SCIO, LINN COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1898.

NO.

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HAVANA HARBOR, FEB. 15, 1898. St. Louis Republic.

And steered for a battle-ship,s lieve its sufferings.

side: But never a man of the sailor clan

Looked on the Deathman's ride.

boy, And the boy from Tennessee, With never a fear that death was

near, Swung into eternity.

Nor flag, nor shot, nor battle cry, Nor strain of the nation's air, Broke into the gloom of the sailor's doom,

Nor yet a priestly prayer.

There looks a face from far-away home,

With eye bent on the sea, For the Hampshire Jack who'll not come back,

Or the lad from Tennessee,

Not theirs was the glory of battle; No victory crowned the day, But a nation weeps, that the dark \*sea keeps Her dead beneath the bay.

A Column Devoted To The Interests of Farmers.

While it is generally admitted that the Barred Plymouth Rock is about as good a general purpose fowl as can be had, and especially so when raised the carcass for the market, it is but fair to say that in agers a cross with the famous Leghorn would give better results. At Edgewood (N. J.) a cross of Golden Wyandottes on Brown Leghorns brought out a breed that has been most satisfactory. The pullets are strongly marked with the main characteristic of the male, Wyandotte and have retained all of the egg producing powers of the Leghorn and none of her lightness or smallness of frame. The cross seems to be a good one and will be kept for several seasons of trial when the reverse cross will probably be made -using a Brown Leghorn cockerel with the crossed pullet-to more strongly, if possible strengthen the egg producing powers of coming generations.—Exchange.

It is a pretty good rule that the sponer a pig can be brought to 200 pounds and the sooner he can be gotten to market after reaching this weight, the greater will be the per cent of profit in feeding him. Aside from the risk etc., it has been shown that the gain above 200 pounds costs more, and that even with pork bringing good prices, there is often an actual loss in feeding above 250 pounds.

The expense of supports for peas is a detriment to their cultivation, and for that reason many prefer the er to prevent than to cure, and one or laziness tries to make his cows cows long in milk fails to churn easdwarf varieties, which, though means of prevention is to keep a believe that straw for feed and a lly, that by thoroughly heating the greatly disturbed. If a tree refuses early, are not as prolific as the taller supply of salt and wood ashes in a board fence for shelter is as good as milk on the stove there will be no growing kinds. It has been suggested that 3-inch mesh of woven themselves. This will not only get the spring declaring that cattle in wire be used in the rows for peas, rid of the worms but help material- general and milk cows in particular having the rows run north and ly to keep the hogs healthy, -Exch, are a failure. It requires care and south, planting early peas on the east side and later kinds on the west. When the peasare removed set out following story, incident to that lo- Dairy authorities claim that a cow ing from its birth and turn it off earlarge pot-grown tomato plants. The cality, which illustrates the value of which does not yield 4,000 pounds by. In the case of hogs it is prefer-writes to the Rural World as folwire should last for several years.

no mistake.—Heard's Dairyman. pared, and regularly given in proper considerable of it.

boat loads for Alaska.

The far west "inexhausfible fertil- and liberally supplied. Almost unbrother "worn out" farmers spends ue. \$1.50 for the same quantity of the SCIO, LINN CO., OREGON. same element in a commercial fertilizer.-Exchange.

Advertising rates at fair, living rates, to be the hind part will wobble as the ani- and finds that his cows relish it and progresses the hind legs will give creased materially. way and at last the animal will not be able to stand on its hind feet at Death came out of the black night's alone the animal will linger along deep, that will make a pound of dressed beef will make a pound of butter mashed fine, shell and all, and

talking through our hats.

\$2 50 Leather boots, mens

\$1 50 Heavy shoes, ladies

\$3 50 & \$3. Fine shoes, ladies

Childrens shoes proportionately low.

Brown muslins 20 and 25 yards for

Good dark calico 25 " "

will sell everything at Cur prices.

52 inch lady cloth, the very best

compeds. turn pale? ——Read:

Large fat old hens,

The Atlanta, Ga., Journal tells the

draughts, and the bedding is clean than without one.

