

Announcing the Arrival of a New Stock of Fine Kurtzman Pianos

It is with considerable pride we announce the arrival of a new and well selected stock of KURTZMAN PIANOS—the favorite musical instrument in Alliance for the past eight years. In direct competition with dozens of other makes the Kurtzman holds a distinctive lead. Of the 600 instruments sold here in that length of time, 100 have been Kurtzman and every one is giving complete satisfaction.

Mrs. J. T. Wiker, one of the best known piano authorities in this section, has taken charge of our store. For the past eight years she has been associated with this management, hence she needs no introduction to Alliance people.

Before you purchase a piano be sure to investigate the high grade Kurtzman. Prices are reasonable and the terms of payment are easy. You are invited to call at the store.

A Complete Line of Victrolas and Victor Records. Your Inspection is Invited

National Music Supply Co.

MRS. J. T. WIKER, Manager

West Third Street, Opposite Postoffice

Prohibition in Seattle

An interesting resume of the results of six months under Prohibition in the largest American seaport on the Pacific, as given by the Seattle Times, July 2, 1916

Total number arrests first six months, 1915	10,152
Total number arrests first six months, 1916	5,444
Arrests, drunk and disorderly, same period, 1915	2,272
Arrests, drunk and disorderly, same period, 1916	1,577
Growth in individual savings deposits, first half 1916	\$1,500,000
Number of new savings accounts all banks, first half 1916	7,165
Net excess of increase in aggregate savings deposits, first six months of 1916, as compared with same period last year	\$650,000
Growth of bank deposits first four months of 1916 exceeded growth in same period last year by	\$3,368,000

Read what representative business men of Seattle have to say regarding Prohibition and its results:

Edward T. Verd, Pres. of Bryant Lumber and Shingle Mill Co., Inc.: "The prohibition law has put an end to our men laying off after pay day—the weekly spree. Since January first we have had no trouble from this cause. Prior to January 1, 1916, we had more or less trouble every day because some of our men laying off to sober up, or to continue their spree."

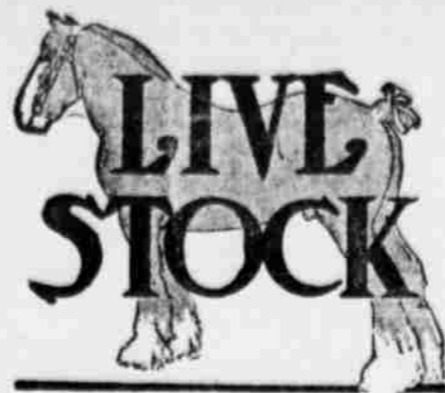
Lewis Schwager, Pres. of Schwager-Nettleton, Inc., lumber manufacturers: "During the 'good times with booze' labor each Monday morning was about 50 per cent efficient. Now each Monday it is 100 per cent efficient. In talking with lumbermen and loggers all over the state I am told that labor is a great deal more efficient under prohibition than formerly."

Nathan Eckstein, Manager of Schwabacher Bros. & Co., wholesale grocers: "The most noticeable thing is that losses are very few this year. There are fewer bad and doubtful accounts."

W. E. Slater, Vice-president of the Seattle Credit Men's Association: "Our information is that almost immediately following the enactment of the prohibitory law, customers of the small stores in the outlying districts began paying cash for their purchases and gradually paying off their accumulated indebtedness. Although considerable money goes out of the city for alcoholic liquors which formerly were manufactured here, business is much better. If it were not for the labor difficulties and the unrest caused by the unsettled conditions in Mexico, we would be on the highway to better business. However, conditions are much improved. OUR FIGURES INDICATE THAT COLLECTIONS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THIS YEAR ARE 20 PER CENT BETTER THAN FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS LAST YEAR."

Mr. Businessman, Mr. Farmer, Mr. Wage-earner
does Prohibition affect you.

Box Butte County Dry Federation



PREVENT DISEASE IN FOALS

Majority of Cases of Navel Trouble Caused by Neglect to Provide Sanitary Quarters.

One colt in five dies of navel disease, also called navel ill, joint ill and joint disease. The majority of cases occur through neglect to provide sanitary quarters for the mare at foaling time.

Navel disease comes from germs that are nearly always present in dark, dirty, poorly ventilated stables. Sometimes these germs are present in adjoining paddocks and fields, but pastures distant from stables and high-ways are usually free.

The germs get into the body of a new-born foal through the navel —



Healthy, Vigorous Horse.

usually a short time after birth. The foals do not always die at once, but may linger for weeks or months with swollen joints and other parts.

