

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Proper Foal Feeding.

The proper feeding of foals tends to produce the roundness of conformation, which adds to value as well as to insure against runts. Foals do not eat much. A very small sum of money will pay for all the grain a foal will eat in the first six months of its life. Oatmeal, with all husks out, is the best food for colts at first, and they should have a supply as soon as they will nibble at it. Do not feed much at a time, but three or four times a day, and let the youngsters pick at it when they want it. After a time about a fifth of bran may be added. Do not feed so much that the foals will mess over the food and then let it stay so long in front of them that it will become sour. Always allow them to have a little nibble of alfalfa whenever they want it. Alfalfa never hurt a colt and has made many a horse—Denver Field and Farm.

Leg Weakness in Growing Chickens.

Leg weakness will often cause a severe check to a bird, even if no other serious results follow, writes A. V. Moersch in the Western Poultry Journal. In many cases this weakness is caused by the bird growing too rapidly, involving a severe strain on the constitution. Some advertised chemical foods can be used in cases of leg weakness of this kind put into the drinking water. But I make for it pills made up as follows: Strychnine, one grain; citrate of iron, one dram; phosphate of lime, one dram; quinine bisulfate, fifteen grains. Mix well and divided into thirty pills. Give one at night and one in the morning to each weak legged chick. The mixing must be performed accurately, or if you are not safe in doing so intrust it to an experienced druggist.

Dairy Wisdom.

The most profitable business on the farm is dairying, and it is a cash business. Every business man as well as farmer is interested in the development of this business.

One cow will produce every year \$40 to \$60 worth of milk besides her calf.

You cannot afford to feed twenty to twenty-two cent butter fat to a four or five cent calf when there is an abundance of cheaper feed to raise him on. When you feed a steer until he is three years old he is worth from \$50 to \$60. He goes to the market and takes your corn with him, leaving you nothing. You can milk that much money out of a good cow in one year and still have the cow left.—De Laval Monthly.

Keep Prolific Sows.

Many sows produce only four pigs on an average. Eight is not an unusually large number, yet is more than many produce. Sows cost about \$12 a year for keep. A pig from a four pig sow would at birth cost \$3 and only \$1.50 from an eight pig sow. A dollar and a half added to each pig at birth is a burden that few can shake loose. Every man who grows pigs should have the eight pig sow rather than the four pig kind. In case of a man growing sixty pigs it would mean a saving of about \$90, an item worthy of being considered in cheaper pork production.—D. A. Gaumnitz in Farm, Stock and Home.

Farm Notes.

Nearly all kinds of grasses and weeds are eaten with relish by sheep.

The sow that is poor and hungry is nearly always the one that eats her pigs.

The horse that is always ready for his meals is the one that earns his board.

Regular hours of feeding and milking go a long way toward making dairying successful.

Cornstalks should never be burned, but should be cut with a stalk cutter and disked under. They add much toward supplying humus to the soil and aid the soil to retain moisture.

The Value of Grit.

A shortage of grit will very speedily affect the egg supply. Without grit the food cannot be properly digested, and until that has been done the internal egg manufactory cannot be expected to work. Of the grit which fanciers of every class of bird may use there are various kinds, and so long as it is hard and sharp, though of a suitable size, any stone will do.—Western Poultry Journal.

Feed For Young Turkeys.

The most universal feed adopted now for young turkeys is stale bread soaked in sweet milk and pressed or squeezed quite dry for the first few feeds, feeding only a very little at a time, after which cracked wheat and pinhead oats are fine. Be careful and don't overfeed them. Better keep them a little hungry than feed them too much.

The Indian Runner Duck.

The average weight of the Indian Runner duck is four pounds. It does best on a large, free range, not standing confinement so well as other varieties. The duck is full grown and ready for market at seven or eight weeks of age. Indian Runners are wonderful egg producers, great foragers, hardy and delicious eating.

Holding Up Milk.

