

# More Profits in Sheep

### Clover Hay and Shelled Corn Make Excellent Ration

By C. E. Brashear, Assistant in Animal Husbandry, University of Missouri

Western sheep mean more profits to sheep feeders than native sheep. Successful feeders are quite generally agreed upon that fact. The western sheep are freer from disease than native sheep, more uniform in size, age and breeding, and are fattened in large flocks more successfully. Each factor counts.

#### Lambs Like Cowpeas Planted in Corn.

Sheep selected, rations need consideration. What to feed fattening sheep will depend upon the season of the year and the size and character of the sheep. If the sheep are purchased early in the fall, run them on good pasture until winter, and a

corn may be fed as ear corn scattered on the pasture field. Nitrogenous Roughness is Good Feed.

Sheep will eat more roughage in proportion to grain than cattle. The fattening of sheep will be more certain to result in profit if a nitrogenous roughness is available. Either clover, alfalfa, cowpea, or soybean hay with shelled corn is an ideal ration for fattening lambs, yearlings or wethers. A large number of experiments conducted at many different experiment stations in the United States where such a ration has been used, have shown this to be one of the most efficient and profitable com-

binations available in the corn belt. No one ration has given such uniformly satisfactory results for fattening lambs as a ration of corn and clover hay. Figures show that these, without the addition of any other supplementary feed, is a very satisfactory ration for fattening lambs.

#### Roots and Silage Are Desirable.

The English shepherd prizes roots above all other feed for the successful fattening of sheep and lambs. Roots are not widely grown in America, but are exceedingly desirable in all rations for fattening sheep. Silage is more often fed in the United States than are roots. Feeding roots and silage with grain has been found by the American experiment stations to be a very profitable practice. These feeds have reduced the amount of grain required in fattening sheep, thus adding to the profit of the pursuit.

#### Worse than more level land improperly plowed.

Every man must determine for himself, however, whether or not his land will stand fall plowing. As a matter of fact, the washing of lands is one of the greatest factors in soil depletion, a truth that is not sufficiently well recognized by most people.

Spring plowing is to be preferred, therefore, on land that shows any great tendency to wash.

Again, spring plowing is advisable when one wishes to turn under a certain amount of green matter, such as rye or clover, after it has made its spring growth. It may be more important to the land to turn under this organic matter than it is to plow the land in the fall. The one great disadvantage of fall plowing, outside of washing, is that it does not allow the accumulation of organic matter in the soil to so great an extent as when the land is spring plowed. Consequently, as lands become more worn and it becomes more and more necessary to build up organic matter, there are many cases where fall plowing will become less common and winter crops will be grown for turning under in the spring. On good land, however, fall plowing is usually desirable from the point of view of the immediate crop following.

A practice which is taking the place of fall plowing to a certain extent in Missouri is fall disking of lands. Where lands are disked in the fall or early winter, particularly corn-stalk land, certain of the advantages of fall plowing are realized. That is, the ground is made more absorptive of moisture, bacterial action is stimulated, and the land comes through in the spring considerably looser than when this fall disking has not been done. The loosening of the surface with a disk on rolling land tends to increase washing and it must be used with discretion on such lands. Farmers are coming more and more to disk stalk lands either in the fall or spring before plowing, cutting up the stalks and working them into the soil to save the organic matter to the land. The time is coming when the burying of corn stalks will have entirely passed, except possibly on some of the best overflow bottoms.

#### GOOD CROPS FOLLOW TOP-DRESSED WHEAT.

The man with a manure spreader will find it advantageous to top dress his wheat. Top dressing of wheat is not only a great benefit to the wheat crop itself, but almost always insures a stand of the grass or clover crop following. The farmer who handles much live stock, must from this time forth give much more attention to the care of barnyard manure. The day has passed when one can afford to waste barnyard manure on the average farm.

The lack of rain during the past summer will probably be followed by washing fall and spring rains. Washing is doing as much to deplete Missouri soils as is the removal of crops. Too much attention cannot be given to the prevention of soil erosion during the coming fall and spring.

Mrs. Knicker—"I suppose you've missed your husband terribly since he's been away?" Mrs. Bocker—"Oh, dreadfully! He makes such a splendid 4th at bridge."

# MAASTRICHT HILLS

### Commonplace Elsewhere, They Are Mountains in Holland.

#### Character About the Dutch Uplands That is Quite Their Own—It is at Meerssen That Netherlands Take Hilly Proportions.

