

The Santiam News.

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The Santiam News.

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INCREASE THE ARTILLERY.

The general-in-chief of our little army has renewed the old-made suggestion that two additional regiments of artillery should be formed so that our coast defenses may be properly manned. The necessity for this additional force was foreseen years ago by every one—Congressmen excepted—who knew that our new forts and guns, not being automatic, would require men to care for them. Every one knows, also, that ordnance is a hundred times as costly as that which once was good enough for coast defenses cannot be entrusted to raw recruits in time of action, but should be handled by men who have been specially trained for the duty. Artillerymen can't be ordered at short notice, from any padrone or other labor agency. The necessary regiments should have been raised at least two years ago and been under drill ever since; an able artilleryman is as hard to make as an able congressman. Had a similar number of men been needed for any other purpose congress would have provided them, but for some mysterious reason that is in no sense patriotic it is easier every year to add millions to a public buildings bill, a river and harbor bill, or any other swindle, than to provide for additional men for national defense.—*Collier's Weekly.*

Heaven born orators are tilling the soil, athletes are preaching the gospel, and brilliant writers are shoeing horses. There are lawyers who ought to be ox drivers, and ox drivers who ought to be lawyers; surgeons who ought to be sawing wood, and woodcutters who ought to be sawing bone. There are men in the penitentiary who ought to be holding positions of trust, and men holding positions of trust who ought to be in the penitentiary.—*Folk County Observer.*

Put your name on every possible product from the farm, as it is a guarantee that you are not ashamed to be known as the producer. This fact sometimes helps the sales.

General Lee called for it again, last Wednesday. He was instructed to look after the rights of Americans.

The Supreme court affirmed the decision of the California court in the case of Theodore Durrant, and he will have to hang. When told of the decision, Durrant said he expected nothing else.

Marsal Blanco now exhibits a full passion to all the rebels in Cuba, who have been prosecuted for the crime of rebellion. The pardoned are not to change their residence without the permission of both the civil and military authorities.

MULE FOOT HOG.

The mule foot hog has been a subject of much comment and has by many been regarded as a myth, but that there is such a distinct and peculiar breed of swine is a fact, as has been clearly demonstrated by the well known and progressive Berkshire breeders, Messrs. H. D. Nichol & Sons of Tennessee, who after diligent search secured a pair, a boar and sow, which they now have on their farm. The hogs are 9 months old and weigh 45 pounds each. They resemble in conformation the original razorback, being angular and built upon speed lines, which in the lower south, or what is termed the black belt, would make them a desirable breed in one respect, since they can "outrun a nigger," and this qualification counts for a good deal, especially when killing time comes around. Their feet are incised in every respect to those of a mule. They breed prolifically. In disposition they are not inclined to be sociable, but respond in a distant or guarded manner to good, gentle treatment. They seem to prefer being left alone, as was evidenced by Nichol's pair, which were caught after an exciting chase by a party of five, ably assisted by nine dogs. They are an interesting pair of hogs, and Mr. Nichol, chief of the swine department of the Nashville Centennial exposition, placed them on exhibition there.—*Farmer's Home Journal.*

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

Here is one of the most practical common sense articles on balanced rations we have yet seen.

A subscriber asks me to formulate a balanced ration to feed his animals, from corn, cotton seed meal, cotton seed hulls and hay, which are the principal feeding stuffs used in his section. According to scientific research and experimentation this is an easy thing to do, as it is laid down as a rule that animals require, under ordinary conditions, a food consisting of twenty-five pounds of dry matter, in which there is of digestible protein two and one-half pounds (meaning muscle, blood and nerve forming elements), about one-half pound of fat, and twelve to thirteen pounds of the carbohydrates (meaning heat forming matter) for every thousand pounds weight of cow or sheep; horses or oxen require one-third more when at work, than when idle, making a nutritive ration of one to five and six-tenths as a standard for animals that are matured as their requirements. Now, if we examine corn as to its chemical constituents, we find that in one hundred pounds of cornstalks, there are fifty-five pounds of dry matter, of which there is two pounds of digestible protein, twenty pounds of digestible carbohydrates, and six-tenths pounds of fat. Thus we see that when we feed an animal wholly upon cornstalks or fodder feed cured, that a thousand pounds of animal would have to eat and digest one hundred and twenty-five pounds of fodder in order to get sufficient energy to sustain it in strength, when it cannot do. But if it were possible to eat that amount it would have just twice as much heat and fat forming elements as was required in its system, as the animal economy could appropriate.

Cotton seed meal, we find in one hundred pounds of it ninety pounds of dry matter, of which thirty-seven pounds of it is digestible protein, about fifteen pounds of digestible carbohydrates, and about twelve and one-half pounds of digestible fat. Now, if we were to feed a cow of one thousand pounds weight, twenty pounds of dry corn stover or fodder and five pounds cotton seed meal, we would quite nearly approach the requirements as far as protein was concerned, but would lack in the carbohydrates.

