

## School Credit for the Performance of Home Duties.

(By L. R. Alderman.)

That civilization is founded in the home, all will agree. The school should be a real helper of the home. How can the school help the home? How can it help the home establish habits in the children of systematic performance of home duties, so that they will be efficient and joyful home helpers? One way is for the school to take into account home industrial work and honor it. It is my conviction, based upon careful and continuous observation, that the school can greatly increase the interest the child will take in home industrial work by making it a subject of consideration at school. A teacher talked of sewing, and the girls sewed. She talked of ironing, and they wanted to learn to iron neatly. She talked of working with tools, and both girls and boys made bird houses, kites, and other things of interest. A school garden was planned in a city, and one of the boys was employed to plow the land. Seventy-five children were watching for him to come with the team. At last he came driving around the corner. He could manage a team. He drove into the lot, and a hundred and fifty eyes looked with admiration at the boy who could unhitch from the sled and hitch on to the plow, and then as he "man fashion"—lines over one shoulder and under one arm—drove the big team around the field, all could feel the children's admiration for the boy who could do something worth while. I have seen a girl who could make good bread or set a table nicely, get the real admiration of her schoolmates. The school can help make better home builders. It can help by industrial work done in the school, but as that is already receiving consideration by the press and in a few schools, I shall not in this short article treat of it.

slips must be prepared for children according to age so that the child will not be asked to do too much, for it must be clearly recognized that children must have time for real play. The required tasks must not be too arduous, yet they must be real tasks. They must not be tasks that will put extra work on parents except in the matter of instruction and observation. They may well call for the care of animals, and should include garden work for both boys and girls. Credit in school for home industrial work (with the parents' consent) should count as much as any one study in school.

To add interest to the work, exhibitions should be given at stated times so that all may learn from each other and the best be the model for all. The School Fairs in Yamhill, Polk, Benton, Lane, Wasco and Crook Counties, together with the school and home industrial work done at Eugene, have convinced me most thoroughly that these plans are practicable, and that school work and home work, school play and home play, and love for parents and respect for teacher and fellow-pupils can best be fostered by a more complete co-operation between school and home, so that the whole child is taken into account at all times.

## Another Paper Railroad.

The Coos Bay Times says: "The Transcontinental, Atlantic & Coos Bay Railroad Company is the latest project launched for Coos Bay, and if the expectancies of the local parties who are identified with it are attained, it will start construction long before any others do to Coos Bay. The company, it is announced, starts with a paid-up capital of \$250,000, and an authorized capital of \$5,000,000.

## DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

A New York woman, the wife of Martin W. Littleton, a lawyer, is making an effort to substitute the Bible for bridge in society. Mme. Marie Kraus-Bolte has just celebrated at her home in New York her fiftieth anniversary in kindergarten work. She was a pupil of Frau Fahrenholt. Miss Marjory Snyder, a student at Wellesley college, has determined to earn her living from the soil. Immediately after her graduation she will buy a farm on Long Island, where she proposes to grow vegetables and breed valuable stock. Lady Marjorie Manners, eldest daughter of the Duke of Rutland, is a very clever society actress and has taken part in many recent charitable entertainments at the court. She paints, writes a little, goes racing, acts, sings and frequently finds time in between to play the Lady Bountiful. Mme. Faisey-Lanmenier is the first woman to be appointed a mail carrier in France. Her route is in the little town of Chapelle-sur-Aveyron, and it is said that if she performs her duties satisfactorily other women will get similar places. Mme. Faisey-Lanmenier makes her rounds on a bicycle supplied by the government.

## The Writers.

In addition to Rudyard Kipling's other accomplishments he is a first class gardener. Miss Fanny Crosby, the blind poet and hymn writer, has just celebrated her ninetieth birthday. Aside from her blindness, Miss Crosby is still in possession of all her faculties. Albert Bigelow Paine, himself a humorist of no small caliber, has been Mark Twain's Boswell for many years, doing for him what Traubel did for Whitman, recording every passing thought and comment and putting in shape the humorist's autobiography. At a recent meeting of the Society of Authors, London, Maurice Hewlett directed attention to the fact that Thomas Hardy, recently elected, was but the third president the society has had in its entire career. Mr. Hardy's predecessors were Tennyson and George Meredith.