Berlin.—I suppose that a traveler opening his eyes suddenly upon the hills near Maastricht, in Dutch Limburg, after having been conducted thither blindfold from some other country, would not find them very remarkable. But let him approach them over many miles of flat landscape following the barge route of the Zuid Willem canal, and they appear the most romantic of mountains. The eye has for so long grown accustomed to the low sky-line and monotonous level that it is hungry for a hill. The spur of wooded heights and the castle-crowned Petersberg seem to rise as if by magic over the water. Towed by slow horses, or more frequently pulled by powerful tugs, the familiar Dutch barges and schuits, reminiscent of polders and the sea, pursue their way unperturbed by the unaccustomed heights. It is as if Holland had strayed into other lands.

Yet there is a character about the Dutch uplands that is quite their own. At Meerssen the familiar scenery of the Netherlands begins to rock and swell and adapt itself to the hole of mountaineer as it encounters the country of the hills. But it struggles to preserve its nationality, and succeeds. There is a note of Holland in it all. For instance, near Geulem, between the stream and the ridge of hills, is planted a poplar wood. Through the glades of trees, which are placed with an orderly reserve unusual elsewhere, glimpses of the swelling green upland appear, and the mingling of formal forest with the steep valley-side is what one would imagine a Dutch mountain to look like if there were mountains in Holland—and there are. As the traveler ascends the valley of the Geul he discovers lowland scenery half merged into the romantic atmosphere of the hills. An avenue reminiscent of Hobbema leads the eye to fantastic caves and steep ascents, and a paved way appears that might have been a subject for De Hooche did it not end unexpectedly in a fantastic cliff in which an oven and a stable appear strangely.

The outer galleries of some old quarries have been used as houses, and it looks somewhat eerie to see a door open in the rock and an old woman hobble out, or to see lights at night at little shuttered windows dotted about in unexpected places in what at first sight seems to be a barren precipice. As the country rises towards Simpelveld it becomes less wooded, and takes the character of a rolling upland of cornlands and cultivated fields, here and there becoming a waste of heather and bracken. The soil is of a sandy nature, and the top of the Vrouwenheide, the highest point in Holland, abounds in stunted and wind-

#### WELGH-HOUSE AT ALKMAAR.

blown pines. A windmill crowns this height, at a point only a few feet short of the summit, and its sails as they sweep round must overtop a thousand feet—a considerable elevation for a land generally spoken of as without a hill. The summit of the Vrouwenheide itself is 970 feet above sea-level.

Across this upland runs a bleak and rutty track, whereon can be seen carts loaded with brushwood collected from the hillside, or sand quarried from the roadside. Sometimes a cow is in the shafts, with a dog as an auxiliary harness to the axle underneath. "Mountains!" says the White Queen. "I have seen mountains to which that would be a valley." Yet these high lands of Holland are well worth a visit. It is not because of their height that we are charmed with them, but on account of the quaint blending of lowland placidity with upland energy. All beauty, says Bacon, contains something strange.

#### TEACHES GIRLS TO HAMMER

Married Women Admitted to Carpentering Class in Toledo Public Schools.

Toledo, O.—A young woman's class in carpentering, with 18 enrolled the first day, has been organized in connection with the manual training department of the public schools. Several married women have been admitted to the girls. Members of the class are to be first taught the use of hammer and saw and later instructed in making artistic furniture. The class is believed to be the first of the kind in the United States.

#### HADLEY WON'T LIVE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago.—Ex-Governor Hadley of Missouri told the representatives of the railroad systems in the Mississippi valley that he would not accept the \$25,000 a year job offered him for five years if the acceptance of it meant his real living in Chicago. He desires to remain in Missouri to oppose Senator Stone for re-election.

# FOR THE CLOSING DAYS OF FALL

By L. M. DENNINGTON.



Take care of your climbing and shrub roses now and make beautiful your verandas and gardens next year.

Do you know that sifted coal ashes are good soil lighteners? Save them for this purpose and apply to heavy soil.

Newly planted trees and shrubs should be staked to prevent the wind loosening them. Mulch heavily to prevent the frost from playing havoc with the young and tender roots.

If your supply of window plants is not as large as you would like, search among the annuals in the beds and borders, and you will find tiny seedlings. Pot and put them in the window, and they will soon bloom.

Many of the hardy perennials may be potted now, and forced into flower in a sunny window. Try the sweet-scented snap dragon or the wood violet.

Once in a while in the winter time place a pan of cold water under the window garden, and drop into it a red hot horse shoe or other piece of iron. The steam thus generated will greatly benefit the plants.

