

# 12th



# 12th

## ANNUAL SALE of Imported and Home Bred Stallions and Mares

We will hold our twelfth annual sale in the Bradstreet sale pavilion, Grand Island, Nebr.,

### JANUARY 28, 1916

60 head, consisting of 20 head of percheron mares ranging in age from two to eight years old. These mares are bred to the 2200 imported stallion 97349 (100316). Most of them are showing to be in foal. These mares are the good big rugged brood mare type with style and action.

10 head of Belgian mares as good and big as grows. Ranging in age from two to seven years old.

5 good big shire mares true to type.

15 head of percheron stallions from two to six years old. They are the kind that make good stock stallions. The home bred have been pasture raised, which makes them more valuable for the one that wishes to turn them in a herd.

3 head of coming three-year-old Belgian stallions. Two imported. They are the draft kind.

3 exceptionally good shire stallions. The good clean bone kind. Ages from two to four years old.

2 four-year-old German coach stallions. 3 German coach mares.

Stallions will be sold with our regular 60 per cent breeding guaranty. Mares guaranteed breeders.

All our stock are registered in the recognized stud books.

If you are in the market for a stallion or mare it will be to your advantage to attend this sale, as they will positively be sold to the highest bidder. Catalogs ready January 15th.

**DON'T FORGET THE DATE. JAN. 28**

Col. Fred Ruppert, Auctioneer

## North & Robinson Co.

## FARM STOCK

### DRUGS GIVEN TO LIVE STOCK

Medicines Are Administered by People Without Knowledge of Action—Study Symptoms of Animals.

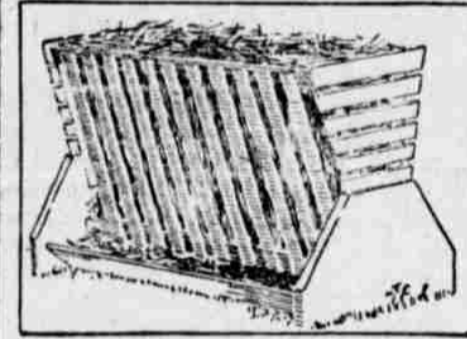
Frequently drugs are administered by people without any knowledge of their action. One individual only recently asked what he should give his horse when aconite and nitre had failed to cure. It is always best for one to know the action of a drug before it is administered to live stock. A thorough study of the symptoms of the animal should be made before any drugs are given. Just because certain drugs have succeeded in some neighbor's horses, there is no reason they will cure yours. To illustrate—a horse is suffering from colic. A dose of opium would be correct to give if it is spasmodic colic, while if the patient has impaction of the bowels a dose of opium would only pack the bowels the harder. A dose of aconite should never be given when the heart is weak and slow, for the reason that aconite depresses the heart and will cause death. On the other hand, aconite would be the proper drug to give when the heart was beating full and strong and very rapid. A common mistake is to give horses sweet spirits of nitre when suffering from frequent urination, as this drug is a diuretic or increases the flow of urine. It only aggravates the trouble in this particular case.

In diseases of the respiratory tract when the high fever has caused constipation one should never use aloes on account of the danger from super-purgation. Raw linseed oil is preferable, as it is much safer.

### CONCRETE FLOOR IS FAVORED

Much Waste of Feed Can Be Prevented by Average Farmer—Roughage Rack for Swine is Shown.

There is a great deal of feed wasted on the average farm each year, but so little is lost at a time that you seldom notice it. If you would take the time to count up what is knocked out of the troughs by the animals and trampled under foot in one month's time you would be so surprised at the large



Roughage Feed Rack for Swine.

quantity that you would all take steps to be more careful in the future.

One of the most common ways of wasting feed is to feed it upon the ground when the surface is wet or soft. Feed scattered about in this fashion will soon be tramped upon and buried under the mud. Pigs, especially, are wasteful of feed given to them in this way, but many feeders have realized the loss and have prevented it by building concrete feeding floors which will not only pay their cost in the feed they save in a few years, but enable the quarters to be kept in a more sanitary condition.

