HOLIDAYING IN THE WINTER

AN IMMENSE AMOUNT OF MONEY SPENT BY WESTERN CANADIANS IN WINTER SEASON.

"An unusually large number of Western Canada people are leaving or preparing to leave to spend the Winter in California."

The above item of news was clipped from a Western Canada paper early in December. In the same paper were items of news conveying the intelligence that hundreds of Western Canadians were also taking a trip abroad, spending the Christmas season "at home," as they yet term the old land. The Scandinavian element participated largely in the holiday business of the railroads and the steamships, but they all had return tickets. Early in December the east bound trains and boats were loaded, and an estimate furnished by the railroad people gave upwards of twelve thousand as the number who would make the Christmas holiday visit abroad. This does not mean that these people are leaving to avoid the coldness of the winter, nor for any climatic conditions whatever. They have come out to Canada and have done so well that they can afford the hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars or more that it takes to carry them across and back. When they came to Canada they did not have that much money all told, but now they are wealthy and on their return will bring some of their friends with them.

Then there are those, too, who on their wheat farms have made sufficient money that they can afford to take a holiday, and what better winter holidaying ground could they have than California? How many in other farming districts of the continent could afford the money and the time that these people can?—Advertisement.

Determined to Be Observed.

"You may announce that I intend to retire to private life," said the industrious statesman.

"What for?"

"It seems to be the only method just now by which I can attract public attention."

FREE BOX OF BISCUITS.

Every reader of this paper can secure absolutely free a box of assorted biscuits by simply cutting out the coupon from their ad appearing in another part of this paper and mailing it to Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., Omaha, Neb. The firm is thoroughly reliable. Take advantage of this liberal offer and write them today.

Result.

"I'll hurl the insult back in that fellow's teeth."

"Then he'll have to eat his words."

YOU "Should Worry"

if you are neglecting or abusing the Stomach, Liver or Bowels. Sickness is sure to overtake you. Be wise in time and get a bottle of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

It makes the appetite keen, aids digestion, maintains health, strength and vigor and thus makes life a real pleasure. Try it and see. Avoid substitutes.

Many cows die every year, and many become unprofitable for want of a little medical attention at the proper time. Cows can be kept in healthy, productive condition by using

KOW-KURE

the great cow medicine—not a food, but a medicinal preparation for the cure and prevention of diseases of cows. Cures Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Lost Appetite, Milk Fever, Bunches, Red Water and Scouring. Buy a 50 cent or $1.00 package from your dealer.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., MFRS. Lyndonville, Vt.

CANADA'S OFFERING TO THE SETTLER

THE AMERICAN RUSH TO WESTERN CANADA IS INCREASING

Free Homesteads

In the new Districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there are thousands of Free Homesteads left, which to the man making entry in 3 years time will be worth from $20 to $25 per acre. These lands are well adapted to grain growing and cattle raising.

EXCELLENT RAILWAY FACILITIES

In many cases the railways in Canada have been built in advance of settlement, and in a short time there will not be a settler who need be more than ten or twelve miles from a line of railway. Railway Rates are regulated by Government Commission.

Social Conditions

The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land, having nearly a million of his own people already settled there. If you desire to know why the condition of the Canadian Settler is so prosperous write and send for literature, rates, etc., to

W. V. BENNETT,
Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.

Canadian Government Agent, or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

Missing Persons located all parts world with no publicity. Investors Service Bureau, 18 Tremont St., Boston.

Evening Gown of Pink Silk a Recent Paris Importation

An evening gown of pink silk with tunic of silver embroidered lace over black net, caught up in a large bow at the back.

WHY FLOWERS AT WEDDINGS

Pretty Custom That Has Been Handed Down Through Centuries Has a Real Significance.

Flowers, of course, always have been used at all festal occasions, and so, consequently, at the weddings of practically every nation. They are the symbol of gayety, and hence their profusion at that most joyous of times—a wedding.

But some of the flowers have more than a general significance. For example, there was long a custom for each guest to dip a sprig of rosemary into his cup of wine before drinking the couple's health. The bride (if she were not a widow) and the bridegroom once adorned themselves with garlands of wheat. This was a symbol of plentifulness and increase and at the present time the bridal wreath of orange blossoms possesses the same meaning.

In "ye olden times" there were garlands, garlands everywhere at a wedding ceremony. Even the rejected suitor sometimes wore a garland of gray willow.

Besides the flowers, both the bride and bridegroom wore a true love knot, an ornament introduced into England by the Danes in the ninth century and called the "trulofa," the troth. The bride of that time was supposed always to wear three ornaments—a ring for a pledge, a brooch for innocence, and a garland as a crown of victory for temptations resisted.

COSY FUR BONNET

Of this description is very useful for days when cold north winds blow; it is trimmed with a single silk rose.

