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TRUCKMAN.  
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1014 BENTLEY ST., DALLAS, OREGON.  
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RAISING TURKEYS.

A Few Hints as to Their Proper Care.

If a beginner, select three or four of the best shaped hens you can find in a large flock and give to a gobbler from another flock that is not related to the hens. Never breed turkeys. If you raise any young birds at all from the bred stock, they will be worthless as breeders for the next season. As to the age of breeding stock, yearling and two-year-old hens produce the most vigorous offspring, and hens of that age will lay more eggs in a season than older birds. Feeding the breeding stock has everything to do with the number of eggs laid and their fertility. Feed very sparingly of grain, as fat turkeys do not lay fertile eggs nor many of any kind. Give little or no corn to the breeders. Buckwheat will keep them in better condition, and cut clover is very good. A hard of cabbage is greatly relished by them and is one of the best things you can feed them through the winter months. Give them all the grit they can eat once a week. Keep your turkeys as tame as possible; they are easier cared for and will not wander so far away. Do not keep turkeys with or near other poultry. Do not let them

run around the farm yard or farm buildings, and keep them away from stagnant pools of water.  
An open shed with wire netting front facing the south and situated in an upland pasture makes an ideal place for raising turkeys. May 15 is early enough to hatch the first points in the northern states. The ground is generally very cold and damp previous to that time. Feed the young for the first time when thirty-six hours old, and the first food should be grit in some form. Seashells make the best kind of grit for the young, and crushed clam shells are very good when the turkeys are four months old or older. The young should have but very little water until after they are two months old. I have raised 75 per cent of a flock of young turkeys to maturity that did not have a drop of water until they were over a month old. A teaspoonful of bougainvillee mixture added to every quart of drinking water is very beneficial. It prevents cholera and diarrhea and is a great help in destroying tapeworms. Tapeworms kill more turkeys than most people have any idea of. Ground pumpkin seeds mixed with their food are as good a remedy as I have ever tried for tapeworms. Cleanliness in every way is absolutely necessary. Remove the droppings at least three times a week. Always cover the dropping boards with road dust or dry earth. Have a dust box five or six feet square and a foot deep, with a roof or cover that will keep out all storms. A good dust box is of untold value in keeping down lice. Lice are sure death to young turkeys, and every means of keeping them down must be used. See that the slitters are free from them, and dust three or four times while incubating with some good insect powder. Remember that you can easily overfeed the young ones, and that means death to them. In a good dry season insects are always plenty, and the young turkeys need no feed at all after the first week.—H. M. P. in Rural New Yorker.

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

Has stood the test of 25 years. An annual sale of over 1,500,000 bottles. Does this record merit an appeal to you?

No Cure No Pay  
...20 Cents...

Enclosed with every bottle, is a 10 cent package of Grove's

BLACK ROOT LIVER PILLS.

R-I-P-A-N-S Tabules  
Doctors find  
A good prescription  
For malarial.

The 5 cent package is enough for usual occasions. The family bottle, 50 cents, contains a supply for a year. All druggists sell them.

CURES A COLD IN ONE DAY  
CURES GRIP IN TWO DAYS

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE

THIS SIGNATURE  
*E. W. Grove*  
MUST APPEAR  
ON EVERY BOX OF THE GENUINE.

## Uricosol

*Uric acid solvent for the uric acid condition*

Uricosol is recommended and guaranteed to cure rheumatism and other diseases resulting from an excess of uric acid in the system. In order to cure rheumatism, it is necessary to dissolve and eliminate the excess of uric acid in the system and until this is done, rheumatism cannot be cured.  
Besides being a solvent of the uric acid, Uricosol eliminates the acid from the system, tones up the digestion, stimulates the intestinal glands and does not injure any part of the body.  
Uricosol is particularly useful in cases of long standing and chronic rheumatism, because the patient can take it without any injurious effects.  
Uricosol Chemical Co.,  
Box 451 Atlanta, Ga.  
**Rheumatism**

## Asthma

"One of my daughters had a terrible case of asthma. We tried almost everything, but without relief. We then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and three and one-half bottles cured her."—Emma Jane Entsminger, Langsville, O.

