

Muskogee Cimeter.

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MUSKOGEE, IND. TER.

NEW STATE NEWS.

Muskogee police have been ordered to arrest all professional beggars.

The national good roads committee will make a tour of the territories in January, and the mayors of a number of the towns are appointing committees to meet the members.

A new bar association has been organized for Pottawatomie county, consisting of the attorneys of Shawnee and Tecumseh.

W. S. Reeves, a fireman on the Rock Island, was killed in the yards at El Reno last week by being struck by an engine. His home was in Glasgow, Ky.

Bela Hinkle, a Rock Island railroad conductor who was arrested at Chickasha as one of a gang who had been connected with the wholesale robbery of cars, has been found guilty.

The high school building at Elk City was burned last week. Loss, \$15,000, with \$6,000 insurance. The building was erected about three years ago. Incendiarism is charged.

A stranger, arrested at El Reno on a serious charge, asked the officer to kill him to settle the matter. He put up valuable diamonds for bond, and being released, mysteriously disappeared.

The claims against the Lee hotel at Oklahoma City, which was closed last week, amount to \$14,200. A local stock company will be formed and the indebtedness lifted and the hotel reopened.

Henry Smith of Louisville, Ky., pleaded guilty at El Reno to stealing two circulating libraries, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. He represented himself as an agent of the library and secured the libraries at Yukon and Union City.

A negro family residing near Ada was poisoned last week. One of the members died, but the others are said to be recovering. They had eaten meat which was packed in tin buckets, and it is supposed the poison from this sickened them.

The jury in the case of the territory against Joe Willoughby at Oklahoma City found the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, and recommended a life sentence. Willoughby is the bartender who last spring shot a negro porter for falling to take off his hat when entering the saloon in which he was engaged.

Cattlemen who persist in allowing their cattle to graze on the public domain, regardless of the laws of the Indian Territory and the orders of the Indian agent, are causing the Indian police in the Cherokee and Chickasaw nations much trouble this winter. Officers have been sent to drive the cattle out, and trouble may be expected if the law is not complied with.

Deputy Marshal Brents, at Ada, has in his possession about \$650 worth of property which belongs to persons who were arrested with whisky in their possession. He will send a list of the property to the office at Ardmore. The property will then be sold and the proceeds turned into the treasury of the United States. This is the first instance of the kind in this part of the territory.

Press Bulletin
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WHEAT PASTURE EXPERIMENTS

Wheat pasture on the farms of Oklahoma is an important item and more especially in those sections where stock raising is becoming the principal branch of the farm program. This is a new country and the farmer who is interested in the stock industry has not had time or spare cash to build a silo in which to store a supply of palatable food for winter feeding, but he has broad acres of wheat land which will furnish, in a measure at least, a supply of succulent food during a period when the amount of such material is necessarily limited. The plan of feeding a liberal supply of silage or roots to young growing stock or dairy cows is highly recommended. Since the practice of growing roots in any quantity for feeding purposes has been adopted and since no provision has been made for the ensilage of corn, the stockman is forced to look elsewhere for a supply of succulent material to use in connection with roughage, as corn and Kaffir stover, or prairie hay, of which there is generally an abundant store. During favorable seasons the wheat fields furnish a liberal amount of fresh green pasture. The weather is generally mild and the young stock or even the dairy cows can be allowed to run upon the fields at will.

Taken in the aggregate, the value received from the wheat pasture by the farmers of the territory amounts to quite a large sum of money. In the year 1903 the wheat crop comprised some 1,643,130 acres, the major portion of which was pastured during the fall and winter months. This at \$3.00 per acre, a very moderate estimate, would mean a net return of \$4,929,390 for the territory. This leads up to the question which has probably come to the man who studies and plans as he endeavors to reap a profit from this business, namely: to what extent is it advisable to pasture the wheat throughout the fall or winter months? What effect will very close grazing or keeping stock upon the fields late in the spring have upon the yield of grain which is to be harvested the coming season? These and other questions suggest themselves when the subject of pasturing is considered. In order to answer some of these questions the Oklahoma experiment station in 1902 started and carried through some work pasturing wheat under ordinary field conditions. This work was continued under almost the same plan during the last season. The results for the two seasons, the one extremely wet and the other extremely dry, point very emphatically toward definite conclusions.

The season of 1903-4 was not very favorable so far as the wheat was concerned. The rainfall during the summer months was distributed quite uniformly, there being an average monthly precipitation of 3.16 inches for the four months of July to October inclusive. Ground that was plowed early, from the 15th of July to the 1st of August and cultivated thoroughly at frequent intervals contained a fair supply of moisture at time of seeding. The field in which this experiment was made was in a fair condition when seeded. There was sufficient moisture in the soil to insure a perfect germination, hence the plants made a fair growth in the course of two months and stock was turned into the fields the latter part of November. Exceeding dry weather prevailed during the winter months. The total precipitation for the six months commencing with November and ending with April was 3.08 inches. Soil samples taken from unpastured and pastured plats on February 29th indicated that the soil to a depth of 12 inches, contained about fifteen per cent of moisture. Early in March the lower leaves of the wheat plants commenced to dry up and fall. The growth throughout

the winter months was meager on all plats, thus the amount of pasture furnished was somewhat limited as compared with the amount obtained under normal conditions.

