

PROFITABLE WINTERING OF FARM ANIMALS



Hogs Following Steers in Feeding Lots.

The bulk of the feed used for wintering stock should be made up of roughages from the farm. Small amounts of concentrates, fed daily with these feeds, make comparatively cheap rations entirely suitable to certain classes of live stock.

For convenience in planning winter feeding farm animals may be divided into three classes:

I. Mature animals not producing an income during winter months.

II. Animals producing an income during the winter.

III. Young and growing stock to be retained on the farm the following summer.

In Class I may be included all mature live stock held on the farm, either for breeding purposes, future work or finishing for market the following summer.

In Class II may be included work horses, cows producing milk and stock being fattened for market or conditioned for sale during the winter months.

In Class III may be included all young and growing stock on the farm. The big saving in the winter feed bill can be made with Class I. This does not mean that animals of this class should be permitted to come through the winter in a run-down and weakened condition. Rather than consider such a practice it would be far better to sell the stock in the fall. It is meant, however, that they can and should be maintained on the cheaper feeds. Roughages, supplemented by a small amount of concentrates (oil meal or grain) are in favor for them. Give the horses, cattle and sheep access to cut-over grain fields and straw stacks, meadows, wooded lots and pastures. Horses and sheep may have access to husked-out cornfields. In certain sections where losses of cattle have been experienced in the past from the so-called cornstalk disease owners should consider this fact before turning cattle into such cornfields. The winter advances open the bars on shelters, feed racks and grain troughs.

Corn silage will be invaluable at this time, especially for cattle and sheep. Prepare the feed racks filled with corn, hay and straw, but do not be generous in the feeding.

The amount of grain to put in the trough cannot definitely be given. It

should vary well in accordance with the severity of winter and condition of stock. This is a point that can only be decided in the feed lot. To permit stock to go perfectly without concentrates at this time would be a grave mistake, and in all probability impossible the task of bringing spring feed in a healthy and vigorous condition. Such a condition is essential in the case of breeding animals to be obtained.

The matter of feeding hogs, included in Class I, presents an entirely different problem from that of the other classes. It is true that they may profitably be run on grain fields, meadows and pastures before snow arrives, but concentrates must constitute much of the ration after outside fields are covered for winter. Roots, chopped alfalfa hay, apples and waste products of the dairy and household will do much toward keeping down the cost of the winter feed. In fact, any product that will substitute for the roughages and grasses in the field, which are so essential to the conditioning of brood sows, can well be used.

Concerning the feed for stock included in Class II little need be said, in fact well known that horses at this time require both care and feed. This must receive if their work is to be maintained.

To furnish the dairy cow with tons not intended to meet the needs made upon her system by the fact that she gives would defeat the purpose for which she is kept. As the requirement for these different classes of live stock is a matter of common knowledge to stockmen it is unnecessary to see that it is provided in abundance.

With Class III, the young and growing stock, most costly mistakes in wintering occur. A full realization of the fact that cheapest and most rapid

gains in live stock are made with younger animals should do much toward offsetting losses to farmers through insufficient and improper feeding of such animals. The failure to put gains on animals during the growing period intended for them by nature cannot be corrected by copious feeding at any later time. Their growth has been stunted, and rarely will they fully recover from the earlier setback. Even when they do it is a costly practice to put growth and flesh on a stunted animal, as compared to what could have been done when he was in a healthy and vigorous condition.

But it is not necessary that young stock be fed as are fattening animals. Watch their feed troughs and see that all of the daily rations are consumed. Do not feed them in excess, but make certain they are contented after each feeding. See that the exercise lot is used daily and that clean water is provided. The failure to feed young stock properly will open the way for future serious troubles, and no stockman can afford to encourage such a practice, even during the winter months.—Department of Agriculture News Letter.

TAKE CARE OF EWES DURING THE WINTER

Important Duty to Perform to Insure Lamb Crop to Be Harvested in Spring.

The winter care of the flock is important to insure a lamb crop to be harvested in the spring. Ewes in good condition need not be fed grain until about a month before lambing, when they should gradually be accustomed to it. Ewes in thin or poor condition should receive from one-fourth to one-half pound of grain daily. Corn alone is not the best grain ration. A ration of six parts corn, three parts wheat bran, one part linseed oil cake, by weight, has proved very satisfactory. A ration of corn, oats and bran, equal parts by weight, can also be recommended.

The sheep should receive as much clover or alfalfa hay as they will eat. The amount of hay eaten can be cut down by use of corn silage or corn stover. Two pounds of clean, sweet corn silage can be used to replace about one pound of hay.