## Headed Him Off.

"Sir, I have grown gray in your service," began the old bookkeeper preliminary to asking for a raise. "I was intending to speak to you about that," responded the head of the firm. "Get a bottle of hair dye. Otherwise the junior partner will be wanting to replace you with a younger man."—Kansas City Journal.

## Appropriate.

"I want to look at some canes," said a magnificent young man to the shopkeeper, "and I'm in a great hurry." "Yes, sir; yes, sir," responded the shopkeeper, very much hurried. "Here, James," to shop assistant, "show this gentleman some hurricanes."—London

## THE GRANGE

Conducted by  
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,  
Press Correspondent New York State  
Grange

## BOY AND GIRL CLUBS

### A Suggestion For Juvenile Grange Workers.

Form of Organization For Corn Growing Contest Showing Outline For Constitution, Enrollment Record, Details For Growing Crop and Rules For Contestants.

[Special Correspondence.]

Perhaps nothing speaks more encouragingly for the future of farm life than the new interest which is being inspired in our boys and girls in those things which pertain to farm activities. Boys and girls' agricultural clubs and the juvenile granges of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry are evidence of a new order of things. In the agricultural clubs this interest in farm matters very often has its beginning in competitive contests for prizes of one form or another, and sometimes the clubs have been an outgrowth of such contests, and so it is that we have clubs for corn growing, potato growing, fruit culture, live stock study, home culture, etc.

The first state wide movement of this kind began about 1898 in New York under the auspices of the College of Agriculture of Cornell university as a development from its nature study lessons. This work has now gone over the whole state and has taken a variety of forms, such as corn growing, potato growing, fruit growing and garden contests, with special prizes to girls for the best work in sewing and breadmaking. The Cornell Farm Boys and Girls' club now has a membership of 75,000. In Nebraska this club work has been very thoroughly organized, and nearly every county is included in the movement. Early in the fall a local contest is held in each school, the prize winning exhibits and the best three essays being then taken to a township show, then to a county exhibit and finally to the state corn growing and corn cooking contest at Lincoln. This meeting includes a grand "corn banquet," which gathers from 2,000 to 3,000 boys and girls from over the state.

Similar work in Ohio under the direction of the agricultural extension department of the State university has reached practically all the rural boys and girls in the schools of the state. In Illinois this work began under the initiative of certain county superintendents of schools and the farmers' institutes. The exhibits of these young people are frequently the most interesting at our county fairs and state fairs as well.

The work which is being done by these boys and girls' agricultural clubs is just the work that the juvenile granges are doing or should do, and in the juvenile grange even more can be accomplished. These juvenile granges are constituted of boys and girls under fourteen years of age whose parents are members of the subordinate grange, and at every meeting they have their literary programs, all being under the supervision of a matron appointed by the subordinate grange.

It would appear to be quite practicable for these juvenile granges to incorporate the work of a corn growing club or others of similar nature into their own general plan of work, adopting, so far as circumstances would permit, the rules and regulations of the boys and girls' clubs relating to these contests. The following general form of organization as given in farmers' bulletin No. 385 of the United States department of agriculture may be adopted, with modifications:

### CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. Name of club.  
Article 2. Objects of club.  
Article 3. Membership.  
Article 4. Officers. (A president, one vice president, a secretary-treasurer and an advisory committee.)  
Article 5. Duties of members.  
Article 6. Duties of officers.  
Section 1. The advisory committee shall arrange for all public contests and exhibits, the procuring and awarding of prizes, the sending of letters and circulars of information and the reporting of statistics and other information to the state organizer.

When the constitution has been adopted membership should be determined by the collection of signed blanks previously distributed showing data as given in the following form:

ENROLLMENT RECORD.

I wish to join the \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ club and hereby promise to follow all the rules of membership and contests.  
(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_  
Age at nearest birthday \_\_\_\_\_ Date of birth \_\_\_\_\_  
Township \_\_\_\_\_  
School district \_\_\_\_\_  
Teacher \_\_\_\_\_  
My postoffice address \_\_\_\_\_

HOW THE CROP WAS GROWN.

