

USEFUL HOME GARDENS.

Method of Laying One Out and Cultivating It.

Many people residing in rural communities are anxious to get information whereby they can make the space about their homes useful for garden purposes.

The one great secret in being successful with the family garden is to provide an abundance of plant food in a form readily available to the growing plants. Stable and barnyard manures are the best fertilizers at all times. Some of the commercial plant foods are excellent in their place, especially when it is desired to force some of the early varieties of vegetables, but their use requires that the soil be in a high state of fertility and that the gardener have an expert knowledge of their uses and functions.

Constant cultivation should be the rule, for this will keep the soil in an ideal physical condition for the roots to grow in, besides keeping the weeds in check. Cultivate early and persistently and keep ahead of the weeds. Allow the weed seeds to germinate and then quickly destroying them by frequent cultivation early in the growing season will save a large amount of work during the summer.

Eliminate all the old-fashioned beds and plant everything in long rows so that most of the cultivation can be done with a horse. There need not be an unpleasant amount of hard hand work if properly worked with a horse and cultivator. Provide plenty of room at the ends to turn around with the horse while cultivating.

Do not plan a larger garden than you can keep clean and well tilled. A small garden will supply an abundance of small vegetables for a large family. After the soil has been well enriched and well fitted we are ready to plant. If the plan has been well worked out all that is necessary is to plant each variety at the proper time in its right place.

The family garden must be planned to suit the needs of the family, and no two families will agree as to the amount and kinds of vegetables they will grow.

VALUE OF CLEANING UP.

What One Western City Accomplished by a Co-operative Movement.

During a "cleaning up day" held in a certain western city one-tenth of the entire population gladly volunteered at the set time, and more dirt was scraped together than 4,000 teams were able to cart away. Men, women and children were among the workers.

From sunrise, when the bugle sounded assembly, until nightfall the work



AN IMPORTANT TYPE OF STREET SWEEPER. (From American City, New York.)

never halted for a moment. Every cubic yard of dirt meant the riddance of a menace to health and comfort.

The city ordered also a thousand additional waste cans for the sidewalks. The spirit, the unity of action, was perhaps the greatest success of the day. Such civic spirit cannot but command success in the uplifting and constant progress of such a city or town.

Many towns and cities throughout the United States are doing everything possible to keep their streets neat and attractive. In numerous communities clubs of men and women are working in school yards, cleaning and beautifying, putting up fences, seats, drinking fountains, raising flags, laying cement walks and setting out flowers.

Some cities are installing garbage and street carts of an improved type which has a sweeper attachment and saves time, labor and money. Let other towns and cities fall into this move and eliminate the phrase "spotless town" and substitute "spotless country."

To End Rat Nuisance.

Systematic organized destruction of rats, in which every person in the community enters, will always keep the rats down in a locality and sometimes almost exterminate them.

Care in disposal of garbage.
Care in protection of foods.
Care in providing no entrance for the rats to the buildings.
Careful, systematic, thorough work in trapping and poisoning.
Careful training of a good rat terrier.

Careful removal of all straw and hay piles, loose boards and trash.

How Trade is Lost.

It is a sad reflection on retailing that so many cheap and flashy mail order houses can succeed in getting trade away from local dealers. It indicates a real lack either of good service and good goods at attractive prices or of the knowledge where they can be obtained locally.—Printers' Ink.

Move in the Right Direction.

The Leavenworth (Kan.) Ad. club has offered prizes to children for the best compositions written upon the subject, "Why It is Best to Trade at Home."

THE GRANGE

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

COMBINING RURAL FORCES.

Other Granges Can Do What Ypsilanti is Doing Successfully.