Mission of 1913.

If the present year has any particular mission of dress it must be that of adding to the volume of the existing skirt. The year of 1912 had already begun this work, and it will be interesting to see how far its successor will cary it out. In Paris dresses are not worn nearly so exiguously clinging as they were in the earlier part of last year. London is slowly following the example of the city of chiffon. For the rest, who can say? Prophesying is a thankless trade, more particularly concerning matters of dress.

Like Darning.

If you wish to embroider silk stockings, try the following plan instead of using an embroidery hoop. Place your—darning ball inside the stocking and hold it as though you were going to darn, save that you should be very careful not to stretch the stocking; simply hold it smooth over the darner where you are to do the embroidery

Laces Popular.

Lace and figured chiffons and voiles are daintily wrought into charming evening frocks for girls who need thin dancing and dinner gowns. The bertha effect in lace or beaded nets is very popular, and, moreover, immensely becomes either a stout or slight person. It hides any unsightly lines and adds charm to good figures.—Harper's Bazar.

Hand-Run Tucks.

Lingerie dresses for spring have the fullness of the skirts taken up in hand-run tucks.

USEFUL HOOK-AND-EYE BOX

Simple Contrivance Will Save Time and Frequently Much Wear and Tear on the Nerves.

Have you ever hunted in vain for the special size of hook and eye you needed? If not you are an abnormally neat woman, or one given to buttons or pins.

During that mad hunt through a badly mixed box of sewing utensils you doubtless vowed to have a separate hook-and-eye box forthwith. Then you promptly forgot.

The next time immediately hunt a number of card envelopes, and on the flap of each one sew a hook and eye to show the size and color within. Put these envelopes neatly in a small box and your miserable fishing days are over. There should be separate holders for cards of hooks and eyes, detached ones that have not been used and for those that have been ripped from a dress, as is the habit of some economical women.

Small boxes with the hook sewed or pasted to the lid may take the place of an envelope, but take up more room and are less easily handled.

For Evening Wear.

Evening dress is quite lovely this year, and the tunic as much to the fore as ever, though rather shorter than that of last winter. The bead embroidery is all the rage, and it is almost crowded upon the ninon that composes these tunics. They are of the most vivid colors, and the variety of designs is surprising. There appears to be no end to the inventiveness of the clever brains employed in this interesting if arduous work. The great difficulty must be to differentiate the patterns from each other.

One of the loveliest has two long-stemmed lilies rising from the hem in front, and a border of similar but smaller lilies finishes the tunic. The color is cerise, with crystal beads, and a curiously effective touch is the very narrow, flat piping, in the very palest greenish blue, which finishes the tunic around the shoulders and borders the sleeves. Lovely effects are made by laying these beautiful colors over each other.

Neck and Wrist Velvets.

In speaking of the application of black to jewelry of various kinds, one must not forget the chic and ever popular "neck velvets." They are an inch in width this season, and are provided with one, two or three slides, which may be adjusted to suit the wearer. These ornaments are seen in gold and platinum, plain or set with diamonds or pearls, of solid settings of seed pearls and occasionally of enamels.

Growing out of this neck velvet idea there is the revival of an old fashion—the use of black velvet as an armlet or bracelet. These bear the slides or ornamental sections, or consist of a continuous design that extends the extire length of the bracelet.

Lace Indications.

The Dry Goods Economist states that fashion indications in Paris afford ample opportunity for a wide use of laces in garment development for spring. Novel flouncing, tunic, drapery and yoking features are incorporated in many of the smartest gowns now being launched, and all of these features are being effectively carried out in laces. While the range of varieties used is excedingly large, attention continues to focus on the lighter effects.

Traveling Coats in Manish Style.

Traveling coats for spring show remarkably mannish details. The straight roomy coat, the numerous pockets and the adjustable collar and cuffs are all calculated for practical comfort. The material is usually light-colored with plain or damask back in white or ivory.

INVESTIGATION OF INFLUENCE OF TYPE AND AGE UPON UTILIZATION OF FEEDS

Results Given of Experiment Conducted by Officials of the United States Agricultural Department on Two Steer Calves, One a Pure-Bred and the Other a Scrub.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

It is a fact of common knowledge that marked differences exist between individual animals as regards the returns which they yield for the feed consumed. A current statement is that a good feeder has a greater digestive power than a poor one, or that the power of assimilation of the one animal is superior to that of the other and it has been assumed that the advantage of the better type of animal lay in its ability to produce more flesh or fat from a unit of feed than should the poorer one.

