FARM, DAIRY, and HOUSEHOLD.

FARMER'S UNION.

EDITOR SANTIAM NEWS

DEAR SIR—Seeing an article in the NEWS that the blacksmiths, of Linn County, had formed a union, and all kinds of combinations and schemes have been entered into to fleece the farmer. The Farmers, as a last resort, are compelled to enter into a union for selfprotection. The speculators and grafters of the farmers products have things so well systematized that they know about the number of hogs, sheep and cattle there are in the country; and even before his crop is harvested they seem to know about what acreage has been sown and the approximate yield per acre. They know about what surplus there will be over and above what the farmer will consume and set their prices accordingly.

Also the retail merchants know about what things the farmers are compelled to have, and stack on the tariff, as long as their conscience will admit.

The grist mill men have long since learned that it was a "snap" to take one-third of the number of pounds, or bushels to grind the wheat, that is necessary for the farmer and his family to eat. Think of it, wheat at 60c per bushel, the miller gets 20c per bushel to grind it, the man that raised it gets 40c, or if you wish it for bread, the miller gets 20lbs of flour, and feed, and the man that raised it gets scant 40 lbs of flour, saying nothing about the expense of seeding and harvesting it.

When figured down to an exact result the farmer does not realize 20 cents per bushel for his wheat, counting his time, in labor, feed and seed.

Now Mr. Editor: Not Long ago there was a petition circulated asking the farmers to subscribe for an "Annual Fair" to be held at Scio. The farmers pretty generally signed it. Now the farmers would like to present another petition for the citizens and business men of Scio to sign.

First: We want a Farmers Co-operative store where its profits shall be distributed among its share holders, so that when the business has made a little "wad" the proprietors will not skip to new fields.

Second; We want a Co-operative Blacksmith shop, where prices will not advance faster than the farmer's products advances.

Third: We want a farmers' grist mill, where they can hire a miller and then get all their grist.

We submit to you the Farmer's Union prices. If you want them, at the prices quoted, take them. If not let them alone.

Wheat, $1.00 per bushel.
Oats, 50c per bushel.
Potatoes, 50c per bushel.
Apples, 50c per bushel.
Onions, 50c per bushel.
Beans, 5c per pound.
Hay $6.00 per ton.
Hay, baled, $8.00 per ton.
Veal calves, 6c per pound.
Beef cows, 4c per pound.
Beef steers, 5c per pound.
Mutton sheep, 5c per pound.
Fat hogs, 6c per pound.
Dressed hogs, 8c per pound.
Bacon, 15c per pound.
Ham, 18c per pound.
Shoulders, 13c per pound.
Eggs, 30c per dozen.
Chickens, 14c per pound.
Geese and Ducks, 10c per pound.
Turkeys, 10c per pound.
Butter, 30c per pound.
Wool, 25c per pound.
Mohair, 35c per pound.
Wood 4 foot, per cord $3.50.
Wood, 16 inch, per cord $4.50.

We can get an experienced grist mill man, who will contract for a number of years for $60 per month, who will give each man all his own grist, and our prices for grinding for those who do not belong to the union will be, for flour, 5 cents per bushel chopping 3 cents.

We can also get a Blacksmith, who can do all kinds of black smith work much lower than the trust prices, for the farmers who present cards from the union, signed by the president and secretary of the union.

Any farmer, after signing the constitution and bylaws of this union, and who violates his obligation, and prices herein quoted and set forth, will be eternally damned not only in this world, but in the world to come, and whose daily rations will be rat soup.

If any farmer belonging to this union becomes in tight circumstances and feels that he must sell some of his commodities, those who are more able will come immediately to his assistance.

Anyone desiring further information relative to this farmers' union should direct all letters to

GEO. L. SUTHERLAND,
Secretary,

Thomas, Ore. R. F. D. No. 1. Or Phone 181.

Clothes Made of Wood.

