

## HINTS FOR FARMERS

### Care of Farm Machinery.

When the season's work with a machine has been finished it should be thoroughly cleaned, and all parts that are likely to rust should be carefully oiled with an oiled rag. It is a good idea to coat these parts with tallow or a good grade of axle grease. After carefully putting away the greased parts the implement itself should be stored in a shed of some kind for shelter.

The farmer who takes the proper care of his implements not only houses them and keeps them in good adjustment, but he paints them occasionally. Paint closes all cracks and keeps out the moisture. It not only preserves the wood, but the iron parts are benefited as well. It also gives the tools a much better appearance. The prosperity of a farmer may be estimated by the way he cares for his machinery. Poor care indicates shiftlessness, waste, lack of energy and the necessity of buying more implements in a short time. Good care, on the other hand, indicates prosperity, development, bank deposits and long lived machinery.—H. M. Balner, Colorado Agricultural College.

### Buckwheat a Valuable Crop.

When one considers the many good qualities of buckwheat the wonder naturally arises why it is not grown more writes Professor Thomas Shaw in the New England Homestead. It may be grown in good form as a catch crop and on land of medium fertility or even less than medium. It ripens its seed within a shorter period than other cereals and is in consequence not exposed to so long a period of hazard. It yields well under normal conditions in proportion to the fertility in the soil growing it. It furnishes a good food for any kind of stock grown on the farm. It furnishes a delicacy in the form of griddlecakes for rich and poor alike, and it may be made to furnish green material for plowing under more readily than almost any other plant. Notwithstanding, it is the least grown of all the cereals in the United States.

### Winter Feed For Hens.

Farm fowls secure plenty of green food in spring and summer, but during winter it must be supplied them. It will probably make little difference what kind of green stuff, provided the flock relish it and the owner finds it convenient. Cabbage can be suspended by a string for hens to pull, says a farm writer. Mangels and beets can be split and impaled on nails. Onions should be chopped, potatoes and carrots cooked. Cut clover soaked in hot water, fed alone or in mash, is excellent. Clover and alfalfa meal can be bought.

### Treatment For Worms In Hogs.

An excellent mixture to keep worms and other parasitic affections from the hogs is as follows: Six bushels of corn cob charcoal, eight pounds of common salt, two quarts of air slaked lime and a bushel of ashes. Thoroughly mix and then take one and a quarter pounds of copperas, dissolve in hot water and with an ordinary watering pot sprinkle the solution over the whole mass and again thoroughly mix. Place this solution in a self feeder where the hogs can reach it at pleasure.

### Treating Muck Soils.

Muck soils are generally acid or sour, and this acidity must be corrected before they will be productive. Suitable materials for this purpose are finely ground limestone, air slaked lime, wood ashes and marl. Finely ground limestone is to be preferred to the forms commonly used. It is effective, is more easily handled, and harm is not likely to result from the use of amounts in excess of what is needed to neutralize the acids.—Orange Judd Farmer.

### Drilling Oats the Best.

A number of tests to determine which is more profitable—drilling oats with a disk drill or broadcasting—has recently been made. The results were all in favor of drilling. A study of the root systems of young oats gives the reason why drilled grow much more uniformly and therefore yield more bushels per acre than broadcasted oats.

### Mission of the Hog.

Hogs may be regarded as an adjunct to the dairy and corn crop. There is no special attribute about the hog that makes him a favorite. The farmer should not keep more hogs than can be well fed, for they are heavy feeders and expensive animals to keep, especially when they are not making satisfactory gains.

### Lean Hogs For Export.

The day of the hog which is half solid fat is limited. Consul Webster of Niagara Falls states that the Canadian hog raisers and packers have been forced, through lack of demand for fat hogs, to produce the leaner bacon type, which can be sold to advantage on the British market and is suitable for the export trade.

### Lice on Sheep.

While the weather will permit sheep affected with lice should be dipped in any reliable commercial dip solution to which flowers of sulphur have been freely added. In cold weather the free use of pyrethrum or Persian insect powder in the fleece gives relief.—Breeder's Gazette.

