

# THE TUCUMCARI NEWS

TUCUMCARI - NEW MEXICO.

Mayor Boyle of Newport, R. I., has been nominated for his fourteenth term. He must be to Newport what President Diaz is to Mexico.

There is some fear lest the nihilism in Russia has so increased the quicksands that a good foundation for government will be hard to find.

"Kid" McCoy, the prize fighter, has married a widow with three young children. This thoroughly disproves the charge that Mr. McCoy lacks grit.

Russia exchanged 1,866 Japanese prisoners for 64,000 Russians. Japan may not mean it that way, but it looks a good deal like adding insult to injury.

The Boston Globe says in some advice to sportsmen that they should be sure what they shoot has four legs. Does this legalize a shot at the farmer's cow?

A New York man got married in the Tower of London, which is called "the sandest spot on earth." Not the first man to lose his head there.—New York Herald.

A Pittsburg physician who sued a widow for breach of promise is now married to her. This is a new method of going to court a wife by first taking a wife to court.

The proposition to limit salaries to \$10,000 a year would get more general support if it were amended to make it a proposition to increase all salaries to \$10,000 a year.

One learned antiquarian explains that Westminster abbey "was once the abbey of a monastery," but he unfortunately neglects to give the name of the monastery's abbess.

Only \$6,000,000 of the sum Philadelphia's filtration system cost her was got away with by the politicians. That is very moderate, considering that the total sum was \$18,000,000.

It is now shown that the late Secretary Hay died a comparatively wealthy man. He abandoned the ambition to become a poet early enough in life to appreciate the value of money.

An Iowa man while cutting corn unearthed a pot of gold. Let the youth of the land observe that the man was working when this bit of luck struck him, not loafing around a livery stable.

The United States produces 98 per cent of the world's known output of natural gas. Now who will be the first to rise up and say that congress and other legislative bodies furnish 98 per cent of the natural gas output of the United States?

A Pennsylvania man who made a journey to Spain to get a mythical fortune offered to him by a Spanish letter writing swindler has come back without the fortune, but as his health is greatly improved by the trip he isn't altogether a loser, after all.

William Volker of Elmira, N. Y., fell downstairs and broke his neck. Two policemen lifted his body onto an ambulance stretcher and failed to support his head, which dropped into such a position as to "react" his spine. It was a fine feat, but Volker is not betting he can do it again.

An American lady who has been painting a portrait of the dowager empress of China says Tsai An has the most beautiful smile in the world. There is a general suspicion, however, that she doesn't exercise it much.

# LIVE STOCK

## Points of the Horse.

In judging horses or purchasing horses for breeding purposes, a knowledge of desirable and undesirable points is of considerable importance and value. One should, for instance, know that when a horse carries his ears rigidly, neither moving them back or forward, he is probably deaf, and a tendency to this trouble may prove hereditary. On the contrary, a horse that is constantly moving his ears is likely to be defective in eyesight and is therefore using his ears to make up for imperfect vision. We also suspect that a horse showing this habit will be likely to run away when exposed to cause of fright or alarm, and his disposition will not likely be desirable in other respects. If the ears are very small, it is common to find small eyes in the same association. This is characteristic of some breeds. The Percheron, for instance, has somewhat small ears and eyes, while the Clydesdale has large hazel eyes and better proportioned ears, although they may be somewhat coarse and hairy, as is more seen in the English Shire.

Rigid, upright ears are also characteristic of tetanus (lock jaw). Where that disease is present it is further shown by an inflexible test. On raising the horse's head the "haw" (membrana nictitans or "washers") of the eye protrudes from the inner corner across the eyeball. One should not purchase a horse showing this symptom. We know of only one instance in which it did not evidence tetanus. One should beware of wrinkled eyelids too, for they indicate in most instances that the horse has suffered one or more attacks of "moon blindness" (periodic ophthalmia). In addition to wrinkles one sees that the eyelids under these circumstances are not nicely arched or curved but are likely to be angular, and a careful examination may disclose a white ring around the eyeball or a white spot or two on the pupil.

The ring is suspicious; a spot indicates cataract or result of a blow; the eye is unsound if a deposit or discoloration is seen at the lower part of the pupil. As regards the eyes it should also be remembered that blind horses have sometimes wonderfully attractive, prominent, bright eyes. Where such a condition is found, the blindness is due to amaurosis (glass eye or palsy of the sight) and the cause is paralysis of the optic nerves and retina. In sound eyes the pupils should contract when exposed to the light on coming from a dark place. This does not occur when amaurosis is present and the eyeball is seen to be spherical instead of elliptical—the latter shape characterizing a sound eye.

Conditions such as we have outlined should be looked for when examining a horse, and one should also test the sight by very gently threatening to strike the eye with the hand. Do not make a sudden, alarming pass at the eye as the horse though blind will feel a column of air strike the face and flinch accordingly, or the hand will strike the long hairs which protrude from the face under the eye; fear of a very lightly aimed blow, just the raising of the fingers towards the eye, should cause the horse to wink and flinch if the eye is sound, or at least not blind. Coming to the nostrils one should know that tricky dealers sometimes plug one nostril with a sponge to prevent a roaring horse from showing his unsoundness to the prospective buyer. It is much better to discover the sponge before buying than to find it in the manger after getting the horse home. Examination will show that a horse has two false nostrils in addition to the true nostrils. Tumors or cysts sometimes so bulge the false nostril as to reduce the capacity of the true nostril and so cause

obstruction in breathing. Purple spots seen on the membrane lining the nostrils tell that the horse is affected with purpura haemorrhagica, a disease of debility seen to follow a severe attack of influenza, etc. Ulcers upon the lining membrane of the partition between the nostrils denote glanders. Bad odor associated with discharge from the nostrils indicates chronic catarrh or presence of a diseased molar tooth. A drooping lower lip may be due to paralysis; it also indicates lazy, sluggish temperament.—A. S. Alexander in Farmers' Review.