Sometimes the dairyman finds a cow "holding up her milk," as it is called. The glands really fail to secrete properly owing to some nervous condition or disturbed state of mind. Give the cow a little chop feed or bran to divert her mind, and she will soon give it down all right.—Mouse and Farm.

IDEA WORTH DEVELOPING.

Value of a University in Extending Village Improvement Work.

President James of Illinois university is trying to develop a sentiment in favor of the artistic in connection with home life in Illinois. He wants the university to be the medium through which information about landscape gardening, ornamental horticulture and other local improvements may be obtained. A state organization with the object of stimulating interest in such matters might accomplish much.

The need of attention to them is apparent to every one who travels through the country. Few examples of intelligent arrangement of farm buildings are to be found. Even where nature provides most beautiful environment its glory may be badly marred by the excrescences in the shape of buildings. The barns and outhouses are not properly disposed, whether attractiveness, sanitation or usefulness is considered. Too often the offer of a few dollars tempts an owner to sell advertising privileges that help to mar the face of the landscape.

The country road might lend itself to tree planting in a way to secure effects to be noted in parts of the world where the traveler may ride for miles along shaded highways. Few farmers appreciate the usefulness of trees about the house or along the lanes or roads, even when "the woods are full of them" and transplanting is comparatively easy.

The country village is seldom cared for in its little details of cleanliness and beauty. The churches stand in the sun. The burying grounds are as bare of ornament as the dusty roads. There is no need of specifications. A great deal might be done at slight expense of money or labor if the spirit were there and with it the knowledge of what should be done and how best done.

If the state university is able to get something started in Illinois that will help toward the extension of the village improvement society idea more widely it will put citizens under additional obligation to it. The field is one worth developing.—Chicago Tribune.

GARDENING ASSOCIATIONS.

Civic Improvements by the Aid of School Children.

A considerable number of cities in the eastern half of our country have worked out practical methods of civic betterment and beautifying through the instrumentality of the school children. In many cases these efforts have resulted in such a full measure of success that all the people in certain places have voted their opinion in favor of municipal support for school gardens and allied movements.

Nowhere has the scheme been worked out more successfully than in Cleveland, O., where the Home Gardening association has charge of the work. Their first work was the sale of seeds to school children in penny packages to the amount of several hundred thousand of these tiny packets each year. The second year a public spirited citizen gave a sum of money to start the improvement of school grounds, and the effort met with such marvelous success that ever since the school authorities have provided for the work. After the gardens at school and home were firmly established annual flower shows were given, at which were exhibited only flowers and plants grown by school children, and these exhibitions have met with wonderful success. The experiment of establishing school gardens was so successful that the entire work was finally assumed by the board of education. Not only in Cleveland, but in other places, these associations have resulted in decidedly changing for the better the general appearance of the city or town.

Things Worth While.

In renewing its activities the Illinois Federation of Women has adopted this platform of things to be accomplished: A concerted fight against billboard advertising. A movement to establish public comfort stations in the cities of Illinois. An investigation of the treatment and care of dependent and delinquent girls in the state. A state campaign for a sane Fourth of July. A movement to secure a woman physician in every public institution where there are women inmates. A campaign for the passage of the eastern forest reserve bill, establishing a reserve in the Appalachians and White mountains.

Get In Line.

The town beautiful movement if properly pushed will be a great benefit to an entire community. It is not only helpful in its tendency to enhance the value of property, but it contributes to the improvement of the public health, while adding much to the pleasure of those who appreciate a well kept town. Are you taking part in the town beautiful movement? People with public spirit and civic pride cannot afford to neglect this. Join the campaign and help to make your town more attractive and more beautiful.

Present a Good Front.

