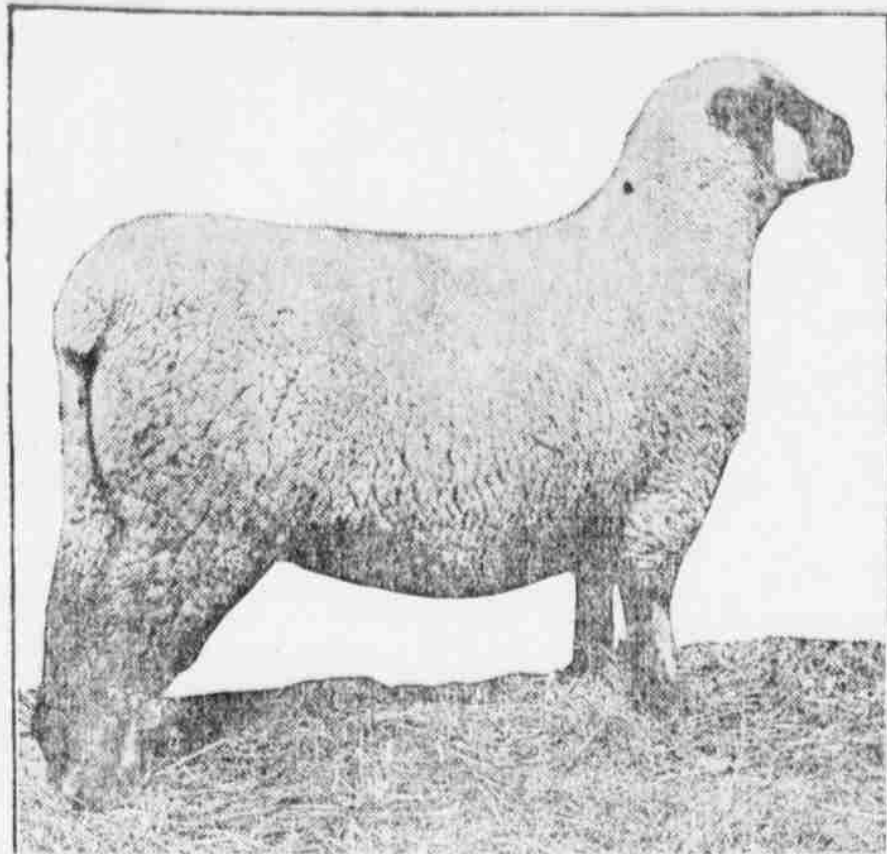


SHALL WE RAISE SMALL OR BIG SHEEP?



A Fine Prize-Winning Hampshire Ram.

(By ELMER HENDERSON.)

Of recent years there has been a great deal of agitation over whether the large type or medium type animal is the most profitable. The owners of the large type animals have taken it for granted that their animals are as profitable as the medium type per unit of grain consumed, and arguing therefrom that, as their animals were larger and carried more grain to market, they must be the more profitable. Such is not necessarily the case.

Let us look at the case from the beginning, as it were. Suppose we take the Shropshire as typical of the medium type of sheep, and the Oxford-Hampshire as exemplifying the larger type. We find by experience on our own farm that while seven or eight Shropshires can be kept on an acre of land five is all we could possibly figure on keeping if Oxfords or Hampshire were kept. Upon this basis, where a man had pasture enough to keep 140 Shropshires he could keep only 100 Oxfords, Hampshire or Cotswolds.

The difference in grain eaten is also something immense. While we are feeding our Shropshire ewes only two-thirds pound of oats daily our Oxfords get as much as 1 1/2 pounds daily—almost twice the amount.

The advocates of the larger type of sheep admit this to be true, but they say, "Our sheep will weigh 90 pounds at the age yours will weigh 75 pounds."

Let us grant this for the time being. There is yet another consideration. While your 100 ewes of the large type are doing well if they raise 100 lambs, 1 1/2 is common and 1 3/4 lambs per ewe is not unusual in well-handled Shropshire flocks. One and one-half lambs per ewe may be taken as a fair average. Our 140 Shropshire ewes could have produced for us 210 lambs against the 100 lambs of the larger type sheep.

