

Farm and Garden

GATE FOR THE SNOWDRIFT.

Simple Plan For Open Way In and Out.

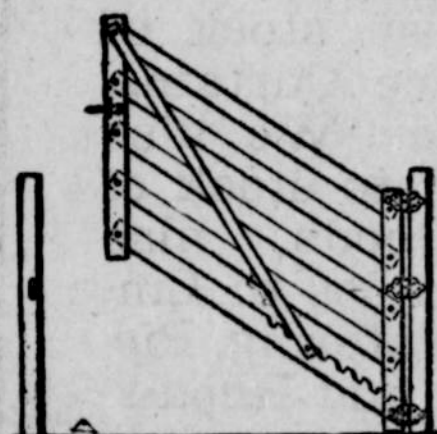
There is no snow cleaning in the country. The farmer breaks his way through the drifts with difficulty. There is more play for the winds in the country than there is in the city, and when the snow accompanies the wind the drifts impede travel and clog the ways about the farm. The gateway must be kept clear because that is the way in as well as the way out. Unless the gate is constructed in a manner that will readily yield to the



GATE CLOSED.

Impediments it is about as good as no gate. In the plan suggested herewith is a partial solution of the difficulty which so often confronts the farmer at this season of the year. Two cuts are pictured. They show a gate which can be readily adjusted in case of snowdrifts.

It is easily made from ordinary lumber. A 1 by 6 upright is used for the two lower boards, 1 by 4 for the upper ones. The uprights at the hinge post are double 1 by 4, one piece outside and the other inside the bars. The upright at the latch side may be the same weight of stuff or slightly lighter and fastened in the same way. Instead of nailing the bars to these uprights, bolts are used, one for each bar at each end. The lowest board is notched, as shown, and the double



GATE OPEN.

brace used from the top of the latch post to the bottom of the hinge post. For the braces 1 by 3 stuff is strong enough. These may be held in place at the top by a single bolt. They are joined near the bottom with a bolt which engages with the notches when the gate is raised, as shown in the cut.

Tuberculosis in Animals.

The international congress on tuberculosis which recently met in Washington, as a whole, dealt especially with human tuberculosis, but considerable attention was directed to tuberculosis in domestic animals and notably to questions dealing with the milk and meat supply and with the inspection of these products. One of the seven sections into which the congress was divided devoted itself especially to these topics, and the general addresses before the congress, as a whole, included a lecture by Professor or Barnard Bang of Copenhagen on "Studies in Tuberculosis in Domestic Animals and What We May Learn Regarding Human Tuberculosis." An extended discussion followed the reaffirmation by Professor Dr. Robert Koch of Berlin of his theory as to the nonidentity and nontransmissibility of human and bovine tuberculosis, after which a resolution was unanimously adopted recommending "that preventive measures be continued against bovine tuberculosis and that the possibility of the propagation of this to man be recognized."

The very extensive exhibits from the various countries in America and Europe attracted much attention and presented a vast amount of illustrative material of rare educational value. Phases dealing especially with the prevention and treatment of the disease in its early stages predominated, there being a great variety of models of sanatoria and special appliances.

James J. Hill's Idea of a Farm.

There will be much discussion of farming for the next few months from many angles, one among them being the most useful size of farms. We do not wish to be one sided and shall always state fairly the large farm or combination arguments, but it seems to us that farming in this respect is the exception among businesses. Economy in the cost of supervision is the only reason for the expansion of the unit in any business, and land is more productive under the small farm system. Even if larger farm units are possible they are not desirable. We do not want the European regime of an overlord with tenant farmers. We want the greatest number of independent little farmers, who hardly need even one farm hand. James J. Hill has more sense than nearly all of the professors, and he delivered an opinion two years ago to the effect that the individual farmer must have fewer acres and more boss.

COLIC IN HORSES.

Causes, Symptoms and the Common Method of Treatment.