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures many cases of asthma.**

And it cures bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping-cough, croup, winter coughs, night coughs, and hard colds.

### FLOODING THE MARKET.

How Cattle Growers Foolishly Force Down Prices.

One year ago last July the entire corn belt suffered from a drought so severe that holders of cattle were compelled to ship them to market or lose them. Receipts at all the leading market points then swelled to the record height for the time of year, and it was freely predicted by well posted men that supplies would run short until another crop of calves had been raised and matured for the block. This year there is the most abundant herbage in all the grain growing states that the oldest inhabitant can remember, and yet feeders are pouring their cattle into the trading points in numbers nearly if not quite equal to those marked on the boards during the dry time.

A status akin to panic obtains among the fatteners of beef, says Breeder's Gazette. On Monday, Nov. 10, cattle on the hoof were worth in Chicago from \$2 to \$2.50 per hundredweight less than they were sixty to eighty days ago, and yet the receipts that day totaled nearly 31,000 head, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, upward of 12,500 head and on Wednesday around 24,000 head. The natural result of such enormous deliveries on an already overstocked market was to send prices swiftly down, and in the opinion of some of the leading men of the yards it would have taken a bunch of genuine Christmas cattle to have landed at \$7.40, whereas it is not so long ago that 9 cents a pound was paid for several droves that were not of the strictly prime Christmas sort. In a statement sent out from the Union stockyards in Chicago the following occurs:

"Good judges feel sure that cattle prices during the next six weeks will be forced to the lowest level that will be seen during the next twelve months."  
There is good reason for this prediction. The country is full of cattle on feed. Shipment of feeders from all the important points, Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City, have been of the record breaking order, and there is an immense amount of soft and damaged corn in the grain states that must be fed up for the reason that it can be marketed in no other way. Thousands of these cattle are booked for shipment at a very early date in a merely warm-up condition and with others that were put in the lots a little earlier will constitute the bulk of the arrivals for weeks to come.

With a flood of such lean and half fattened beef no rise in prices can be expected, and when a man voluntarily rushes his droves to market in a shape in which no slaughterer wants it he is to blame but himself if he loses money? No matter where the price level will ultimately rest nor to what point it will be forced by the panic feeling now prevalent among the holders of feeding steers, it is plain that to overload the trade further is to help prices down the hill.

### Small Animals Being Large Prices.

The young animal pays more than the adult because it grows and increases rapidly. The younger the animal the lower the cost of production. A pig fattened in early spring and marketed late in the fall will give a much larger profit than will one kept through the winter. There is also a great demand, with better prices, for a small carcass a weight not exceeding 150 pounds being preferred to an animal that is heavier.—Breeders Dairyman.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription Cures Female Weakness, It Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.

## We are Opening

Now the most complete line of spring goods that it will be your pleasure to see this year. These goods are all from the manufacturers' direct to our counters.

# BROWN & ELLIS

DALLAS

### Shoes:

We have now in stock the most satisfactory line of shoes that was ever seen in Dallas. Especially strong in children and misses lines. From Middlesex Manufacturing company, Boston.

comfort, then the grain must be further prepared by some means. This can be accomplished by crushing, by soaking or by grinding. There are machines for crushing ear corn which should do the work very satisfactorily. Where hogs follow the steers let the grains be not too finely broken or soak the corn to make the material more satisfactory to the animal. With steers fed whole corn or that only coarsely ground or broken, hogs can work over the droppings and make material gains thereon.

### Notes For Winter.

We would especially advise the feeding of a few roots where one is obliged to winter his hogs largely on corn, and if one has not grown his own supply we feel sure that \$5 a load invested in a few loads would return highly satisfactory results. We say \$5 a load, but believe that the average farmer who has grown an abundant supply would put in a load for \$2 or \$3. There is no question but that small litters may be in the majority of cases traced to an improperly balanced ration. Corn alone is not a suitable ration for hogs at any time unless during the fattening period, and while other grains are usually somewhat more expensive than corn and for this reason are fed reluctantly, yet such large yields of roots may be obtained that it is entirely practicable from every standpoint to put in a supply of these to supplement the corn during such months as it is necessary to feed hogs on dry food.—Iowa Homestead.

