

Farm and Garden

THE EUCALYPTUS FOR PROFIT

It Has Been Demonstrated That It is a Paying Crop.

By NORMAN D. INGHAM.

Eucalyptus planting has now passed the experimental stage and may be considered without question as a commercial proposition. The value of the crop and the possibilities of growing it in California have been sufficiently



GROVE OF EUCALYPTUS, END OF FIRST SUMMER.

demonstrated to make judicious plantings even on a large scale perfectly safe, with an assurance of sure and reasonably large profits. It is important, however, for the planter to consider in the light of the best information the nature of the product which he will produce, or, in other words, the market which he will attempt to supply with his eucalyptus trees.

Eucalypts may be used either for fuel or for hardwood lumber. For the former purpose the prevailing prices of wood in most of our cities and large towns during the past few years have been such as to make the fuel proposition appear extremely attractive. Many glowing prospectuses are being offered to the public on this basis. It should be remembered, however, that the production and use of natural oil are rapidly increasing, that gas and electricity for heating purposes are cheap in the cities and that all three are coming more and more into use every day in the place of wood. In fact, wood as fuel is rapidly becoming a luxury, and there is in the mind of the writer no reason for expecting any increase in its use as fuel by the general public. He therefore believes it unprofitable and unwise to enter upon eucalyptus planting with the sole idea of raising wood for fuel. The profits to be derived from eucalyptus in the future will be found in hardwood lumber for wagon work, farm and other implements, railroad, coach and house finishings, furniture, etc. Ties, telephone poles and bridge timber will also prove profitable. For any of the above named products of eucalyptus at least ten years' growth will be required, and of course the older the trees the greater the profits in proportion.

The wood of most of the eucalypts makes good fuel. A grove of blue gums five years old, set out 6 by 6 feet apart, under favorable conditions



EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS FOUR YEARS OLD.

should yield from fifty to eighty cords of wood per acre, while at ten years of age 80 to 150 cords may be expected. Groves under irrigation will undoubtedly do better than the above figures indicate, while the quality of the land will also, of course, have a great influence.

Eucalyptus planting commercially has a number of points in its favor as an investment over the fruit industry, principally because the fruit business is more or less of an uncertainty, while the timber proposition is comparatively sure. A heavy rain during the blooming period of the fruit trees checks fertilization, a small crop being the result. This is not the case with the wood crop, where the more rain the greater growth and profits. The harvesting period of most fruits extends over but a few weeks, and if it is not gathered at that time the crop is a total loss, while, on the other hand, the harvesting period of the timber trees extends over a lifetime. The price of labor may be high or the value of the wood much lower than usual. If either is the case the trees may be allowed to stand. The following year they will be larger and more valuable.

Save the expense of buying asparagus plants. They are easily grown from seed.

Recently there embarked from the city of Milwaukee for Buffalo a grain barge laden with 270,250 bushels of wheat, the largest cargo of grain ever shipped from a port on the great lakes.

While Houdan chickens, introduced into this country from a province in France, are not particularly handsome to look at, they are excellent layers and good to eat, though not quite as highly prized for the table as the yellow legged varieties.

It is always a consoling thought for the fellow who doesn't go fishing often enough to keep his hand in or get posted as to where the best places are to know that his family is not really dependent upon his catch for their subsistence and that the meat market is within walking distance.

A very effective storm door may be made by tacking a long piece of building or tar paper on the screen door, using narrow cleats or strips in fastening it to the frame. The paper covering will protect the wire screen from the weather, while at the approach of warm weather next spring it may be removed.

One naturalist whose name and standing are not reported has figured out that the production of a pound of honey if expressed by the labor of one bee would require 2,500,000 trips. In view of these figures it is not strange that the little fellows get hot under the collar sometimes when folks rob them of their sweet stores.

Trees of the sapindus or soapberry order grow in north Africa, their fruit being used as a substitute for soap, while the black seeds which it contains are used by the natives in the making of necklaces. The trees are very prolific, the fruit which they produce containing as high as 38 per cent of saponin, or vegetable soap element.

