

FARM STOCK

KEEP HORSES IN GOOD ORDER

Slim Economy to Permit Animals to Fall Off in Flesh—Oats and Corn Are Best Grains.

It is poor economy to let the horses fall off in flesh by reducing the grain. Horses cannot be kept in good order on straw and a poor quality of hay. They need a little grain, even if they are idle. To have the horses strong for spring plowing, harrowing and other heavy and exhaustive work, they must be kept thrifty and in good flesh all through the winter. Oats and corn and bran are the best grains. If there is no steady work, take off



Splendid Type for Farm.

the shoes and give them daily exercise in the yard every suitable day. A grass pasture adjoining the stables is a great convenience. The stock may be turned in when the sod is dry and the weather suitable; they will get the exercise they need and will keep warm by grazing. Most stockmen provide winter as well as summer pasture for their stock.

The driving horses, if used on icy roads, should have shoes sharpened. It is dangerous to drive a smooth horse when the road is icy. The wear and tear of the nervous strain takes too much out of a horse, if nothing more serious happens.

Chain overshoes can be had at the agricultural stores. Keep a pair on hand to use in case of a sudden freeze.

Give the horses judicious feed, daily exercise and good grooming. When this is done the horse's usefulness may be extended for a number of years.

TREATING SHEEP FOR WORMS

Pests May Be Combated by Pasture Rotation, Combined With Drugs Injurious to Insects.

The stomach worm is the worst pest affecting sheep. Lambs are more susceptible than older sheep, probably because the older sheep are accustomed to the presence of the worm. In the spring, soon after lambing, the old sheep should each receive a dose of one or two ounces of gasoline, followed by a small dose of epsom salts. After a day or two they should be placed in a worm-free pasture, if possible.

In July treat the whole herd, including the lambs, with gasoline, and turn them into new pasture, and repeat the process in November. Pasture rotation, combined with drugs that are injurious to the worm, is a practical method of successfully combating this worm.

ERADICATE LICE ON CATTLE

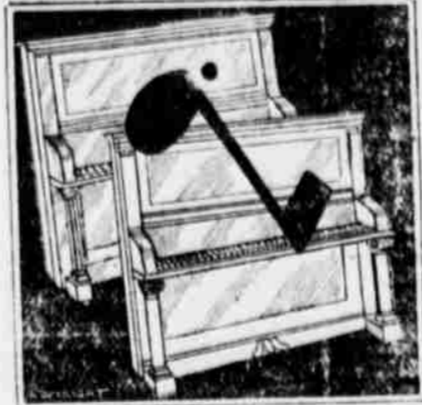
Frequently Serious Pest on Stock in Winter—Any of Various Dips Are Quite Effective.

Lice on cattle and young stock are frequently a serious pest in winter. Any of the various dips advertised or sold for this purpose are effective. They can be put on with a sponge or brush and worked in thoroughly to the skin, but it is not always safe to wet an animal all over in cold weather.

Kerosene and lard rubbed in from horns to the tail is a safe and sure remedy. An even better one is to use powdered sulphur. Rub it in well with the hand and repeat in two weeks. There is no danger from using this.

Fill Up Mud Holes. Do away with all the mud holes. Nothing thrives in them, not even the hog.

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DEMOCRATIC LAWS THAT HELP FARMERS

Federal Employment Bureau But One of Many Achievements of the Wilson Administration.

MONEY FOR CROP MOVING

Rural Credits, Federal Reserve Act, Good Roads, Grain Standards and Many Other Benefits.

By FRANK G. ODELL.

Editor of the Nebraska Farm Magazine

Do you know that your post office is now an employment bureau? That is one of the new things Uncle Sam has started during the present Administration. Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor has tackled the task of bringing the jobless man and the manless job together, and now every post office is an agency of the United States employment service. The postmaster is equipped with blanks for listing applications for labor or for employment and is instructed to help get the worker and the job in contact.

While this might appear to be principally in the interest of the worker, it is really one of the numerous far-reaching things started for the benefit of the farmer by the Administration of President Wilson. The increasing scarcity of farm labor has become a problem to the farmer, especially in the wheat-growing and fruit-growing sections. This labor, which is of a seasonal character, necessarily must be performed largely by itinerant workers. Some agency which will meet this demand and relieve the laborer of the graft of employment agencies is necessary. Uncle Sam has started it.

A single illustration will show how the system works: in the Willamette Valley of Oregon thousands of temporary workers are needed in hop-picking time. On August 20 the Oregon Journal of Portland printed a news article about the new government employment agency, stating that six hundred families could obtain immediate employment in the hop yards by applying at the Portland division of the Federal employment service.

This is another item added to the mass of accumulating evidence which shows that the Wilson Administration has tried to give both labor and the farmer a square deal. For the first time in history, this Administration has placed the needs of rural districts squarely before Congress as of equal importance with the interests of financial centers.

And why not? Financial centers would not amount to much without the nine-billion-dollar crop of the American farmer. But the interests of the farmer have not always been so prominently and favorably considered by Congress as they have during the past three years. The record of Democratic claims for farmer support is a record of accomplishment. It reads like this in the passage of laws and administrative acts:

What Has Been Done for the Farmer.

CURRENCY REFORM: The Federal Reserve Act under which the farmer's paper is given special consideration, including permission to National Banks to loan on the security of farm lands.

RURAL CREDITS: An epoch-making legislative measure which will relieve the farmer of the incubus of the short-time loan at extortionate interest. This measure alone, when in full force, will save the farmers of the United States one hundred and fifty million dollars annually in interest charges.

GOOD ROADS: Seventy-five million dollars made available for the development of roads from the farm to the market, under conditions which will prevent wasteful use of the money.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION: The passage of the Smith-Lever Act brings to every American farm, through the joint co-operation of the Federal Government and the States, the help of these agencies in solving the business problems of the farmer.

COTTON FUTURES ACT: Deals a death blow to gambling in this great staple.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT: Enables owners of stored products to obtain loans on warehouse receipts more nearly approximating the full value of the product.

GRAIN STANDARDS: A law enacted last August authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish official grain standards. This law is working. The farmer who has been robbed through juggled grain grades for years will appreciate its value.

CROP MOVING: The surplus funds of the Treasury Department have been placed directly in the hands of the South and West to aid in moving crops during the customary season of money shortage.

INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS: Banks holding government deposits are now required to pay two per cent interest. This cuts off a big graft which formerly came from the free use of huge sums of the people's money. More than one million dollars revenue annually is now derived from this source alone.

IMPROVED MARKETING SYSTEM: The farmer has for years felt the power of the market combine, with its waste, inefficiency and dishonesty. The office of Markets and the Rural Organization Service, established in the Department of Agriculture during this Administration, are working on scientific lines to promote better marketing and co-operative business organization among farmers.

These beneficent measures, with many others, show why the farmer is pretty well satisfied with the Wilson Administration.