In addition to making and keeping one's premises ornate and tidy every property owner should see that his street front presents the best possible appearance. A neat fence or border plantation, uniform, well planted and cared for street trees of the right sort and a green carpeted parkway make a street frontage look decidedly "classy." If, as has often been said, the appearance of a place is an index to the character of the inmates, it pays to present a good external appearance.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon in and for the County of Coos

The Bank of Bandon, a corporation duly organized and doing business under the laws of Oregon, Plaintiff

vs. J. H. Price, Sara E. Price, his wife, Carl J. Foard, Christopher Notley, Haviade, Withers & Davis, a corporation organized under the laws of California doing business in San Francisco, William McKay, Mary T. Carpenter and Cody Lumber Co., a corporation duly organized under the laws of Oregon, Defendants.

Suit in Equity for Foreclosure

To J. H. Price, Sara E. Price his wife, Carl J. Foard, Christopher Notley, Haviade, Withers & Davis, a corporation organized under the laws of California doing business in San Francisco, William McKay, Mary T. Carpenter and Cody Lumber Co., a corporation duly organized under the laws of Oregon, defendants.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON

You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order for publication of this summons which prescribed time is six (6) weeks, the last day of which time will be Thursday, the 9th day of September, 1909, and if you fail to do so appear and answer said complaint for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint on file herein a succinct statement of the relief demanded in said complaint being as follows, to wit:

Judgment against the said defendant, J. H. Price, in the first cause of suit, for the sum of one thousand five hundred (\$1,500.00) dollars and interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 27th day of July, 1908, for an attorney's fee of one hundred and fifty (\$150.00) dollars, for the sum of eighty and 92-100 (\$80.92) dollars taxes paid for the year 1908, on the premises mentioned in said first cause of suit and interest thereon from the 19th day of July, 1909, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, for the sum of one hundred and forty seven (\$147.00) dollars insurance premium paid for insurance on the buildings on said premises by plaintiff for said defendant J. H. Price and interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 24th day of April, 1909.

Against the said defendant J. H. Price in the second cause of suit herein set up for the sum of \$1101.92 and interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 23d day of December, 1908, for an attorney's fee in said cause of suit of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars.

Against the said defendant J. H. Price in the third cause of suit for the sum of one thousand five hundred (\$1,500.00) dollars and interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 28th day of July, 1908, and for an attorney's fee of one hundred and fifty (\$150.00) dollars in said cause of suit; and against said defendant J. H. Price for plaintiff's costs and disbursements in this entire suit.

That the usual decree may be made for the sale of said mortgaged property described in said three causes of suit or either of them by the sheriff of Coos county—according to law and the practice of this court, and that the proceeds of said sale be applied to the payment of the costs and expenses of this suit and the said sale and attorney's fees; and secondly to the payment to plaintiff of any sum that may be found due it under those proceedings or that the proceeds of the sale of the property mentioned in each separate cause of suit be applied severally to the payment of any sum which may be found due the plaintiff under each of said causes of suit severally. Said mortgaged premises being described as follows to-wit:

Beginning at a point on low water line of the Coquille river 1134.7 feet north and 205.4 feet east of the southwest corner of block number 2 in Woolen Mill Addition to the town of Bandon, county of Coos and state of Oregon; running thence a 35° 45' 200 feet along low water line of Coquille river; thence a 35° 45' 520 feet to the western boundary of the county road; thence a 35° 45' 20 feet along the western boundary of the county road; thence a 35° 45' 170 feet; thence a 35° 45' 180 feet; thence a 35° 45' 350 feet to the place of beginning, including the tide land and water frontage abutting and fronting said land to ship channel of Coquille river.

Also beginning at a point on low water line of the Coquille river 1298.5 feet north and 320.1 feet east of the southwest corner of block No. 2, in the Woolen Mill Addition to the town of Bandon, county of Coos and state of Oregon; and running thence a 35° 45' 46.5 feet along the low water line of the Coquille river; thence a 35° 45' 520 feet to the western boundary of the county road; thence a 35° 45' 46.5 feet along the western boundary of the county road; thence a 35° 45' 520 feet to the place of beginning, including the tide land and right to the use of the water frontage fronting and abutting to ship channel of Coquille river.

