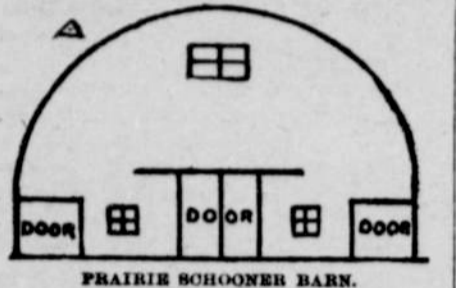


Farm and Garden

PRAIRIE SCHOONER BARN.

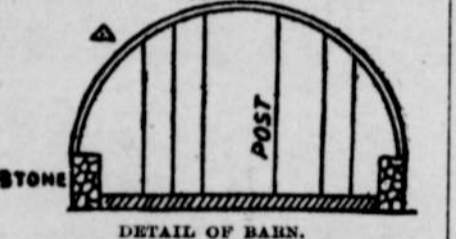
A Farmer's Original and Practical Plan For a Horse Home.

An agriculturist in Dowagiac, Mich. has made plans for a prairie schooner barn, and he states that the barn has proved satisfactory to him. He built his ten years ago. He calls it a prairie schooner barn because it is mostly roof and has no beam or mortise in its makeup and ordinary farmer help can do all of the work. The barn is forty feet long by sixty feet wide, and the arches which represent the bows of the prairie schooner or mover's wagon are made of lath boards six inches wide and of any length and six boards



PRAIRIE SCHOONER BARN.

deep, each board bent to shape as it is nailed to the others, using plenty of nails and giving plenty of lap over each joint. The arches form a half circle, and in building them the owner drew a half circle on the ground and set posts a few feet apart (perhaps ten) on the outside of the circle, being careful to get them perpendicular and three or more feet high, so several could be made before any had to be moved. Fourteen arches in all were used. These were placed about three feet apart on the side walls, four feet high by two feet thick. These arches, or rafters, were covered with roof boards and shingles, except the top being too flat for shingles, metal roofing was used. Six round posts are used in each end extending from stone wall one foot high to arches, on which the girders and siding are nailed. The floor is paved with field stone about twelve inches deep, except un-



DETAIL OF BARN.

der the horses, where eight inches deep was filled in with soft sand, and that covered with wooden blocks on end four inches long. The stone is covered with a hard, smooth clay. Both floors have given entire satisfaction. Stables are on each side of the barn next to the wall, but with eight foot driveway back of the stalls, so one can drive through with a wagon in cleaning the stable.

More Money in Live Stock Than Grain.

The value of farm animals is increasing rapidly, suggesting that farmers of the west are going more and more into general farming, not depending so much on raising grain for market. The statement is made by the American Cultivator. The value of farm animals is placed at about \$5,000,000,000, or one-fifth of the entire value of farm property. The value of receipts at leading market centers for about 50,000,000 head of cattle, horses, hogs and mules will total well over a billion dollars, this sum of the leading markets only, and probably nearly as much more live stock is sold at the smaller markets, as it is figured that about two-fifths of the farm live stock goes to market during one year. Of the annual income from live stock, cattle make up about five-eighths, hogs one-fourth and the balance sheep, horses and mules. The great iron and steel industry is surpassed in value of exports by the shipments of meat and dairy products. The tendency of all lines of animal products is toward increase, while the country is becoming less and less an exporter of grain. The farmers are wisely securing a double profit by turning their grain into the home market and selling it as a finished product in the form of meat, butter and cheese. The United States has more dairy cows (22,244,446) than any other country in the world, more horses, 23,000,532; more mules, 4,056,399; more swine, 57,976,361, and (except British India) more cattle, 73,246,573.

Mexican Timber.

According to data in the dairy conular and trade reports, there are from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 acres of first class timber in Mexico. The heaviest stands of pine and oak are found in the states of Chihuahua, Durango, Jalisco, Michoacan and Guerrero and are said to compare favorably with similar stands in this country as regards quality, diameter and length of clear body. In addition to the open pine stands there are said to occur some twenty-five varieties of hard wood not well known to the lumber markets. Descriptive notes are given of the wood of many of these varieties, together with data on the chicle industry, transportation developments, rating and prices of wood, cost of logging and manufacturing and statistics of the lumber trade with the United States for the years 1905 and 1906 and a list of wholesale prices of American f. o. b. City of Mexico.

"Train a child up in the way he should go, and when he gets old he will not depart from it," is an admonition that applies just as fully to colts as to kids.

In the absence of their usual summer supply of green and succulent food the flock of poultry will appreciate an occasional feed of turnips, cabbage, carrots or potatoes.

That type of farming may be said to be most judicious and profitable in which the hauling of products is reduced to the minimum—that is, when the finished and concentrated products, rather than the crude and raw, are hauled to market. It not only means an economy in axle grease, but a wise conservation of soil fertility.

Stated briefly, the chief merit of the silo as an adjunct to dairy and stock feeding operations lies in the fact that it makes possible the utilization of the maximum quantity and quality of the corn plant, which ranks far in the lead as the most valuable agricultural asset of the country. Many are slow in giving this fact recognition, but recognition it is sure to have if present economic tendencies continue in operation.

The housewife who would get the best result in baking with her kitchen stove should remember, what she well knows, that a layer of soot ashes half an inch thick or more over the oven makes a blanket which will very seriously upset its baking equilibrium, causing it to bake unevenly as between top and bottom and giving unsatisfactory results. A frequent brushing out with a wing and a cleaning of the lower flues will enable the cook stove to do its best work.

