



EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR LICE

Important Question Right Now Because Pest is More Troublesome in Winter Than Summer.

(By R. C. ASHBY, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

It has been estimated that a 150-pound hog has 92,000 drops of blood. Suppose he is supporting 1,000 lice and each takes one drop of blood per day. What per cent of his blood will be lost daily, and who will pay the bill?

The question is important right now, for lice are worse in winter than in summer. The hogs pile up closely and spend much time in their beds. The lice take advantage of the situation and breed rapidly.

To remove the lice is neither difficult nor expensive. Dipping or spraying with coal-tar compounds is dangerous in winter, but three other treatments are available. These are:

1. Equal parts kerosene and machine oil mixed together and applied with an oil can, brush or swab.
2. Crude oil (thinned with kerosene, if too thick), applied with a brush or as a spray.
3. Powdered staphisagria dusted on the pigs, or steeped as a tea and applied with a brush or as a spray.

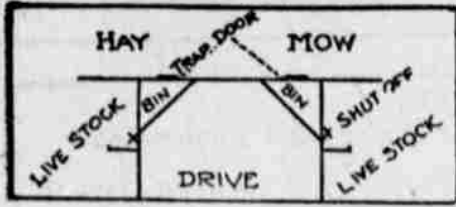
For a small bunch the first treatment is the most convenient, but when one has many hogs the crude oil is cheaper. Be sure to apply behind the ears and in both flanks. The lice prefer folds of the skin.

Clean the beds and pens thoroughly, also. If these are thoroughly sprayed with the oil, there should be no further trouble from the lice. If the hogs sleep in straw sheds, one can keep them free from lice by treating them every two weeks. Try it!

FEED BINS MADE CONVENIENT

Can Be Built Beneath Hay Floor Where Stock is Kept—Much Time and Labor is Saved.

Handy feed bins can be built beneath the floor of hay drive where stock is kept below the hay. Slanted as shown, the grain falls into the spout leading into a box to catch the waste, says a writer in Western Farmer. A photo slide fits into end of spout. The spout may be made to empty into alley or where most convenient. This



Feed Bins

saves labor and time, because you fill the bins through trap doors in floor above and there is no lifting at any time.

FEED FOR FATTENING STEERS

Result of Interesting Experiment at South Dakota Station With Silage and Mill Products.

The South Dakota station reports a test made in which three lots of yearling steers of four head each were fed during a 145-day feeding period, each lot receiving all the silage the steers would eat and 12 pounds of a by-product, this being for lot one oil meal, lot two cotton seed meal, and lot three dried distillers' grains. The average daily gains per head were 2.45, 1.95, and 2.17 pounds, respectively; and during the first ninety days 2.69, 2.08, and 2.48 pounds. The estimated cost per pound of gain was 5.86, 6.44, and 6.6 cents.

In two other lots grain was substituted for one-half, by weight, of the silage fed in the former lots, lot four receiving oats and lot five, corn. The former lot made average daily gains of 2.18 pounds per head, the latter 2.09, and during the first ninety days 2.3 and 2.01 pounds, respectively, costing 6.53 and 5.22 cents per pound of gain. The average amount of gain for the 145-day feeding period was as follows: Lot one, 19.7 pounds of silage and 1.2 pounds of oil meal; lot two, 21.2 pounds of silage and 1.5 pounds of cotton seed meal; lot three, 20.3 pounds of silage and 1.3 pounds of dried distilled grains; lot four, 10.5 pounds of silage and 4.7 pounds of oats; and lot five, 11.6 pounds of silage and 5.9 pounds of shelled corn.

Danger With Alfalfa.

Avoid letting horses overfeed on alfalfa hay, as there is danger of causing kidney trouble. A rule that has been followed successfully in feeding alfalfa hay is to give one pound of hay for every 100 pounds of horse weight.

Time for Watering Horse.

Water taken into the stomach of a horse is bound to go in quickly. If given after feeding, it will carry much undigested food with it. Before meals is the time for watering.

SOWING RAPE IN CORNFIELD

Dwarf Essex Rape Broadcast After Final Cultivation Best Adapted for Sheep Pasture.

As a feedlag proposition there is none that gives better profits, considering the amount of capital invested, than fattening sheep in the cornfield where rape has been sowed at the last cultivation of the corn. The sheep may be bought early, and pastured or fed earlier sowing crops until the rape is fit for them to be turned into the cornfield. The Dwarf Essex rape is the variety best adapted for sheep pasture. About five or six pounds of seed will afford an excellent stand, if sowed broadcast after the final cultivation of the corn crop, providing that the conditions are favorable for an early germination of the seed.

Practically no damage will result to the corn crop; the sheep will consume a large percentage of the lower leaves and lodged stalks. Old breeding ewes that have passed their maternity usefulness, can always be bought at prices which make them profitable to turn into a rape and cornfield. Yearling wethers may be fattened in the same way. No grain foods will be required. Rape alone will produce enough increase to insure a good profit. By growing rape with the corn crop, and pasturing it with sheep, an intelligent flock owner may greatly increase his income from his corn crops.