The fields and plats during the entire season were perfectly firm, thus the soil was not tramped and put in a poor physical condition as it was the previous season. When the ground is very wet and the cattle are allowed to pasture upon the wheat, the texture of the soil is not only impaired but a large number of the wheat plants are destroyed. It will require more work the next season to prepare the same land for wheat than would be required if the necessary precautions had been taken and the stock not been allowed to run when the soil was very wet. Such conditions are not met every year but the precaution noted above should be observed during exceptionally moist periods. In 1903 a half acre plat that was given moderate treatment during wet periods gave a yield of 2.2 bushels per acre more than a plat of the same area upon which the cattle were permitted to run while the soil was very soft. The latter plat was also very rough for the binder at the harvest season.

Nine one-half acre plats were used in the work during the season of 1903 and 1904. These plats were located in a wheat field about one mile west of Stillwater, and they were surveyed and fenced the first week in December with the exception of the three plats included under general field treatment. The cattle had been on the wheat only a short time when the plats were fenced. The soil in this field would be classed as medium upland clay loam (which is considered a good wheat soil). The different plats were divided in the following manner:

Plats 1 and 2. The wheat was not pastured after December 5, and prior to this date the cattle had been pasturing upon the plats only a few days so that these may be considered as control plats—those receiving no treatment.

Plats 3 and 5. The stock was allowed free access to these up to February 29th at which time the gates were closed.

Plats 7, 8 and 9. The wheat on these plats was given general field treatment, that is the lots were not fenced but the cattle were permitted to run over these plats just as they passed over the regular field.

Plats 4 and 6. These plats were given the same treatment as 7, 8 and 9 and in addition they were pastured severely April 15 and 16, the cattle being confined to the lots until the wheat was pastured quite close.

The wheat at this date was needing rain very much. The plants on the un-pastured plats were much in advance of the wheat on the plats which were pastured to February 29th, while the plants on the latter plats made a much better showing than the plants on the regular field. Dry weather prevailed up to May 4th, at which time the wheat was commencing to head. The outlook was certainly not very promising but subsequent rains aided the wheat very materially in filling up. The crop was harvested June 16 and 17. The grain on the late pastured plats was still slightly green.

Treatment	Grain bu. per acre	Test
Unpastured	12.35	55.5
Pastured to Feb. 29.	9.79	54.5
Pastured to Mar. 31	8.06	33.0
Pas. Apr. 15 and 16	5.55	51.0

The wheat on the plats giving the best returns fell quite a little below the standard but this was true in connection with all the wheat grown in this part of the territory. On consulting the above table it will be seen that the un-pastured plats gave a re-

turn of 5.26 bushels per acre more than the plats which were pastured to February 29. 4.29 bushels per acre more than the plats which were pastured to March 31, and 6.80 bushels more per acre than the plats which were pastured late.

The yield of straw on the un-pastured plats was somewhat in advance of the yields obtained in the case of the other treatments. Pasturing wheat, which has made but a normal growth, even to a moderate degree has a tendency to lower the yield of grain and straw but the value received in pasture would in more cases more than cover the difference which exists.

The stock should be taken out of the wheat field by March 1, or March 15 at the latest if reasonable returns are to be expected.

Close, late pasturing after April 1 lowered the yield to almost one-half as compared with moderate pasturing.

Pasturing wheat when the ground is very wet will have a tendency to lower the yield of grain and at the same time injure the texture of the soil.

Where the wheat makes a very heavy top it is advisable to pasture.

The following table gives the yield per acre on the same field in the wet season of 1902-03:

	Grain bu.	Straw Per acre
Field Pastured	20.5	1.17
Heavy Winter Pas	18.8	1.06
Light Winter Pas	20.9	1.36
Light Winter and Late Spring Pastured	10.7	.83
Late Spring Pas.	14.0	.94
Not Pastured	23.2	1.49

A member of the faculty of the Columbian Medical college at Washington is particularly fond of taking his students unawares in his "quizzes." To one student, whom it would not be uncharitable to call a dullard, the professor said one day:

"What quantity constitutes a dose of —," giving the technical name of croton oil.

"A teaspoonful," was the answer. The instructor made no comment, and the student realized that he had made a mistake. After a quarter of an hour had elapsed he said:

"Professor, I would like to change my reply to that question."

"I'm afraid it's too late, Mr. Blank; your patient has been dead fourteen minutes," replied the professor.

Some nations pay too much attention to reverence, China, for example, where the worship of ancestors is in vogue, and no one is said to amount to much until he is dead. Other nations have too little reverence, our own, for example. Here we have no caste. Our presidents are born in log cabins. At school and college no youth is looked down upon because he came from the lowly walks of life.

The Energy in One Horse Power

The measurement of a horse's power for work was first ascertained by Watt, the father of the modern steam engine, and he expressed this in terms that holds today. He experimented with a number of heavy brewery horses to satisfy himself that his unit of measurement for work was correct. After many trials he ascertained that the average brewery horse work equal to that required to raise 330 pounds of weight 100 feet high in one minute, or 33,000 pounds one foot in one minute. So, according to St. Nicholas, he called this one horse power.

Bricks are now being made of clean sand and ground quicklime that are said to be as substantial as granite. They cost \$2.50 per 1,000. According to Country Life the mixed ingredients are forced into a strong steel cylinder mold by means of a screw. After the air has been sucked from the cylinder hot water is admitted, the rock being formed by the resulting pressure and heat.