Then, too, our Shropshire ewes are such superior milkers and the lambs such perfect mutton animals that when they go to market there is no comparison between the condition of the two lots of lambs. While the one lot is big and rough and not fat enough, the Shropshires, by virtue of their easy fleshing quality, will be smooth and sleek and will sell for

about \$1 per cwt. more than will the sheep of the larger type.

Let us look at the financial statement:

	Pounds.
100 large type lambs, weight 90 pounds	9,000
210 Shropshire lambs, weight 75 pounds	15,750
In support of my contention as to the relative price of the lambs I quote the Breeder's Gazette of December 25, 1910:	
Good to choice light lambs \$6.25 @ 6.60	
Good to choice heavy lambs 5.25 @ 5.75	
Upon this basis we have:	
15,750 pounds Shropshires @ \$6.25	\$984.47
9,000 pounds large type lambs, @ \$5.25	472.50

A difference of

In favor of the medium type of sheep purchased at exactly the same cost as the large sheep.

Suppose the Shropshires produce only one lamb per ewe, as with the large type; we would still have a balance in favor of the Shropshires due to the lower cost of maintenance as follows:

140 Shropshires @ 75 pounds each, 10,500 pounds @ \$6.25	\$656.25
100 large type @ 90 pounds each, 9,000 pounds @ \$5.25	472.50

A balance of

It is only when facts are looked upon in their actual light that we are able to judge of the real comparative merits of the breeds of sheep.

More opinions count for nothing. Facts are what count, based upon the actual weights of animals and the amount of feed used. It is when we look upon these facts in their real light that we come to understand why it is that there are more sheep carrying Shropshire blood in the country than of all other breeds combined.

The following charming and fitting compliment was paid the breed by Mr. Pierce of Shrewsbury, England: "It's a farmer's sheep, a rent-paying sheep, a tenant's sheep. It's a money-making sheep, a wool-producing, mutton-carrying sheep. It's a bank—a safe-all, a frugal-living and quick-fattening, hardy sheep."

DUTIES TO PERFORM DURING FALL SEASON

If Farmer Has First-Class Animals for Sale He Should Advertise Fact.

Many farmers have first-class animals, but buyers do not know it, simply because they never said anything about it.

If you have something good, say so and let others know what you have.

There are people who will pay what a right for your best stock and it is the extra price that adds to the profit of your farm.

If you raise better stock than others, because you find it more profitable, go a little further and get the most out of what you have.

Now is the time others are looking for breeding animals, and if you have some good ones, they will be very easily disposed of.

Now is the time to see that all the crops are well covered. Are there any oaks in the roof? If so, mend them, so there will be no spoiled spots of feed.

It is well to go around the pasture fence and see if there are any places where the little pigs can get out when they are turned into the stalk-field.

Good Job for Winter.

When winter comes, and no corn is found unhusked in the field, the usual supply of wood is to be cut, drawn and piled under the woodshed. With plenty of wood, the farmer may bid defiance to the coal strikers.

Success in Fruit Growing.

Intelligence, energy and close looking after details are the only mysteries of success in fruit growing. A any person should choose some other business.

MANY ADVANTAGES IN FALL PLANTING

Trees Thus Treated Will Often Be Half-Year Ahead of Those Sown in Spring.

There are many advantages in fall planting of tree, shrub or vine.

Among them is the greater time to be devoted to thorough preparation of the ground, cooler weather to work in and to handle the stock, and the late rains to settle the soil about the roots properly.

The fall planted stock will often be a half year ahead of that deferred to spring, as there is no waiting for the ground to be prepared or for the recovery of the plant from the shock of removal.

The thorough preparation of the soil by plowing and harrowing is important, and should be done, even though the planting be deferred until spring, as the action of frost will pulverize the soil and early rains will settle it into proper condition for an early start of growth next season.

The Market Duck.

The duck seldom becomes broody. Ducks love to stay out all night in their runs.

Ducks should never be shut up in a close building.

Pekins are good breeders even at four years of age.

Have the drinking trough deep, so the duck can get its head in the water. Neglect of this will result in sore eyes.