### Time For Churning.

After cream becomes sour the more ripening the more it depreciates. The best time for churning is just before acidity becomes apparent.

## COOKERY NOT ALL.

"Woman's Duties Outside Home," Says Mrs. Belmont.

Talking to the Associated Clubs of Domestic Science, at the Plaza hotel, in New York city, recently, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont argued that it was time for women to go on from cookery to woman suffrage and to relieve men who are now "overburdened" with the weight of public affairs. However important domestic science might be, it was, she maintained, only a foundation upon which the real fabric of life was waiting to be reared.

"As I understand it," she said, "your object is to place the home on a scientific basis. Whatever genius has invented, research has discovered and logic deduced, you in your wisdom have accepted and applied for the health and development of the home and the family. This is, however, what I should call the infancy of the kindergarten of existence. It is the only way, the right way, to begin; it is the only foundation on which we can build. But I claim that the hour has come when these stones are demanding a visible structure. I mean by this that if we simply produce a home hygienically perfect and a race physically superior we are not meeting the obligations of the new century. They demand a larger conception than can be realized by the limited care of the individual. They extend to the community, to the needs of society at large, and I cannot admit that a woman's duties are limited to the four walls of her home any more than a man's to his business career.

"There is the commonwealth to be considered, the political household to be regenerated. I know that this never can be brought about except through the assistance of woman. The necessity for the power which she will bring is being forced upon the nation, and the recognition of it is inevitable. I appeal to each woman here individually, and I ask her if she is not constantly realizing how her natural forces are dwarfed by her inferior status in public life.

"You know that you can do and do well the things that men leave undone. You know that these undone things affect your home and the lives of your children. I ask, then, what right have you to sit in your homes beautiful, leaving the welfare of the community to overburdened men? In the name of woman suffrage I ask you to come forth, secure your right as citizens and with the men of your country assume the duties of the commonwealth."

## HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

Oranges may be served cut in two, flavored with sherry and sweetened with powdered sugar.

Instead of a chicken mayonnaise try a duckling mayonnaise garnished with stuffed olives and lettuce.

When the scent bags are being filled with lavender leaves for bureau drawers it is well to save the lavender stalks. Nothing so freshens the air of a room and fills it with fragrance as to set one of these stalks alight and let it smolder.

If one wishes to test the purity of powdered coffee the following method is recommended: To a tumblerful of cold water add some of the powdered coffee. Most adulterants will settle at the bottom, leaving trails of brownish color behind them as they sink, but genuine coffee will float without giving a distinctive color to the water for several minutes.

For those who cannot eat fried croquettes and yet enjoy the savory mixture that composes them it is worth while to know that they can be baked. And if while baking they are basted with some nicely seasoned sauce they will taste just as good as fried ones and be more wholesome too. A brown butter sauce or rich gravy or tomato sauce may be used, according to the variety of the croquette.

At a certain restaurant in New York there are served individual dessert cakes that consist of a foundation of almond cake with half a preserved pear in the center. A maraschino cherry decorates the pear, and shredded pistachio nuts, with jellied preserve juice flavored with almonds, are sprinkled over and around the fruit. A similar tart calls for peaches instead of pears and shredded almonds instead of pistachios. Still another calls for sliced bananas sprinkled with pistachio nuts.

### A Sign of the Times.



This stamp is being used by those who seek to help in the campaign for woman's suffrage. It tells its own story.

### A Lady.

So far the best definition of a lady seems to be that of Charles Dana Gibson. "A lady is a woman who always remembers others and never forgets herself."

## THE IDEAL VILLAGE.

Woman Describes a Town That Would Appeal to One's Fancy.

### THE MARKET A BIG FEATURE.

It Should Be Built in Center of the Town and Should Carry a Supply of Good Substantial Foods—Schoolhouse and Clubhouse Necessary.

