

The Santiam News.

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The Santiam News.

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IF WE KNEW

Could we but draw the curtains
That surround each other's lives,
See the naked heart and spirit,
Know what spur the action gives,
Often we should find it better,
Purer than we judge we should;
We should love each other better
If we only understood.

Could we judge all deeds by motives,
See the good and bad within,
Often we should love the sinner,
All the while we loathe the sin;
Could we know the powers working
To overthrow integrity,
We should judge each other's errors
With more patient charity.

If we knew the cares and trials,
Knew the efforts all in vain,
And the bitter disappointment,
Understood the loss and gain—
Would the grim, external roughness
Seem, I wonder, just the same?
Should we help where now we hinder?
Should we pity where we blame?

Ah, we judge each other harshly,
Knowing not life's hidden force;
Knowing not the fount of action
Is less turbid at its source.
Seeing not amid the evil
All the golden grains of good—
Oh, we'd love each other better
If we only understood.

—Chicago Tribune.

The enmity between Governor Bushnell and Senator Hanna which broke out so unexpectedly and with such violence is of no recent growth. Senator Hanna got in the way of the Ohio governor, and he was forced to play second fiddle or none, as Hanna was the shrewder politician of the two. Party bonds were busted, and part of the republican party sided with the democrats, and stopped at nothing short of crime to further the defeat of Hanna.

Bushnell and Foraker are both traitors of the most pronounced type. No matter to what party a man belongs, when the proper time comes, if he is honest, he will stand "ee'n" for all he is worth, regardless of petty jealousy or personal grievances. This, Bushnell did not do.

The plain unvarnished truth of the matter is this: Bushnell, at one time, had to a great extent, control of things in Ohio. Hanna, a business man until then, jumps out and so manipulates things, that he had control of the primaries, and made terms with Bushnell, agreeing to let him have the nomination, and push his election for governor, if he (Bushnell), would help present a "solid front" for Hanna for U.S. senator. This was agreed to by the Bushnell people and Hanna stumped the state of Ohio, paying out his own money for campaign expenses and Bushnell was elected. You know the rest. Hanna, in his own party, is noted for being very generous to his opponents, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and his generosity was what put Bushnell in the office he now holds. It was a "dirty Irish trick," not Irish either, for they never act the traitor that Bushnell did.

"Gentlemen, you do not use your faculties of observation," said an old professor, addressing his class. He pushed forward a gallipot containing a chemical of exceedingly offensive smell. "When I was a student," he continued, "I used my sense of taste." And with that he put his finger in the gallipot and then put his finger in his mouth. "Taste it, gentlemen—taste it," said the professor, "and exercise your perceptive faculties." The gallipot was pushed toward the reluctant class. One by one the students resolutely dipped their fingers into the concoction, and with many a wry face, sucked the abomination from their fingers. "Gentlemen, gentlemen," said the professor. "I must repeat that you do not use your faculties of observation; for, had you looked more closely at what I was doing, you would have seen that the finger which I put in my mouth was not the finger I dipped in the gallipot." —Home Journal.

Of Interest To Farmers.

Feeding live stock for best results is a trade. This, like most other callings, requires a person that has aptness for the business. A man must be industrious, a keen observer and have a love for the business. It is said that no man is fit to feed cattle who could not sit on the fence in the worst storm and see the cattle eat. The old method of feeding cattle was to feed whole corn and have small hogs to follow to pick up the waste. This method is giving way to other and more economical methods, that of grinding the grain. It has long since been observed by the best feeders that what was called moderate feeding was the most profitable. That was to feed only what the stock would eat up clean, and be ready for the next feed. It was claimed, and rightfully, that the process of digestion was much more complete if the feeding was moderate. If heavy feeding was resorted to, much of the food passed the animal undigested. The experimental stations have verified this common observation. They have given us the exact figures in heavy, medium and light feeding. In the experiment corn meal was given in connection with coarse fodder. One pound of meal to 100 pounds of animal was considered heavy feeding; two thirds of a pound of meal a medium, while one-third a slight ration. The gain was 1.80 pounds for the heavy ration; 1.77 for the medium, and 1.59 for the light. It will be observed that the most profitable gain was much in favor of the medium and light ration.

