

WILL LOWER THE COST OF LIVING

Great Economies Effected Through Improved Roads.

BIG SAVING IN HAULAGE.

Cotton States Could Afford to Spend \$1,000,000 a Year on Highways, According to Government Bulletin—Poor Roads Cost Them Twice That.

Good roads are an important factor in the reduction of the cost of living. At least that is the theme of the latest farmers' bulletin of the department of agriculture, which shows that the benefit from improved highways does not accrue only to automobilists, but also to the farmer and the shipper of produce of all kinds. For instance, there are parts of the south, according to the bulletin, in which the time required for hauling goods to market has been reduced from twelve to two days by the improvement of the highways and a saving of \$3 a day in driver's pay alone thus has been effected. Really good roads would save the cotton states of the south approximately \$2,000,000 annually in hauling charges, according to the department, which gives these figures to prove its contention:

"In the cotton states of the south the average haul of cotton from the farm to the shipping point is 11.8 miles. The average load is about 1,700 pounds—a little more than three bales—and the average cost is 80 cents per bale. The cost of marketing the 1911 crop of 16,250,276 bales was \$13,000,220 if computed on the above basis. To each bale of cotton there is about half a ton of cottonseed, which was hauled from the farm to the gin, and then a large percentage of it hauled again to the shipping point. The average cost of hauling cottonseed in the United States is \$3 a ton. The 1911 seed crop therefore cost \$24,375,414 to haul.

"The total cost of hauling the cotton crop in 1911, including the seed, was therefore \$37,375,634. Any system of road improvement throughout this zone which would reduce the annual hauling charge 5 per cent would effect a saving of \$1,868,781 a year. From these figures it would appear that it would be good business to incur an ex-



AN IMPROVED ROAD IN ONE OF THE COTTON STATES.

pense for road improvement, even if such investment entailed an annual interest and maintenance charge of \$1,000,000 to the community of cotton states."

"There are certain direct economic or money advantages which follow the improvement of public roads in every community," says Acting Director Sargent of the department in the bulletin. "These advantages are probably most apparent in the reduced cost of hauling."

"Certain dependent or reflex economic advantages also arise in a community where roads have been improved. The increase in the value of farm lands is an example of the indirect economic advantages of improved road conditions. It should not be considered, however, that in presenting the advantages of improved roads the direct decrease in the cost of hauling and the increase in farm values are entirely separate and independent. The farm increases in value partly because the cost of hauling is decreased.

"Whatever methods are used to improve a road, the improvement for hauling purposes is due to three causes—the betterment of the road surface, the reduction of the grade and the shortening of the length. On such an improved road the time required to haul a given quantity of material a given distance is reduced. The reduction may be largely due to increased speed of hauling, to increased load or to both. It is important to recognize that for transportation purposes reduction of time is equivalent to a decrease of the distance from the market centers. It is easy to see, then, why the increase of farm values must follow improved roads, for their effect is to bring the farms in a sense nearer the towns. The fact that on roads with improved surfaces hauling becomes largely independent of the season of the year or weather conditions means another very considerable reduction in hauling costs. It also means that many of the limitations of the number and kind of farm operations are immediately removed."



MAKING FARM THE LITTLE PAY

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

WHEN a man or woman has decided to own a little farm there are a few salient points that need careful consideration. These are cost, improvements, nearness to town, transportation facilities and neighborhood. The investment may not be of first importance. With many persons the tone of the neighborhood would be considered first, and rightly so.

The matter of location has to be carefully considered by any one who proposes to continue city employment. In such case the land will cost about \$200 an acre. This would be the average price for a twenty acre tract thirty to forty miles from a large city.

If farming is to be the sole vocation a person can afford to go to the more inland sections, where land is obtainable at from \$50 to \$100 an acre. In no case is it wise to go more than three or four miles from a good railway town. A fair estimate of the necessary investment is as follows:

Twenty acres of land	\$2,000
Buildings	1,000
Six cows	200
Team of mares	200
Pigs and poultry	100
Vegetables and implements	200
Seed, feed and incidentals	100
	\$3,900

There are nice little improved farms of forty, fifty or eighty acres to be picked up at \$2,000 to \$5,000, including good dwellings and other buildings. The location would not be suitable for a city man who had to go back and forth every day, but otherwise they would fill the bill.

