

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Ore.
June 24, 1910.
Notice is hereby given that Stinson, J. Wil-
son, of Bandon, Oregon, who, on August 27,
1903, made Homestead Ent. No. 13079,
Serial No. 03551, for SE 1-4 NE 1-4, NE
1-4 SE 1-4 of Section 7, and SW 1-4 NW 1-4
and NW 1-4 SW 1-4, Section 8, Township
30 S., Range 14 W., Willamette Meridian, has
filed notice of intention to make final five-year
proof to establish claim to the land above de-
scribed, before A. D. Morse, U. S. Commissioner
at Bandon, Oregon, on the 1st day of September
1910.
Claimant names as witness:
R. F. Cox, of Bandon, Or., son.
R. P. Hunt, of " "
Eugene Pierce, of " "
J. A. Cope, of " "
Benjamin F. Jones,
Register.

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Call at the Eagle.
If you love the goods that's old--
Call at the Eagle's.
Taint no use to sit and blink
If you really need a drink,
Just make a sign or ring a bell,
And you bet they'll treat you right
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Alvin Munck, Prop.
BANDON, OREGON

MY CLOTHES ARE AT THE
BANDON
STEAM
LAUNDRY
Where Yours Ought to be
A. F. DERINGER - Prop.

The Opera
HAS A SELECT STOCK OF
Wines, Liquors & Cigars
Steam Beer on Draught
COURTEOUS TREATMENT
GROSS BROS.
BANDON OREGON

The Public, County and State Fairs

The American County Fair is an institution which has passed through varying stages of success and failure. Some have grown to enormous proportions while others have dwindled to failure and been discontinued. Many factors have been influential in determining the success or failure of these institutions, and not the least of these has been the attitude and ideals of the board of directors and the patronizing public. That many county fairs have been successful and see yet before them new fields of opportunity, forcibly tells that there is a duty and a prominent place for the county fair properly managed and supported. It may be said here that the managing board in most cases labors long and incessantly to build up a creditable exhibit of a county, its ideals, resources, wealth and prosperity. In far too many cases the support which they receive from the citizens of the county is half-hearted and lacks enthusiasm.

What then are the objects of a county fair? Why does it exist? What should be its ideals? What should be the attitude of the public toward it? What good can it do the public? What good can it do the individual? The first object of a county fair is education. It furnishes a place for exploitation of public and individual achievement and public resources. It exists because of the public demand for such an institution. Its ideals should be to set high moral and industrial standards. Its attitude toward the public should be to educate, to raise ideals and standards to a higher level; to point out natural wealth; to emphasize opportunities for increased prosperity. It can do the public good just in proportion to the support which it receives from the public. The good which it can do the individual depends largely upon his support. The county fair cannot benefit and is better off, without the presence or participation of the individual or set of individuals who have in their own opinion nothing to learn and only boisterous and ungentlemanly criticism to give. To the individual who attends or exhibits in a public spirited way, the county fair furnishes an opportunity to study the best results of production and skill and thereby set new standards towards which he may work; gives new ideas for development of his special line of work; points out new fields of opportunity for profit and pleasure; furnishes a means of good healthy and friendly competition. Lastly it should furnish much enthusiasm to future attainment.

Many have watched the new exhibitor take defeat and have seen him come back the next year and win the prizes of competition. This type of man is a living example of the great benefits derived from county fairs.

THE STATE FAIR
A state fair is to a state as a county fair is to a county. It is bigger, more inspiring and broader in the scope. With its mammoth crowds, its expensive exhibits and its magnificent livestock "fitted to the minute," it represents the skill and handiwork of man. To most of us it furnishes lasting ideals and permanent enthusiasm from year to year.

These public institutions are put before every citizen of the great commonwealth and we are not living up to our opportunities or duties to civilization and to the public, to our families and to ourselves if we do not avail ourselves of some of these great opportunities.
E. A. TROWBRIDGE,
University of Missouri

was the case in earlier history and that the farm is rapidly becoming more popular. This is an encouraging fact as an educated yeomanry is the stability of a nation. The 1910 class in husbandry at the Oregon Agricultural college are all returning to the farm in a ranch. That similar conditions exist elsewhere is shown by the following from an Iowa paper regarding the work of the agricultural college of that state.

That a college education does not necessarily educate the farm boy away from the farm is once more proved by the report issued by the officers of the Iowa State College of Agriculture concerning the future plans of the 1910 graduating class of the animal husbandry department. Of the thirty-eight graduates, thirty-three will return to the farm and carry on the active work thereof, while four will pursue higher educational work and only one will stay in the city, this one to accept a position on an agricultural newspaper. The farm is considerably the winner, inasmuch as of the thirty-eight graduates nine came originally from the city and now join the twenty four native-born farm boys in taking up farm work as their life's vocation.