For the past three years Ypsilanti grange of Michigan, under the leadership of Lecturer Ennis R. Twist, has followed a policy of making one program in every quarter an open one and devoting it to the presentation by an outside speaker of some topic of general interest in the community. People outside the grange membership, but known to have direct interest in the particular subject to be considered, are invited. Sometimes other organizations which are working along this special line are asked to attend or send representatives to participate in the discussions. In this way questions relating to dairying, fruit culture, good roads, the state constitution, temperance, birds, schools and the tariff have been presented. Last November a model meeting took place when an all-day session in conjunction with the Wash-tonaw County Schoolteachers' association was held. Members of gleaner arbors and of farmers' clubs, rural pastors and Sunday school workers, were cordially invited, for a part of the aim of the program was to consider how rural forces might strengthen one another's efforts.

It proved to be a most valuable meeting. We can but name a few of the subjects discussed to show the range of topics: "School Sanitation," by a member of the state board of health; "The Rural Field and Its Needs," by Lecturer Graham of the Pomona grange, who said that the field for uplift in country life comprised, first, better farming; second, better or more even distribution of farm products; third, doing away with the amassing of large fortunes; fourth, organization of farmers.

L. E. Buell, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., took the same topic from the side of character building. Another spoke on the various forces at work for the betterment of country life—namely, religious, educational and industrial. Another speaker urged the benefits of using the state traveling libraries, and Professor French of the agricultural college presented the farm and home reading courses and spoke on the "Relations of Parent and Teacher." Delightful music was interspersed through the program. "It was a day in some ways unique to us," says Jennie Buell, lecturer of the state grange. "The grange for forty years has labored along these lines within itself, but here was a recognition of a new era when organizations shall meet and confer together as individuals do. Only dimly yet is the significance of this later movement grasped."

IDEAL RURAL SCHOOLS.

What a Massachusetts Professor Thinks About Them.

At the farmers' week meeting at Amherst, Mass., Professor Hart presented his views on the rural school, which were rather more advanced than those ordinarily held by educators so far as they have been publicly expressed.

He remarked that the line of improvement for the rural school should be in the direction of more buildings, more land and more permanency for the teacher. The building should have at least three rooms—one for study, one for mechanical work and one for domestic science and home arts. The lot adjoining a rural school should contain ten acres or more of land. It should be devoted to vegetable and flower gardens for the instruction of pupils, to experimental plots for neighborhood demonstration work, to recreation fields for games and open air gymnasium work. The school term should be continuous throughout the year, the older children and adults using the school facilities during the less busy seasons, the younger children using them during the spring, summer and fall. The teacher should be induced to have a permanent member of the community and be provided with a home in or near the school building. There should be much co-operation between the home and the school. The ideal rural school should become a sort of clearing house of the practical knowledge on which prosperity of the community rests.

The New Jersey Grange.

At the annual session of the New Jersey state grange the farmers were outspoken in their condemnation of the county tax boards, and they will memorialize the legislature on this subject. They are also of the opinion that boards of health are clothed with autocratic powers over the farming products altogether in excess of the sanitary requirements. The milk espionage is especially obnoxious to the grangers, who believe there is an amount of red tape in the matter of inspection altogether out of gear with fair treatment. Among other matters discussed was the taxing of bank stock. It was agreed that bank stock should be taxed at its full value. The grange also favored a parcels post.

The Pennsylvania state grange will meet at Butler, Pa., next December for its annual session. Since the last meeting of the state grange sixteen new subordinate granges have been organized.

One good jolly grange meeting will care more blues than twenty doses of anybody's veraparin.

FOUGHT OFF DEATH.

The Respite Dr. Shradly Bravely Won For General Grant.

"You can see the conditions—General Grant is dying now," came Dr. Douglas' voice in broken tones. The Rev. Dr. Newman had knelt by the bedside and, holding one of the man's nerveless hands, began to pray.

"You see the preacher is busy, and the doctors ought to be busy, too," Dr. Shradly whispered grimly to his senior colleague.

