

AT THE DENVER A CHILD CAN BUY AS SAFELY AS ITS PARENTS



## THE DENVER--A Great Merchandising Institution

Built Upon the Solid Foundation of

# Integrity and Absolute Reliability!

### THE GREAT HORSE SHOW AND LIVE STOCK SALE

to be held at the big Stock Yards Stadium January 16 to 22 will be visited by hundreds of stockgrowers throughout the West. Special railroad rates have been granted by the various lines reaching Denver and there will be very special shopping advantages on account of the annual January Sales and Pre-Inventory clearance of surplus stocks. If you are to be one of the many visitors in Denver on this occasion—and we trust that you may be—we extend our hearty welcome and a cordial invitation to make this greatest western store your convenience.

### A Special Request---Test the Honor of This Store!

In the old time store-keeping there was so much untruthfulness, bartering and deceit that it is little wonder that there are still many who believe that business is never conducted upon really honest lines that require absolute truthful advertising and a sincere, honest service to customers. This store stands as a great, splendid monument to business integrity.

**The Denver is the New, Absolutely Reliable Kind of Store:** All prices marked are in plain figures, and everybody pays the market price, there is no exception or favoritism.

We mention our Important January Sales, and Remember that

**At No Other Time in the Season Are Such Economies Possible**

#### WOMEN'S AND MISSES' APPAREL

Annual January Clearing Sale of all Winter Garments now in progress.

**ONE-FIFTH OFF**

**CLEARANCE OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING**

January 1 to 15

#### LINENS, DOMESTICS, BEDDING,

January 3 to 15

**LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,**

January 3 to 8

**SHOE CLEARANCE**

January 3 to 15

#### MUSLIN UNDERGARMENTS,

January 10 to 22

**WHITE GOODS,**

**EMBROIDERIES AND LACES**

January 17 to 29

**We carry everything worn by Man, Woman, Miss, Boy, Child or Infant, and everything for Household Use or Ornament**

PREPAID TO YOUR NEAREST POST OFFICE OR STATION, Excepting in such heavy merchandise as Furniture, Etc.

WHEN YOUR HOME STORES CAN NOT SUPPLY THE GOODS YOU DESIRE, TRY OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

**THE DENVER DRY GOODS CO**

THE LARGEST STORE WITH THE LARGEST STOCK AND LARGEST BUSINESS IN THE WEST.

# FARM STOCK

## FATTEN SWINE ON OLD CORN

Place Animals in Clean Pens and Allow Plenty of Room—Guard Against Hog Cholera.

With grade pigs, it takes from seven to eight bushels of corn, judiciously fed, to make 100 pounds of pork. Careless feeders do not get as good a result for the corn fed as this.

It will take much more corn to fatten a hog in cold, wet weather than it does in mild weather. Put the hogs up that are to be fattened in clean pens, do not crowd, feed what corn they will eat up clean at each meal. Give plenty of pure water to drink. For best family pork and lard, old corn and water is all they should have; four weeks' feeding should put them in good order for butchering. Farmers, having plenty of acorns in the wood lots, can fatten their hogs mostly on the fallen nuts; this was the regular custom years ago and is still followed in some sections. It is a good one, all that it needs is a tight fence around the woods. Brood sows will winter better in the woods if given a log pen and a dry bed of leaves.

Eight-month-old shoats, weighing 160 to 180 pounds, make the best family pork, shoats fed on clover and grass pasture during the summer and given a bushel of old shelled corn make the best flavored meat. This class of pork commands the highest market price.

If hog cholera prevails in your neighborhood, allow no stranger to visit your pens. Stray dogs and buzzards are liable to spread the plague as they feed mostly on dead animals. Keep the feed troughs and pens clean and dry and allow no filth of any kind around the pens, as filth breeds disease.

## MANURE IN THE BOX STALLS

More Bedding is Required to Keep Animal Clean—Ideal Breeding Place for Piles.

(By J. N. ALLEN.)

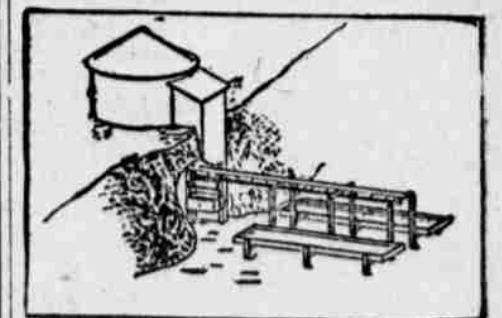
The production of manure in the box stall is probably the best of the old methods, since it requires the least expenditure of labor. However more bedding is required to keep the animal clean and the accumulated manure furnishes an ideal breeding place for flies.