RING WORM IS EASILY CURED

University Expert Favors Iodine and Acetic Acid Treatment for Removal of Trouble.

(By M. H. REYNOLDS, University Farm, St. Paul.)

Ring worm appears most commonly in cattle as a round, slightly raised, bald patch, being seen especially about the head and neck of a calf or yearling. Older cattle, other animals and men are subject to the trouble. It is caused by minute vegetable parasites which grow under the skin, something like mildew in a grape leaf.

Ring worm can be rather easily cured by giving the spots a good scrubbing with soft soap and water, then treating them once each day with equal parts of tincture of iodine and glacial acetic acid. The treatment may be continued for several days, as appears necessary.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is a branch of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. Holds services as follows: Sunday School at 10 A. M.—Lesson Sermon at 11 A. M.—Testimonial meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 P. M. Subject of this weeks lesson: "Is the Universe, including Man, Enveloped by Atomic Force?"

Christian Science Reading Room is open to the public on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, from two to four o'clock. All are welcome.

Ancient Holland Delicacy.

The huts of Holland is still made after the manner of the one left by the Spaniards who cooked this dish over their campfires the day in October long ago when they were driven by the Hollanders over the dykes and out of their country. The stew resembles our "mulligan" of the Northwest and the pepperpot of the West Indies, only the latter has crab meat and dumplings added.

MASS MEETING FAVORS A STRICT QUARANTINE
(Continued From First Page)

places where the local organization is unable to cope with the situation that additional help be employed at the expense of the county or municipality concerned.

"Nurses—We strongly urge that each county, city or village organize a core of nurses to be trained along practical lines, to act under the instructions of the president of the board of health, to be sent to places, in the opinion of the board of health, they are needed.

"We particularly urge the immediate reporting by every physician of all cases of communicable disease including influenza, and we recommend that in localities where the secretary of the local board of health cannot always be reached that a suitable place be provided where these reports may be received.

"We recommend that public schools as far as possible, adopt the policy of medical inspection. Where this is not possible that the teachers be instructed to send home any child showing signs of illness and we also recommend that all employers of labor be requested to excuse any employe who shows signs of illness, recommending that a physician be consulted, to determine the character of said illness; and we recommend that in case of said child or employe, if distant requires, that a conveyance be secured for said person in order to avoid undue exposure of the person himself, or the spread of infection to those with whom said person may come in contact.

"We recommend that all gathering for purposes of pleasure and all other unnecessary public gatherings be discontinued.

"We recommend that influenza be considered and treated as a quarant-

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tinable disease, under the present quarantine regulations of the state board of health."

Making influenza a quarantinable disease, if adopted by local boards of health or by the state board, will mean that when persons are quarantined they must remain a certain number of days in the place where quarantine is established. Those in the place who are not sick will either be allowed to go out or stay in, but they must do one or the other. Exposed persons will probably have to remain with the sick person. Persons who have the disease may be treated as immune and may be allowed to go out. Just what quarantine means

will soon be definitely known.

Here are what the state board of health rules say of quarantine for scarlet fever, and some similar rules will have to be worked out by the state board for influenza.

Quarantine: For contracts, seven days.

For those with the disease. Three weeks and as much longer there after as is necessary for the patient to become thoroly cleared.

Period of incubation: Seven days.

Period of communicability: Twenty one days from the appearance of the eruption without regard to desquamation, and as much longer thereafter as necessary for the patient to

abnormal discharges to have stopped and all open sores to have healed.

Source of infection: The belief at present is that the virus is contained in the secretion from the nose and throat, in the blood and in the lymph nodes, and that it is given off in the discharges from the mouth, the nose the ears, and from broken down glands of infected persons.

Mode of transmission: Directly by personal contact with an infected person, or thru contaminated milk.

Methods of control: (a) The infected individual and his environment: 1. Recognition of the disease, by clinical symptoms. 2. Concurrent disinfection, of all articles which

have been in contact with a patient and all articles soiled with discharges of the patient (See rules and regulations, "Disinfection concurrent disinfection.")

3. Terminal disinfection—See rules and regulations section "Disinfection—terminal disinfection."

(b) General measures:
1. Daily examination of exposed children and of other possibly exposed persons for a few after last exposure.

2. Education as to special danger of exposing young children to those exhibiting acute catarrhal symptoms of any kind.

3. Pasteurization of milk supply.

To the People of Alliance and Vicinity-----

YULETIDE GREETINGS

NEVER since the first Christmas, nineteen hundred and eighteen years ago, have we had such an occasion for universal rejoicing as now. Never, have we, as a people, been more able to revel in the peculiar happiness gained in the simple act of making others happy at Christmas time.

The Dierks Lumber Company wishes to extend to you the season's well wishes and an appreciation of the splendid patronage it has enjoyed during the year. The business was founded upon the principles of good materials, fair prices, and courteous treatment. It has grown and will continue to grow because of these principles.

1919 will bring added prosperity and with this prosperity you will want to add to the comforts of life. A new home, along modern lines, has no equal as a provider of comfort. We have plans that we will be glad to show you. Call and see us at any time.

Again, A Merry Christmas to you.

DIERKS LUMBER CO.