Good last years chickens from

Nice half wool goods

We have a few children's mackintoshes at

A big line of shirtings, outings and satteens at low prices.

32 " Tricot, all wool and excellent value \*

Flannels of all colors, the best on earth

Our prices on Clothing nobody can beat.

All kind of poultry is high.

Like many other things it is easi- | When a farmer through ignorance |

Good geese 7½ cents per pound or 7 50 "

ity" farmer sends ten pounds of consciously other dairymen in the and send to every dairy farmer in savory bacon. A pig that can be nitrogen up in smoke in burning a neighborhood have adopted the same this community a good farm paper. ton of straw, while his eastern plan, and are daily proving its val- Come into this office and borrow our

to twelve hours before feeding, and are making money on farms we mal tries to walk. As the disease eat more, and the flow of milk is in-

...Our Wonderful Klondike Sale...

takes money and Profit to keep a business going. But beginning with tomorrow

the same time reduce our stock, which is too large for this time of the year, and there-

by make room for spring goods. The following prices will show you that we are not

We have one of the biggest stock of dress goods in the country and

.

GUM GOODS, PRICES "OUT OF SIGHT"

Long-leg Snag Proof boots, good as ever sold - 3 50 per pair

Long-leg common " - - - 3 00 Short-leg Snag Proof " good as ever sold - - 2 50

Short-leg common " - - - 200

Ladies first grade over-shoes - - - 40c

Arbuckles & Lyons 10 cents a package, 10 packages for -

14 pounds Green Rio for - - - - - - - - - - 4 cent

Good broken roast, 20 pounds for - - -

And lastly have you heard how our prices on coffee make our poor

(Our compedsask 11 cents per pound for the above.)

WE ALWAYS PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR PRODUCE.

- - 17 cents per dozen.

feed to make a milch cow profitable.

Dried aples, sun dried 5 cents, machine dried 6 & 62 cents per pound.

\$3 50 dozen

Ross E. Hibler, Scio.

\$2 50 to 300 "

and lasting until further notice we will sell goods at unprecedented low prices.

We are Nor "Closing out at Cost", nor purpose selling at Cost at all, because it

Frankly we do this in order to get hold of a little money to pay our debts, and at

If we were able we would pay for | most desirable hams and the most exchanges. There are improvements going on all the time in stock-Some dairymen wet the hay with and dairy-farming that a farmer hot water and let it stand from ten ought to know. That other men When a hog has kidney worms he claim that it pays them to do it. know, and reading what they write benefit to some,

A number of experienced poultrymen say that one of the best feeds for young chicks is hard-boiled eggs, When we consider that it has mixed with bread crumbs, using ail, but can only move by dragging them along on the ground. If let been repeatedly proved that the feed this feed the first three or four days. when fed to a true dairy cow and mixed with the bread crumbs. If taken in time turpentine will when we further consider that the Other breeders do not favor this usually cure. Put a small quantity price of the butter is from three to feed, but the merit of it may depend on the small of the back over the five times that of the beef, we can on the quantity given to chicks. It kidneys, and repeat for several days see how smart it would be for a makes an extremely rich diet, and The Kansan lad and the Hampshire or until the animal is cured. Give dairyman to breed cows, feed cows, it would be very easy to overfeed. wait on cows, be to all this dairy ex- This being avoided, it would probaa tablespoonful in milk once a day pense for beef in place of butter.— bly be an excellent food.—Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

\$1 75

2 50

120

1 35

1 00

4 cents per bar

It is coming to be the general opin-

ion in Eastern states that the only

way to make money by raising any

kind of live stock is to keep it grow-

40 cents per yard

20 22 22 22

25 " " "

- 15 " " "

made to weigh 150 to 200 pounds in seven months will yield more profit than a 300 pound hog a year old. The shorter lives the less danger of their loss by disease. Some experiments have shown that up to 150 pounds less than five and one-half pounds of food, on the average, made a pound of pork, while with 500 pound hogs it took eight pounds to make the same weight. It has been proved that up to fifty pounds at a given price for grain, the pork costs three cents a pound, but that at 175 to 200 pounds each pound added costs nearly six cents. Of course, the price of food must have been much higher than here, but the principle involved is the same for us as for them.