While the gain per day was some greater in the heavy ration, the most profitable was the medium. In case of heavy ration the gain per head, when sold was \$9.62, for the medium \$14.50, and for the light \$15.64. It was observed that it was necessary to increase the lighter ration in order to complete the final finish, it had to be raised up to the larger measure. These experiments are very suggestive. These fine discriminations might decide the question of profit or loss in feeding. As competition becomes sharper these fine points must be observed.

To be able to write on glass with an ordinary pen and ink would be an advantage to many housekeepers with a regard for the orderliness of her cupboards, in which each jar or bottle would instantly suggest its contents. A suitable ink for writing on glass with an ordinary pen, can be made in this manner: "Take of shellac (bleached), ten parts; of Venice turpentine, five parts; lamp black, five parts, and of ordinary turpentine five parts. Place the shellac and two turpentines in an earthen jar with a cover. Set this jar in a saucepan, not too full of water, and boil it until the contents are quite dissolved; then add the lampblack, stirring constantly; bottle, and the ink will be ready for use. Any kind of pen can be used to apply it to the glass, and it can not be erased.

A cure for abortion in cows has long been desired. Mr. N. A. Lind a breeder of shorthorn cattle at Rolfe, Ia., states that he finds carbolic acid a cure. In a western journal he states that, knowing carbolic acid to be a deadly poison, he feared to use it, but tried it on one cow, giving her an eighth of an ounce in bran mash every other day. Finding that it did not kill her, and that she improved, he gave it to the entire herd, gradually increasing the dose to half an ounce. The disease disappeared, the first cow has produced a strong healthy calf, and not a case of abortion has since appeared.

One writer in an exchange says: "So far as making money out of skim and buttermilk is concerned, the shortest road to profit is through the cow—feed it back to her. She will give you at least one hundred per cent more profit for it than any hog could afford to pay. But here again you must be scrupulously careful not to let her trough or the buckets she drinks from, or the milk is carried in, get the least bit foul. If you do, the taint of that milk will get right into the center of every pound of butter you make, and rise up in judgment against you. The profit of your dairy will depend very largely upon the use to which you put the skim milk, and other by products of the dairy."

The longer you can feed your calf skim milk, after it begins to eat oats and other dry feed, the better. Milk is a great muscle and bone former, and will add greatly to the growth of the calf.

Sternberg's for the latest styles of neckwear.

Of all times, feed the heifer good now that will come fresh in the spring. Give her a chance to make a good udder by giving her plenty of feed to do it with. Don't feed her fattening feed, but something that will make milk, keep her bowels in good condition, and by the way there is nothing better than a little oil meal occasionally. Some people are afraid of oil meal, but all dairymen recommend it. Something of this nature is essential to producing a good flow of milk when feeding dry feed.

In judging a calf that is intended for a milk cow, remember the large bag may be caused by the animal being fat. But if the calf is in medium flesh and then has a good udder, that calf will do to tie to. The calf's teats should be set wide apart, too, and at each corner of the embryo bag, then a large udder will surely follow.

Dairymen who know, say that "12 tons per acre of corn raised for the silo is only an average yield; twenty tons are frequently reported; and that 15 tons ought to be the average." Think of it, you fellows who are feeding straw and paying low prices for feed and then scarcely get your cattle through the bad winters—Silo is little more trouble to put up than your hay crop. It makes a good flow of milk when the grass dries up and is good for any kind of stock. Take a pencil and figure on the matter, it will surprise you. It takes a big cow to eat 50 lbs of silage per day. People who have tried them are loud in their praise. Investigate and find out, maybe the silo people are wrong, and you can set them right.

We want to say right now, that any farmer, or for that matter any one else, who owns a cow can not afford to be without Hoard's Dairyman. The editor is a practical dairymen himself, and talks everyday, common sense talk to you. The Hoard creameries have 800 patrons, and men of experience write their views on everything pertaining to the successful management of the milk cow. There are now running in the Dairyman a series of replies, written by farmers and dairymen, to a list of 27 questions asked by that paper that are simply too good to miss, and we want others to read them. You will find facts in these answers that you are looking for, and some more facts that will be a revelation to you. This is no advertisement and we do not get any pay for writing this.

Don't lead a bull by a rope, get a strong, light pole, and fasten to the ring in his nose and you can keep him at a distance in case he gets a notion he wants to fight.