Feed may be wasted when it is fed in the mangers in excess of the animal's needs. This is a loss that is easily preventable, for the feeder if he is observing will know just how much the animal will eat up clean.

For feeding alfalfa, clover, soy bean hay or other coarse feed, a rack of the kind shown in the illustration is handy and prevents waste. More simple racks are often constructed on the inside of a hog house by placing them against one of the sides of the building or adjoined to the pen partition.

### DAMAGED WHEAT FOR SWINE

Greater Gains Obtained in Tests in Feeding it Alone Than With Corn in Fattening Hogs.

The grade and market price of part of the 1915 wheat crop has been so much reduced by sprouting in the shock that it is not too high for hog feed. Recent feeding tests by L. A. Weaver at the Missouri experiment station have shown that wheat fed alone gives greater gains in fattening hogs than either corn alone or corn mixed with wheat. The addition of tankage to the ration resulted in still more economical gains, especially during the early part of the feeding period.

If ground, the wheat is better digested and three pecks produce as much grain as a bushel of unground wheat, both being soaked.

### Pig Feeding Experiment.

At the Ontario station, 100 pounds of meal, when fed to 40-pound pigs, proved equal to 406.9 pounds of skim milk and to from 37.6 to 48.5 pounds of tankage, depending upon the grade used. The skim milk was fed in the proportion of about one and a half pounds to one pound of meal, the tankage one pound to about six pounds of meal.

### SEED OATS FOR SALE

Swedish Seed Oats, guaranteed to be "all oats". Good grain and straw producer. Grass stalks that will not lodge. Fifty cents per bushel, delivered in Alliance. Telephone Spruce 3141, or write

O. MARKS, Alliance, Nebr. 6-11-6304

Blithers entered the dining room with a pair of yellow automobile goggles on.

"Hello, Blithers," said little Binks. "Going motoring?"

"No," said Blithers. "I'm sort of hungry for a grape fruit, and I want to keep the juice out of my eye."

### PARADISE FOR "JOY RIDERS"

Work of Army Chauffeurs Would Make Oldfield's Hair Permanently Pompadour.

From St. Die to Le Rudin is in the neighborhood of thirty miles, and we did it in something less than thirty minutes, writes E. Alexander Powell in Scribner's Magazine. We went so fast that the telegraph poles looked like the palings in a picket fence, and we took the corners on two wheels so as to save rubber.

Of one thing I am quite certain—if I am killed in this war, it is not going to be by a shell or a bullet; it is going to be in a military motor car. No cars save military ones are permitted on the roads in the zone of operations, and for the military cars no speed limit exists. As a result the drivers tear through the country as though they were in the Vanderbilt cup race. Sometimes, of course, a wheel comes off, or they meet another vehicle when going around a corner at full speed—and the next morning there is a military funeral.

To be a driver of a military car in the zone of operations is the joyrider's dream come true. The soldier who drove my car steered with one hand because he had to use the other to illustrate the stories of his exploits in the trenches. Despite the fact that we were on a mountain road, one side of which dropped away into nothingness, when he related the story of how he captured six Germans singlehanded, he took both hands off the wheel to tell about it. It would have made Barney Oldfield's hair permanently pompadour.

### Extirpation of Prairie Dogs

The extermination of prairie dogs over large areas has been practically completed, according to the report of the Bureau of Biological Survey, just published by the department, and wide stretches of valuable grazing lands have been entirely cleared of this pest. In national forests in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Oklahoma more than ninety-five per cent of the prairie dogs have already been destroyed. Active campaigns are still in progress in Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, and South Dakota, and in the Rio Grande Forest in Colorado.

The average cost of distributing poison on areas infested by prairie dogs has now been reduced to less than five cents an acre. In cases where reinfestation has made it necessary to go over the land again, the cost has not exceeded three cents an acre. Poisoned oats have been found to give the most consistent results, except in the Coconino Forest in Arizona, where a species of blue-stemmed grass is abundant. The prairie dogs are so fond of this that they care little for grain, whether poisoned or not.

A fool can't tell anything about the facility with which a girl can be kissed—and a gentleman won't.—New York World.

