

The Santiam News.

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The Santiam News.
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OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

Good sized, compactly built, handsome stylish horses that can run along from 7 to 10 miles an hour, will sell quickly now at fair prices. There is a ready market for them both at home and abroad.—American Cultivator.

The best paying butter dairy is the all-the-year-round dairy that sells to private customers by engagements. To keep up such a dairy, cows must come in at regular intervals throughout the year. This just suits the Jersey cow, he being the all-the-year cow. Contrary to the old time notion winter dairying costs less and pays more than summer.

There is no grain that is better, or in fact so good, as oats to feed with skim milk to calves which we want to grow fast without making them too fat. That is just what one should do, with calves intended for the dairy. One should feed a little oil meal as well as oats. Bran is also good. Never give dairy calves corn because that is too fattening.

To keep cows giving a good flow of milk in winter—or for that matter, in any other time—they require succulent food. There has as yet been found but two ways to provide this. One is to raise roots and the other is to make silage. Roots are all right, but it is much more expensive to provide food in the form of roots than in silage.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Here is something that may prove of interest to those who contemplate raising cow-peas:

The yield of the two acres and one peck of the sowed patch was fifty-seven bushels, twenty of which I set aside for seed, the remainder was eagerly taken by my neighbors at \$2 per bushel. I had equally good results the present year, and I am a thorough convert to the belief that the southern cowpea is the best all-around friend that the farmer has. I would tell the man with poor land that he can soon have it rich; and the man who has rich land, that he can easily keep it so. A crop of cow-peas on average soil, if plowed under before the bulk of the crop is ripe, will add more fertility than three crops of corn or wheat will take away; and the yield of feed per acre has a value double that of timothy or clover. Aside from this, there are few farm crops so well suited to the small farmer or so profitable, if grown for sale of seed. The yield is from fifteen to thirty bushels per acre and the price in spring is from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per bushel. An acre will yield this and still feed equal to an acre of the best timothy. No one will regret an investment in this most valuable acquisition to the farm.—Journal of Agriculture.

No one will succeed in poultry unless he has the proper qualifications. These qualifications consist in a love for the work, not too high strung in your ideas, willing to work, and give a fair, honest test. But if you are great on imagination, want to build air castles, have no particular love for fowls, and must hire all the work done, perhaps it might be as well that you keep your birds off the business. Pluck, energy, grit, experience and capital are the requisites for good work.—Live Stock Indicator.

For the removal of tapeworm or any other intestinal parasite in sheep a correspondent of the Wool Record gives the following, saying it is both a preventative and a cure:

One bushel of the salt.
 One-half bush of sifted hardwood ashes.
 One and one-half pounds copperas.
 One and one-half pounds powdered gentian.
 One and one-half pints of turpentine.
 Mix thoroughly and feed constantly to the sheep.

Melt hog's lard in a bottle plunged in water of a temperature of 150 deg. Fahr.; introduce into it half an oz. of phosphorus for every pound of lard; then add a pint of proof spirits or whiskey; cork the bottle firmly after its contents have been heated to 150 degrees, taking it out of the water and agitating until the phosphorus becomes uniformly diffused, making a milky-looking liquid. The spirits may be poured off when the liquid cools, and you then have a fatty compound which, after being warmed gently, may be incorporated with a mixture of wheat flour, or sugar flavored with oil of rhodium, oil of aniseed, and the dough, on being made into pellets, should be laid at the rat holes. Being luminous in the dark, and agreeable both to palate and nose, it is readily eaten, and always proves fatal. The rats issue from their holes and seek for water to quench their burning thirst, and generally die near the water.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

For heaves the following is recommended by a writer in an exchange. "A friend of mine, a doctor, has a horse here he is attached to which works well with the following treatment. Lique water to drink, a piece of lime, large as an egg, to a full pailful of water plenty of air; one to two ounces of sulphate of magnesia, viz: epsom salts in his feed, in the morning only. The doctor told me, a few days ago, that the heaving flank was not discernible now to a stranger whereas the horse was in a very bad condition of heaving flank, and gasping for breath. The above treatment is all he uses. The doctor was about to destroy him as useless, and I to save him from suffering."

Queensland, the very hottest of the Australian colonies recently shipped 60 tons of butter to the English market and sold it at the highest price going there. It was raised on the Darling downs, a high grade pastoral district, and taken home in cool compartments, where it was kept at an even temperature of 30 degrees, but not frozen.

A Canadian dairyman milked 24 cows, got after them with a Babcock test, found 8 robbers, and discharged one milker. At the end of the year he found that the 16 had paid as great a profit as the 24. There are plenty of dairymen who could give very much the same experience if they would make the same test. There is no need of working hard and then being a slave to a hired man to milk half the herd that does not pay.—Wisconsin Farmer.

It is a popular fallacy, says Farmers' Home, that young stock require only second-class feed and care, but heifers should be treated on equal terms with milch cows. All the future usefulness of a milk animal may depend on how she fares before her first pregnancy. True, she does not need a milk-forming diet, but she requires a tissue and bone-forming one for a future reserve force when she becomes a cow. The amount of flesh on a young animal's back does not necessarily represent physical force, vitality or sound tissue. It may be merely fat, without a relative development of sinew, bone and muscle. A heifer will stand more exercise than a cow, but she wants just as warm a stable, and should not be made to bow down and worship the straw stack.