The job of making paths in the snow about the farmhouse may be reduced to a minimum through the use of a one or two horse plow, which is easily made by nailing together two twelve-inch planks of the desired length, properly fitted at the joining ends at a little less than a right angle, and inserting a couple of strong braces between the planks, which will also serve as the support for a small platform on which the driver may stand. The same kind of a plow on a much smaller scale may be rigged up for pushing by hand and will give excellent results if the snow is not too heavy and does not pack too hard.

While the winter care of the orchard is insignificant as compared with that which is required at other seasons of the year, it should include at least a frequent inspection of the trees, which will enable one to tell at once if mice or rabbit pests started to get in their destructive work and to take measures necessary for their extermination. In case the trees are of recent setting the safest way is to protect them with wood veneer or wire screening. Should the snow come very deep and cover the protectors this frequent inspection will be especially necessary, as at such times other food supplies of the orchard enemies will be inaccessible. Then, too, if a deep snow comes, followed by a damp spell, it may be necessary to shovel out some of the limbs to keep them from being broken by the weight of the settling snow.

A good many small feeders who raise what they feed are debating the question very seriously whether to continue feeding high priced corn to low priced stock on what is without question a losing venture in the hope that market conditions will improve or to dispose of their feeding animals on the best terms they can and sell their corn at prevailing prices. This is not so simple a question as may appear on the surface, if it seems simple at all. However, there are two or three points involved which it would be worth while taking into account in settling the question, and then it would have to be determined by each feeder for himself. In the first place, it is patent from even superficial observation that with the prices of all staple food products well high out of sight, and this including retail meats, the live stock market is being manipulated in the interest of some party other than the farmers who produce and that large class who are consumers of meat products. Again, it seems clear that were a large portion of the stock in the feed yards to be rushed on to a glutted market it would still further depress prices and accomplish the very purpose which the packing interests have in view—namely, the buying of live stock at the lowest possible figures. A third fact that should be kept in mind is that if this wholesale marketing of feeding animals should continue for any length of time it would greatly reduce the demand for corn and many other feeds and cause a material decline in prices. With these points in view we believe the wise course for the feeder who can do so would be to feed sparingly, holding his stock for a better price, which is bound to prevail in the near future if anything like normal economic conditions prevail and good times come on, as all confidently expect. For the farmer who is not feeding stock and has no idea of doing so the wise course would seem to be to market a good portion of his corn at present high prices, for it is the conviction of many who have studied the situation that at local shipping points corn will see 40 cents before it does 75.

J. E. Rigg

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Probably men are so tactless where women are concerned because they feel that they don't have to be tactful.

People who are really fond of music are certainly paying for their sins in this phonographic, ragtime age.

Being sorry for yourself doesn't enlist any one else's sympathy nor help to pay the debts.

After a man has been married six months he doesn't know but he has been married all his life.



People who are bound to talk all the time ought to fend for themselves by hitching their jaws to the motor end of somebody's payroll.

A man can't find a thing where he thinks he left it last summer or some other time, definiteness of date not being material, but the pertinent point being why it isn't where he thinks he put it.

When a woman is a good cook she soon makes herself necessary to her husband—but, then, so does his grocer.

The man who gives good advice doesn't really know it is good or he would be following it himself and so have no time to be in the advising business.

Trying to cheer up a man naturally given to worry is about as gratifying an operation as trying to sweep back the sad sea waves.

When a man would rather work than marry a rich girl she certainly must be a hard proposition.

The Strenuous Life.
Something doing, I should say,
Every minute of the day.
If you want to come in strong
Like the hero of the song
And to loudly ring the gong,
That's the way.

Up and at 'em like a shot
And be Johnny on the spot.
Like a hero push your game
On to victory and fame,
And thereby you'll win the same
Like as not.

Every moment you must tax
With some hard and telling whacks
As a drummer in the band.
Pound away, your work expand
With a hammer in your hand
Or an ax.

Sitting round will never bring
To you any blessed thing.
In an easy rocking chair
Splendid castles in the air
You may build with maidens fair
On a string.

Action, action, that's the trick,
Something doing that will stick.
It's the way to win success,
Fame and fortune, nothing less,
By the lightning through express,
Double quick.

Peace Measure.



"I understand they don't get along together."
"They are quarrelling less now."
"Maybe he is trying patience."
"No; absent treatment."

Solved.
"Why is a hen?" asked the amateur comedian who sat at one end of the table and felt that it was up to him to start something.
"If you mean the one we had for dinner," replied the chronic dyspeptic at the other end, "I should say so the dentist could have work."

Congratulations.
"You are engaged to Charley, I hear."
"Yes," replied the blushing damsel.
"He proposed to me just last night."
"I suppose you felt that you must accept him. The bright men are not proposing, I hear, during the hard times."

He Knew.
"I wish I could understand women."
"What for?"
"What for? The satisfaction of it, of course."
"But they would deny it and make you think it wasn't so anyway."

It'll Serve.
"I wish I knew a good way to kill time."
"I'll tell you one way."
"What is it?"
"Put out your note for thirty days."

No Flatterer.
"I understand you sing."
"Oh, very indifferently."
"So lucky for you you know it. Many who can't sing are afflicted with the idea that they can."

English Walnuts

I am agent for Brooks & Son, of Carlton, Ore. for their celebrated English Walnut trees. This firm is the only English Walnut importers in the state.

B. L. HURST.

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

The Coquille connects with the trains at Coquille for Marshfield and Myrtle Point.
The up river passengers can come to Bandon on the Favorite and have three hours here in which to do their trading and other business.

—FOUND—A skiff. Call at Munk's saloon, prove property and pay for this notice. Stf

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