### THE BIG DENVER SHOW

Entries the Largest Ever Had and Many Strong Features

The closing entries for the Denver Stock Show, which opens Monday, January 17, for a week, have surpassed all previous records. In the breeding cattle division alone, eighty-two of the largest cattle herds in the United States will compete. There will be between 10,000 and 12,000 feeder cattle on exhibition and close to 4,000 registered bulls will be on exhibition and sale. No such number of pure-bred animals was ever gotten together anywhere, as far as known, in the world. Every department of the show is completely filled and Denver is expecting to entertain fully 40,000 stockmen and farmers from all parts of the country during the week.

As this is the first big show to be held since the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease, there is more than usual interest in the event. The Hereford breeders of the country are claiming that they will put on at Denver the greatest national show of Hereford breeding cattle ever seen anywhere in the world. All of the beef breeds and several of the dairy breeds are represented with strong exhibits, as well as fine exhibits in all of the horse breeds. The Horse Show, which is held in connection with the Stock Show, it is claimed will be the largest Horse Show ever held in the West, including Chicago, St. Louis or Kansas City. The leading stables from Ohio west to the Pacific coast will be represented.

The large number of feeder cattle and breeding cattle in carloads is a strong feature and is attracting the attention of stockmen from all parts of the country and it is expected that there will be at least \$5,000,000 worth of cattle sold during the week. Denver is having an open winter and the outlook is very favorable for the usual fine weather that has been had at every Stock Show for the past ten years.

#### Money-Saving Offer

The Alliance Herald has made special arrangements with Farmer and Breeder which enables us to offer you The Herald and Farmer and Breeder both for 1 year for only \$1.75. Send us your subscription now and save money. This offer is good for only a limited time. Every subscriber to Farmer and Breeder is entitled to free consultation with its

editors on any phase of farming or stock raising.

#### The Value of a Good Horse

A good draft horse may earn several thousand dollars for his owner. Farm and Home says the Chicago stock yards company has a nine-year-old Clydesdale gelding which weighs 2250 pounds. He was purchased as a three-year-old for \$385, and an offer of \$1500 was refused recently for him and his mate.

For six years the daily work of this gelding for five days each week has been as follows: He hauls four loads of shelled corn with a capacity of 85 bushels each to the hog houses in the forenoon. He delivers four wagon loads of hay of three tons each in the afternoon. This makes a daily haul of 44,000 pounds, an annual haul of 11,400,000 pounds, and for the six years he has been in service, 43,320 tons.

The stock yards company estimates that at 25 cents a ton the gross earnings of this horse in six years have been \$8580. Deducting the teamster's wage of \$55 a month, stable charges of \$18 a month, and shoeing charges of \$1.50 a month for six years, a net earning capacity of \$3,216 is shown. It is doubtful if any form of motor power could have done this hauling so cheaply.

#### Noted Men at Breeders' Meeting

In addition to many farmers who will offer the results of much practical experience at the Nebraska Improved Live Stock Breeders' Association during Organized Agriculture week, January 17 to 21, some of the most prominent speakers on live stock problems in the Middle West will be on the program. Among those from out of the state are C. F. Curtis, dean of the Iowa State College of Agriculture; J. H. Skinner, dean of the Indiana College of Agriculture; George McKerrow, Pewaukee, Wis.; and H. R. Smith of St. Paul, Minn., formerly of the Nebraska College of Agriculture. Secretaries of several of the national breeders' associations and members of the Nebraska College of Agriculture will also speak.

#### What Rotations Should Contain

A crop rotation should contain the following, according to the College of Agriculture:

1. A legume.
2. A feeding crop.
3. A cash crop.
4. A cultivated crop.
5. An uncultivated crop.

Two or more of these crops may be combined. For example, alfalfa is both a legume and a feeding crop. Wheat is an uncultivated crop and a cash crop.

#### Women Invited to Attend

The Nebraska Home Economics Association cordially invites wives of all husbands attending the sessions of Organized Agriculture to be present at the home economics sessions, which are held during Organized Agriculture week at the College of Agriculture from January 17 to 21.

The home economics meetings are intended for all women who come to Lincoln at this time. The programs are prepared especially for the needs of the farm women. Persons wishing a program or other information should write to Mrs. Emma Reed Davison, University Farm, Lincoln.

