

FARM ANIMALS

FEEDING SILAGE TO HORSES

When Corn Was Cut at Very Immature Age It Resulted in Colic and Other Digestive Disorders.

(By C. C. PALMER, Assistant Veterinarian, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

Silage has been fed to horses in different sections of the country with varying degrees of success. When it first came into general use for feeding dairy cattle, the corn was cut at a very immature stage. This kind of silage, when fed to horses, resulted in the same as feeding green corn, producing colic, scours, and other digestive disorders. In recent years silage has been fed successfully by many farmers, although in isolated cases it results disastrously, probably due to one of several causes: (1) The silage may have been made from immature crops, resulting in a very acid or sour silage; (2) they may have been too mature at the time of filling the silo, resulting in moldy silage because of failure to settle and exclude the air; (3) poor preservation, due either to the method of filling or to the silo not being air tight; (4) carelessness in feeding, permitting decomposition to start in the silo; or (5) failure on the part of the feeder to use a sufficient amount of time in getting horses accustomed to a sufficient feed after having been fed continuously on dry feed for a considerable length of time. Great care and judgment should therefore be used in feeding silage to horses

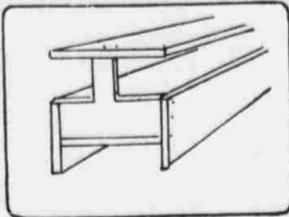
and it would not be safe feed in the hands of one who is in any way careless.

WASTEFUL FEEDING METHODS

Considerable Amount of Feed Could Be Saved by Providing Suitable Racks or Mangers.

One of the great sources of waste in feeding animals during the winter months is a failure to have a feed rack of some sort in which to put the feed. The feed is put on the ground and about one-third of it wasted by the animals tramping it under foot. This could be remedied by putting up suitable feed racks or mangers.

Another source of waste is in feeding whole fodder. If the fodder could be shredded and fed in that form it



An Easily Constructed Trough.

would save about one-half of the fodder that is usually wasted when fed whole. The animals will not eat the whole fodder if they think that there is a grain of corn in it, but will nose it around, trample it under foot and waste a larger portion of it. When fed whole it is a good deal easier for them to pull it out of the rack or manger and trample it into the ground.

To save these little items of feed means the saving of good money and

BREED FOR HORSES WANTED

If Heavy Draft Animals Are Desired Stick to That Breed—Never Mix When Possible to Avoid.

Upon the selection of the sire and dam will depend the question as to whether the foal will be profitable to the raiser or not. The cross-bred horse is generally a chance, never a certainty; "like begets like"—Percherons, Clydesdales, standard-breds, thorough-breds, saddle horses and ponies, all according to their kinds, says Better Farming. The various breeds have been highly developed by scientific breeders, both in America and abroad. What is more reasonable than to suppose that these men, who have given years of labor and who have spent much money in developing various breeds, should have arrived at the most profitable way of raising good horseflesh?

If a farmer visits a reputable breeding establishment in this country or in Europe he will find that every effort is made to breed along pure lines of breed that is to be first developed. So in this way we get the best specimens of any kind whatsoever. If you want heavy draft horses—and they are big sellers these days—stick to the draft breed and never mix the draft breed if possible to avoid it. If you want light harness horses, breed the trotter. If you want saddle horses, breed for them.

Sickening headaches, indigestion, constipation, indicate unhealthy condition of the bowels. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes the bowels work naturally and restores your system to perfect health and strength—begin tonight. H. F. THIELE.

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Watch for Dollar Day Bargains

We will have several bargains for Friday and Saturday, the two DOLLAR DAYS. Full description will be given in The Herald next week. It will pay you to watch for these specials.