## Sheep as Land Cleaners.

The worth of sheep in trimming out weeds and brush in the pastures is well illustrated in a field which we have been throwing open for the sheep for a few years past. When we began turning the sheep in there the wireweed was so high that we could scarcely see their backs as they fed around the lot. I do not know as all readers of the Farmers' Review know the weed here named. It is a species of Golden-rod (Solidago), with a root that runs far out from the parent stem sometimes for six or eight feet. It seems to like cultivation, for every time the root is broken a lot of new plants come up. Every bit of the root, no matter how short it may be, will sprout if put into the ground. It is one of the hardest things to kill I ever came across.

But the sheep have done what I could not do with plow and cultivator. They have kept on gnawing at the tops of the plants until they have just about subdued them. Where once there were a hundred wireweed plants there are now not five, and even they are much reduced in size. The sheep also have cleaned out all the other brush and weeds from the pasture. If I had a piece of land anywhere on my farm that was infested with foul plants I would fence it off for a sheep pasture and let the animals work at it. They would soon accomplish the work in good style.—E. L. Vincent in Farmers' Review.

## Butcher Hogs.

Butcher hogs as a class are principally barrows. Other things being equal, barrows sell more readily and at better prices than do sows. In a drove of butcher hogs there may be present a few good sows without detracting from the value of the drove. Good young sows, as a rule, are kept on the farm for breeding purposes, and poor young sows and old sows will not take on the finish required in the butcher hog class. Butcher hogs are usually used for the fresh meat trade. About 25 per cent of the hogs coming to the Chicago market are of this class. They range in age from about six months for the light butchers to one year for the heavy butchers. The class of butcher hogs is divided into three subclasses, as follows: Heavy butchers, 250 to 320 pounds; medium butchers, 220 to 250 pounds; light butchers, 180 to 220 pounds.—William Dietrich.

## Brewers' Grains vs. Distillers' Grains.

Both brewers' grains and distillers' grains are on our markets, and the dairyman frequently asks himself which he will find more profitable to feed. This is a question that will pay any dairyman to study, as the prices vary so greatly that he can sometimes feed one to advantage and sometimes the other. While distillers' grains consist mostly of corn, brewers' grains consist largely of barley. Although barley is higher in price than corn, yet after the brewing has been done the grain contains more carbohydrates—that is, fat-forming material, than the distillers' grains. For ordinary feeding, therefore, brewers' grains are more valuable than distillers' grains, but the prices of those two are generally very apart. When dried brewers' grains have been selling at \$28, dried distillers' grains have been selling as high as \$28. The best, therefore, is the side of feeding distillers' grains at those prices. It is evident, however, that there should be some adjustment of prices in the market.

# FARM MISCELLANY

## What the Grange Has Accomplished.

The work of the grange is of such a nature that its greatest accomplishments can be effected only in a general way. We may state how many dollars have been saved to the farmers of the country through co-operative trade arrangements, and through mutual insurance companies, both fire and life, and something definite can be stated in regard to the vast saving to the farmers of the country through wise legislation secured and unwise legislation defeated through the influence of the grange; but when we undertake to make any estimate of the moral, social and mental development that has been brought to the farmer and his family through grange influence and grange teaching, we are lost in the magnificent results obtained. It is absolutely impossible to give any intelligent estimate of the development of the noble principles of manhood and womanhood in the mind and heart of the million of people that have been connected with this order, and of the millions of other people with whom they have been associated. It is along this line that the grandest results have been achieved. Thousands of farm houses have been made happier and better and the members of farmers' families have been reaping the highest enjoyments of life through the quickened mental activities by grange influence, while a higher ideal in life has been reached through the development of the heart by true grange teaching. With these general statements we leave the most important results during more than thirty years of grange work to the imagination of our readers.—National Lecturer.

## Cooking a Ham.

Lay the ham in sufficient cold water to cover it well, for some hours; then scrape and wash it very carefully and put it in fresh water to cover; let it remain all night. The following morning put sufficient fresh water to boil in a large pot—plenty to cover the ham—and when it is nearly boiling, gently immerse the ham, let it come to the boiling point and keep it simmering for an hour. Then, if the ham is a very salt one, change the water, not otherwise; add a bay leaf, two large onions or four small ones, the greens from six stalks of celery or a tablespoonful of celery seed, two carrots, two blades of mace, four allspice and two cloves. Be sure not to let the water boil, or the ham will be made tough. It is absolutely necessary to keep it at the simmering point, if you wish your ham mellow and tender. Slice chop woodful. It will take about four hours to cook it. When done, take the pot from the fire; leave the ham in the water until it is lukewarm, then wash it out, skin it, stick it over with cloves in any preferred design. Sprinkle evenly with granulated sugar, put in a pan and brown delicately in a hot oven. Another way to brown the ham is to cover it with fine bread crumbs evenly sifted, and brown it in the oven or by holding over it a hot stove.

## Animal Husbandry in Ohio.

The Ohio Experiment Station has established a department of animal husbandry and placed it in charge of H. W. Henshaw, B. S., a graduate of the University of Illinois. Mr. Henshaw will continue the experiments of feeding for wool and for milk which have been in progress at the main station at Wooster for several years past, and will also conduct experiments in wool and sheep feeding at the test station. It is further planned to carry on a limited number of co-operative experiments with farmers who are willing, extensively. A lamb feeding test of this character is now being conducted.