Well cured corn stover is also relished by the ewes. Ordinarily, there is little danger of the sheep eating too much of it, if hay is fed once a day. The greatest danger of corn stover comes from making it the exclusive feed. Clean salt and water should be kept before the flock. Sheep should always have a dry, well-bedded floor to lie on.

EXCELLENT AS FEED FOR GROWING PIGS

Experiments Show Skim Milk to Be Valuable Hog Feed—Builds Bone and Muscle.

Skim milk is a most valuable hog feed. Experiment shows that it compares with grain for a feed at the rate of six pounds of skim milk equal to one pound of grain. Its chief use should be as a supplemental feed for the growing pigs. It is a wonderful muscle and bone builder. To be sure, it can be fed to fattening hogs successfully. Whether it be fed or not should be governed by the price of grain and the price and availability of skim milk.

When it may be fed economically can be determined from the comparative value: one of grain equals six of skim milk. When skim milk is fed to fattening hogs, it should be fed only as a part of the ration. Three pounds of skim milk to one of grain is the proportion usually recommended. In other words, balance up the ration. When the amount of skim milk to be had is limited, best results will follow giving it to the growing pigs, and supplement the fattening hogs' ration with tankage in limited amounts.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Good Grooming.
When a horse comes in after work sponge off the harness marks and wash his face, his nose and mouth, and the dock. Wash his feet, but not his legs.

Potato Spraying.
Don't use lime sulphur for spraying on potatoes. It reduces the yield and is not at all satisfactory. Use Bordeaux mixture.

caused by gas-forming bacteria. These finally produce inflammation. Any disinfectant that will kill germs in water will kill those in the crop.

Crop Bound Causes Trouble.
A crop bound goes under two or more names. Crop bound proper is due to the bird swallowing something that cannot pass into the esophagus.

Gasous crop is a crop full of gas.

NEW YEAR RESOLVES

Don't Plunge Hastily, but Consider Carefully Promises You Make.

By BILL VINES.
BEWARE, gentle reader, for January 1 approaches. It is time for you to begin to pause in your wild and woolly career for the nonce and consider wisely and well, the particular style of good resolutions that it is your firm purpose to put into immediate and drastic effect on that date. Do not plunge hastily into the matter, and waste a perfectly good resolution. From my personal experience I know that it is a human weakness in a moment of sentimental and saffron-hued regret, to oneself up so tight in an irrevocable and ill-considered New Year's resolution that it takes frequently till January 15 to separate oneself from it, and it can be done then only with considerable mental anguish and a badly lacerated conscience.

I have on hand now a varied and general job-lot assortment of shop-worn, good resolutions adopted unanimously by the committee on resolutions at its annual meeting sometime between the 25th and 31st of December. None of these resolutions has been used long at a time. They are not frayed on the edges or wabbling in the bushing from excess of use. They look awfully good at this gladtime of the year when one's bank account appears delicate and remorseful. This is the time for a good resolution.



Another object of Noo Years is to give the wine sellers and the cellars a chance to celebrate. On Noo Year's eve everybody goes downtown, where the lites are brightest, and sit around tables to wait for the year to brake in. When the clocks get to the rite place and all the waiters have been paid, the year comes in, and then everybody stands up and hollers or else blows horns. Why peepul should do this I don't know, unless it is that they don't want the year to think it has slipped in without anybody knowing it. The feeling on the morning after Noo Year's is responsible for many of the resolutions. Pa sez that if every Noo Year's resolution was kept, we wuddent hafter worry about wet and dry cleckshuns, but as the matter stands nobody heers about any bartenders being lade of the first weke in January.

On top of this someone sticks a package of letters under the door. You open them slowly, and there you find the gas bill, the coal bill, the rent bill, the grocery bill and you vainly attempt to calculate at what time next spring by the strictest economy and by cutting out cigars and highballs, you can reasonably expect your bank account to be convalescent. Score, 12 to 0 in favor of the good resolution.

You try to remember if the good resolution now facing you looking so strong and vigorous has ever been introduced to you before. It looks familiar somehow. Can it be any possibility be the same good resolution that you fell for last year, which gave promise of carrying you through the good year 1915 holding you firmly on a permanent seat on the water cart and free from the nasty effects of King Nicotine? You recall with what joy you embraced said good resolution a year ago; how you fell upon its neck and clung to it in your hour of distress and brunette remorse. You reflect that it ought to be a good resolution, because it is "Made in America," but with more of less distrust you remember that something got wrong with it during the first inning, and it permitted you to "blow up" with the bases full and nobody out. "Away," you mutter, "you are no good, you failed me once, and you will do so again."