In a talk before the Civic club of Arlington, N. J., Mrs. Mary Pattison, president of the New Jersey Woman's Federated Clubs, pictured the ideal village in the following manner:

"Let us take an imaginary journey," she said, "to a slightly elevated spot somewhere and build an ideal village or town. Let there be a clean, wide sweep of greensward shaded with trees and cut with winding roads, a few hills and a cool, picturesque valley to one side, through which a clear, happy rivulet curls its way untainted with sewage and disease carrying insects and unspoiled by the dumps of refuse usually deposited along such banks. Let us see there instead grass, flowers and birds.

"On one of these hills near by we find a roomy schoolhouse, than which nothing better is known, where the children are being educated in the real things of life, in common sense and in industrial and organic matters, with no danger of forced mentality.

"Here we find usefulness with beauty of method. As a result horse or course play and disrespect are unknown. Individual and careful thinking are encouraged, and appreciation is developed, with charm of manner and the cultivation of the healthiest bodies.

"In the center of the town, near a few choice shops and offices, we find an airy and well built market where only the best and purest foods can be bought, not necessarily luxuries, but the substantial varieties that make blood and muscle strong and of good quality—a place where it is not sufficient to simply label the contents of packages, but where it is necessary to tell which beefsteak has had its juice extracted, what fish and fowl have been embalmed, what animals died in disease and what fruit has had its natural fermentation stopped by the use of preservatives.

"It is, in fact, a place to buy food where one is not in danger of one's life or, worse, one's health at every turn.

"Let us perhaps build two churches in our beautiful village, although that may be one too many, but let there be one opening the gate of heaven through the intellectual door or under the portal of the understanding where reason reigns and science proves. Then a little farther on let us find another, bringing God on earth through the aid of the emotions, with the heart as the knower and the senses trained to love. Let them both be beautiful, but let us go first to one and then the other till in the future they unite.

"Our community is made up of homes, cheerful, normal, happy homes, individual in expression, co-operate in management and lovely in design, where the atmosphere is the guiding element, where nothing is held that gives more trouble than worth, where harmony, health and happiness leave not a crevice for hell to peek through.

"And now a little walk to the right, and opposite the park we are led to the village clubhouse, a fine pleasure edifice equipped for all ages. It is a place where play and gymnastics are supervised, a place for games of all sorts, with rooms for music, art, dancing, etc., and for that foolish frivolity without which society would lose its charms.

"May we keep our hand to the wheel and help to usher in the new village home if not in detail, at least in essence—a home where one might free the spirit by just living, where doctors and lawyers are the minimum in number and teachers are the maximum, a place where only health is known and where the whole air thrills with life."

### Town Named Peculiar.

"Name it something peculiar," was the closing phrase in a letter we received from the postoffice department a score of years ago when half a dozen names had been suggested and were all turned down by the department for our little town in Cass county, Mo.," said a leading grain and stock man of that place.

"Well, to make a long story short, we took the word 'peculiar' and sent it back to the postoffice department. They approved it, and 'Peculiar' we named it, and it has been known as that ever since.

"We have a good town and don't mind how many jokes people crack at our expense. The more they talk about us the faster we grow."

### Be a Friend of Home.

When you want to buy an article of merchandise buy it of a reputable home dealer that the profit may remain to enrich the community. Send your money abroad only for what you cannot purchase at home. Home talent, home labor, home industry, home capital and home pleasures are things to be fostered, encouraged and patronized.

### He Advertised at Last.

Here is a lesson in the advertising line from the Mail Order Journal: There was a man in our town who thought he was wondrous wise. He swore by all the fabled gods that he'd never advertise. But, alas, he advertised, and thereby hangs a tale. His ad. was set in nonpareil and headed "Sheriff's Sale."

## THE EARTH AS A MOON.

Our World as It Appears to Venus and Our Own Moon.