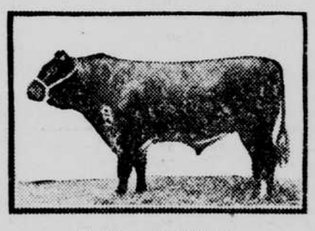
It has also been commonly taught, and seems to be generally accepted by the animal husbandmen as an established fact, that the young growing animals not only make actually larger gains than the more mature ones, but likewise more economical gains.

The influence of type and age upon the utilization of feed by cattle has, therefore, been investigated by officials of the department of agriculture, with the following result:

Two steer calves were selected as the subjects of this investigation, one a pure-bred typical beef animal of one of the well-known beef brands, the other a "scrub" of mixed breeding. Exhaustive feeding trials were carried out with these animals, including twenty-four experiments with the respiration calorimeter.

Finally the steers were subjected to a slaughter test, whereby the quality of the meat and relative size of the various cuts were accurately determined. The work is therefore important alike to the practical feeder and the agricultural scientist.

The feeding stuffs used were of the same kind for both the animals in all the periods, and the different grains used were mixed throughout in the



A Prize Shorthorn.

same proportion for each steer. At intervals during the time the digestibility of the total ration and the nitrogen balance were determined for each animal.

During each of the three winters covered by the investigation, four experiments were made on each animal by means of the respiration calorimeter in order to determine the percentage of availability of the energy of the feed consumed.

During the first winter—that of 1908-9—the feeding stuffs used differed from those employed during the ordinary feeding. In the succeeding two winters the grain feeds used were the same, only the amount differing.

While the results fail to show any material difference between the physiological processes of food utilization in the two animals, they do show clearly an economic superiority of the pure-bred over the scrub steer, due first to his relatively smaller maintenance requirement, and, second, to his ability to consume a larger surplus of feed above the requirement.

Both of the facts tend to make the actual production of human food in the form of meat and fat per unit of

Feeding Steers.

total feed consumed by the animal notably greater by the pure-bred animal.

In the case of the pure-bred animal especially, and to a less degree in that of the scrub, rations containing less available energy and notably less digestible protein than the amounts called for by the current feeding standards for growing cattle, produced entirely satisfactory gains in live weight.

A distinct influence of age upon the maintenance requirement was observed between the ages of fourteen and thirty-nine months, the requirements decreasing relatively as the animals matured. The gain in weight of the scrub as compared with that by the pure-bred steer consisted more largely of protein with its accompanying water and to a smaller extent of fat, and therefore, represented a materially smaller storage of feed energy. This was also indicated by the results of the butchering test. When the animals were killed the scrub was rated as "common," and the pure-bred was graded as "prime." The total dressed weight and the weight of the several wholesale cuts show the considerably higher percentage of dressed weight in the case of the pure-bred, which is characteristic of the beef animal.

Likewise the predominance of the loin cuts over the less valuable cuts of the fore-quarter in the beef animal as compared with the scrub, and the marketable meat of the retail cuts show that the proportion of more valuable cuts was notably greater in the pure-bred.

PREPARING BED FOR ASPARAGUS

Best Time for Setting Plants Out Is in Early Spring, About End of April.

A good asparagus bed is expected to last twenty years. The soil should, therefore, be prepared in a most thorough manner.

A warm, sandy soil is best, but it will do well in any good garden soil that is free from stones. A soil that has been heavily manured a few previous seasons is preferable to manuring heavily at the time of setting out the roots, but at no period should asparagus be allowed to suffer from lack of manuring, as first-class shoots can only be grown in very rich soil.

For the home garden the plants may be set out in rows about thirty inches apart, having the plants about eighteen inches apart.

The best time for setting out asparagus is early in the spring, usually about the end of April. Where the rows are to be make furrows one foot wide and eight inches deep. In these furrows set the plants in a natural position with the roots spread well apart and about twelve to eighteen inches apart. Be careful to cover the crown of the plants not more than two inches in the start, as the shoots from newly set plants are not strong enough to force through a deep mass of earth. The furrow may be gradually filled as the shoots advance in growth.

The object of setting the crowns so far below the surface is to protect them from injury when cutting the shoots for use, as they are usually cut about two inches below the surface.

Although growers differ in their opinions on what the age of plants for setting should be, one-year-old plants seem to give the best satisfaction.

Watering Milk.

In many parts of Europe the watering of milk is impossible because the cows or goats are driven through the streets to the door of the customer and milked in his presence. The milkman has different measures, ranging in size from an eighth of a pint to a quart, and one can buy one cent's worth of milk if desired.

Protect the Milk.

Milk may become tainted from absorbing bad odors, from being kept in rusty and unclean utensils, from the cows eating unsuitable feed or drinking impure water, or from the dust and dirt that may get into the milk during and after milking.

Corn Fodder for Sheep.