Also beginning at a point on the western boundary of the county road leading from Bandon to Bullards' Ferry and 733.7 feet north and 493.7 feet east of the southwest corner of block No. 2 in the Woolen Mill Addition to the town of Bandon in the county of Coos and State of Oregon; running thence a 35° 45' 143.5 feet; thence a 35° 45' 180 feet; thence a 35° 45' 208 feet to the western boundary of the aforesaid county road; thence southwesterly along the said western boundary of the said county road to the place of beginning.

Twelve ceiling jack screws, more or less; four house moving screws, more or less; twenty ship clamp screws, more or less; two lumber trucks; three little Giant compressed air machines; thirty ship augers (all sizes) seven tons iron (all in stock, including bands, straps, etc.); twenty ring bolts; twenty ring bolts screws; all lines and blocks; twelve box rollers; one ton spikes; all plugs, tree nails, wedges, etc.; thirty top mauls and sledges; one forge and bellows and all blacksmith tools; two hundred dogs of all descriptions; all chain, including slings, etc.; three derricks, complete; fifteen peaves; fifteen cross-cut saws; one Egan band saw; one cut-off saw; one Gardner air compressor; one bolt cutter and punch; one cylinder air tank; one 12x16 Frost engine; one locomotive type boiler; all oil including engine and paint oil; all shafting, pulleys and belting, and all other fixtures, together with a friction hoist, belonging to the shipyard of J. H. Price, Bandon, Oregon. Also office building and fixtures, including chairs, tables, desks, typewriter, safe, check protector, etc. Also all stage plank horses and all lumber in yard belonging to J. H. Price, in his shipyard, in Bandon, Oregon.

That all of said defendants and all persons claiming under them subsequent and second to the execution of this mortgage, either as purchasers, incumbrancers or otherwise, be barred and foreclosed of all right, claim and equity of redemption in and to the said mortgaged property and every part and parcel thereof, and that the mortgage liens of plaintiff be adjudged to be the first and only liens against said premises.

That plaintiff have judgment against the defend-

ants J. H. Price and Sara E. Price for any deficiency that may remain after applying all the proceeds of the sale of said property as herein demanded, and as in said notes and mortgages covenanted and provided.

And the overplus if any there be after satisfying the demands of said judgment, be paid over to the defendants J. H. Price and Sara E. Price or their legal representatives; that the plaintiff or any other party to this suit may become a purchaser at said sale of all or each parcel of said property described in each cause of suit; that the sheriff making the same execute a bill of sale to the purchaser within the time, manner and provisions of law, for the personal property mentioned herein and that the said sheriff execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers of said premises in the time and manner and according to the provisions of law. That the purchaser or purchasers be put into possession of said property or premises by the sheriff, making the sale upon the production of the sheriff's bill of sale or certificate of sale, and that the plaintiff may have such other and further relief in the premises as the court may find to be just and equitable.

This summons is published in the Bandon Recorder, a weekly newspaper published in Coos county, Oregon, for six consecutive weeks, beginning July 29th, 1909, and ending September 9th, 1909, by order of the Hon. John F. Hall, county judge of Coos county, made the 28th day of July, 1909.

29-6t GEO. P. TOPPING, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Coquille River Transportation Co.'s Schedule

	Leaves	Arrives
Bandon		Coquille
Coquille	6:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
Dispatch	7:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
Favorite	1:30 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
	Leaves	Arrives
Favorite	7:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Coquille	3:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Dispatch	4:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
Dispatch	1:00 p.m.	5:00 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.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon,
June 23, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Ellen W. Gouly, whose postoffice address is Bandon, Oregon, did, on the 28th day of January, 1909, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 02738, to purchase the n 1-2 of n 1-4, section 18, township 29 south, range 11 west, Willamette Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, \$200.00; the timber estimated 230,000 board feet at \$0.50 per M, and the land, nothing; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application on and sworn statement on the 7th day of September, 1909, before G. T. Treadwell, U. S. Commissioner, at Bandon, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

First publication July 8-10t

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