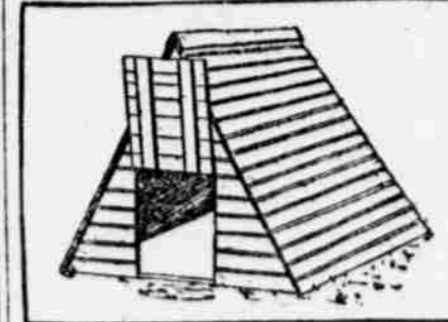
Care should be taken to provide a clean stall with plenty of bedding for the mare several days before foaling and to disinfect the floor and walls with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or some other reliable germicide. Cleanliness and sanitation used with intelligence will lessen the losses from this disease. Disinfection of the navel with iodine immediately after birth is recommended by most veterinarians. It might pay to protect the navel with antiseptic bandages until it heals.

MOVABLE HOUSE FOR SWINE

One Large Enough for Sow and Litter Makes Satisfactory Shelter—Good Style Shown.

A cheap movable board house, large enough for one sow and her pigs, makes a satisfactory shelter.

A good style is an A-shaped building, 8 feet wide, 8 feet long and with each side of the roof 8 feet in length. It takes a little over 225 feet of lumber to make such a house. There



A-Shaped Hoghouse.

should be doors in both front and back 2½ feet by 2½ feet, fastened at the top with leather hinges so that they will swing both ways. The north door should be closed in winter. Such a house can be moved from field to field easily. It will shelter a sow and a litter of pigs. When a sow farrows in cold weather a lighted lantern hung inside to the roof will keep the air warm enough for the new-born pigs.

TIME FOR SHEARING SHEEP

Mistaken Notion to Wait Until Late in Season for Heavier and Better Fleeces.

Some people have the idea that if sheep are not shorn until late in the season the fleeces will be heavier and better. This, an experienced shepherd of Wisconsin says, is a mistaken notion, and is often the cause of considerable loss. The sheep lose in weight during the first warm days of spring, and, as the fresh grass acts as a laxative, the fleeces become dirty and unpleasant to handle. It is a much better plan to shear the sheep before turning to grass, as this will insure cleaner wool and will therefore make better gains. Don't neglect to trim the animal's hoofs, if they need it, as cases of foot-rot can thus be prevented.

ON THE SAND

By LOUISE OLIVER.

The swim out to the sand bar and back six times repeated had made Ted tired. Add to that a scorching July sun, the inviting shade of a beach chair, and a natural propensity for sleep at any time and under all conditions, and you can readily understand why morpheus found him an easy victim that eventful morning.

Suddenly something hit him with sickening force in the solar plexus.

Then something said softly: "Goo!" and, with a few delighted gurgles, "Goo!" again. A baby looked up at him with placid blue eyes and twisted the corners of its little rosy mouth into a thousand smiles.

"Hello, there, mister or miss or whatever you are!" Ted exclaimed.

"Where did you come from?"

Baby gurgled an answer.

"You don't say so! Well, if you had only sent word I might have been better prepared to receive you. I suppose—"

Ted looked around and saw no one who appeared to have lost a baby recently, or who might in any way be associated with one. "I suppose," he said, "that you fell out of the chair, seeing that you had such a nice soft thing to land on!"

"When you smile at me so sweetly, I think you're a girl. The girls all like me to pieces. Honor bright!" The wide-open blue eyes searched him inquiringly. "All except one, and she doesn't think I'm worth two for a cent. But it's all because she doesn't know me. We have never been introduced. By Jove, here she comes now!"

A variety of reasons caused him to pick the baby up just then—either to hide the confusion which he always felt when the girl came near, or because it looked heartless to let a beautiful, embroidered, shell-pink baby lie unprotected on the sand.

The girl passed, but not before she had taken in the stage setting and the chief performers of the little act.

To go back, Ted and the girl were staying at the same hotel. He had tried to meet her—as he had explained to the baby—but no mutual friend had so far appeared.

The girl walked along with her companion, but turned back as she saw something lying on the sand. Ted's heart nearly stopped when he saw her coming, and he almost dropped the baby, but he clutched it tightly, desperately, when she picked up the toy and handed it to him, with: "Here is your baby's rattle!" and, half-stopping, added: "Cute little thing—looks like you!"

She was gone with that, and Ted suddenly wished the sands would swallow him up and spare him any further torment of living. His baby! Merciful heavens!

He laid baby in its soft nest, gave it the rattle and tried to collect his scattered senses by another swim to the bar. When he returned baby was gone. He breathed more freely then.

Another day Ted came out of a movie just as a woman passed wheeling a baby perambulator. Something flew out of the carriage and landed at his feet. He recognized the blue rattle of his friend, the baby, and handed it over.

