

The Nebraska Stockman Section of

The Alliance Herald

The matter contained in this section of The Alliance Herald was prepared for the Nebraska Stockman. On account of the two papers being issued from the press of the Herald Publishing Company, we are able in this way to give readers of The Herald an interesting monthly stockmen's edition without extra charge to them.

The Nebraska Stockman is devoted to the live stock interests of the state, with special reference to the ranch country. In addition to matter bearing directly on the live stock industry, it will have attractive features each month that will make it interesting to every person who wishes to learn more about the great state of Nebraska. The subscription price is 50 cents per year.

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CATTLEMEN SHOULD READ IT

In casting about for lectures and addresses suitable for the recent stockmen's convention, President Robert Graham requested the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., to furnish a representative to speak on blackleg and infectious abortion, the two diseases that cause the greatest loss of cattle in the range country of Nebraska. On account of being in charge of that department of research, Dr. Hadleigh Marsh was given the assignment.

We are printing his lecture complete in this issue of The Nebraska Stockman. It should be read by every cattleman into whose hands this paper comes. We call attention briefly to a few important points:

First, it will be noticed, before one has read far, that Dr. Marsh is not so cocksure of everything as is the professional quack who tosses off a diagnosis without the trouble of careful investigation and has, in his own mind, a cureall for every disease. What has been proven by veterinary science and clinical demonstration, Dr. Marsh states as a fact; those things that are as yet only matters of opinion, he states as such, but even in them gives some valuable lessons based on investigations and experiments so far made.

It will be noted further that he adapts his lecture to the conditions for which it was desired, the Nebraska ranch country; that the treatment recommended for the prevention of blackleg is practicable for ranchmen, but that it is not claimed that much can be done as yet in the handling of infectious abortion under the system of ranching as carried on in western Nebraska.

THEY HAVE AWAKENED

In the development of the grass cattle industry the world will have to look elsewhere than the United States. South America has millions of acres of splendid grazing land that is waiting to be changed into cattle pastures while in the United States it seems to be the policy of the government to put the grazing grounds to other uses just as quickly as possible so that range cattle are doomed to extinction in the near future. When it comes to the proposition of high class, corn fed beef there is no country on earth that can even hold a candle to the United States. The hope of the live stock business in this country lies in better breeding and more scientific feeding and the sooner stockmen wake up to this fact the better.

The above from the South Omaha Journal-Stockman is timely, but it might be added that stockmen have awakened to the facts mentioned. Feeders have greatly improved methods over those formerly used. It was surprising to many people how well cattle thrived and fattened on the soft corn of last year's crop,

SUMMARY OF SEVENTEEN YEARS' INSPECTION OF NEBRASKA CATTLE AT SOUTH OMAHA STOCK YARDS

(Compiled from Reports of Chief Brand Inspector)

Date— Fiscal Year	No. Head Inspected	Estrays		Estrays		Estrays	
		Proceeds to Head	Amount to Secretary	Proceeds to Head	Amount to Comm. Men	Head	Amount
1899-00	88,105	149	6,271.46	415	17,467.35	564	23,738.81
1900-01	107,068	86	3,190.06	433	16,059.97	519	19,250.03
1901-02	123,341	75	2,003.11	411	10,973.70	486	12,976.81
1902-03	198,832	64	1,888.40	1,061	31,299.50	1,125	33,187.90
1903-04	181,671	143	3,348.05	776	18,133.45	919	21,481.50
1904-05	125,853	105	2,904.19	847	23,317.38	952	26,221.57
1905-06	145,237	113	3,183.62	992	28,381.13	1,105	31,564.75
1906-07	119,252	97	2,982.54	1,356	41,490.10	1,453	44,472.74
1907-08	132,802	104	3,215.25	1,623	50,166.93	1,727	53,382.18
1908-09	181,272	105	3,921.17	1,199	43,643.60	1,304	47,564.77
1909-10	286,670	184	6,941.24	2,491	94,433.81	2,675	101,375.05
1910-11	311,641	388	18,400.74	1,887	79,997.54	2,075	98,398.28
1911-12	274,309	426	17,267.42	1,570	63,632.10	1,996	80,899.52
1912-13	221,542	426	22,810.03	5,539	296,613.45	5,965	319,423.48
1913-14	196,093	278	18,556.39	986	65,815.60	1,264	84,371.89
1914-15	205,791	192	11,645.48	916	55,555.40	1,108	67,200.88
1915-16	251,409	151	9,310.74	1,085	66,901.10	1,236	76,211.84
TOTAL	2,150,388	3,092	134,624.74	23,487	1,003,882.01	26,573	1,141,722.00

much better than was formerly thought possible; but feeders have learned to get more out of feed than formerly, and in many instances they have a better class of cattle to feed.

It is a well known fact that for some years past western ranchmen, as well as breeders in the central states, have been improving their herds. For instance, you will find in the sandhills of the Nebraska ranch country fine grade Herefords and Shorthorns, for which there is a strong demand as stockers and feeders. These cattle go to market off the grass thrifty and in splendid condition for the feed lots in the corn belt.

GRATIFYING TO STOCKMEN

In successfully stamping out the foot-and-mouth disease in the United States, federal and state authorities have achieved a triumph that is very gratifying to all stockmen. We are aware that criticisms were indulged in the manner in which the fight was made against the plague; and it is barely possible that some of the critics could have done better than the authorities did.

Probably, with the experience of the past few years to profit by, the fight against the foot-and-mouth disease in this country could be brought to a successful termination more quickly if the fight was to be gone thru again. Be that as it may, it is a noteworthy fact that the matter was handled much better in the United States than in other countries, not excepting Germany, where the national watchword is "Efficiency".

ARE RANCHMEN DISCRIMINATED AGAINST?