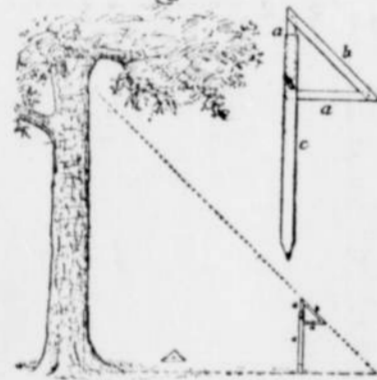
In buying such a place as this one

Every well used day on the farm right now means many dollars in the fall. When the weather will not permit outdoor work the planters, cultivators, etc., ought to have attention, putting them in condition for later work.

TO GET AT THE HEIGHT.

Simple Homemade Device That is Used For the Calculation.

Having this simple device, you can ascertain the height to a limb or burl, often of advantage in taking out timber, or can find the height to a desired thickness of the trunk, which is often



required in cutting telephone or telegraph poles of equal length and thickness of top, says the Orange Judd Farmer, from which picture and description are taken. Take two straight pieces of wood, A, A, fifteen inches long; fasten together at exact right angles and connect ends with the piece B, having a perfectly straight outer edge; fasten the horizontal stick with a bolt and thumb screw to a stake, C, three feet long.

Select a point at approximately same distance from tree that the limb or other point is from the ground, set the stake upright in ground and fasten the triangle with one arm perpendicular and the other horizontal and pointed to the tree. Sight across the diagonal stick at the height it is desired to measure. If the line of vision comes above move nearer the tree; if it falls below move back until the line of vision strikes the desired point. Then, making due allowance for irregularities of the ground, the distance from the stake to the tree will equal the height to the point sighted.

Good Garden Advice.

In many instances the yield of gardens can be increased by simply getting down a few inches deeper with fork or spade. The French gardeners can give Americans many lessons in this respect. The soil should be pulverized, but work should not be commenced too early. Plowing the ground while it is too wet will cause the soil to pack in solid lumps. Good land is often ruined in this manner.—Farm Progress.

Keep the Money Home.

If it pays Belgian truck gardeners to send without or chicory salad across the ocean and after paying freight and a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem to sell it for 9 cents a pound, why wouldn't it pay some of our growers here?—Rural New Yorker.

Don't Forget the Wrench.

A wrench is a good thing to have along with the plow in the spring. Before you forget fasten it to the beam with a short strap and buckle. A wire will answer the purpose, too, but is apt to rub the paint off the iron and invite rust.

need not pay down more than one-quarter of the purchase price. If a debt is ever justifiable it is in a case where a man of moderate means is trying to do the best thing for his boys and girls and is determined to bring them up on a farm.

It is always possible to rent a farm, and that is the easiest way to get a start. By renting one is soon able to tell whether he is adapted to farm life or not. Nobody should begin his vocation with the idea that it is free from care and hard work. It does not call for drudgery, but the great essentials are industry, patience and intelligent management.

To city people who know what farm life is and who are determined to go to the country I wish to say that conditions are the most favorable that they have ever been for making money from the soil. This is because cities have grown and good markets developed at a faster rate than agriculture has advanced.

In these days a farmer who raises a diversity of articles such as town families have to buy for their tables has no trouble to sell all he can produce. Prices are high enough to afford satisfactory profits. It is only necessary to raise a variety of good products and to handle them with taste and skill. The cash is always ready. This is in reality a day of opportunity for the producer.

With such an equipment as I have outlined the earning capacity of a twenty acre farm well situated and skillfully managed is from \$1,500 to \$2,500 a year.

Set aside an acre for experimental purposes this year. Then you can try out your new ideas and the likely suggestions you get from the papers and thus prove their fitness or unfitness for yourself.—Farm Journal.

DO YOU KNOW THIS BEAN?

It's the Broad or English Variety. May Be Worth a Trial Here.

The broad bean, known sometimes in this country as the English broad bean, is the common bean of Europe. Some authorities say it cannot succeed in the United States or continental Europe, being not well adapted to hot, dry summers, but it may be worth a trial. It grows well in England.

The broad bean requires a heavy, rich and well drained soil. The plant is erect, two to four feet high, has thick angular stems, leaves with two to five oval leaflets, flowers in clusters, generally white with black eyed wing.



Photograph by Long Island agricultural experiment station.

