary. In co-operation of the nation, the states, the counties and the local communities lies the solution of the problem.

TOWN LIBRARIES.

Books That Are Best Suited to Their Needs.

In an article on starting a village library a writer in the Ladies' Home Journal says:

The first necessity is children's books, because the fundamental idea of the library is educational, and children are more easily trained to enjoy good books than adults. The best fiction, biography, history, science and travel are alone worth buying. One good live book is worth a hundred dead ones discarded from the private library or garret of some townsman who was doubtless thankful to have a convenient dumping ground for them.

A careful record of all books asked for should be kept by the librarian, and the best of these should be purchased as promptly as possible. It is well to spend small sums monthly rather than larger ones more rarely, that the needs of the people may be supplied as they arise and also that the shelves may contain what is newest and best. Discounts of from 20 to 40 per cent on books purchased in quantities for libraries are given by the large publishing houses. Communities that cannot afford to own their own books may borrow traveling libraries at small cost from several state library commissions, and excellent lists of popular books may be had from these commissions.

A Town Under One Roof.

What would the ordinary woman say to a family that used every day 20,000 napkins, 12,000 towels, 3,800 sheets, 20,000 plates and 18,000 knives and forks? This is what is required by one of the large hotels in New York, at which a man cannot live for much less than \$8 a day. The hotel will accommodate 3,000 people, besides 1,500 servants to wait on them.—Youth's Companion.

Too Much Ambition.

"I can't understand why you discharged my boy. You advertised for a boy with ambition, and he—"
"That's just it, madam—that's just it. He wasn't in the place two days before he had his feet on my desk and was smoking my cigars."—Baltimore News.

An Amusing Compliment.

Adelaide sat gazing very intently at the gold filling in her aunt's front teeth and suddenly exclaimed:
"Oh, auntie! I wish I had copper teeth like yours!"—Little Chronicle.

A Poor Relation.

Professor—Can you see any relation between these triangles?
Student—Yes, sir; that middle triangle's a poor one.—Columbia Jester.