A few counties in central Iowa probably raise more popcorn than any area of equal extent in the world. Here farmers make a business of growing it, as do their fellows elsewhere in the matter of field corn. The growers receive from \$1 to \$1.10 per hundredweight for it and in places are erecting large cribs in order to store it for higher prices.

A southern college for ladies certainly has much to commend it when it lists as chief among its claims the fact that no entrance examinations are required and that a fine herd of Jersey cows furnishes an abundant supply of milk for the institution. If more ladies' colleges had less examinations and more Jersey milk there would be fewer broken down and invalid graduates at commencement time, with a correspondingly greater health and happiness in after years.

The temperature maintained in the henhouse is not so important a matter as adjusting the ventilation so that no direct drafts will blow on the hens while they are at roost. Many who have studied the question and tried the plan recommend a burlap curtain at the windows instead of glass. This is justified on the ground that poultry are more subject to disease from breathing impure air in a poorly ventilated house than they are in quarters which are properly ventilated though much colder.

A common fault to be found with the graded road work usually done by road supervisors is that, while sufficient earth has been brought to the crown of the road, the ridge is usually left rough and uneven, with the result that few drivers have either the patience or patriotism to work it down. For this reason traffic usually follows the slopes of the highways, the crown of the road being left until teams are driven on to it by muddy roads in the fall or spring. Were the crown of the road finished more carefully and smoothly and possibly dragged or rolled, the work would be much better done and more satisfactory all around to those who have to drive over it.

Summer is the best time for cutting timber. It dries rapidly and becomes hard and sound. Cut and saw basswood in summer, and in a few weeks it will become thoroughly seasoned and will finally harden so as to almost resemble horn. Cut it in winter, and it will be so long in seasoning as to become partly decayed before the process can be completed. No doubt the presence of the water or sap in great abundance in winter, and especially toward the latter part, hastens this incipient decay. Ralls cut and split in summer and the bark peeled to hasten drying have lasted twice as long as winter cut ralls. It is the practice to cut nearly all timber in the comparative leisure of winter, but it certainly would be better to pay a higher price to have it done in summer.

How would it do to ask your better half if that machine with which she has been doing the family sewing for a number of years past does not need repairing or replacing by a new one? She may not have got into the habit of asking for everything that she would like, and it is barely possible that you have failed to mention it to her. There is anything that is calculated to tax the patience and rouse the ire of an otherwise even tempered woman it is a machine which is out of whack and which she cannot get to respond to her attempts to regulate. Such a machine is in the same class with a balky gasoline engine or a reaper that won't handle property. If the machine is worn out, turn it in on a trade or throw it on the junk pile and glad-ly the poor wife's heart by fetching her a new one.

DYNAMITE IN THE MAKING.

Workmen Who Are Enraged by Death in Gallies and Tunnels.

So thoroughly deceptive is dynamite in the making that you are apt to be disappointed on viewing the surface of things. You could more readily fancy thunderbolts leaping and crashing from tender blue skies than that the most fearful forces in creation are hidden under such a peaceful exterior. Nitroglycerin, a cupful of which would distribute you over square miles of landscape, is diligently mixing around you in hundreds and thousands of gallons.

It is making itself in big iron retorts, cascading down leaden gutters and merrily tumbling in minute Niagara into immense vats, where the deliquescent yellow peril pursues its journey powderward. Out of one receptacle it fares furiously through special lead coils, driven only by cooling blasts of air, and is drawn off like draft ale and piped on to the next perfecting stage. Gaze with the nitroglycerin expert into one of those big cauldrons. The interior is brilliantly illuminated by electricity, the only illuminating agency permitted in or about the danger houses.

Around you are other houses at uniform distances apart and connected by a series of narrow gauge tracks wherein workmen are railroading nitroglycerin from here and pulp cotton from there to be compounded into dynamite and blasting gelatin. Greatest care is taken in rolling the product from house to house. As soon as a loaded cart is ready to pass out of the nitroglycerin house, for instance, a semaphore signals from an adjoining station, to which the consignment is carefully hurried.