Then you turn your bloodshot eye, both of them being that way, to the dresser and you behold the necktie given you by the wife of your bosom, and with a broken sob you snatch the blank from the outstretched hand of "good resolution" and once more you are "on."

Listen—if you do it, and you will—shut both eyes and hold on to that good resolution till the Fourth of July. Don't look it over, for if you do you'll observe its imperfections. Simply exercise the tenacity of a bull pup and hold on. If you last till the Fourth it will be easier—at least I am told so.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Birds' Hours of Slumber.
Almost any casual observer will notice that as twilight approaches there will be more or less activity among the various members of the bird family. Crows and blackbirds, for instance, have regular haunts, and as the sun nears the western horizon these birds may be seen flying in flocks toward certain orchards or groves. Some choose a thicket in a hollow with trees and bushes on all sides. Others select a lawn where shade trees stand. Frequently crows pick out a dark

spot where they are wont to rest.

Playing Safe.
"What are your views on the modern dances?"

"Well, my wife thinks they're outrageous, and my daughter says they're just too sweet for anything, so of course I have to preserve a strict neutrality."

An Old Indian's New Year Greeting

That you may always have a feast and no sorrow as you travel.
That you may always have a cache for your food and food for your cache.
That you may never find a tree that will not give sap nor a field that will not grow grain.
That your bees may not freeze in winter, that the honey may be thick and the comb break like snow in the teeth.
That your heart may always be like the morning, and that you may come slowly to the Four Corners where men say "Good Night!"

AN ESSAY ON "NOO YEAR'S"

Little Eddie Gives His Reasons for the Annual Holiday and Its Celebrations.

Noo Years is the time when a man takes of enuf time ter think what a fine feller he mite be if he was only a littil different. Then he makes a lot of resolutions and stands in front of the mirror to see if there is a hale around his hed. The resolutions peepul make are like the toys you buy in the ten sent stoar, they don't last long.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Dec. 27, 1914.

Germany pushed preparations for the defense of Antwerp.

British cruisers and seaplanes attacked German naval base at Cuxhaven.

Commander of the German cruiser York sentenced to two years' imprisonment for losing his vessel.

German spy disguised as a Moor seized while trying to enter Gibraltar.

Dec. 28, 1914.

New defenses of Paris completed.

Germany finished further fortifications on the Rhine.

Russians raised siege of Cra-cow to attack Austrian armies at tempting flank movement.

American government protested against interference with American commerce by British warships.

Belgian minister to United States protested against cancellation of consular exequaturs by Germany.

Italian government checked plot to export foodstuffs to Germany.

British consul at Saida, Turkey, freed after threat by American consul.

United States cruiser Tennessee took 500 refugees from Syria.

Dec. 29, 1914.

Germany re-enforced their line in Belgium.

French invested Steinbach, Alsace.

Germany repulsed French attacks on Sennheim.

Russians declared German advance on Warsaw was checked.

Dec. 30, 1914.

Germany retreated across the Buzar river.

Russians advanced in South Poland.

French submarine torpedoed and damaged Austrian dreadnaught Viribus Unitis.

German airmen dropped bombs in Dunkirk, killing fifteen persons. French aviators made raids in Flanders.

Antiwar riots took place in Austria-Hungary.

Austria abandoned the Serbian campaign.

Dec. 31, 1914.

French took half the village of Steinbach.

Lull took place on most of the western line.

Turks invaded Russian Caucasus, advancing on Kars and Ardahan. Thirty French and British warships bombarded Pola.

Rockefeller Foundation steamer Massapequa sailed on second trip with supplies for Belgium, and fifth Belgian relief ship left Philadelphia.

Jan. 1, 1915.

Russians invaded Hungary, splitting Austrian army by their operations in Carpathians.

Russians in East Prussia driven across border into Polish province of Suwalki.

Turks invaded Russia but failed to envelop Russian forces. British battleship Formidable torpedoed and sunk in English channel, 600 lost.

German aeroplanes bombarded Dunkirk again.

Rockefeller Foundation bought 6,000,000 bushels of wheat in Chicago for Belgians.

Jan. 2, 1915.

Germany began offensive movement against Kielce, Russia. Captured Polish towns fortified by Germans.

Turks captured fortified Russian town of Ardahan.

Arrest of four German reservists on liner in New York harbor resulted in exposure of big fraudulent passport plot.

CONDENSATIONS

The color magenta is named after a battle which was fought in the year of its discovery.

Lake Erie produces more fish to the square mile than any other body of water in the world.