Grown by \_\_\_\_\_  
Postoffice address \_\_\_\_\_  
Area of plot in square rods \_\_\_\_\_ (Not less than \_\_\_\_\_ acres.)  
Kind of soil (loam, sand, clay) \_\_\_\_\_  
Kind of crop grown on it the year before \_\_\_\_\_  
Kind of crop grown on it the second year before \_\_\_\_\_  
Kind and amount of fertilizer used \_\_\_\_\_  
Cost or value of fertilizer \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of plowing \_\_\_\_\_ Hours required, self \_\_\_\_\_, horse \_\_\_\_\_ (Count double time for two horses.)  
Depth of plowing (in inches) \_\_\_\_\_  
Additional preparation of the ground: (a) How many times disked \_\_\_\_\_, when \_\_\_\_\_, (b) How many times harrowed \_\_\_\_\_, when \_\_\_\_\_, (c) How otherwise prepared \_\_\_\_\_, (d)

Total hours work of preparation, self \_\_\_\_\_, horse \_\_\_\_\_  
Kind of corn planted \_\_\_\_\_ Variety name \_\_\_\_\_  
Seed procured from \_\_\_\_\_  
Quantity of shelled corn used for seed \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of ears tested \_\_\_\_\_ Number of kernels from each \_\_\_\_\_  
Method of testing \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of ears which proved satisfactory \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of hills planted \_\_\_\_\_, date \_\_\_\_\_  
Date when first hill came up \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of hills failing to come up \_\_\_\_\_; why \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of each cultivation and implement used \_\_\_\_\_  
Total hours' cultivation, self \_\_\_\_\_, horse \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of hoeing crop \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_ Hours' work \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of stalks with two ears \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of stalks with three stalks \_\_\_\_\_; two \_\_\_\_\_, one \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of first tassels appearing \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_  
Date of any frosts on the crop \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_  
Date of cutting and shocking \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_  
Date of husking \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_  
Date of selecting ears for exhibit \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_  
Number of ears first selected \_\_\_\_\_; weight in pounds \_\_\_\_\_ words, and all must be carefully filled in the blanks on "How the crop was grown."  
Each contestant's record and essay must be indorsed, with his exhibit, by his district teacher as evidence of her confidence that it is all the product of his own work.  
All exhibits are to be the property of \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the exhibit.  
J. W. DARROW.

## RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

### A Good Word For Grange Fire Insurance Companies.

The New York Farmer has this to say about one of the several co-operative features of grange work:  
The Patrons of Husbandry protective fire relief associations seem to have solved easily, economically and satisfactorily the problem of fire insurance for farmers. The records show that, even in years when numerous fires swell the total of loss, the associations give cheaper and better insurance than the regular insurance companies. The farmers in these associations when they pay assessments are contributing directly to the restoration of the burned properties. They know that if they pay \$20,000 for a year's losses \$19,900 of that sum will be applied to the cost of administration. In the regular companies their paid in money would be spent in some way unknown to them, and they would not know in case they lost property by fire what they would get out of the companies until the companies had exhausted every trick possible in cutting down the amount to be paid. In the Patron association the actual loss, promptly and fairly measured, is the basis of the assessment, and the readjustment is short and simple. Farmers who are not in the Patron associations should learn what these excellent organizations are doing to make fire insurance on country property safe, sane, plain, fair, square, equitable and economical.

### The Grange Institute.

As a popularizer of grange work and an excellent way to impress upon the community that a grange is a strong factor in improving local farming conditions, says State Lecturer Taber of Ohio, a grange or independent institute supported by the grange will prove effective. Where there is no regular institute in the community the grange officials, by the expenditure of a little effort and money, can arrange a program that will interest and instruct. By securing some outside talent to represent the grange the result will usually be strengthening to the membership by bringing in seven applicants. A grange that holds two or three one day open meetings or institutes each year reports growth in interest and membership. An open meeting or two with a program of general agricultural interest will always prove worthy of trial by any grange.

### A New Hampshire Grange.

McClary grange, New Hampshire, recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. The records show that this grange has had 302 members, 500 meetings and an average attendance of 25. There are now 176 members. Twenty-five couples have been married from this grange, 50 have died, 30 have moved out of the state, and 20 of the 23 charter members are still living.

Echoes from Des Moines indicate that the question of representation isn't settled satisfactorily to all yet, says the National Stockman.

Answering a question, a master can hold that office until his successor is installed.

