

Making Good Growth

(Continued from page 25)
 Some of the business of the market for 1915 contains a good deal of information on this point.

Superlatives must be resorted to, and even they appear to but feebly fill the bill, in describing the growth made by the Sioux City live stock market during the year 1915. In practically all branches of the trade has expansion been noted and the progressive and sound gains made by this market during the year will be written into the history of live stock and marketing circles as little short of unbelievable.

One branch of the trade that must not be neglected in a period of review and retrospect, such as this end of the year time, is the increase in the movement of what are termed western rangers, cattle from the range country of the west, that come to market branded. Even that department of the local market has shown a very good gain, and may be taken as an index of what this market is to expect next year and the coming seasons from the western country.

Here are some figures submitted

by Mr. Graham, brand inspector for the western range country. The calves inspected by Mr. Graham for the years named:

Year	No. of Cattle	No. of Calves
1910	46,394	4,853
1911	66,425	7,102
1912	48,907	1,365
1913	42,592	1,350
1914	41,722	1,303
1915	56,214	1,946

From the above it will be noted that 1915 was the largest year in this respect since the big cattle year of 1911.

The year 1911 saw the heaviest movement of cattle to market until 1915, and may be taken as marking the terminus of an epoch in the history of the cattle raising industry in the west. What used to be termed the big ranger, the man of outfits who grazed thousands of head of stock each year and shipped by the trainload, disappeared, and much of the range country was cut up or fenced. True, cattle raising fell down to a low ebb, but it was not destined to remain so for very long. It takes some years to build up the cattle supply of a country, but the smaller settler or land owner of the west fig-

ured, and figured correctly, that he could not stay long without live stock, and the little man here and the little man there commenced to buy a few heifers or cows and raise a few calves, and the bigger operator also began looking around for sires for his herds, and now, according to Mr. Graham, who keeps in close touch with conditions in the range country, that section again has a normal supply of cattle on hand.

The increase is ascribed to increased interest in cattle production and consequently increased breeding of stock. Let us cite a short table of figures that might throw some light on the subject. Take the shipments of stockers and feeders from the Sioux City market into the state of South Dakota, for instance, for the past few years. Below are the number of head bought here and shipped from Sioux City to that state during the years named:

Year	No. of Cattle
1911	14,429
1912	32,510
1913	42,793
1914	45,629
1915	65,538

An increase is noted every year since 1911 and a good share of these

were cows and heifers going on to the ranges for breeding purposes. What did it mean? What could it mean but increased production? And now the markets are beginning to note the effect and are receiving more range cattle. Mr. Graham predicts an increased movement again for 1916, from states from which Sioux City markets receive cattle, and his prediction is based on the fact that those states are showing more of an interest in the cattle breeding business every year.

Essentials of a Good Lease

It should be written.
 It should be definite.
 It should provide for crop rotation.
 It should provide for raising a legume.
 It should encourage the keeping of live stock.
 It should put a penalty upon slipshod, careless methods.
 It should insure the tenant—in the event of his removal from the farm—against losing the value of manure or fertilizer recently applied and of legumes and grasses recently sowed. In addition to the foregoing essentials, the College of Agriculture says that the lease should be written with reference to the particular farm in question. No perfect form of lease can be written to apply to all conditions.

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