THE ENGLISH BROAD BEAN.

The pods are large and thick, and the beans are thick, flattened and generally angular.

The varieties and subvarieties in cultivation are numerous and variable. The beans are grown both in the garden and field for forage and as human food. The broad bean is an ancient plant, having been cultivated in Europe from remote times.

Makes a Dandy Knife.

Do your folks need a good butcher knife? Hunt up an old flat file and take it to a blacksmith who understands tempering steel and have him make you one. It will outlast any knife you ever had if made right.

COCK-A-DOODLE-DOO!

Shade must be provided for the fowls and the little chicks during the hot weather.

As soon as it can be had give the hens some good fresh loam. If the beds are with the earth so much the better.

One of the remedies for the pip used by Portuguese poultry raisers is raw onions cut up fine and forced down the throat, followed by a little water.

The Maine experiment station tonic for fowls: Pulverized gentian, one pound; pulverized ginger, one-quarter pound; pulverized saltpeter, one-quarter pound; iron sulphate, one-half pound. Mix thoroughly and use two or three tablespoonfuls in ten quarts of dry mash.

Small flocks of chickens both in town and country have given greater profits per fowl than large flocks in tests made by the Ohio experiment station. Flocks with unlimited range have shown better profits than flocks that were partly or wholly confined. Farm flocks have been more profitable than village or city lot flocks.

Make Some One Happy

By obtaining all the voting coupons you can and giving them to your favorite

You Can

obtain free votes good in the piano voting contest on the basis of one vote for every cent paid at

City Meat Market

The Agate

D. M. Averill's DRY GOODS

O. A. Trowbridge

Boyle Jewelry

Bandon Bakery

Ask for votes and save them for your favorite contestant

SCHAEFER TELLS ONE ON NICK ALTROCK.

Many funny stories are told of Nick Altrock, but one of the most amusing has been turned off by Herman Schaefer, Nick's stage partner last winter.

Nick, according to Schaefer, had the hardest time of his life trying to break himself of the habit of chewing tobacco while on the stage.

"I had to threaten Nick with considerable punishment before he would drop the habit," said Schaefer to Hugh Jennings one day last winter, "and on several occasions Nick started his act with a big chew stick in one corner of his mouth."

"And there were times, many of them, that Nick kicked because the orchestra got out of time to his music. Nick always insisted that the band, as he called it, was running ahead of him, and one night I had to prevent him from waylaying the orchestra leader as he came from the theater."

DAY MAY PILOT BOAT.

American Likely to Sail Lipton Yacht in Frisco Races.

Captain Thomas Fleming Day, who piloted the motorboat Detroit across the Atlantic last summer, probably will be selected as the navigating officer of the yacht which Sir Thomas Lipton will send to San Francisco to compete in the races there during the Panama-Pacific International exposition. The yacht will be called the Shamrock and will be the fifth of that ilk if the New York Yacht club gives Sir Thomas the privilege of sailing Shamrock IV for the America's cup.

The yacht will cross the Atlantic under its own sail, be towed through the Panama canal and go thence up the Pacific coast to San Francisco, again under its own canvas. The racer will be conveyed by Sir Thomas' steam yacht Erin.

Meyer Ought to Make Good.

Commenting on the good work being done by Benny Meyer with Brooklyn an eastern writer suggests that he ought to be a finished ball player, as he has played under John McGraw, Joe McGinnity and Joe Kelley, three past masters at developing players.

Frisco to Hold Harness Meet in 1915. San Francisco horsemen plan two light harness horse meets in 1915 with purses aggregating \$225,000.

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Wright & Ditson Tennis goods and Fishing Tackle, Pocket Flasks, Thermos Bottles and

Cups. If we have not got what you want we will gladly get it for you.

BANDON DRUG CO.

Bandon Druggist Deserves Praise.

For Carpet and Rug weaving, address Mrs. J. L. Foster, Bandon.

C. Y. Lowe deserves praise from Bandon people for introducing here the simple buckthorn bark and glycerine mixture, known as Adlerika. This simple German remedy first became famous by curing appendicitis and it has now been discovered that a single dose relieves sour stomach, gas on the stomach and constipation instantly.

Voting Coupon

Good for 25 votes in Piano Voting Contest

One of these coupons will appear in every issue of the Bandon Recorder. See Advertisement