Next to leguminous crops like alfalfa and clover, stands corn fodder as a sheep feed. For breeding ewes, well-cured corn fodder is especially desirable.

BREEDING EWES DURING WINTER

Overcrowding Is Direct Cause of Many Losses—Outdoor Exercise Needed.

Weak, emaciated ewes cannot bring vigorous, well-developed lambs in the spring. It is imperative to have the ewe flock in good condition during the winter, so that they may bring good, robust lambs and supply them with plenty of nourishment.

Overcrowding the ewe flock during winter is direct cause of many losses. It not only causes ewes to become sluggish and dull, but frequently it raises the temperature of the barn and causes the ewes to perspire, and when they are turned out in the yards they develop colds with the result of catarrh.

If possible they should be kept in flocks of twenty to forty ewes. In this way there will be less danger of crowding, and they will exercise freely. Breeding ewes should have exercise, and every day when the weather is fine they should be allowed to roam over the yards and pastures. Out of door exercise and plenty of pasture will insusre a crop of thrifty and well-developed lambs next spring.

Dairymen's Associations.

Dairymen's associations can do much through its membership to stimulate better methods on dairy farms, and if the factory men would stand shoulder to shoulder and refuse to take milk that was unclean, or that had to be cooked before it could be used for food, dairymen would realize the usefulness of following such methods as some of them are following today, and in a few years dirty milk would be a thing of the past, and every dairyman would be a better dairyman than he is now, because the better dairyman a man is the greater would be his income be.

Use of Lime.

The old proverb in agriculture was that lime makes the father rich, but the sons poor. That might be paraphrased to say the lack of lime makes the father poor and his sons poorer. The intelligent use of lime does not make anyone poor; it is the abuse of lime that might make the sons poor.

Pure Buttermilk.

Buttermilk is a very palatable and wholesome drink for children. Those who make butter on the farm have the advantage of pure, wholesome buttermilk, which is no small item in the cost of living.

Weight of the Team.

The small mule and horse are enemies to good farming. Deep plowing cannot be done with the light team, and deep stirring of the soil is one of the fundamentals. Get weight on your teams so you can plow right

One at a Time.

She—When we are married, dear, I must have three servants.

He—Certainly, darling. But try to keep each as long as possible.—St. Louis Post.

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes for tired, aching feet. It takes the sting out of corns and bunions and makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. Refuse substitutes. For FREE trial package, address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

Just to Prove It.

"Pa, what is undying love?"

"That's the kind the gink has who shoots himself dead when he is rejected."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules. Adv.

Its Kind.

"This head work of yours is something of a tax, isn't it?"

"Yes; something of a poll-tax."

Smokers find LEWIS' Single Binder 5c cigar better quality than most 10c cigars. Adv.

Stealing away from bad company is justifiable larceny.

Backache Is a Warning

Thousands suffer kidney ills unawares—not knowing that the backache, headaches, and dull, nervous, dizzy, all tired condition are often due to kidney weakness alone.

Anybody who suffers constantly from backache should suspect the kidneys. Some irregularity of the secretions may give just the needed proof.

Doan's Kidney Pills have been curing backache and sick kidneys for over fifty years.

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

A North Dakota Case

Mrs. C. J. Tyler, Cando, N. D., says: "My feet and limbs were swollen and I couldn't sleep on account of kidney weakness. My back was lame and sore and I felt miserable. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and when I have had occasion to use them since, they have never failed me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York

Be Our Guest—by Mail

Let us send you a FREE "Surprise Box" of six assorted varieties of

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so you can give them a good trial. Just mail the coupon. There's no obligation attached.

Sunshine Graham Crackers are good and brown—and crisp. At all good grocers, 10 cents.

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Omaha, Neb.

Please send me my FREE "Surprise Box" of assorted Sunshine Biscuits.

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Double Guaranteed Quality Hardware Means the Best Factory Brands in the Country

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Knowing as we do the merits of Estate Stoves, and based on our many years experience with the entire line, induces us to authorize the dealer to replace any part that should prove defective, or if, under ordinary and proper conditions and operated in accordance with the directions given in our catalogue, it should fail to do proper and satisfactory work, to replace it with another stove free of all cost.

Have a Good Look at the Oven

before you buy a range. For the oven is the heart of a coal range—the vital point in its construction. The big square oven in the

Estate ALL-CAST -IRON Range

is a perfected baking apparatus. Heats evenly from all sides, top and bottom; retains its heat wonderfully; thermometer in the oven door tells you the heat accurately; even an inexperienced cook has no trouble in baking bread and biscuits that are evenly browned on all sides.

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See the splendid Estate Ranges at your dealer's, or write direct to the factory for interesting literature. Address The Estate Stove Company, Hamilton, Ohio.

Do not buy private brands without the maker's name. You might regret it later.

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