"Oh, thank you!" beamed the mother. "She's always throwing it out." She was young and pretty—scarcely more than a girl. It occurred to Ted to relate the episode of the baby's fall, and he did so, suiting his step to her own.

Of course, the girl passed just then, as the young mother was listening with all attention to Ted.

"Darn!" he exclaimed, stopping.

"I beg your pardon?"

He apologized profusely. "I forgot something, and must go back if you will excuse me," he said, as he lifted his hat and turned in the direction the girl had taken.

He followed, unabashed, desperate!

Ted came up beside her, and after an irresolute minute spoke: "I should like to talk with you just a minute, if you don't object!"

She looked up. "Object? Well, I'll have to listen, I suppose. Go ahead."

"That baby isn't mine?"

"I know it isn't."

"What! Excuse me—I didn't understand. I thought you thought—"

"He thought, we thought, you thought, they thought," she finished mockingly.

Ted was very red in the face by this time.

"Now listen," said the girl. "I am that baby's aunt. I was only teasing you, so don't worry about it any more."

He digested this. "Why don't you like me?" he went on. "It's been so evident in a hundred ways that you don't, I'm really curious about it. Do you mind telling me?"

"Mercy!" she cried. "I have certainly developed into a regular bureau of information. But I'll tell you that, too! It's because you are here having a good time for a month while George Bronson, your partner, who happens to be my brother-in-law and that baby's father, is at home working his head off in a hot office when he is dying to be here with his family. He can't leave as long as you are away!"

Ted was speechless. "But I'd have gone a week ago if—if it hadn't been for you!" he declared suddenly.

Then the girl smiled, the very sort of a smile he wanted to see. "It's wicked for me to keep George away from May and the baby, isn't it?" she said. "I'll go home tomorrow."

"Then I'll go, too," smiled Ted.

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DAIRY



HEAVY PRODUCING DAIRY COW

Dairymen Who Are Successful Are Ones Who Pay Attention to the Little Details.

(By HUGH G. VAN PELT, Iowa.)

Feed your cow the best you know how for six or eight weeks before she freshens. The feed during this period should be light, dry and bulky, so as not to tax the digestive apparatus. The calf should be left with the mother for 48 to 60 hours after birth. This will aid in relieving inflammation.

After the calf is taken away, put the cow on dry feed, about five pounds of grain, with hay. Silage must be included, for the most economical feeding. Increase the amount of grain by one-half pound every day or two until her capacity for milk production is reached. To determine this it is necessary to carefully weigh the feed and the milk each day. The dairymen who



Fine Dairy Animal.

make the greatest success are the ones who do the little things.

It is some trouble to weigh the milk and grain, but it must be done. By having the amount increased gradually the heavy producing cow may consume as much as 18 to 20 pounds of grain a day, but each cow has a different limit.

The cow should be fed one pound of grain per day for each 3 to 3.5 pounds of milk produced. It is necessary to watch the milk supply, and when the producing capacity of the cow has been reached any further increase in the feed will be a loss to the dairymen and a useless tax on the cow's digestive apparatus.

IMPORTANCE OF PURE WATER

That Flowing Through Muddy Ditch is Not Suited to Dairy Cow—Furnish Ample Supply.

A large amount of water is needed by the average dairy cow for the upkeep of bodily functions. In addition to this, much more is needed in the production of milk, as the latter contains 87 per cent of water. Practical dairymen have found that it is a good policy to provide the cow with plenty of good, clean water. That flowing through a muddy ditch is not suited for a dairy cow.

It is also important that the water be of a mild temperature, especially in cold weather. Ice water taken into the stomach of the cow causes a shock to the system that is not conducive to high milk production. The tempering of this cold water in the cow uses some of the energy that might be applied to other purposes. In the winter, freshly pumped water is much better than the cold water in the tank. Tank heaters aid in overcoming this trouble. A cow will drink a much larger quantity of warm water in the winter time than of ice water.

AMOUNT OF GRAIN FOR CALF

Young Animal Should Never Be Given More Than It Will Clean Up—Two Pounds Is Limit.

A small amount of grain is all that is necessary for the calf. Never feed more grain than it will clean up. At the age of six weeks this should be about one-half pound; at the end of two months, one pound daily; and a month later two pounds a day, which is all that is necessary up to six months of age.

GENTLE TREATMENT OF COWS

Nothing Will Reduce Milk Flow as Quickly as Unkindness—Animals Appreciate Kindness.

Be kind and gentle to the cows you are milking. Nothing will so quickly reduce the amount of milk as unkind treatment. Kindness is profitable in handling dumb animals as well as in dealing with members of the human race.