

INSPECTION BY GOVERNMENT

How Federal Officials Inspect Animals Before They Are Slaughtered—Relation to Shipper

INSPECTION OF THE CARCASSES

All farmers and others who raise or handle cattle, sheep, hogs, or goats which are marketed for food purposes should know something of the general rules under which the department conducts the inspection of animals to be slaughtered.

When such animals are forwarded to public stock yards or to establishments where federal meat inspection is maintained they are inspected alive. This inspection is known as the ante-mortem inspection and is done in the stock yards or in the pens of the establishment. When conducted in the public stock yards the ante-mortem inspection is usually made at the scales when the animals are weighed. The chief requirements for the disposal of animals upon this inspection are as follows: Those animals which do not plainly show, but are suspected of being affected with any disease or condition which may cause condemnation in whole or in part at the time of slaughter, are marked with a serially-numbered metal tag which bears the legend, "U. S. Suspect." All animals which are thus marked as suspects are held apart and slaughtered separately from other animals, the only exception to this rule being those held for advanced pregnancy or on account of having recently given birth to young, and which have not been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease. Such animals, together with their young, may be released for breeding or dairy purposes, and when so released they must be promptly removed from the stock yards or premises of the establishment where inspected.

Some animals are condemned outright upon the ante-mortem inspection. For instance, all hogs which plainly show that they are affected with either hog cholera or swine plague are marked "U. S. Condemned." Further, if a hog is one of a lot in which there are symptoms of hog cholera or swine plague and the animal has a temperature of 106 F. or higher, it is condemned. All animals thus marked are destroyed. They can not be taken into the establishment to be slaughtered or dressed, but must be disposed of in tanks so as to prevent their use for food purposes. In case of doubt as to the cause of the high temperature the animal may be held under the inspector's supervision for further examination and taking of temperature. Immature animals offered for ante-mortem inspection at any of the places specified in the regulation are required to be condemned outright, likewise all animals showing symptoms of rabies, tetanus, milk fever, or railroad sickness.

Besides the ante-mortem inspection, the carcasses are thoroughly inspected at the time of and after slaughter, and the meat and products are also inspected in the various stages and processes of preparation. The losses caused through the condemnation of animals which are unfit for food affects directly or indirectly the price which the producer receives for his live stock. The purchasers of animals for slaughter not infrequently trace diseased shipments back to their origin where disease is harbored, and thereafter decline to take animals from infected farms and localities except under an arrangement which will insure them against loss. It therefore behooves the producer to use every practicable means to keep his herds and flocks free from disease and to refrain from forwarding diseased or suspicious animals to market.