The old saying of giving a man a "white pine overcoat," meaning thereby the covering provided by the undertaker, as a last and outside shell, is likely to be realized in a more practical way and for the living, for clothing is now being made from wood, or more strictly speaking, wood pulp. The extreme cheapness and durability of clothing made from this material is a very important item, and will solve the question of cheap clothing for the working man. For a long time collars, shirts, napkins, tablecloths and other fabrics have been made from the fiber of hemp, though this fiber is entirely to be called wood, for it is separated from the woody matter of the stalk in practically the same manner as is the fiber from the flax; but being coarse, longer and not often used for anything but coarse cloth, bagging etc. The material for wood clothing is a different process, the wood being ground macerated to a pulp, and when of proper consistency the mixture is forced through holes in iron plates, coming out in long strings from one-half to one-quarter inch in thickness. While moist these strings are very easily broken, but when dried and tightly twisted and when woven into fabric they become strong, elastic and durable. Ere long the department stores will have wood clothing for sale on their counters, even if merely to show they are keeping up to the times. And thus another and a very large tree for timber and lumber comes up, but in this case culls and waste stuff can be used, principally pine spruce.

How to Cure a Cold.

At this time of general colds, women may be interested in a cure reported to the state department by Consul General Guenther of Frankfort, Germany. It is rather new, and consists of a mixture of cocaine, paraneplurine and water, applied on cotton to the nose. It is said to arrest secretions, and to cure the cold usually by several applications. Dr. Vohsen advises mother to cut a small rubber tube obliquely, and to insert the sharpened end into the nose, then, by means of a rubber ball, blow air into the tube. Thus the secretions on one side may be blown through the other, which enables the child to breathe freely.

To Rid Animals of Lice.

A bulletin recently issued by the Oklahoma experiment station gives the following formula for making kerosene emulsion to rid farm animals of lice: Hard soap, one-half pound; kerosene (cheap grade,) two gallons; water, one gallon. Cut the soap in shaving and boil in water until the soap is dissolved. Remove the soap solution from the fire and add kerosene, and churn or spray back until a thorough emulsion is made. To set emulsion add seven gallons of water, and use this for spraying or dipping. This emulsion may be applied to any of the farm animals by means of a sponge, brush or spray pump, without any injury whatever, and when thoroughly applied it will rid the stock of lice. This emulsion may also be used to free poultry of lice. Place the emulsion in a vessel of convenient size and dip the fowl, being sure to get all portions of the body wet, and hold them in the dip one minute. After treating the fowl the emulsion may be used to spray the roosts and coops, and in this way rid them of mites and lice.

To Relieve a Choking Animal.

When one of my animals chokes on apples or similar substances I have a remedy that never fails, says an Ohio breeder. I fasten a rope or strap around the body just back of the forward legs, then fasten a stick of wood large enough to keep the mouth wide open in the mouth by a string passing over the head. Hold the rose out so it will strain the neck; then give the animal a sudden sharp punch in the body between the ribs and hips, and the substance will fly out through the mouth.

The Egg-Eating Hen.

Some one wants to know how to keep hens from eating their eggs. Having had some experience along that line, I offer a few suggestions: A deep nest box, in which there is only room for the hen's body, so that she cannot get at the eggs when on the nest, and too deep for her to reach the eggs when standing on the edge of it, is a good thing. The best nest box I have seen is 14 inches square and 18 inches deep, covered with a hinged door or opening at the top of one side.

Thousand-Headed Kale.

For a good many years Richard Scott, of Milwaukie, Oregon, persistently called the attention of the dairymen of Western Oregon to the value of thousand-headed kale as a forage crop for use in winter feeding of milch cows. The dairymen were skeptical and failed to even give the plant a trial until two or three years ago, when W. K. Newell and one or two others raised it, and were so well pleased that their commendations were added to those of Mr. Scott. At the recent meeting of the Oregon Dairymen's Association kale was declared to be the most economical and succulent winter food for dairy cows that is known for Western Oregon conditions. At all of the farmers' institutes which are being held this year in Western Oregon the farmers are learning the value of this kale. Kale is an article which must not be fed within five or six hours of milking time. The proper time to feed it is soon after milking. Mr. Scott deserves credit for calling the attention of Oregon dairymen to the value of this forage plant.—Oregon Agriculturist and Rural Northwest.