It is more or less common on farms having a considerable number of horses to each year have one or more cases among them of flatulent colic. More especially is this true where horses are being fitted for the market, necessitating heavy grain feeding.

In a work issued by the United States department of agriculture, entitled "Diseases of the Horse," this subject is discussed in detail, in which are given the causes, symptoms and the common methods of treatment. It is pointed out that among the most frequent causes of this form of colic are to be mentioned sudden changes of food, too long fasting, food given while the animal is exhausted, new hay or grain, large quantities of green food, food that has lain in the manger for some time and become sour, indigestible food, irregular teeth, crib biting, and, in fact, anything that produces indigestion may cause flatulent colic.

The symptoms of wind colic are not so suddenly developed, not so severe as those of cramp colic. At first the horse is noticed to be dull, paws slightly and may or may not lie down. The pains from the start are continuous. The belly enlarges, and by striking it in front of the haunches a drum-like sound results. If not soon relieved the above symptoms are aggravated, and in addition there are noticed difficult breathing, bloodshot eyes and red mucous membranes, loud, tumultuous heart beat, profuse perspiration, trembling of the front legs, sighing respiration, staggering from side to side and finally plunging forward dead. The diagnostic symptoms of flatulent colic are the distension of the bowels with gas, detected by the bloated appearance and resonance on percussion.

The treatment for wind colic differs very materially from that of cramp colic. Absorbents are of some service, and charcoal may be given in any quantity. Relaxants are also beneficial in this form of colic. Chloral hydrate not only possesses this quality, but it is also a pain reliever. It is then particularly well adapted to the treatment of wind colic and should be given in one ounce doses in a pint of water. Diluted alcohol or whiskey may be given or aromatic spirits of ammonia in one ounce doses at short intervals. A physic should always be given in flatulent colic as early as possible, the best being one ounce doses of Barbados aloes. Injections, per rectum, of turpentine, one to two ounces; linseed oil, eight ounces, may be given frequently to stimulate the peristaltic motion of the bowels and favor the escape of wind. Blankets wrung out of hot water do much to afford relief. They should be renewed every five or ten minutes and covered with a dry woolen blanket. This form of colic is much more fatal than cramp colic and requires prompt and persistent treatment. It is entirely unsafe to predict the result, some apparently mild attacks going on to speedy death, while others that appear at the onset to be very severe yielding rapidly to treatment. Do not cease your efforts until you know the animal is past help.

Wire Fence Corner.

In the drawing is shown a handy, inexpensive corner which possesses several advantages not possessed by the ordinary flat corner. It is made on 4 by 4 posts with pans at their summits to prevent rats from climbing in. The sills are 4 by 4, scantlings 2 by 4 and two feet apart. The fencing is nailed to these on all sides, and the door frame is similarly covered. The roof is made wide, so as to shed



NOVEL CORNER.

all possible water. The height, length and width may suit the farmer's convenience. A convenient width is about five feet at the door, widening to seven feet at the eaves. Owing to the very open nature of this crib, corn dries more quickly than in a flat crib, and as there is less chance for water to lodge in the cracks the crib will be more durable than if built entirely of wood.

Training Girls For Farm Work.

The Arseley House Colonial Training school at Hitchens, England, is devoting itself to the training of girls for life in the English colonies, more especially for farming life. Throughout the wheatfields of Canada there is a continual demand for women to help on the farms, but the ordinary servant is far from answering the requirements. The girls at Arseley House are taught plain cooking and breadmaking (which is not expected of an English cook, who gets her bread from the baker), riding, driving, stable management and simple carpentering. These unusual elements of education are to make the girls resourceful and capable members of a community far from any center of civilization.

The present value of the American mule is said to be \$416,939,000. In view of these figures it is not surprising that the gentleman hops his ears and voices a lusty bray betimes.

Careful experiments which have been made show that the interest on the money invested in a machine shed amounts to about one-half the item which would have to be charged to deterioration in case the machinery were left in the open without protection from the weather.