Cornmeal we find to contain in every hundred pounds, seven pounds of digestible protein, 64 lbs. nearly, of carbohydrates, and about 3 1/2 lbs. of fat. Now, if we make our ration consist of corn fodder, 12 lbs.; that is, in a form that the animal will eat up clean, and feed daily 5 lbs. of corn meal and 3 lbs. cotton seed meal, we would have, when figured out, very nearly a balanced ration; or if we could furnish a lbs. of clover hay, with a nutritive ratio of 1 to 5 and 6-tenths, we could reduce the corn fodder to 10 lbs. and a lb. of the cotton seed meal, and have quite nearly a balanced ration.

But there is a matter of more vital importance to be taken into consideration than nutritive ratios, etc., when we formulate rations and that is the kind of an animal that we are composing a ration for, and the palatability of it after we have formulated it. The chemist can formulate rations out of very many things, and they may be of just the proportion needed to supply all the uses of the animal economy; yet if they are not palatable to the taste of animals, and the animal is forced to eat it or starve, the chances are that it will not thrive, even indigestion does not take place, as it is a law of nature that what is not relished while being eaten does not readily digest in the stomach. Again there is individuality in animals as well as in people, and our individual requirements differ very much; what one person eats with a relish, another cannot eat at all. One person will eat with a relish largely of a fattening food, and yet always be in thin flesh; another will eat nothing of a fattening nature and yet grow fleshy. And this is largely true as regards animals. While the chemical analysis of the different foods is of the greatest value for a stock feeder to study and take as a general guide in the feeding of his animals, such a thing as formulating a ration that can be depended on as the right one for all animals, and under all conditions, is an impossibility. The feeder himself must largely be the judge when he feeds his animals so that they may maintain health and thrive.

I am almost weekly in receipt of inquiries like the present one, asking me to formulate rations out of this and that, as the case may be. While it is always possible for me with the aid of an analytical chart to formulate the rations, it by no means follows that the animal will eat it with a relish and thrive upon it. This seems to be a hard thing for many farmers to understand, many seeming to believe that a feeding ration can be figured down so fine that no mistakes would be made; but, my dear reader, it can't be done. After all that the chemist may do for you, and all the experiment stations may experiment and report for you, the individuality of the animal and the conditions may be such that they will not fit your case. The science of stock breeding and stock feeding is a continual study for those who engage in it, and while the experiment station and the chemist may aid them by their experiments and analyses, they must always take what they advise, remembering that the chemist does his work in the laboratory, and the cattle sheep and swine, that are kept on an experimental farm have different surroundings from what is found on most farms of the country. While it is true that all animals require a balanced ration, it is for the stock raiser himself to ascertain what the best ration is for his individual animal

by closely watching the effects of the food that is being fed. If the ration that is being fed creates too much flesh, or is not relished, change it to one containing more protein; or even when a fattening animal is not fattening on a carbonaceous food like corn meal, change it and feed wheat bran or middlings. I have noticed that some cows cannot eat corn meal at all without drying up in their milk, even when balanced up with wheat bran and linseed or cotton seed meal, and I have noticed also that some cows will give more milk when fed upon corn meal than when fed upon chopped oats and wheat bran. Some horses in my experience cannot eat corn at all without having colic, while others will work the best year round and remain healthy and strong when their feed is largely corn meal and timothy hay, a very unbalanced ration indeed. The horse was simply an exceptional horse. That line of feeding would not apply to the masses. These are only illustrations of the fact that the chemist's ration is not always the ration that suits the animal's need the best.—*C. D. Smead, in Practical Farmer.*

There is no more reason in keeping a kicking cow, than in keeping a miserable roguish bull.

A Jersey cow is known to have produced forty-six pounds twelve and a half ounces of butter in seven days.

A fall calf comes onto grass just at an age to make the best use of it. It grows faster and is raised at less cost than the spring calf, where their conditions are reversed.

He who overstocks his pastures damages his land, and is at the mercy of the weather. And them that have more stock than feed in winter find stock growing unprofitable.

It is estimated that a given amount of dry food, when fed to steers, will produce three times as many pounds of live weight as of butter when fed to cows. A pound of butter should, therefore, be worth about three times as much as a pound of beef, not counting the cost of butter-making.

If your stock is good do not be satisfied. "Be content with your lot" does not apply to stock raising. If you know of any one having better stock than yours go after him, and buy the best he has if you can get it. The cost is not to be considered, as money spent in that direction comes back immediately.

Analysis made at the Colorado experiment station show that pea vine hay is richer in protein than either clover or alfalfa. The pea vines contain materially more nitrogen than alfalfa and are valuable for green manuring. There is a considerable amount of pea vine hay made in Colorado. The variety grown for that purpose is known as the Mexican pea.—*Agriculturist.*

It is claimed that a sure remedy for foot rot in sheep is the following: Across upon the ground in a gateway or narrow place through which sheep must pass every day, put a tight shallow panlike box, either iron or wood, and fill it with a mixture of wheat bran saturated with kerosene. The mixture will be a sort of dough which the sheep will trample in, and it will heal the foot rot.—*Drover's Journal.*

The soja bean is fast coming to the front for stock. It seems to hold its own better than corn against flood, frost draught, grass and weeds, but is slow in curing, owing to the large amount of oil contained. A Virginia farmer, on rich bottom land, grew 100 bushels of seed per acre. In Illinois, where the Mammoth variety (a large, coarse, rank grower) was used, land having been manured twice, the yield per acre, cut green for the silo, was 25,500 pounds, which gave over 700 pounds for 555 days. Compared with corn, the soja bean requires less cultivation and gives much larger yields on all kinds of land.