After several years experience I am convinced that for growing hogs from the age of 2 to 6 months barley is preferable to corn if only one thing is fed. But to be able to feed barley profitably it must be finely ground and soaked at least six hours before it is given to the pigs. It should always be fed in the form of a very thick slop. Skim milk is preferable to water for making the slop, especially for young pigs. I once fed a lot of pigs 5 months old, and they made a gain of 21 pounds a day on finely-ground barley fed as a thick slop with a liberal amount of skim milk. For very young pigs I prefer to feed equal parts of shorts and ground barley and then gradually change it to one-half each of corn and barley the last six weeks, when finishing for market.—Lewis O'Folow in Orange Judd Farmer.

Well-cured fodder, shredded fodder and hay may be accepted and eaten by cattle, but they will always take ensilage in preference. The reason is that in winter they appreciate any kind of food that is juicy and succulent, or approaching that which they receive in summer. Ensilage and linseed meal is a ration that never fails to give excellent results.

Wisconsin ranks second of the states in the production of cheese and fourth in the production of butter. There are in Wisconsin 951 creameries producing 75,653,730 pounds of butter per year, 1571 cheese factories with an annual output of 52,480,615 pounds. The great butter producing counties are Dane, with an annual production of 5,521,330 lbs.; Walworth, 2,089,420 pounds; Jefferson, 3,683,400 pounds; and Rock, Tempeleau, Dodge and Fond du Lac each producing a little less than 3,000,000 pounds. Sheboygan county leads in the production of cheese with 9,950,000 pounds, followed by Green with 7,790,250 pounds, and Dodge producing 6,000,000 pounds.

A shipment of 100 horses, mainly for riding and carriage use, arrived in Berlin from the United States, and were all sold within twenty-four hours.

A prize of \$50, offered by the Charleston News and Courier, for the best half-dozen smoke-cured hams made in South Carolina from hogs born after Nov. 1, 1895, was awarded to hams cured by the following recipe: "To 100 pounds of meat, use four quarts salt, four lbs. brown sugar, and three ounces saltpetre. The ingredients to be well mixed, the salt having been beaten fine. When the meat is cold, rub in two-thirds of the mixture and pack in a cask. The next day rub in the remaining third, and put meat again in cask, reversing pieces from top to bottom. Let them remain three weeks, reversing once a week. At the end of two weeks pour off liquor in the cask, boil and skim till clear, and when cool pour over meat again. At the end of three weeks wash meat in hot water, wipe dry and smoke three weeks, after which bag and hang up." Those who cure their own hams might do well to preserve this recipe, but we would suggest that the length of time for remaining in the brine and for smoking might vary a little, according to the size of the hams. For the small ham or shoulder might be cured a little quicker than the large ham. Something might also depend upon the taste of those who intend to eat it, as some want but little salt and others but little smoke. But the recipe is good as it is.

The successful swine breeder does not forget that ashes are essential in building bone in hogs. When wood ashes cannot be obtained, corn cobs can be burned to a charcoal or else to a fine ash and kept in some place to which the hogs have access at all times. There need be no special work in feeding it to them.

The superstition that human beings should sleep with their heads to the north is believed by the French to have for its foundation a scientific fact. They affirm that each human system is in itself an electric battery, the head being one of the electrodes, the feet the other. Their proof was discovered from experiments which the academy of Sciences was allowed to make on the body of a man who was guillotined. This was taken the instant it fell and placed upon a pivot free to move as it might. The head part, after a little vacillation, turned to the north, and the body then remained stationary. It was turned half way round by one of the professors, and again the head end of the trunk moved slowly to the cardinal point due north, the same results being repeated until the final arrestation of organic movement.

Stray.

One small bay pony with roached mane, one white hind foot, branded on right hip with bridge bit. Came to my place six miles southeast of Scio, about six weeks ago.

A. L. RICHARDSON.

WANTED—stock bees—the one having any to sell please leave prices at this office.

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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. 10693, for the N W 1 of Sec. 12, Township 11 S R 1 East. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Archie C. Gaines, J. L. Dayenport, James Craft, of Larwood, and Will son Richardson, of Scio, Oregon. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

Market Report.

Wheat, 65 qts. per bu.
Oats, 25 " " "
Flour 34 20 " bbl.
Bran 12 00 " ton.
Middlings 16 " "
Chop, 16 per ton.
Potatoes, 50cts per sack.
Eggs, 25c per doz.
Butter, creamery 25; rancho 12 7/8 lb.
Hams, 12c per lb.
Shoulders, 8c per lb.
Bacon, 10c per lb.
Lard, 10c per lb.
Chickens, 250 per doz

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H. L. Sumner, Prop.

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