Around you are long storehouses packed with pulp in tons of innocent whiteness. Presently this pulp will assume a tan color under the nitrating process, and then, suddenly becoming carbonic, red cross, hercules, Judson and giant powder, forite or what you order, it develops the quasi virtues of dynamite—dynamite or blasting gelatin in which more natural forces are condensed to the cubic inch than exist anywhere else in creation. Death, curbed and sleeping, encircles you in gallons and tons. Amihilation threatens at every turn in the form of potential pulverizing forces. But the men and the mercury are there also, alert, responsive, reliable.—Leslie's Weekly.

LIBRARY SLOW POKES.

Time Killing Methods of Officials in Continental Europe.

"Americans who grumble about having to wait a long time for books when applying to a public library," said a Boston literary woman, "should try to work or study in a foreign library, particularly in Germany. 'The typical continental librarian takes no account of time. The reader, worker or student must turn in his or her application for books at least a day in advance. The men who search for the books applied for are aged, tottering creatures who have been shuffling around the dusty piles of books for years, and the word hurry is not in their vocabulary.

"The most priceless books and manuscripts are kept in places which are perfect fire traps, and disorder predominates in every department. When you speak about the impossible methods employed the librarians tell you that they are too poor to introduce any modern indexes or catalogues. This is to some extent so, but as a matter of fact they would not change if they had all the money in the world at their disposal.

"They do not wish to encourage the common people to use books. The learned are among the aristocracy, and the spread of the knowledge which is hidden in those wonderful literary museums is far from the purpose of the men at the head of Europe's libraries.

"There may be some delay in our libraries, but our people in the lower walks of life are certainly ahead of the common people of the old world in the matter of getting books when they want them, and generally free of charge."—New York Telegram.

The Town to Be Born In.

In the German town of Klingenberg, near Aschaffenberg, Bavaria, in addition to having no rates to pay for the upkeep of the town, those actually born in the parish receive from the municipality a sum of £12 15s. a year. This sum, if invested regularly at, say, 3 per cent, would entitle the owner to receive about £1,500 at the age of sixty—a very handsome old age pension. Were it not necessary that the inhabitants should prove birth in the parish before becoming entitled to this payment the popularity of Klingenberg as a place of residence would doubtless be enormous.—Westminster Gazette.

For Bargain Day.

"She's no lady!"
"Why, I always thought her most refined."
"On the surface, yes. But what do you think of a woman who wears her little boy's football shoes to the bargain sales and spikes every one who gets in her way?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

After Him.

"It's hard to lose your friends," remarked the man who was down and out.
"Hard?" snorted the man who was on the high tide of prosperity. "It's impossible."—Philadelphia Record.

The Prompter.

"I suppose that inspiration prompts many of your jokes."
"A few," admitted the press humorist. "Desperation, however, prompts the most."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Coquille River Transportation

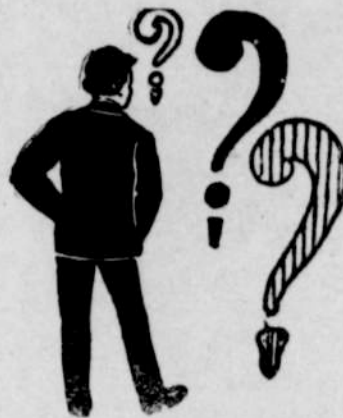
Co.'s Schedule

Coquille leaves Bandon, 6:30 a m;
arrives at Coquille 8:30 a m
Dispatch leaves Bandon 7:00 a m;
arrives at Coquille, 10:00 a m
Favorite leaves Coquille 7:30 a m;
arrives at Bandon 10:30 a m
Coquille leaves Coquille 9:30 a m;
arrives at Bandon 11:30 a m
Dispatch leaves Coquille 1:00 p m;
arrives in Bandon 5:00 p m
Favorite leaves Bandon 1:00 p m;
arrives at Coquille 4:00 p m

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