When it is known that a cow has eaten largely of meal or of grain of any kind, Dr. Smead says, "one of the best remedies is a few quarts of water, not perhaps over a gallon at any one time; in half an hour let her have another gallon, and continue every hour until her thirst is quenched. The first time the water is given stir into it a heaping teaspoonful of ginger, and a tablespoonful of good cider vinegar, and add the ginger and vinegar every second time the cow is given drink. With this treatment many a cow would be well in forty-eight hours that would have died had the water been entirely withheld. If there is floating, use warm water injections every hour, and if it is not reduced in six hours, give a pound of Epsom salts, and continue the injections, also the ginger until the cow is well on the way to recovery. This I give as a simple, rational, farmer's remedy; the veterinarian might prescribe a better one, but the treatment recommended will save a large per cent when the veterinarian cannot be had."—*Hoards Dairyman.*

The increase on the farm is not only in the number of animals, but in the weight also. All gains must be estimated in pounds, whether from one or a dozen animals, and the capacity of the farm depends on the amount (in weight) of live stock it can carry. The larger the animal, provided its weight is quickly gained the cheaper the cost, as less room is required on the floors of the barns and stables and less care must be given, as the height of an animal does not effect the space it occupies. The keeping of young animals, however, is different. At first the room required for a pig, lamb or calf but a few days old is very small, and much of the labor bestowed on the dams is at the same time beneficial to the young, but the younger the animal the more rapid its growth in proportion to weight, and it gradually lessens the ratio of growth and weight until maturity is reached. To derive the greatest increase from stock the gain must be made in the stages, and any check in that direction will effect the ratio of increase for months. The most essential matter is warmth in winter. The adult can endure severe cold at periods, provided it is well fed, but all classes of young stock will suffer unless well protected. If the cold does not cause disease or loss it may effect growth, and as every day's gain is important if the market is to be reached early it pays to give extra attention at times when care can be bestowed to the best advantage. A pound lost cannot be regained, and every day that no gain is made is a loss which cannot be afforded at any season.—*Philadelphia Record.*

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Lafayette B. Smith, of Tacoma, claims that recently with his partner, A. Johnson, he discovered a petrified man, fully dressed, standing against a boulder, in the foothills of the Cascade mountains. He declares his statement is true and says he will return with a wagon to bring the object back. The petrified man he estimates weighs 1200 pounds, though of average size. It is to be hoped it is more genuine than the Cardiff giant, the greatest fake of the age.—*Democrat.*

While digging for fish bait on Beaver Island, a Clinton, Ill., boy unearthed an iron box containing \$50,000.

For sale—One second hand ten horse power engine, and an Advance 38 inch cylinder separator. All in good order. Call on Austin & Austin, four miles East of Albany, Oregon.

The three-year-old boy of J. A. Johnson, of Lynn Center, Ill., is subject to attacks of croup. Mr. Johnson says he is satisfied that the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, during a severe attack, saved his little boy's life. He is in the drug business, a member of the firm of Johnson Bros. of that place and they handle a great many patent medicines for throat and lung diseases. He had all these to choose from, and skilled physicians ready to respond to his call, but selected this remedy for use in his own family at a time when his child's life was in danger, because he knew it to be superior to any other, and famous the world over for its cures of croup. Mr. Johnson says this is the best selling cough medicine they handle, and that it gives splendid satisfaction in all cases. Sold by PEERY & PEERY.

How to Cure Bilious Colic.

I suffered for weeks with colic and pains in the stomach caused by biliousness and had to take medicine all the while until I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which cured me. I have since recommended it to a good many people. Mrs. F. Butler, Fairhaven, Conn. Persons who are subject to bilious colic can ward off the attack by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms appear. Sold by PEERY & PEERY.

"The worst cold I ever had in my life was cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes W. H. Norton, of Sutter Creek, Cal. "This cold left me with a cough and I was expostorating all the time. The Remedy cured me, and I want all of my friends when troubled with a cough or cold to use it for it will do them good. Sold by PEERY & PEERY.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound, and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by PEERY & PEERY.

Market Report.
Wheat, 96 cts. per bu.
Oats, 23 " " " " " "
Flour 14 40 " " " " " "
Bran 12 00 " " " " " "
Middlings 16 " " " " " "
Chop, \$16 per ton.
Potatoes, 50 cts. per sack.
Sage, 20c. per 100.
Butter, creamery 25; ranch 12 1/2 c.
Hams, 12c per lb.
Shoulders, 8c per lb.
Bacon, 13c per lb.
Lard, 11c per lb.
Chickens, 3.00 per doz.

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