Starting the Colt Right.

Many a colt has been spoiled by some fool man who worked on the principle that the animal must be shown who was the master, and that this could only be done by making the animal fear the man. It is not an easy task to break a horse of bad habits, but there is not one colt in a thousand but what can be brought up solely by kindness firmly applied. Once let the colt fear the man and there is trouble to the end. On the other hand, if the young horse is ruled by kindness, without the loud, harsh word, there will be no trouble. Of course, one must be firm and teach the young animal the laws of obedience, which is not difficult. A loud rate but firm tone will have more effect on a horse than the loud tone, which invariably incites fear. Speak to the colt or horse in accordance with what is required of him. Pet him occasionally, make him comfortable, do not whip him, and he will love and obey you. Even the kind word will have a most remarkable effect on timorous horse who has hitherto heard but few of them.

The Swineherd.

Feed the logs regularly.

Condiments and stock foods are no more required for the average hog than medicine is for a healthy man.

Watch the fattening hogs closely and regulate the quantity of food given by the condition of their appetite.

A western breeder says of the ideal hog. "You can cut off his head and legs and put him into a box, and he will fit."

Many readers fail to recognize the difference between developing and fattening.

Disinfectants are more necessary in the hogpen than in any other place on the farm.

When a pig comes hurrying to his breakfast with a glad squeal it is a sign his health is at par.

Plenty of pasture is good for the sow, but that does not mean that she must rustle for a living.

The dipping vat is important if you want to keep healthy hogs.

With breed sows as with dairy cows—keep the best mothers.

The sow that raises seven or eight pigs in her first litter is the sow you need in your business.

Every young man starting out in life should resolve never to run a bill at a store unless some adversity should drive him to it. He had better by far borrow a little money to start with, if need be, than to begin going in debt at the store and thereby placing his nose on the grindstone. "Pay as you go" is a motto that should be hung up in every household and rigidly adhered to. Better do a little scrimping to avoid contracting store debts than to be compelled to lay awake of nights later on, worrying over the bill that is almost sure to be much larger than you ever expected it to be. The merchant must charge enough more for his goods to cover all losses on bad bills, and the whole credit business is a curse to the country, and especially is it a curse to the young man who takes steps early in life to become a slave to the system. Don't do it.—Newberg Graphic.

WINTER RATES TO YAQUINA BAY.

As a Winter health and recreation resort Newport is the one par excellence. Recognizing this, and wishing to give the people an opportunity to breathe the fresh, pure ozone of the ocean, the Southern Pacific and Corvallis & Eastern have resumed the sale of tickets through to Yaquina. From all S. P. points tickets will be sold throughout the Winter and Spring until May 31st, every

Wednesday and Saturday

and from Albany, Corvallis, and Philomath on the Corvallis & Eastern, tickets will be sold to Yaquina and Newport daily.

The rates will be the same as during the Summer, and will be good for return 30 days from date of sale.

Dr. Sinclair's Sanitary Baths

will be in operation during the entire Winter, and treatments will be given daily.

Other Health Resorts Closed.

During the Winter nearly all other health resorts are closed or difficult to reach, and none of them have the advantages of Newport and vicinity as regards climate, point of interest, recreation and amusement. For families wishing to enjoy fishing, hunting or seeing the ocean in sunshine or in storm, the famous resort is unequaled. Its surroundings are fine, its health security, climate mild, healthful and invigorating. Cottages to rent cheap, fresh vegetables, milk, honey, fruit at lowest possible cost, fish and the famous rock oysters to be had for the trouble of securing them.

Full information from any S. P. or C. & E. agent, or from the general passenger agent of either company.

Rate from Albany to Yaquina, $1.50.
Rate from Albany to Newport, $1.00.

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" arrives Yaquina ..... 3.45 "

Trains To and From Detroit.

No. 5—
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No. 6—
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No. 10—
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No. 6—
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No. 7
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No. 7—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 6.00 P. M.
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No. 11—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 11.00 A. M.
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No. 12—
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Arrives at Corvallis ..... 1.35 P. M.

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For further information apply to

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