#### Labor per Farm Is Constant

The amount of labor that can profitably be employed per acre is governed largely by rainfall and length of growing season. In western Nebraska, with an average size per farm of about a thousand acres, one farm employs no more labor than the eastern Nebraska farm which averages about 200 acres in size. Regardless of the section of the state, the average farm uses the equivalent of 1.6 men per year, as shown by farm-management surveys of the College of Agriculture in twelve counties of the state on 659 farms.

#### No Chance for Infection

While it is generally believed that the foot and mouth contagion, which has been the controlling factor in the live stock situation of this country for over a year, has been finally stamped out, there having been no known case of the disease now for several weeks, the National Stock Show at Denver is taking every possible precaution. No cloven hoof animals will be admitted to the show, from Illinois or New York, where the last cases of the disease were known, and all other animals are shipped in disinfected cars and both the stock yards and the show grounds and buildings are being thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and will be kept constantly disinfected daily during the show. The Colorado sanitary authorities are giving close attention to all of the exhibits brought to the show. The last known case was in Illinois about a month ago, and there have been no other cases reported since that time anywhere.

"John," said the Lickdab teacher, "tell me what is pasteurized milk." "Milk from a cow that has been turned out to short grass pasture," promptly answered John.

## Northwestern Robe and Tanning Co.

Tanners and Manufacturers of  
CATTLE AND HORSE HIDES INTO COATS, ROBES AND RUGS

The Best Known and known as the Best,  
Oldest and Most Reliable Tanner in the North-west. We have been at the business 22 years,  
and have tanned many thousand hides. WE  
GUARANTEE FIRST-CLASS WORK.



#### PRICES FOR TANNING HIDES

Horse hides	\$3.50 to \$4.50
Cow hides	3.50 to 4.50
Bear hides	2.50 to 5.00
Calf skins	1.00 to 2.50
Dog skins	1.00 to 2.00
Goat skins	1.00 to 2.00
Wolf skins	1.00 to 2.00
Coyote skins	1.00 to 1.50
Beaver, dress and pluck	1.00 to 2.00
Sheep	1.00 to 2.00
Fox	.50 to 1.00
Coon	.50 to .75
Deer	1.00 to 1.50
Mink	.20 to .40
Musk Rat	.20 to .25
Wild Cat	.50 to 1.00

#### PRICES FOR LINING ROBES

Dark green plush	4.50
Black plush	5.00
Fancy Moquette plush	6.00
Beaver cloth	5.00
Lining Fur Coats, quilted lining	6.00
Lining, best Skinners' Satin	10.00

Write us for anything you may want in our line. Correspondence solicited. References, Leeds Bank, Sioux City, Iowa

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR COAT HIDES

It takes two medium sized hides for a coat. Our price for tanning and making all complete is \$14.00 where the hide is all furnished.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR SHIPPING

When shipping hides always put the owner's name and address on tag. Write us when hides were shipped, giving kind and color, and send us the bill of lading.

We Guarantee our work.

G. B. LEWIS, Proprietor.

Write for Price List and Shipping Tags.

Leeds, Sioux City, Iowa.

#### OUR SPECIALTIES

We make a specialty of repairing and relining all fur coats and robes at reasonable prices. We also buy hides and pay the highest market price.

Ship us your good, well-furred Horse and Cattle Hides, and you will get an A-1 Robe, Moth Proof.

Horse Hides make Splendid Robes. Fur Coats and Robes Lined and Repaired at Reasonable Prices.

Fur Coats Made to Order from Cattle and Horse Hides. Ready-made Robes and Coats for Sale.

Also do all taxidermist work.

#### CARE OF HIDES

Hides are best for tanning from November 1 to March 1.

Hides are not as good after they begin to shed the hair.

Hides should be spread out and thoroughly salted as soon as taken off, five days before shipping them.

Roll up, flesh side out, tie well, or if you prefer, use sack, box or barrel.

Do not trim hides.

It takes from four to five weeks to finish a hide if there are not a great many ahead.

Customers will be notified when their work is finished. Do not ship dry hides.