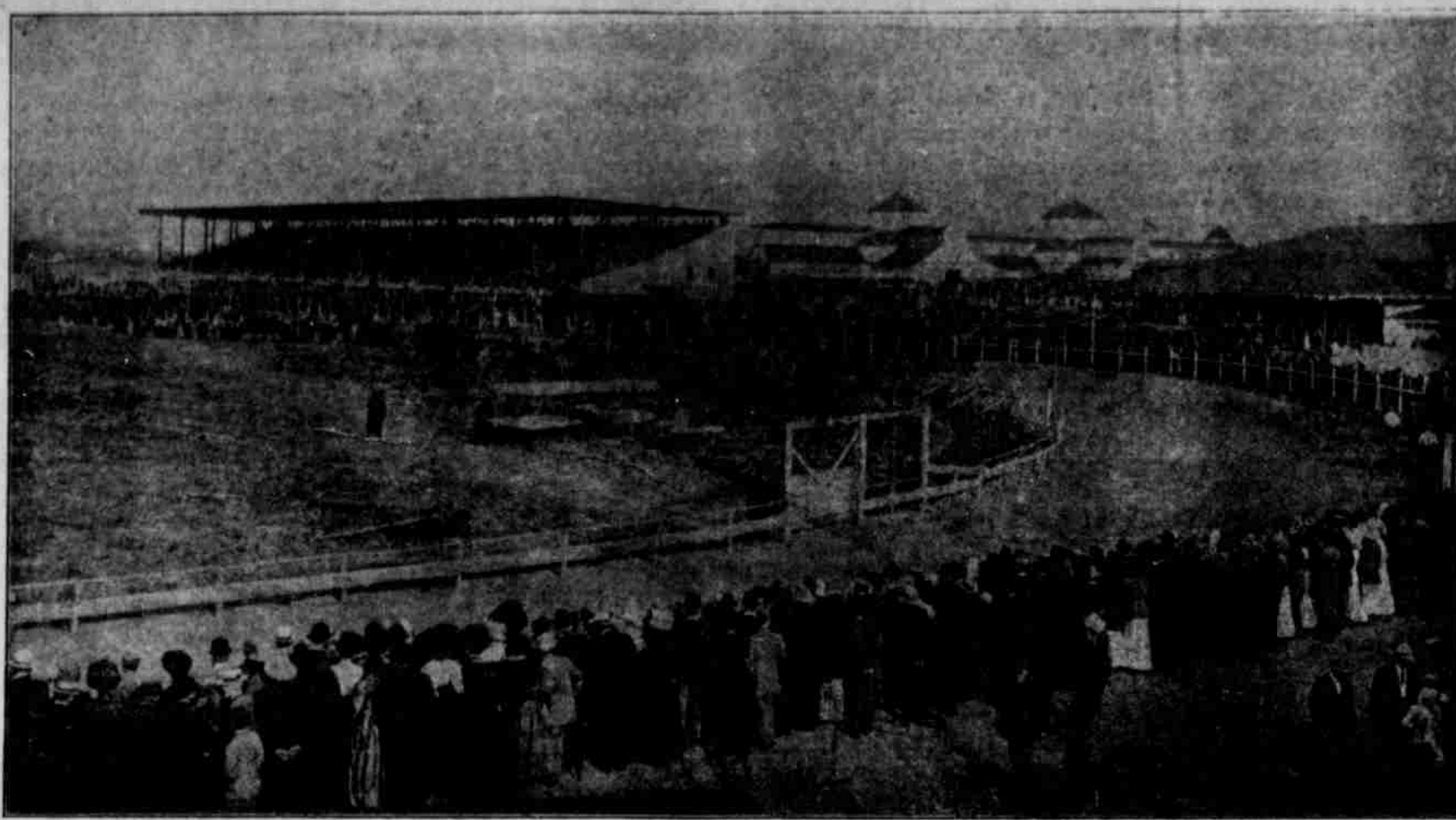
AN INTERESTING SERMON

Delivered by Rev. Titus Lang, Pastor Immanuel's Lutheran Church, Sunday, August 1

By request of members of the congregation, we publish the following sermon on "Why Do We Baptize Infants?" delivered by Rev. Titus Lang, pastor Immanuel's Lutheran church.

"Infant baptism is only another instance of reading into the Bible what the Bible does not teach." This statement appeared in a certain little tract which happened to fall into my hands some time ago. This statement accuses every Christian who teaches, practices and believes in infant baptism of believing and doing something that is not taught in the Bible. Now as the matter stands, no one can show us one passage in the Bible where infant baptism is forbidden. Hence if it were not taught nor is forbidden in the Bible to baptize infants, we could, all other things being equal, baptize our infants without any scruples of conscience, if we were so minded, because then this matter would be left to our discretion. But on examining the Scriptures and especially the words of our text, Mt. 28:19-20, we will find that it is not left to us whether we want to baptize our infants or not, but that we are in duty bound to do so, because our Lord Jesus Christ has commanded it.

Christ's Command
The Lord says in our text: "Go ye etc." These words are an expression of a divine command issued by Jesus, the Son of God, to his disciples, to all Christians at all times unto the end of the world. In this command he tells us to "go and teach ALL NATIONS, baptizing them, applying water to them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." But who are the nations? A nation is defined



GRAND STAND, NEBRASKA STATE FAIR, LINCOLN

as being a body or a race of people, living in a certain country, and since our Lord here makes no exceptions it is clear that all people of a nation, adults and children, infants are included in the term "all nations." Or would anybody dare to say that children, infants, are not a part of a nation, do not belong to its people? Is there any people in any country, any nation, anywhere, without children? When therefore our Lord commands to baptize all nations, he certainly includes the children, infants, and therefore we baptize them.

But does not Jesus plainly say, "Go ye and TEACH all nations, baptizing them?" And does not this word "teach" limit baptism to adults who alone can be taught? Let us see. A foot-note in our English Bible tells us that this word "teach" means "to make disciples," "to make Christians," "to Christianize." And that is the correct translation of this word as rendered from the original Greek text. Hence our Lord's command reads: "Go ye and make Christians of all nations, baptizing them and teaching them to observe all things even as I have commanded you." He wants us to make Christians by baptizing and teaching. Accordingly we must go and baptize and teach the nations; baptize all, infants included, and baptize and teach, instruct, those who can receive instruction, adults, for this is Christ's command.