If we could be transported to the planet Venus a peculiar set of views could be obtained of our earth which would enable us to see ourselves, to some extent at least, as others see us. Venus is about the same size as the earth, is somewhat closer to the sun and has more atmosphere than the earth. When the earth and Venus are nearest together they are, of course, on the same side of the sun, and in consequence of this the earth does not see more than a very small part of the Venus illuminated, but Venus, on the other hand, sees all of one side of the earth illuminated and consequently is able to claim she has something that takes the place of a moon anyhow, for the earth to Venus at this time looks very large and bright, almost as much so as our moon does to us.

If we could see all the illuminated surface of Venus on these occasions we should have quite a distinct second moon. When we do see all of her illuminated surface she is on the opposite side of the sun from us and consequently at an enormous distance, yet she is so brilliant as to keep us from seeing her surface distinctly.

But to our own moon we appear in the best light as a moon. A full earth as seen from the moon, according to Professor Todd and other astronomers, is a very inspiring sight on the moon's surface. It can at once be seen why this is necessarily true. The earth is several times larger than the moon and would appear in the heavens as a disk about fourteen times the size of the moon. It would shine with probably a variable light, due to the shifting clouds on the earth, though the light, of course, is reflected from the sun, and the reflecting is done in part by the upper surfaces of the clouds.

The outlines of the continents of the earth appear very clearly to the moon as if they were formed of paper mache on a globe. Cities of comparatively large size could be made out with ease in case people were there to make them out. The intensity of the reflected earth light would be as much as fourteen moons and would enable the Selenites, if such they are, to read or work in comparative daylight.—St. Louis Republic.

## GOLD HIDERS.

The Aurohuacos of Colombia Worship the Yellow Metal.

Infesting the snow clad slopes of sun kissed Aborqueta, "the Sentinel," one of the highest peaks in the Sierras de San Marta, in northern Colombia, is one of the strangest tribes of Indians known to ethnologists—the Aurohuacos. Their name means "hidden gold," or "gold hiders," and that is just what they are. They worship the yellow metal, dividing their devotions between gold and the sun.

The Aurohuaco will do anything for gold. Murder is nothing if it gains him the tiniest bit of gold. He works for any kind of money. When he gets enough silver or copper or paper money he changes it for gold and then hurries with it to his mountain fastnesses, there to hide it, and come back for more. Why he wants it is impossible to say. No Aurohuaco ever was known to part either with gold dust or gold coin.

His neighbors, the Talemanas, are wholly different. They regard gold or emeralds, also found in Colombia, as simply a medium of exchange for whiskey or aguardiente. The Talemana is superstitious to an absurd degree and wears a wild turkey's foot on a necklace as a talisman against sickness and bad luck. He worships fire as the cleansing and redeeming god.

In this favored region is plenty of alluvial gold which only needs to be taken out to make the republic of Colombia rich and powerful. But the Aurohuacos spoil the best laid plans of men who come there to mine. They let men dig and dig and wear their fingers away washing the precious yellow grains out of the earth, and then they murder the miners for their treasure. This has been done countless times. Many's the skeleton that whitens the sides of "the Sentinel."—New York World.

### Dew Water.

The ancient "dew ponds" of England have their modern counterparts on the rock of Gibraltar, where drinking water is obtained by the condensation of the abundant dew in specially prepared basins. The primitive process consists in making a hollow in the ground and filling the bottom with dry straw, over which is placed a layer of clay. On a clear night the clay cools very rapidly, and the dew is condensed into water in the basin. The pond is improved by putting a layer of asphalt or portland cement under the straw. At Gibraltar the present practice is to use wood instead of straw and sheet iron instead of clay.

### The Howards.

The Austrians are known to be the greatest "sticklers" for genealogy, many of the nobles tracing their descent back to almost the dawn of history. Even in Austria, however, it is generally admitted that the dukes of Norfolk represent the oldest family in the world. According to the most trustworthy authorities, the Howards are of Saxon origin, the name in those days being Hereward. As far back as 957 there are trustworthy records of the family.—London Globe.

### Her Sphere.

"There is one thing which woman could understand in political matters if she had the franchise." "What's that?" "When sweeping reforms are on the carpet."—Baltimore American.

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