Cherry Is Profitable.

The cherry is a profitable fruit, and the tree is an independent grower, whether in the fence corner, tree line or stock lot. The cultivation of more trees on the farm is important.

ASKS STATE TO HELP

GOVERNOR APPEALS TO CITIZENS TO AID BELGIANS.

URGES FARMERS TO ASSIST

Little Nation Facing Winter Without Sufficient Food and Clothing for Its People.

Lincoln.—All citizens of Nebraska are asked by Governor Morehead to join in the movement for the relief of the Belgians, who are facing the winter without sufficient food and clothing. The governor makes an especial appeal to the Nebraska farmers to contribute grain, potatoes and other edibles. He states that Chester county has given a carload of wheat, that Nebraska millers have offered to grind the cereals free of charge, and that Lancaster and Seward counties each will send one carload of flour.

An urgent appeal for clothing and money with which to purchase food also is issued by the governor, who said J. E. Miller of Lincoln will give all information desired and that W. C. Wilson, Bankers' Life building, Lincoln, will receive cash donations.

Departments Want More Cash.

Six departments of state government have filed estimates with the state auditor of needed appropriations for the next biennium. The adjutant general's department asks for \$98,680, as compared with \$77,680 two years ago. The railway commission wants \$125,000, compared with \$109,840 two years ago. The library commission wants \$19,750, as compared with \$16,000 two years ago. The printing commissioner's estimate is the same as last year. The banking department had \$74,800 two years ago, but thinks it can get along with \$73,000 during the next two years.

Hunting and Trapping Season.

State Game Warden Ruetenbeck is calling attention to the laws on game hunting and trapping. Ruetenbeck says that many people are under the impression that it is now open season for hunting and trapping. Killing, hunting or trapping for bearing animals except between February 15 and April 15 is unlawful. The quail season closed November 15. The open season on prairie chickens closes December 1, and December 15 on ducks.

Freedom of Speech.

The University Board of Regents have replied to the resolutions passed by the German-American Alliance of Nebraska condemning Dr. Kling for an anti-German speech which he delivered recently. The regents' letter to the alliance states that President Wilson's neutrality proclamation deserves the strictest observance but at the same time the board did not desire to curb the freedom of speech of members of the faculty, regardless of their sympathies.

Ducks Turning to Soap.

A Nebraska duck apparently turned to soap is the discovery of Dr. R. H. Wolcott of the University of Nebraska. An analysis of the duck specimen has been completed by the chemistry department, and it is shown to be more than two-thirds pure soap. The specimen was obtained recently at Hackberry lake, Cherry county. Action of alkali and the sun's rays are supposed to have transformed the duck.

Dr. Kigin Says It's a Fake.

Dr. Kigin, state veterinarian states that he believes the story of two men scattering the foot and mouth disease by the use of hypodermic syringes was nothing more nor less than a fake. He does not believe any attempt is being made to scatter the disease, much less than such an attempt is being made to prevent the shipment of meat from the United States to armies in Europe.

New Assistant Atty. General.

A. M. Morrissey, private secretary to Governor Morehead, will become assistant attorney general when Willis E. Reed assumes the attorney generalship in January. The governor will choose his successor soon.

Students Will Aid the Belgians.

An organization has been perfected in University Place, with Dr. W. L. Albin as president, and Gary Currier secretary and treasurer, to aid in raising money for the Belgian sufferers.

S. A. Allen Member of Dental Board. The state dental board has chosen S. A. Allen of Loup City as a member of the dental examining board for the coming four years.

To Show Products of Soil.

The western section of the state, probably will be well represented at the mid-winter meeting of organized agriculture. Alfalfa seed growers are preparing to communicate with Prof. F. Josiah Cruse and exhibit samples of the excellent seed raised in western and northwestern Nebraska. At the corn show at the Lincoln Auditorium a large number of the so-called "dry climate" counties may make exhibits, if present plans are followed.