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October 23

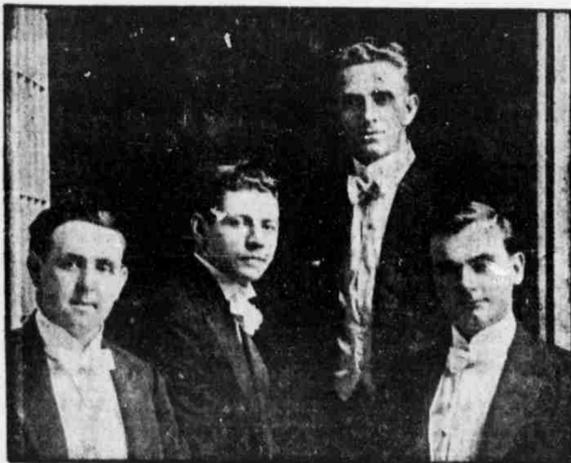
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HORSES PIGS and CATTLE

BEST USE OF CORN FODDER

In Tests With Sheep at Massachusetts Station Has Shown Feed to Be Good for Fattening.

(By JAMES MORMON.)
(Copyright, 1914.)

Corn is an excellent feed for live stock, both grain and stalks being fed to advantage, but in feeding it care must be taken to give the best results. The grain is a concentrated source of nutriment, palatable, easily masticated and readily digested and assimilated, but for dairy cows, corn should never be made up more than one-half to three-fifths of the concentrate part of the ration. It needs roughage as cornstalks or hay fed with it, for corn is poor in protein, but rich in digestible carbohydrates. So for dairy cows, corn should be ground and fed with bran middlings or ground oats which are richer in protein, rather than fed alone.

Corn fodder is the name given to the whole plant harvested with the ears on the stalks. The nutritive ratio of corn fodder has been ascertained to be about 1 to 14.5, so that some higher protein food is necessary to properly balance it to get the good results, and either alfalfa or clover has been found excellent for the purpose. In tests with sheep the Massachusetts station has shown that different varieties of corn fodder, while varying slightly in digestibility, are good for fattening purposes. At the Manitoba experiment farm corn fodder was fed to steers, and it proved to be a more profitable roughage than oat sheaves. Where small numbers of stock are kept, good results may be obtained by feeding cut corn fodder moistened with hot water and allowed to stand for 24 hours. The concentrated feeds, such as cottonseed meal, can be mixed with this mass and the cattle will eat it readily and waste little. In fact, it is better and safer to use with cottonseed meal than dried fodder or hay.

Corn fodder may also be fed to horses, but one-third of the bulk of the ration should be made up of some other material, preferably red clover or alfalfa. Avoid feeding soft corn, which is injurious to horses. As a matter of fact, corn stover is to be

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preferred to corn fodder for horses, with a slight addition of some concentrate feed. Shredding the stover is neither necessary nor desirable.

The name corn stover is applied to the stalk after the ear of corn has been removed. Stover may be fed to dairy cows with good results, particularly if the stover is shredded and mixed with cut alfalfa or bran, oats, barley or peas, thus providing a valuable and cheap feed. Shredding adds value as it is more easily handled and stored and readily eaten by stock.

Separate the Ewe.
When the ewe is due to lamb, she should be shut off in a small stall well bedded with straw and protected by a good shed. Here she will be unmolested by the rest of the flock, and there will be no danger of the lamb becoming lost in the flock or the ewe disowning her offspring. A few precautions will save the sheep man loss of lambs and a lot of trouble and worry.

TRAINMEN'S daily time books for sale at The Herald office for twenty cents each. Ask to see them.

Old papers for sale at The Herald office—5 cents a bunch.

FOR RENT—Several suites of rooms for light housekeeping, modern. Mrs. Michael Bayer, 219 Yellowstone, Phone 529. Oct 21-11-6117

LOST—Between the Academy and Dr. Kennedy's office, Tuesday noon, a friendship bracelet with nine links, on velvet band. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to the Academy. 46-11-6447

Breast of Lamb.
About two and one-half pounds of breast of lamb, boiled tender in salted water; takes about two hours or a little longer to cook. Have what vegetables you like and thicken the broth for gravy. If there should be enough meat left chop and season and mold in a small, deep dish and put a weight on it. It will cut in nice thin slices for tea.

Strawberry Cream Pudding.
Buy a package of ice cream powder, mix one-half package with one heaping tablespoonful of cornstarch, and dissolve it in one pint of boiling milk, letting it boil until sufficiently thick and stir constantly. Serve with whipped cream. It is a pretty pink pudding.