Gardner Savage of North Anson, Me., although totally blind for many years, is a telegraph operator and can take apart and repair his instrument whenever necessary.

In Baltimore, as a result of an investigation, experts figured that the minimum amount on which a single woman could live decently was \$6.50 a week. Eighty-one per cent of the department store women in Baltimore get less than that.

A Connecticut inventor's clothes prop that will not fall from a line has a hole in one side of the upper end, covered with a flat spring that holds it in place.

A paper cap has been invented to be fastened to the end of a cigar as it is made to insure its sanitary condition and also to serve as an advertising band.

An ice cream freezer of English invention in which ice and salt are packed in a cylinder that revolves inside the cream delivers its product in a continuous stream half a minute after the crank is turned.

The sun valve, invented by Gustaf Dalen of Stockholm, will be used in connection with the lights on the Panama canal. The sun both lights and extinguishes the light. The inventor of the sun valve recently received the Nobel prize for this clever device.

Claramont Daniel of Calcutta university, basing his opinion on the statements of the monetary writer, A. Del Mar, estimates that in 300 years between the middle of the sixteenth and the middle of the nineteenth centuries the gold and silver imported by India from the West amounted to \$4,000,000,000.

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Please send me full information how I can obtain Oneida Community Par Plate Silverware by saving the trade-mark signatures from Skinner's Macaroni Products.
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Address _____

HADN'T THE HEART TO STOP

Woman's Naive Explanation as to the Reason for the Very Much One-Sided Gabbfest.

A woman from the pineland belt, who had seen a railroad only once and who had ridden into Atlanta's Decatur street on her husband's wagon, was arrested for talking back to an officer of the law.

"She jabbered steadily for a half hour when I told her she must not stand so long squarely in the middle of the street," explained the officer who made the arrest. "I couldn't even get a word in edgewise. It was the most awful gab I ever heard."

Turning to the prisoner, the judge said: "What have you to say for yourself, madam?"

"Couldn't help it, jedge," responded the offender; "tried fo' ter shet up, but th' officer looked so much like my husband, I jes' couldn't find th' heart t' stop!"—Case and Comment.

One on the Lawyer.

A man entered the office of a prominent lawyer in a hurried manner and, addressing the lawyer in a quick tone, said, "K—, I want you to tell me, is it legal for a man to marry his widow's sister?"

"Why," said the attorney, "that question never occurred to me before, I'll look it up." He started to reach a legal tome from a high shelf—in fact, his hand upon a book—when the drift of the question flashed upon him, and the book of law quickly flew from the attorney's hand at the head disappearing through the office doorway.

Continual Disappointment.
"I know a clergyman," stated Groat P. Smith, "of such a saturnine cast of countenance that when I see him place his hands in front of his bosom, palms toward each other and finger tips touching, to pray, I always expect that the next minute he will shift them to tandem, with the thumb of the lead hand touching the little finger of the other hand and the thumb of the latter touching his nose." He has not done so yet, however, and if he does not make good pretty soon I am going to quit attending church."

Eclipsed.
"Do you believe in the Darwinian theory?"
"Oh, yes," replied Miss Cayenne; "but there are so many more interesting and eccentric theories being advanced just now I had almost forgotten about it."

A Natural Question.
"He's wedded to his art."
"Is it a happy match?"—Detroit Free Press.

When you try to get on the right side of some men you find that they haven't any.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 5c.

The kitchen is about the last place on earth the modern girl enters to kill time.

When a man once thoroughly understands the ins and outs of politics he may know enough to stay out.

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

The reckless chauffeur is a sort of automaniac.

Three Hundred Million Bushel Crop in 1915

Farmers pay for their land with one year's crop and prosperity is never so great.

Regarding Western Canada as a grain producer, a prominent business man says: "Canada's position today is sounder than ever. There is more wheat, more oats, more grain for feed, 20% more cattle than last year and more hogs. The war market in Europe needs our surplus. As for the wheat crop, it is marvelous and a monument of strength for business confidence to build upon, exceeding the most optimistic predictions."

Wheat averaged in 1915 over 25 bushels per acre
Oats averaged in 1915 over 45 bushels per acre
Barley averaged in 1915 over 40 bushels per acre

Prices are high, markets convenient, excellent land, low in price either improved or otherwise, ranging from \$12 to \$30 per acre. Free homestead lands are plentiful and not far from railway lines and convenient to good schools and churches. The climate is healthful.

There is no war tax on land, nor is there any conscription. For complete information as to best locations for settlement, reduced railroad rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, address Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, or

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