Necessity of Infant Baptism
But we baptize our infants, also, because it is necessary to baptize them. Our Lord Jesus, being a good and gracious, an almighty and almighty God, never says or commands anything in vain. His word and command is always given for a certain purpose, namely for the salvation of mankind. If he therefore commands us to baptize all nations, infants included, this command in itself already proves the necessity of infant baptism. But besides, he also clearly tells us in another passage of his word that it is necessary to baptize infants, namely in John 3:3-5. Here he says to Nicodemus: Except a man (or better, except anyone—certainly not only any man or any woman, but also any child, any infant) be born again, he cannot enter the kingdom of God. Thus according to Christ's word everyone, including every child, every infant, as born by nature, is outside of the kingdom of God and must be born again in order to see the kingdom of God. And in order to explain of what kind of a new birth he is here speaking, he adds, verse 5, "Verily, verily I say unto you, except a man (anyone) be born of water and the spirit, he cannot enter the kingdom of heaven." But "water and the spirit"—what is that? That can only be water connected with the spirit. But the spirit it comes only by means of Christ's word (John 6:63). Hence, water and the spirit is water connected with the word and that is baptism. For baptism is the application of water in the name of the triune God according to Christ's command. Hence, according to Christ's word it is necessary for everyone who would enter the kingdom of heaven to be born again of water and the spirit or to be baptized.

And why is this necessary? Jesus explains in the next verse, saying, "That which is born of flesh is flesh, and that which is born of the spirit is spirit. The word 'flesh' means here as everywhere in the Scripture in contrast to 'spirit,' the living human being, composed of body and soul. And as such every human being is, since the fall of Adam and

Eve, sinful, carnal minded. He has lost the perfect holiness and righteousness in which he was once created by God and is now totally depraved in sin (Gen. 8, 21), is enemy against God (Rom. 8, 7), is subject to God's wrath (Ephes. 2, 3), and that which is born of flesh, the child, the infant, is also of flesh, sinful, carnal minded, and must be born again of water and the spirit, before it can enter the kingdom of heaven. Therefore, it is necessary to baptize infants.

But CAN infants be baptized? We know from the Scriptures that the blessings of baptism, forgiveness of sins, life and salvation are received and enjoyed only by faith. Can then infants believe and receive the blessings of baptism? Certainly they can. Already Christ's command to baptize, given in our text, proves that our Lord assumed them capable of believing, otherwise he would have excepted them from baptism. Again, John 3, 5 teaches us that they must be born again of water and the spirit in order to enter the kingdom of heaven, and Titus 3, 5, baptism is called a water of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost. Hence to be regenerated, born again, means to be filled with the Holy Ghost and to be filled with the Holy Ghost means that the fruits of Christ's atonement, forgiveness of sins, life and salvation are imparted and received and enjoyed by him who is born again. And that is faith. Such faith a person receives only by the power of the Holy Ghost by means of the gospel and the sacraments (1 Cor. 12, 3). Hence, if according to the Scriptures anyone can be brought to faith and regenerated by the power of the Holy Ghost, why not also infants? And moreover Jesus clearly tells us in his word that little children, infants, can believe, and thus can receive the blessings of baptism. Mt. 18, 6: "Whoso shall offend one of these little ones that believe on me, etc." And here he had a little child before him. Therefore we should suffer the little children to come unto him, even by means of baptism, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.

A TROPHY WORTH WINNING
One Hundred Dollar Saddle Hung up as Prize for Hyannis Home Day Bucking Contest
One of the finest prizes ever offered in a bucking contest is that of a magnificent one hundred dollar saddle made especially for that purpose and offered as a prize by Harpham Bros. Co. of Lincoln. This house is noted for the excellence of the saddles turned out, and this particular saddle is the very acme of their celebrated goods. It was manufactured solely for the purpose above mentioned.

There are other prizes amounting to a considerable sum offered for the sports program of Hyannis Home day, on Friday, September 24th, but there is no other prize that will create quite as much interest as the saddle given by Harpham Bros. Co. The bronco buster who gets it will have an article that will not only be useful to him but one of which he will always be proud.

For Sprained Ankle
If you will get a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and observe the directions given therewith faithfully, you will recover in much less time than is usually required. Obtainable everywhere.
Adv—August



ESTHER HOSPITAL, LINCOLN

LINGOLN UNION STOCK YARDS

Information That Means Dollars to Ranchmen Readers of This Paper Who Make Use of It

Leading ranchmen have learned the value of feeding their cattle en route to market. Those who have tested the matter find that they gain from a dollar to two dollars, and some times as much as three dollars, per head by doing so.

The Lincoln Union Stock Yards, located on the Burlington railway, give Nebraska ranchmen a splendid opportunity to feed under the most favorable conditions. The object of this article is to give some information regarding these up-to-date yards. They have a capacity of 185 cars of cattle, with 120 pens all paved with concrete. The yards have just recently been cleaned and are in excellent condition for the reception of Nebraska cattle during the shipping season.

The Lincoln Union Stock Yards undoubtedly have the most modern feeding yards in the United States. In fact we have not learned of any other feeding yards as well equipped. Following are some of the features: There are forty paved chutes. Each pen is supplied with pure water from a well 185-foot deep. The yards are kept in sanitary condition, having a complete sewerage system. They are supplied with feeding bunkers for those who wish to feed grain en route.