In nine cases out of ten it is more than likely that if there is a real "boy" problem to solve in the home there is a "father" problem that is more or less closely connected with it, and it is the existence of this latter problem that makes the first one so perplexing and so difficult of solution.

Many a man offers as an excuse for not taking some good farm paper that he doesn't have time to read it. It is barely possible that if he took a good paper and devoted a little time to careful reading along the lines in which he is interested he would be able to work to better advantage as a result of keeping posted on the best ways of doing his work so that he would make up the time spent in reading and have a little extra leisure for some other vital and often neglected interests.

A western state experiment station has been making some tests in the use of snow for poultry as a substitute for water. Not taking into account the decided saving of time which resulted from not having to water the poultry, it was found that young hens laid even better when given snow in place of water, while in the case of old hens there was found to be a slight decrease in egg production. For little chicks the feeding of snow proved to be disastrous, their constitutions evidently being too tender to withstand the cold of the snow taken internally.

Many farm owners in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, having reclaimed the bulk of the lowland on their holdings by means of systems of tiling, are now engaged in laying tile on the higher land, it having been demonstrated that this tends to furnish an effective system of underground drainage and greatly aids in the circulation of the air through the soil, a fact to which an increasing importance is being attached. The situation referred to is one that farmers living in newer states lying farther west might well take into account when in the process of tiling their lower lands. It might in the long run be economy to do both types of tiling at the same time.

It is pretty safe to assume, whatever notions one may have as to the care of stock, that they will do best when provided with comfortable quarters—this having to do with dry and clean rather than especially warm sleeping quarters. Animals are provided by nature with about all the clothes they need, their coats being changed to suit the different seasons of the year. Coupled with this fact, note should be taken of how careful both domestic and wild animals are in the matter of seeking dry and clean resting quarters, and this is noticeable even in the case of the hog, which is considered one of the filthiest of animals. Fresh, pure air, even though cold, is not detrimental, but rather beneficial, to the health of the farm animals so long as they are given sufficient protection from cold winds and storms.

The other day it was our pleasure to talk with the agent of a southern land company, who said that under no circumstances would his firm sell a prospective buyer land unless he had visited the section of country in which it was located, inspected the particular piece he was planning to buy and was thoroughly satisfied as to the wisdom of the purchase. If this plan were followed by more land companies and the practice—followed by the more unscrupulous—of beclouding a man's vision and befuddling his wits with rotgut whiskey dispensed with, the land selling business of the country would be on a pretty decent basis. As things are, the dirty and disreputable practices of agents and companies here and there tend to place all real estate agencies under suspicion. It is patent that those who are conducting their business for legitimate purposes should organize to save themselves from the odium attached to the other kind.

As a labor saving device the milking machine is having much the same uphill work in commanding the attention of dairymen as does the corn-husking machine. In both cases the initial cost of the improvement serves as a drawback, but in spite of this fact the ultimate and manifest economy and utility of both insure their extensive introduction. Where introduced it has been found that the milking machine enables the dairyman to milk thirty cows as easily as he could ten under the old hand method, while if the silo is made an adjunct the capacity of the farm to supply feed for the dairy cows is increased in a like ratio. With a milking machine in successful operation one of the chief bugbears connected with dairy management is largely done away, for whether it should be so or not a great many farm owners and farm hands seem to have an instinctive dislike to milking any considerable number of cows by hand.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior United States Land Office at Roseburg, Ore. Jan. 5th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Jones, of Bandon, Oregon, who, on October 6th 1908, made Timber Application, No. 01675, for N. E. 1-4 of N. E. 1-4 Section 19 Township 29 S. R. 13 W., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver, at Roseburg, Oregon, on the 20th day of March 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses: Edward L. Ohman, of Bandon, Oregon Amos E. Hadsall, of Bandon, Oregon A. C. Adams of Bandon, Oregon J. M. Adams, of Bandon, Oregon.

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