Flowers cannot flourish in an atmosphere poisoned by gas generated by coal or wood.

It is safe to plant hardy trees, shrubs, vines, fruit trees and berry bushes any time until the ground freezes. This time, of course, varies in our big country.

No doubt your golden glow needs

separating and resetting. It is such a vigorous grower and multiplier that it should be given plenty of room.

If you believe in luck, start with large Chinese lily bulbs growing in water and pebbles just after Thanksgiving and have them bloom on New Year's day and be lucky the rest of the year. So say the Celestials.

## THE WINDOW GARDEN

By JULIA ADAMS POWELL.

Even the woman with the smallest income can brighten her windows with a plant, if that plant be only the top of a carrot cut off and placed in a saucer filled with water.

In a few days tiny, green shoots will appear and it will not be long before the entire saucer will be covered with a mass of feathery green.

Five cents worth of tall nasturtium seeds may be planted now, and when up the vines should be allowed to run over the edge of the window sill, and turn back, as they will, to seek the sun, and a few strings tacked to the side of the window and over the top will make a bower of beauty.

Add five cents more and have a box of mignonette, another five cents ought to go for a pot of sweet alyssum and with a ten cent dark ge-

## THOUGHT HIM TOO STRENUOUS

Evidently There Are Points About Athletic Game That Are New to Mrs. Casey.

Mrs. Casey was proud of her strong, muscular son, and still more proud of him when he went into the gymnasium and made himself locally famous.

Then one day a rumor reached her ears which she didn't like, and when Michael came home that night she proceeded to take him to task.

"Look here, Mike Casey, what's this I've heard about your doin' at the gymnasium? Don't ye know it's poor we are, an' havin' no money to pay for yer destructive carryin' on?"

"Why, what do ye mean, mither?" asked the astonished Mike.

"Ain't they sayin' all over town that ye have broke two of yer best records down there?" she howled.—National Magazine.

## Was Scarcely a Desirable Recruit.

"Now, loopy yuh a minute, Brudder Hawheel!" in an admonitory way said astute old Person Bugster. "I understand dat y' been 'whastlin' yo' tumb proslatin' 'roun' dat 'ar deaf and dumb Campbellite brudder dat lately moved to town?"

"Wastin' muh time, sah?" was the astonished reply. "W'y de man got a precious soul to save, isn't he, pahson, even if he am a Campbellite?"

"I'm — meebby. But dar don't 'pear to be no puvissions in de caty-gory of our church for pussions dat's 'flicted like he is. Lemme ax yo': What kinduh shoutin' Meffudist would a dumb man make?"—Kansas City Star.

## A Distinction.

"So your wife wants to vote?"

"No," replied Mr. Meekton. "She wants the right to vote. When it comes to going to the polls in all sorts of weather she'll do as she pleases about it."

## Easy—and Pleasant.

"Is it hard to learn to swim?"

"Dear me, no," replied the more experienced sweet young thing. "I learn every year."

## The Test.

Friend—Don't you think athletics in school make a boy strong?"

Mother—Well, they haven't made our boy strong enough to bring up a bucket of coal.

## An Australian Drummer.

Temperance Orator—And is your father a teetotaler, my boy?"

The Boy—No, sir; he's a commercial traveler.—Sydney Bulletin.

## Its Place.

"What do you think of eating camel's meat?"

"I suppose that is done as a dessert."

## NEAT WAY OF PUTTING IT

Remark of Small Brother Must Have Driven Last Hope From Poor Mr. Blinks.

It was a clear case of unrequited affection; and, despite numerous setbacks, Blinks persisted, in his calls. The lady's name was May, but her attitude toward him was December. Her ten-year-old brother Billy received poor Blinks the last time he dropped in.

"Is your sister at home?" asked the suitor.

"No, she's gone out."

"Ah, so I've come to the cage only to find the bird has flown."

"No, you ain't," retorted Billy. "But you're like the month of June."

"How's that?"

"Every time you come in May goes out."

## Quelching the Assessor.

The assessor was doing the very best he could, but the farmer was shrewd and wary.

"How many acres of farming land have you?" he inquired, wearily.

"Bont twenty, I guess," said Reuben.

"Twenty! Why, it looks to me like nearer 120. Come, now, can't you increase that a little? There are surely more than twenty acres in that tract. Suppose you stretch that a little."

## The Knockers.

"That bunch of geologists that were visiting here yesterday—how did they like the village?"