Farm papers and some other publications are going into ecstasies over the rural credits bill, recently passed by congress and signed by the president, July 17, thus making it a law of the United States.

The Stockman believes that the law is a good one, but we fear that it has one defect that will make it unfair to a considerable number of people in the west.

The primary purpose of the rural credits law, as stated by its friends and published in the newspapers, is to enable farmers to borrow money on farm mortgage security at a reasonable rate of interest and for relatively long periods of time. The purposes for which loans may be obtained are:

(a) To provide for the purchase of land for agricultural uses.

(b) To provide for the purchase of equipment, fertilizers and live stock necessary for the proper and reasonable operation of the mortgaged farm; the term "equipment" to be defined by the federal farm loan board.

(c) To provide buildings and for the improvement of farm lands; the term "improvement" to be defined by the federal farm loan board.

(d) To liquidate indebtedness of the owner of the land

mortgaged, existing at the time of the organization of the First National Farm Loan association established in or for the county in which the land mortgaged is situated, or indebtedness subsequently incurred for one of the purposes mentioned in this section.

Loans under this law may be made only on first mortgages on farm land.

Only those "who own and cultivate farm land or are about to own and cultivate such land" are entitled to borrow. And right here is where it looks to us like there is a "joker" in the law that ought not to be there. The development of the stock raising industry, in the country suitable for that purpose but not adapted to farming in the sense of cultivating the land, is as important in proportion to the number of persons involved in it as is the development of agriculture in those parts of the country where farming is carried on.

At their appraised value, the sandhills of Nebraska furnish security as good as, or better than, the high-priced farm lands farther east, at the appraisement put upon them. There is absolutely no good reason why the provisions of the law should not apply to men raising live stock on land unsuitable for tillage, as well as to those whose use of the land makes the cultivation of all or part of it necessary or desirable.

Possibly the wording of the law may be so construed as to include ranchmen as well as farmers. We hope so. In that case, the above suggestions will not apply as a criticism and are not so intended; but if ranchmen are omitted from the provisions of the rural credits law, the defect should be corrected as quickly as possible.

The Nebraska Stockman will investigate the matter further, securing exact information from authoritative sources, and will keep its readers posted regarding the matter.

Libraries in Coffee Houses.

Before the days of free libraries book rooms were attached to English coffee houses and every customer was entitled to peruse a book while sipping his cup of coffee. Some of these libraries contained as many as a thousand volumes and even printed catalogues. Two such coffee houses are said to have existed in London until as late as the early '80s.

Youngster's Neat Hint.

There was some sparkling red cider in the ice box and little Alfred spied it. He wanted some, but could think of no way of getting it except by direct request. He glanced at sister and then back at the cider, remarking: "My, every time I look at that cider I feel so jolly!"

Doesn't Seem Right.

"One er de things dat kind o' gits me baffled," said Uncle Eben, "is a lazy man scoldin' a hard-workin' one foh not bein' a reg'lar optimist."

Lamb Trade Strong; Market Rather Dull Early. Just a Fair Monday Run, Somewhat Smaller Than Last Week. Sheep Steady; Good Heavy Ewes \$7.50, Wethers \$7.80.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Nebr., July 25, 1916.—The week opened with a moderate run of cattle, some 158 loads, or about 4,000 head. Demand from the dressed beef men seemed to be very good for corn fed steers, but the packers showed more interest in the Western grass cattle than in the natives. Prices were stronger than at the close of last week, and in most cases a dime higher. Some choice 1,450-pound beefs sold at \$9.75, and very choice yearlings brought \$9.60. Bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,250-pound cattle sold around \$8.75@9.25. The supply of she stock was small, and prices from a dime to a quarter higher than last week were paid.

Quotations on cattle: Good to choice beefs, \$9.50@10.00; fair to good beefs, \$8.75@9.25; common to fair beefs, \$7.50@8.50; good to choice yearlings, \$9.00@9.60; fair to good yearlings, \$8.00@9.00 common to fair yearlings, \$6.75@7.75; good to choice heifers, \$6.75@7.50; good to choice cows, \$6.50@7.25; fair to good cows, \$6.00@6.60; canners and cutters, \$3.75@5.75; veal calves, \$9.00@11.75; bologna bulls, \$5.50@6.25; beef bulls, \$6.25@7.25.

Owing to the stronger prices at other markets and the small run of hogs here, buyers had to pay a full 5@10c advance for their hogs. Shipping call was broad and good lights and butchers sold readily on early rounds at a 5@10c advance. The early packer bids were little or no higher, but the sellers all held for higher prices and when movement finally started values were in about the same notches as shippers had paid. Most of the packing hogs sold at \$9.25@9.35, while shippers bought a good many at \$9.40@9.65, the latter figure being the top.

Quite a few old sheep and yearlings were offered on Monday's market, but the demand continues good and everything was sold by mid-forenoon. Good range ewes that were a little weighty brought \$7.50, while real desirable wethers made \$7.80 and a deck or so of range yearlings touched \$8.00. Quality was better than last week all around and the market was quoted as being steady.

Quotations on sheep and lambs: Lambs, good to choice, \$9.75@9.85; lambs, fair to good, \$9.25@9.75; lambs, feeders, \$8.50@9.20; yearlings, good to choice, \$7.50@8.00; yearlings, fair to good, \$7.00@7.50; yearlings, feeders, \$6.50@7.25; wethers, fair to choice, \$6.75@7.75; ewes, good to choice, \$7.00@7.50; ewes, fair to good, \$5.75@7.00; ewes, plain to culls, \$4.00@5.75; ewes, feeders, \$4.50@6.00; ewes, yearlings, \$7.50@8.75; ewes, breeders, 2s and up, \$6.00@7.75.