## Bandon Recorder

THURSDAY

JUNE 23, 1910

### Lodge and Professional Directory

Lodges are Requested to Notify this Office on Election of Officers and on Change of Meeting Night. Cards under this Head are 50c per in., month

Lewah Tribe No. 48, Imp. O. R. M.  
MEETS every Thursday evening at 8 run at the Bandon Wigman. Sojourning chiefs in good standing are cordially invited to attend.  
G. E. Wilson, C. S. Hubbard  
C. of R. Sachem.

Masonic.  
BANDON LODGE, No. 130 A. F. & A. M. Stated communications first Saturday after the full moon of each month. All Master Masons cordially invited.  
J. A. Morrison, W. M.  
G. T. Treadgold, Secretary

I. O. O. F.  
BANDON LODGE, No. 133, I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening. Visiting brothers in good standing cordially invited.  
L. J. Radley, N. G.  
A. Knopp, Secretary

Rebekah Lodge No. 126.  
MEETS in I. O. O. F. hall every second and fourth Tuesdays. Practice nights 1st Tuesday of the month; Social evening the 3d Tuesday of the month. A cordial invitation extended to all members in good standing.  
Clara Goetz, N. G.  
Belle A. Kolp, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias  
DELPHI LODGE, No. 64, Knights of Pythias. Meets every Monday evening at Knights hall. Visiting knights invited to attend.  
Wm. N. McKay, G. C.  
B. N. Harrington K. of R. S.

Woodmen of the World  
Seaside Camp No. 212 meets every first and third Thursdays of each month. Visiting neighbors cordially invited.  
R. W. Bullard, C. C.  
J. N. Hosking, Clerk.

G. W. REA  
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law  
Notary Public  
U. S. Land Contests a Specialty. Practice in all Courts  
Office in Room No. 11, Laird-Lowe Building  
Bandon - Oregon

Dr. H. L. Houston  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON  
Office over Drug Store. Hours, 9 to 12 a.m. 1:30 to 4, p.m.; 7 to 8 in the evening. Night calls answered from office.  
BANDON, OREGON

Dr. L. P. Sorensen  
DENTIST  
Office Over Vienna Cafe  
Telephone at Office and Home.  
BANDON OREGON

G. T. TREADGOLD,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
Bandon, Oregon  
Office With Bandon Investment Co.

Dr. H. M. Brown.  
Resident Dentist.  
Office in Panter Building  
Office Hours: 9 to 12 M., 1 to 5 P. M., Phone, BANDON, OREGON

C. R. BARROW  
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law  
COQUILLE, ORE  
Office over Skeels' Store  
Office Phone, Main 335; residence, Main 346

DR. E. W. ROSSITER  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON  
BANDON OREGON  
Office and residence in Panter residence property next door to Bijou Theatre

DR. J. D. KELLEY  
Physician and Surgeon  
Office in Donald Charleston home, opposite Presbyterian church, Bandon, Oregon

## BANK OF BANDON

BANDON OREGON

Capital, \$25,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: J. L. Kronenberg, President, J. Denholm, Vice President; F. J. Fahy, Cashier; Frank Flam, T. P. Hanly.

A general banking business transacted and customers given every accommodation consistent with safe and conservative banking  
CORRESPONDENTS: The American National Bank, of San Francisco, Calif; Merchants National Bank, Portland, Oregon; The Chase National Bank, of New York.

## A. MC NAIR

THE HARDWARE MAN

BRIDGE & BEACH Stoves, Ranges and Heaters have in them so many excellencies that they are now acknowledged the greatest sellers on the coast and they are growing in favor every year. We have the exclusive agency in Bandon for these household and office necessities, and prices range exceedingly modest in either case.

TINNING AND PLUMBING A SPECIALTY.

Our Assortment of Hardware, Tinware and Edged Tools is Most Complete.

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PORTLAND = 20 HOURS = COOS BAY

COLUMBIA RIVER BY DAYLIGHT

Leave Portland (Ainsworth Dock) 9 a.m. June 3-8-13-18-23-28. Coos Bay on Tide

June 5-10-15-20-25-30

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Bandon

Oregon

## The Coming 4th of July

Celebration in Bandon

Will Eclipse Anything of The Kind Ever

Held in Coos County