KING ALBERT HONORS FRENCH REGIMENT



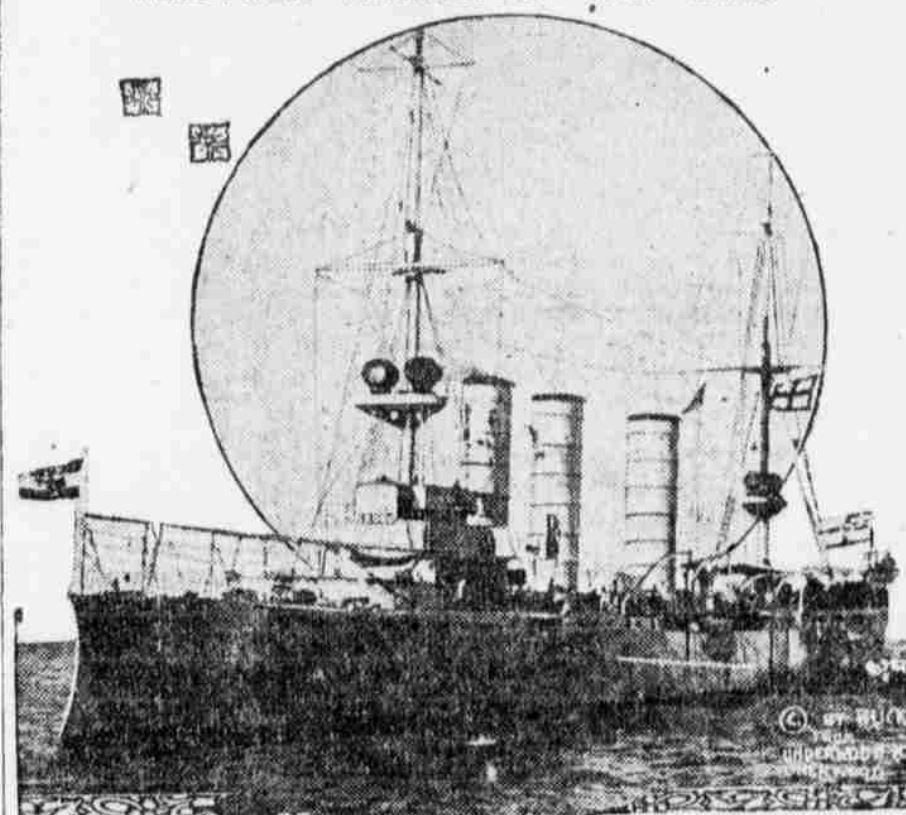
Historic scene in the market place of Furnes when King Albert of Belgium decorated the Seventh regiment of the French army with the Order of Leopold. At the left Albert is shown congratulating the commander of the regiment.

FRENCH COLONIALS MEETING AN ATTACK



This photograph was taken outside Dixmude during an attack by Germans on the French colonials entrenched in the sand dunes.

ANOTHER TERROR OF THE SEAS



German cruiser Bremen, which, since the destruction of the Emden, is the most sought for vessel on the seas. She has done immense damage to the merchant shipping of the allies in the Pacific ocean.

SPIKED PITS AND BARBED WIRE



This piece of ground, dotted with pits with spikes in them and crossed with barbed wire entanglements, prepared by the Belgians to impede the advance of the Germans, gives some idea of the fields over which the troops in the war zone are expected to charge.

HER LIFE IS IN DANGER



One of the brave American missionaries in Turkey for whose safety great anxiety is felt in this country. They always run the risk of attacks by brigands and others, but their peril is greatly increased by the entrance of Turkey into the European war.

FRENCH SAVE BRAVE FOEMAN

Colonel Spares Life of Airman Who Slew Three of His Assaultants.

Paris, France.—An example of the good sportsmanship among the French was shown in a letter written by a German aviator to his parents. Flying high over the French trenches, the German pilot was killed and the aviator was severely wounded. The aviator, however, succeeded in bringing his machine safe to earth within the French lines.

He was immediately attacked on all sides, but throwing himself under the wing of his machine for concealment, he succeeded in killing three of his assailants before his revolver was empty. When he ceased firing the soldiers rushed up to bayonet him, but their colonel stopped them, saying: "Don't kill him; he is a brave man and a worthy enemy!"

Thus the aviator's life was spared.