Bulletin 122 of the New Jersey Experiment Station contains a detailed account of a carefully conducted experiment carried on to determine whether or no it is more profitable to make fodder corn into silage than to dry cure it in the field.

The experiment was made with milch cows. The grain ration fed with each was a good and ample one and the same in both cases. They were fed an equal amount of dry fodder with both silage and dry fodder. The silage they ate up clean, but left some of the dry fodder. It was found that the losses in dry matter were about the same in silage as in dry curing. The trial lasted twenty-four days; the cows were divided into two lots. One lot fed silage twelve days and fed dry fodder the same length of time; then they were changed about, those having silage were fed dry fodder and those first fed dry fodder were fed silage. This gain from feeding silage is accounted for in part, at least, by the greater digestibility of silage over dry fodder, and it was not that the silage fed cows dry on their bodies for this extra amount of milk when they were weighed it was found they weighed the same. In summing the whole thing up, it was found that taking everything into account the cost and proceeds that, with milk at one cent a pound, or about two cents a quart, an acre of this corn yielding 11.25 tons of green forage, brought \$10 more when silaged than a like acre dry field cured.

The following is said to be an excellent treatment for barb-wire cuts: Wash the cut thoroughly with castile soap, using tepid water; after washing, spray the wound well with a weak solution of carbolic acid, and then dust over it all the fresh, air-dried lime that will adhere. This treatment should be given every day. No wrapping or covering is needed. The same treatment would doubtless be good in cases where horses get their pasterns burned or cut with a stake rope.—Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

About 150 eggs per year is estimated to be the production of a hen if the flock is small and well cared for, but with large flocks an average of 100 eggs per hen for one year is about correct, as disease, lice and mismanagement cause loss. The fowls on farms give larger profits in proportion to capital represented than larger stock; but, as they are more neglected, they do not give as large profits as could be derived from them.

THE WORKING GIRL IN SOCIETY.
 "The social position of the working girl is recognized, and it is with her to be a success in society or not," writes Ruth Ashmore in the December Ladies' Home Journal, of "The Social Position of the Girl Who Works." "She is quick of wit, and she need make no mistakes if she notes what the older women do. She will be wise if she makes for herself a friend of some woman in society who is older than herself, and who is kind of heart. But she must not presume upon this kindness. The girl who works, like the girl whose duties are in her own home, must learn what tact means. "A well-mannered, tastefully dressed, agreeable girl is a social delight. Beauty is not a social necessity, but a desirable personality is. Therefore, make yourself agreeable. Share your pleasures with your neighbor, and behold, when your neighbor has a joy you will be invited to divide it with her. Selfishness is a girl's social ruin. Tact, which is society's word for consideration and sympathy, is the art you must cultivate. And what is tact after all? It is saying and doing the right thing at the right time and in the right place. And that is nothing more than you are asked to do by the greatest of all teachers, 'the doing unto others as you would they should do unto you.'"

THE HICKS 1898 ALMANAC AND PAPER.
 We are informed that the 1898 Almanac of Prof. I. H. Hicks is now ready, and judging from its past history, it will not be many weeks in finding its way into homes and offices all over America. It is much larger and finer than any previous issue. It contains 116 pages, is splendidly printed and illustrated on fine book paper, having the finest portrait ever given of Prof. Hicks. It can no longer be denied that the publications of Prof. Hicks have become a necessity to the family and commercial life of this country. His journal, "Word and Works," aside from its storm, weather and astronomical features has taken rank with the best literary, scientific and family magazines of the age. Do not believe hearsay and reports. See the Hicks Almanac and paper for yourself. You will then know why they are so popular. They are educators of the millions, and unrivaled safeguards to property and human life. It is a matter of simple record that Prof. Hicks has foretold for many years all great storms, floods, draughts and tornadoes, even the recent terrible drought all over the country. The Almanac alone is 25 cents a copy. The paper is \$1.00 a year with the Almanac as a premium. With the SANTIAM NEWS, \$1.75. Send to WORLD AND WORKS PUBL. CO., 2201 Levee St., St. Louis, Mo.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
 Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, Nov. 15, 1897. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Linn County, at Albany, Oregon, on January 12, 1898, viz: Robert Strachan; H. E. 18650, for the N W 1/4 of Sec. 12, Township 11 S R 1 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Archie C. Gaines, J. L. Davenport, James Craft, of Larwood, and Wilson Richardson, of Scio, Oregon.
 CHAS. B. MOORE, Register.

Market Report.
 WHEAT, 63 cts. per bu.
 Oats, 24 " " " " " "
 Flour, 14 20 " " bbl.
 Bran, 12 00 " " ton.
 Middlings, 16 " " " "
 Chop, \$15 per ton.
 Potatoes, 50 cts. per sack.
 Eggs, 25c. per doz.
 Butter, creamery 25c. ranch 12 1/2 lb.
 Hams, 12c per lb.
 Shoulders, 8c per lb.
 Bacon, 10c per lb.
 Lard, 10c per lb.
 Chickens, 3 00 per doz.

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The Weekly Oregonian, Per year	\$2 00
San Francisco Examiner, "	2 20
Hoard's Dairyman, "	1 75
Orange Judd Farmer, "	1 80
Thrice-a-week World, "	2 00
Farm, Field and Fireside, "	1 75

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Baths, 25c;	6 Bath t'kts. \$1

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