Right here we wish to mention that no pains or expense are spared in providing the very best hay obtainable. At present hay is being shipped from Kansas in order to get a first-class article.

There is no charge in these yards except for the feed that is used. The switching service from the railroad yards to the feed yards is all that could be desired and is free of charge, as is also the use of the yards to those who unload. Much has been done this year to perfect the switching arrangements so that all trains are being handled very promptly.

In visiting the various stock yards of the middle west, the editor of this paper did not overlook the Lincoln Union Stock Yards. We found it a pleasure to form the acquaintance of the manager, Mr. H. L. Carpenter, who understands the business thoroughly. It is not surprising that he does understand it, as he began work in stock yards at the age of 15 years and has been connected with the cattle business in some way ever since, either as ranchman, cattle feeder or in stock yards work.

Mr. Carpenter is really enthusiastic over the benefits that shippers derive from unloading and feeding in the yards over which he has charge. His many years of experience have proven that there is a substantial benefit to be derived by cattle men of the ranch country in feeding on the way to market. He sincerely believes that he can and does make every load of cattle average fifteen to forty pounds heavier at the market.

Some of the advantages derived by Nebraska ranchmen in feeding in Lincoln are that the cattle are rested here; become accustomed to drinking from troughs and feeding in the yards, so that it is much easier to secure a "fill" when they are unloaded in the market; and that they can arrive at the market just when the shipper wishes them to be there. The reloading at Lincoln and shipping out from there can be so regulated as to have the cattle reach the market at the very best time. Experienced shippers well know that when cattle, shipped from a long distance, arrive at the market and are unloaded at night, lay down and get chilled, will not take on a fill. They will not drink and will not eat well, as they do when arriving in good condition at the best time, and consequently will not weigh out as they do when they go on to the scales before lying down and getting chilled out.

Mr. Carpenter declares that he can make any sand hill cattle unloaded and fed in the Lincoln Union Stock Yards weigh from 15 to 46 pounds more than the same cattle would weigh if run directly thru without stopping for feed, besides being in very much better condition to sell when they reach the market. And he can easily prove his contention by

prominent ranchmen who have made a thoro test of the matter.

As manager of these yards he is ably assisted by a competent working force. Mr. Kuncze, day foreman, and Mr. Richardson, night foreman, have been engaged since reaching manhood in the cattle business. They were both engaged in stock yards work at Omaha before assuming their present positions. Other competent men assist in handling cattle entrusted to them carefully.

It should not be forgotten that there is no charge at the Lincoln Union Stock Yards for yardage, unloading, loading, switching, or anything else, except the feed.—A-6v.

Judge Crites Dead

Judge A. W. Crites died at his home at Chadron Monday shortly after noon. The funeral services were conducted at that place Wednesday afternoon, conducted by the Masonic order in which Judge Crites had held several prominent offices, being a past grand master at the time of his death. Grand Master Robert Cain and Grand Custodian Robert E. French passed through Alliance Tuesday on their way to Chadron to conduct the funeral services.

Now the "Gem" Theatre

The New Theatre is now known as the Gem theatre, this name having been decided upon as appropriate. When the Empress location was changed from Third street to Box Butte avenue the theatre was known as simply the New theatre, it being decided then to make a change in the name as well as the location. The name "New" was used until this week when Mr. Cramer made the change. With the change in name came a change in prices, and the admission is now 10 cents to all every night except when there are features or vaudeville. The change in price

should prove popular with Alliance people, and Mr. Cramer gives the assurance that the same pictures and same service as have been given for 15 cents will prevail at the lowered price.

LIGHTNING STRIKES HOUSE
Damage by Fire Was About Fifty Dollars

A bolt of lightning struck the home of Joe Bicknell, at 431 W. Third, Sunday night at about 11:55 o'clock, resulting in a damage estimated at \$50.

The bolt struck a "lean-to" on the kitchen. The family had retired for the night, but the report of the bolt awoke them instantly. Gilbert Atwell, who lives only a short distance from the Bicknell home, had just started to work when the bolt struck, and he felt a tingling sensation. A number of the fire boys responded to the alarm, and the blaze was soon extinguished.

Atwell said the report when the bolt struck sounded as though a .44 calibre revolver had been fired at close range.

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By MOSS.

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Than a heaped-up, foaming, sizzling, freezing, tasty ICE CREAM SODA. It's a nice stroll to the fountain, and sodas are more nourishing and refreshing than any other kind of iced drinks you can get, because ice cream is rich food made so appetizing with the pure fruit flavors at the soda fountain that many people have one as a light lunch to keep up their energy on a sizzling hot day.

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