The manure so produced, if kept evenly distributed over the floor, will be thoroughly compacted and will sustain only a small loss of nitrogen so long as the animal remains upon it but if the manure is allowed to remain in the stall after the animal is removed there will be considerable loss of nitrogen both as ammonia and as free nitrogen, due to the drying out and breaking up of the uric acid into ammonium carbonate, and to the action of the bacteria on the organic nitrogen compounds.

## DEVICE FOR FEEDING SILAGE

Lots of Work Required in Caring for Cattle Unless Owner Has Good Head for Business.

Silage is the great feed-all of the successful American live-stock farmer, says Farming Business. The feeding of it requires lots of work, unless the feeder has a head for business. Here is a device for feeding silage from a bank silo, which is in use on a Nebraska farm. It may also be used



Feeding From Bank Silo.

on above-ground silos, however. One man can handle 100 head of live stock easily with such an arrangement, the carrier track being extended out over as many feed boxes as necessary to handle the cattle or sheep to be fed. The boxes for feeding may be arranged in pairs, the posts that support the inner sides of the boxes extending into the air to support the track for the feed carrier at their upper ends.

## WARM, DRY PLACE FOR HOGS

Animals Will Not Thrive and Give Satisfactory Returns if Allowed to Shiver in Cold Pen.

By all means give the pigs, whether they are intended for store hogs or pork hogs, a warm, dry place in which to sleep. No hog will thrive and make satisfactory returns when compelled to shiver on a hard bed in a cold pen, or to huddle up or lay against the side of the building where they are suffering from cold.

Do not allow too much air above the pigs. It is better to make a false covering over the nest to keep the cold air from coming down from above.

While we are anxious to exclude the cold air from the nest, there should always be an abundance of pure air for the animals to breathe, as it will enable them to do much better work in digesting the feed than if confined to a close pen where the air is impure.

## CROP ROTATIONS

Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station at North Platte Publishes Report for Eight Years

The Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station has recently issued Bulletin 155, "Rotations and Tillage Methods in Western Nebraska." This is a report of eight years' results of growing crops under various methods of tillage and in various rotations on the table-land of the North Platte substation.

The following subjects are discussed and the yields given of various crops grown under the conditions indicated:

"Weather Rather Than Tillage Controls Yields."  
"Summer Tillage vs. Continuous Cropping."  
"Spring Plowing vs. Fall Plowing."  
"Corn Stubble vs. Grain Stubble

for Small Grain."

"Effect of Sorghum on Succeeding Crop."

"Barnyard Manure."

"Green Manure."

"Rotations."

"Crop Sequence."

"Alfalfa and Brome Grass."

"Sorghum as a Forage Crop."

"Relative Values of Crops Grown." The following paragraphs are taken from the summary of the bulletin:

The results of eight years of careful experimentation thruout a series of unfavorable years indicate that the common methods of growing crops in this region—the results of thirty years' experimentation and observation by intelligent farmers—are founded on sound principles of economic production. Moisture conditions are so all-powerful in controlling yields that tillage methods, rotations, crop sequences, and soil ferti-

ty are all thrown into the background. The changes in weather conditions from season to season and from day to day of each season are so radical and so various that one system of tillage may succeed one year and another system succeed the next year. However, there are a few rather broad principles that apply to a wide range of conditions covering the medium and also many of the extreme conditions. All of these principles are subject to modifications, as there are no set and fast rules. It has been rather clearly established that moisture is the chief factor controlling crop production in this region. There seems to be an excess of fertility over available moisture at the present time. Therefore, any expense incurred for the purpose of maintaining or increasing the fertility is largely a loss so far as the yields of the succeeding crops indicate.

Moisture is largely lost thru vegetation rather than from the surface of the soil. The soil mulch assists in retaining moisture under certain conditions but does not always retain sufficient moisture to pay the cost of maintaining an ideal mulch. Summer tilling the land retains a part of the rainfall and gives some security against a rough, but the cost of summer tilling has not been fully paid by increased yields of corn or spring wheat. While the soil and crops respond to those methods of tillage, they do not respond sufficiently to extreme methods of tillage to pay for the added expense.

A system of tillage that does not permit the soil to be robbed of moisture by vegetation which has no market value, and that keeps the surface of the soil from becoming hard and smooth, seems to accomplish the practical ends of tillage. While more labor than is required to ac-

complish these ends may increase the yields, yet the increase is likely not to be sufficient to return as much for a unit of labor expended in the extreme tillage as in the less intensive and more practical tillage.

Summer tillage and green-manure crops have increased the yields but not the profits, because of the increased cost per acre. The results reported in this bulletin indicate that the less expensive methods give the greater profits. As the yield per acre is increased beyond a certain normal, the cost per bushel, on the average, will be increased.

It is probable that the farmer who judiciously combined live-stock farming with grain production secured a profit during the most unfavorable season.

This bulletin may be obtained free by any resident of Nebraska upon application to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, E. A. Burnett, Director.