In finishing hogs their health must be constantly looked after. They must have clear feeding platforms and pure water. The ration must be so balanced as to supply. muscle fat. An exclusive corn ration will not make the highest priced pork. The Canadian farmer balances his starch corn with nitrogenous peas or beans. Alfalfa is a good food. So is skim milk when made into a mush with ground grain. Fed as a drink it is not well digest-The good farmers no longer keep their swine in filth, but give them dry quarters, clean food and pure water, keep charcoal where they can run to it, crowd them from the day of their birth, kill young and make money.—Rural Spirit.

Whenever the grass seeding fails, the blame is usually laid upon the weather. But that is not always correct, even in part. Grass belongs to the same botanical family as wheat, only the grain has had a greater development of its seed. All farmers understand that the wheat crop needs phosphate to be grown successfully year after year, on the same land. To be sure, the soil is cultivated, and these is a new seeding with some manure each year, for the grain crop, Yet farmers think that grass, without reseeding, and without new supplies of mineral matter, will continue to grow. The result is that the grass gradually dies out and is replaced by mosses or other weeds of low organization that can live without mineral plant food. Not only is the amount of grass lessened, but its quality is also impaired by lack of the mineral. On land that has long been without phosphate, cattle will not thrive, and cows which give milk will take to the eating of old bones to secure the mineral nutrition they require. People who have learned that ground bone is good to make hens lay are apt to forget that the more bulky cow has an equally wonderful operation to perform. That is to take from her grass feed the nutrition required to make milk, which is less concentrated than the egg, but contains very nearly the same kind of nutrition. When we began using mineral manures on grain we found that the second and third crops of grass seeded with the grain did not pan out as they used to do. It is far better to apply the phosphate with the grain. The grass seeded with it will get the effects of the mineral fertilizing for at least two years thereafter .- Am. Cultivator.

Prof. Bailey, of New York, in a lecture before the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society the 2d inst., affirmed and established the following principles regard to root and top pruning of fruit trees.

To stimulate top growth retards

A bearing tree should not be to bear change your treatment of it. Winter pruning is proper in the east, but if practiced in the northwest the wounds should be painted. Never prune severely at one time, but a little every year as needed,

John Cruze, of Lee County, Io.,

covered that young hogs make the not been obliged to repeat the dose,"

fruiting; cutting off branches stimulates top growth. To retard top growth hastens fruiting, Pruning the roots retards top growth. Therefore, top pruning retards fruiting; It is said that when the milk from root pruning hastens it.

the care of good cows, "way down of milk in a year is not worth keep- red not to let them pass a single lows:

south:" A successful dairy man has ing. Perhaps some milkmen in this winter. While the Eastern condi--"Have just had some interesting in his employ a Swede, whose love country can guess what is the mat- tions are so different that we assume experience with mange or scab on When young men tell you they for cattle is rather unusual, and the ter with their cows. The remedy is that what is the bost practice there pigs. Lost fourteen out of thirtynever read experiment station bul-letins, that they take no stock what-ever in the farm institutes, and at the same time they are what to be the same time, they are about to be sold under mortage on a farm their around. The Swede makes it his counties in Eastern states. Start their charge of debt their charge of the property of the next the sold under the skin, and their charge of the property of the propert old father gave them free of debt, daily business during the winter to out to buy a good cow in this county their change of taste growing out of to cure the pig the parasite must be there is something wrong in the brush and curry the cows as he does and you will soon find that good the changed condition of modern destroyed. So I mixed up some brain machinery of those men and the horses; the food is carefully prethemselves less, have less need for half, and added quite a bit of sul-Oregon horses are being shipped out in all directions. One car load left Portland for Vermontlast week, fatty foods, which in fact, they phur. Then, while the pigs were one for Manatoba, Canada and several cold weather, the barn is free from make more butter from the cows tidious in their taste and have dis-

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