The fact that these thirty-three young agricultural college graduates are going to the farm is all the more notable by reason of the fact that the college authorities have been asked to fill sixteen positions to teach agriculture in high schools and secondary colleges, at salaries ranging from \$1000 to \$2000 per year. Not a single graduate could be induced to take one of these positions. Twelve first class college positions, with salaries ranging from \$1000 to \$2000 a year, were at the disposal of the college, but only four of this year's graduates accepted.

During the past nine years more than 80 per cent of the graduates of the animal husbandry department of the Iowa State College of Agriculture have returned to the farms. This is very gratifying, inasmuch as it was the underlying principle in establishing these land grant agricultural colleges fit the young men for actual, practical farm work rather than to educate them to teach or to carry on any city work. The agricultural colleges all over the country are meeting the requirements grandly. The work is practical, is appealing to the sons and daughters of the farmers of the states, and is fitting these young men and women for life work on the farm, which must in the near future materially increase, not only the profits of the work, but the standard of living and the material comforts as well.—Rural Spirit.

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.

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

Notice of Dissolution
Bandon, Ore. Aug. 11, 1910 No-
tice is hereby given that the partner-
ship existing between the undersign-
ed has been dissolved by mutual
consent. - - Woodruff & Goff

DOGS GOOD FOR CATTLE DRIVING

Now that summer is at hand and the cattle roam about the fields, many farmers are at loss for a good means of keeping tabs on the ones that are in the habit of going astray. Why not get a good dog to drive the cattle? asks a prominent authority of farm dogs. There are three breeds of dogs good for driving cattle—the rough coated collie, the smooth or close haired collie and the old English bobtail sheep dog.



A VALUABLE FARM CANINE

The latter has never become very popular either in the field or at dog shows. It possesses a heavy dense coat, but distinctive points are a heavily built head and muzzle, the whole profusely coated with long straggling hair, nearly hiding its eyes, and it is usually tailless, though occasionally a tail asserts itself.

The first two breeds mentioned are very similar save for the great abundance of coat of the one and the short close coat of the other. There are many dogs used for cattle purposes and some with great satisfaction to their owners. These are not pure breeds, still they show much of the collie blood in them. Some have pricked or cat ears, unlike the semi-erect ear of the collie, but they could not be accepted as certain or established breeds.

As a rule, such dogs are a failure, for even if some may prove to be useful animals they cannot reproduce others of like value. All pure breeds of animals have distinct characteristics, and when a dog of one breed is crossed with another, however good the individuals may be, the offspring is naught but a mongrel, and his character and temperament are matters of chance. It takes many generations of carefully selected matings to establish the certain positive traits of character.

To make an out and out cross means an end to all that has been accomplished during the years of careful breeding. If we hold steadily to the mark we are sure of the result, but if we take no aim nothing can be expected from it.

The dominant characteristic in the pure bred collie is much more than one of mere instinct. It is the direct result of breeding for a purpose. The dogs have been well selected for this purpose—not on account of their beauty, but for their intelligence and proved usefulness in this line of work—and thus the animal instinct has been greatly tempered with reason. Instinct depends chiefly upon self preservation, selfish interests, and is an unreasoning prompting to action independent of any prior experience or instruction. The range of instinct is too limited to cover the collie's wonderful ability of self control, the doing of things beyond the possible scope of instinct, understanding the purpose and accepting the teaching of the master who does reason. Dogs have been taught very difficult and amazing tricks, but the collie is not a "trick dog." He works for his master, and his record shows marvelous acts—not by imitation, but done wholly independently of any previous teaching. Tricks are oft repeated particular acts. The collie is a skilled workman in a field of labor both difficult and perplexing, requiring courage and persistence until the object of his task has been accomplished. In this work he has no equal.

A Good Way to Veal Calves.
Calves that are to be vealed should receive whole milk for at least two or three weeks. It may seem a little expensive to feed whole milk for so long a period, but we believe that if the calves are to be vealed at all it pays to follow this system rather than attempt to raise them entirely upon skim milk. The first three or four days the milk from the mother is not fit for other purposes except to use for her calf. If account is kept of all the whole milk used it will be found that it will not amount to a great deal. Gradually changing at the end of the second or third week to skim milk and permitting the calf to eat all the dry grain and mixing a little blood meal in the skim milk is probably as good a practice as any to follow.

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