"They had their hammers out all the time they were here."—St. Louis Republic.

## Home Activities.

"What will be the effect of the present legislature be?"

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum; "out my way it has already just about broken up the fence-mending industry."

Brokeby Is Safe.

Muggins—What's the matter with Brokeby? He looks worried.

Guggins—He can't meet his bills.

Muggins—That's nothing. I can't dodge mine.—Springfield Union.

## His Falling.

"There is one disease to which the fisherman ought to be particularly subject."

"What is that?"

"The bookworm disease."

Norway produces enough hay for home consumption and exports quantities to countries farther south.

Sift the talk that you hear and you will have one part wheat and nine parts chaff.

ranium in the small kitchen of the apartment, or the snowed-in farm kitchen in the north, the tired little woman can find rest in the care and the perfume of the blessed flowers which are sure to come, because the steam from the tea-kettle is one of the best things to help the plants to grow and bloom.

In all kitchens a window should be given up to a few bulbs or plants, and your servant will take interest and pleasure in them, and you will find that a bright geranium nodding at her will often help out a hard day's work.

They must be in the sitting room and dining room, too. It takes but a little time each day to care for them and they will repay you a hundred-fold.

Outdoors, this month, climbers, such as ivy, clematis, and akebia may be trained against walls and on trellises. All perennials and biennials can be planted late in November, because they are dormant and will not know they are disturbed.

All shrubs can be planted, and should be staked to protect their tender and slender branches from the winds of winter.

Hardy plants which show green all winter do not need covering. For example, pansy, sweet-william, rocket, iris, hollyhock and many more.

## Plants in a Warm Cellar.

The cellar or basement affords a refuge for the astonishing surplus of tender plants to be carried over to spring.

If the cellar has two or three windows through which the sun shines, group the plants in three favorite spots. Even though the temperature falls pretty near freezing on cold nights the plants will not suffer but grow and perhaps bloom.

However, if the cellar be dark and furnace heated, the plants will suffer, as the heat would tend to force them into weak, sickly growth. Such a cellar should contain a "shut-off" place for the surplus plants.

Select a corner as far from the furnace as possible and partition it off from the rest of the cellar with boards, and then tack newspapers, old carpet or old comforters over it to exclude heat and light. Make this partition as airtight as you can, for the heat and light must be absolutely shut off from the plants.

Water the plants thoroughly before putting them in seclusion and see that the pots do not rest directly on the floor. Several times during the winter examine the plants and if too dry, water them.

Guard against mice; they are very destructive to live plants. E. V. B.

## Lime From Ocean Bottom.

Mining material for the manufacture of lime from the bottom of the sea is one of the unique sights on the island of Martinique, French West Indies. The bulk of the lime used on the island is manufactured from madreporic stone or reef coral so mined.

It is of good quality when made with care. Procuring the material for making lime would appear to be a most hazardous employment. The reefs from which the coral rock is taken are in the bay fully a mile from shore. Small dugouts are floated over the reef and the coral brought up from the bottom by hooks or grappels attached to poles twelve to fourteen feet long. The boats are loaded until but a few inches of the sides are above water. It requires both skill and experience to load the boats without upsetting and to land the cargo without sinking.

When a woman knows a secret she makes every word tell.

Vivid Suggestion. "You can have no suggestion of what a cyclone is like."

"Oh, yes I can. My wife's cleaning house."

The Eternal Feminine. "Don't buy any of these comforts. You don't need them."

"I know; but they are all marked 'down.'"

Not Desired. "What course did your son take at college this year?"

"The mumps."

One way to acquire a striking personality is to become a chronic borrower.

The Indian ocean in its deepest parts is 18,582 square miles.

The door of adversity is always ajar.

## Have You a Bad Back?

Whenever you use your back, does a sharp pain hit you? Does your back ache constantly, feel sore and lame?

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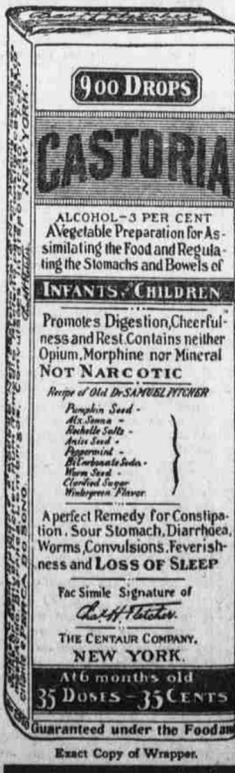
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