"It would be a torment without avail," sighed the senior. So there stood the medical code warding off succor from the dying man. The general must expire, perchance, because the initiative belonged to a man without any at the moment. Douglas must consent. Shradly must not be shackled. He turned again to the patient, leaned above him a moment and touched his pulse. He twisted the gray goatee in nervous twitches. Suddenly he turned again, ultimate resolve in his face, and tipped again to where his colleague was.

"I say, Douglas, something must be done, if this man dies here now, what can we say to the medical world? Every doctor on earth will want to know what and when were the last shots we fired. Shall we tell them that for ten minutes at the last, half an hour so far as I know, we stood idly and stared at a dying man?"

The old doctor stirred wearily and turned a hopeless and therefore helpless face to the younger one also; there was in its lines a touch of wonder.

"Douglas, it would damn us both eternally, and it ought to. Perhaps you can afford it, but I can't, either as a physician or a human being. Something's got to be done, Douglas. It won't do, I tell you."

"Do! But what would you do—now?" glancing pitifully at the family group and the slowly gasping man on the bed.

"Something, anything—a hypodermic of brandy first!"

"Oh, if you wish to try it—yes."

It had been enough. The code was satisfied. Shradly was filling the little silver syringe with the ardent liquor from French hill-sides. Something was being done. Members of the family turned to watch. The manner of its doing somehow inspired them, and the older doctor, looking on, drew near. The left arm of the dying man was bared, the slender hollow needle found its way, and the potent brandy mingled with the blood.

The Rev. Dr. Newman had risen from his praying. Shradly was half kneeling in his place. Both by different means sought the same end. Keenly the younger doctor leaned to the patient. All his other senses had lent their powers to those of sight and hearing. The tiny instrument gleamed between thumb and finger of his still extended hand.

There was a slight catch in the general's throat, followed by a half sigh. Swiftly a new look came into the face of each physician; swiftly the younger refilled the little syringe and hurried to the other side of the couch. Then through the right arm sprang the potent fluid, and again they waited the result—very soon a long, fluttering sigh; then a longer, stronger inspiration; then measured breathing and finally consciousness.

When General Grant lay dying that April morning the work on his memoirs, which netted his family one-half million dollars, was little more than half finished. He lived seventeen weeks afterward, finished his task and was ready to go.—Frank W. Mack in Saturday Evening Post.

Took the Hint.

A story is told of a certain English bishop well known for his verbosity who rose to address the house of lords on a very important occasion. "I will divide my speech under twelve heads," he said, to the discomfort of his audience.

The Marquis of Salisbury begged to be allowed to interpose with a little anecdote. "A friend of mine was returning home late one night," he said, "when opposite St. Paul's he saw an intoxicated man trying to ascertain the time on the big clock there. Just then it began to strike and slowly tolled out 12. The man listened, looked hard at the clock and said: 'Confound you! Why couldn't you have said that all at once?'"

The bishop heartily joined in the laughter which followed and took the hint contained in the story.

Not the Seal-skin.

A speaker apropos of wifely sympathy said at a recent dinner in New York: "How hard it is when the wife is unsympathetic! Poor Jones trudged home through zero weather one winter night and, blowing on his frozen hands, said solemnly: 'Well, I've got the sack.' 'Oh, you dear!' his wife cried. 'The seal-skin or the other one?' 'The other one,' said Jones, laughing bitterly.—Washington Star.

He Liked It All.

Johnnie, aged five, liked to go to his grandpa's to dinner. One day one of his aunts said to him, "Johnnie, I think the only reason why you like to eat here is because of the dessert you are sure to get."

"Oh, no," said Johnnie. "I like the dinner too."—Deflator.

Hooked.

Mrs. Newlywed—The night you proposed you acted like a fish out of water.

Mr. Newlywed—I was, and very cleverly landed too.—Puck.

Bad men excuse their faults; good men leave them.—Jonson.

Can You Solve This Puzzle?