San Francisco is credited with having one saloon for every twenty-two adult male inhabitants.

### Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription Cures Female Weakness, It Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.

## THE FORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT FOR CONSTIPATION

Constipation is nothing more than a clogging of the bowels and nothing less than vital stagnation or death if not relieved. If every constipated sufferer could realize that he is allowing poisonous filth to remain in his system, he would soon get relief. Constipation invites all kind of contagion. Headaches, biliousness, colds and many other ailments disappear when constipated bowels are relieved. Ford's Black-Draught thoroughly cleans out the bowels in an easy and natural manner without the purging of calomel or other violent cathartics.

Be sure that you get the original Ford's Black-Draught made by The Chattanooga Medicine Co. Sold by all druggists in 25 cent and \$1.00 packages.

Arkans., May 25, 1901.  
I cannot recommend Ford's Black-Draught too highly. I keep it in my house all the time and have used it for ten years. I never gave my children any other laxative. I think I could never be able to work without it on account of being troubled with constipation. My medicine is all that keeps me up.  
C. B. McFarland.

## BEET CATTLE

In a bulletin on the Texas fever in cattle the Mississippi experiment station reports that the disease is an infectious fever, caused by the growth of an animal parasite, which breaks down the red blood cells and produces a fever somewhat similar to malaria in people. Calves have a mild attack, and the infection is carried by cattle ticks. Any animal, native or imported, is liable to an attack where the ticks are allowed to get on them, and, while vaccination is useful in making animals immune, the best method is to keep them free from the ticks, says Professor S. N. Doty.


In treating sick animals the first step is to remove all ticks, and in buying new animals and bringing them on a farm where the fever has been they should first be vaccinated and all the sheds and barns freed of ticks. The calves suffer less than the full grown cows, and these are often deliberately given the fever to protect them from a more disastrous attack later in life. Extensive efforts have been made in some places to remove all the ticks from the farms, and this has been so successful that the fever has been stamped out in whole counties and cattle raising sections.

The disease is more typically southern, but northern cattle are affected by it, and nothing but a strict quarantine prevents the Texas cattle fever from

coming north. Northern cattle going south are all liable to it.

### Head of a Good Bullock.

T. S. Hastings of Jackson county, Mo., sends to Breeder's Gazette a photograph of a mounted steer head taken from Alamo Champion, bred by John Sparks and sold in Kansas City at 104 cents per pound. This head went to McNamara & Marlow and hangs in their bank at Helena, Mont. They were large buyers in the Armour-Punkhouse



HEAD OF ALAMO CHAMPION.

For sale, and when the steer Alamo Champion was sold Mr. Marlow offered \$50 for the head mounted. The taxidermist has done a beautiful piece of work. The hide of the steer, which was also an unusually beautiful specimen, was taken for Mr. John Sparks. Alamo Champion weighed 1,900 pounds and dressed 10.1 per cent, the heaviest dressing of any steer ever killed in the plant of the Armour Packing company.

### White Polled Cattle.

Morton county, N. D., boasts of the only herd of white polled cattle in the world. They are owned by A. Boley, a farmer living five miles north of Mandan, who has been breeding them for the past ten years. The stock originated from a white mulley bull used on common cows, the progeny being as a rule white and without horns. By a system of inbreeding of the best specimens a type of white polls has become quite well fixed. A part of the herd have red ears, which is not considered a disqualification. No breeding stock has ever been sold, and the owner does not anticipate offering any for some time to come. All animals not needed for breeding purposes are slaughtered. They are large framed cattle, but somewhat rough in form. In general conformation they approach nearer to the Short-horns than to any other breed. Mr. Boley claims that the cows are exceptionally good milkers. The herd is attracting considerable attention locally, but whether they will ever become a distinct and popular breed remains to be seen.—Live Stock World.

### Polled Cattle.

His soil is very rich, many old feed lots are plowed, and he has a German thirt in the matter of using manure. I think well of the turnip scheme. Turnips will grow nearly all winter in his climate and with water should yield abundantly. I suggest that he also try rape.—Joseph E. Whig in Breeder's Gazette.