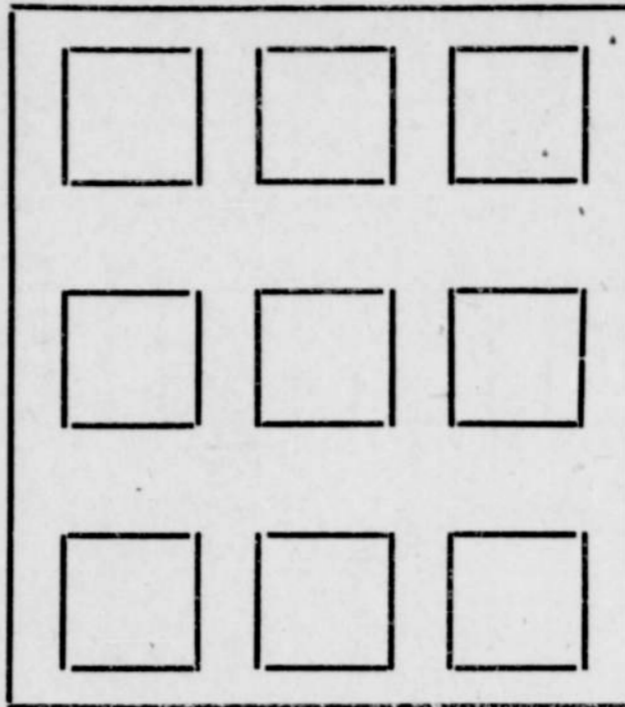
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Adhere Strictly to the Rules

Take any number from 1 to 14 inclusive, and place in the nine squares as above, so when these are added either horizontally or perpendicularly, they will total 27. None of the numbers must be used more than twice, but remember in each case, when added upward or across, the sum of the numbers must be 27.

Send your answer on this, or on a separate sheet of paper, but under no circumstances use more than one sheet of paper, nor write on more than one side.

The neatest, correct, and artistic, answer will receive, absolutely free, a handsome Eilers Bungalow Upright Piano, in beautiful Mahogany case. This is the Piano that was awarded the Gold Medal at the Seattle Fair last summer. It is the choice of hundreds of the greatest pianists of the world. Other prizes enumerated elsewhere.

The contest closes at 6 o'clock on the evening of August 25, 1910, and all replies must either be in our office, or bear a post-mark not later than 6 p. m. on that date.

Winners will be notified by mail as soon as decisions are made. In case of a tie between contestants prizes identical in character will be awarded to each.

Everyone engaged in the music business is barred

STATISTICAL BLANK

Attach this coupon, or one similar, to your answer, writing plainly Name.....

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What make of piano, if any, is your preference, and why?

If possible, give below the names and addresses of two or more of your friends who you believe might consider the purchase of a Piano, Autopiano or Organ.

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Name..... Address.....

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Summons

IN THE JUSTICE COURT, SIXTH DISTRICT, COOS COUNTY, OREGON.

A. E. White, Plaintiff,
vs
T. W. Meeks, Defendant.

SUMMONS

To T. W. Meeks, defendant above named: In the Name of the State of Oregon,

you are hereby required to appear before the undersigned Justice of the Peace, for said District, County, and State, to answer Plaintiff's Complaint filed herein within six weeks from the date of the first publication hereof, to-wit, on or before the 23rd day of September, 1910.

You will take notice that if you fail so to appear and answer, Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of \$54.50, plus costs and disbursements.

Plaintiff has made affidavit for publication of this summons, and through his attorney, C. R. Wade, moved for order of court directing same. Said motion granted.

Dated, Bandon, Oregon Aug. 1st, 1910

Geo. P. Topping,
Justice of the Peace.

31-6t

Read the RECORDER and keep posted on the happenings in and around Bandon.

Notice of Dissolution

Bandon, Ore. Aug. 11, 1910—Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between the undersigned has been dissolved by mutual consent. - - Woodruff & Goff.

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