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## Nebraska Live Stock Sanitary Board

Report of President J. H. Bulla Shows Splendid Work in All Departments Since the Board Was Established and the Members Appointed by Governor Morehead

Hon. J. H. Bulla of South Omaha, president of the Nebraska State Live Stock Sanitary Board, has given out the following report for publication. It makes a splendid showing of practical and effective work done. We call particular attention to the way in which Nebraska stockmen have been consulted before deciding upon a course of action in the various matters coming up for consideration before the board, and that invariably their opinions have been regarded and used in the formulation of rules.

**President Bulla's Report**  
It has been the policy of this board since the day of its establishment to co-operate with the live stock men of the state. No rules have been adopted, nor have any orders been made that were not advised by the stockmen of Nebraska, or that the board did not believe met with the approval of the live stock interests of the state.

In meeting the demands and desires of the stockmen, the following items are a few of the accomplishments of the board:

The adoption of the present rules regulating the entrance of live stock into the state of Nebraska.

On July 1, 1914, this board established a quarantine over the northern half of Gage and all of Johnson county and also Scotts Bluff, Box Butte, Morrill and the south half of Sioux county for the benefit of hog cholera control work in these counties and for the assistance of the federal employes conducting hog cholera control work in Gage and Johnson counties, and the board has for two years, until this year, kept a veterinarian in its employ to assist the federal men in hog cholera control work.

On November 7, 1914, the board established a quarantine against the shipment into the state of Nebraska of any ruminants except that they come in clean and disinfected cars.

On the same day, the board placed in quarantine all cattle, sheep and hogs shipped into Nebraska from the Chicago stock yards from October 1, 1914, to November 7, 1914, and established a quarantine against the Chicago stock yards.

On February 8, 1915, the board established an iron-clad quarantine against the entrance of any cattle from any states east of the Missouri river and Kansas or South Dakota. This quarantine was maintained, with modifications, until April 26, 1916. It was probably due to the rigid quarantines established by Nebraska that this state did not suffer any loss nor have one case of foot-and-mouth disease.

**Foot-and-Mouth Disease Excluded**  
Every one remembers how much excitement and apprehension was felt by the varied live stock interests of the state over the foot-and-mouth disease scare. No one realized more than the members of this board and Governor Morehead how necessary it was during the early part of 1915 to take some action to convey the idea to the stockmen of the state that the state of Nebraska stood ready to in every way meet the situation. Governor Morehead recommended to the legislature that an appropriation of \$50,000 be made to pay indemnity should foot-and-mouth disease become prevalent in this state, and through the efforts of the governor and this board the appropriation was made and is available at this time in case we should have an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. This action, together with the precautions taken in the way of quarantines, had a quieting effect on the public and tended to lead to the efforts of this board a great deal of stability.

On March 10, 1915, the board modified its foot-and-mouth disease quarantine to allow cattle to come into the state from Missouri, South Dakota and the eastern part of Iowa.

On May 8, 1915, the quarantine was again modified to allow ruminants to come into the state of Nebraska from the northern part of the state of Kansas.

On July 12, 1915, the foot-and-mouth quarantine was modified to allow ruminants to enter the state from any part of the state of Iowa.

On the same day, July 12, 1915, the board placed a veterinary inspector at the stock yards in South Omaha for the protection of Nebraska in tracing shipments of live stock from Iowa and other eastern states.

On August 2, 1915, the quarantine was removed from the state of Kansas.

On December 12, 1915, the state of Wisconsin was released from quarantine with the restrictions of disinfecting the cars before shipment was made.

**Dealing with Dourine**  
On November 7, 1914, the board established a quarantine over the counties of Hooker, Grant, Thomas, Blaine and Cherry, on account of the prevalence in those counties of dourine. In April, 1915, the work of dourine eradication was taken up and the board authorized the employment of veterinarians to act in conjunction with the federal veterinarians in stamping out dourine. Work along this line was conducted until November, 1915, at an expense of only about \$1,900 to the state of Nebraska. During the time that the quarantine was maintained there were 2,686 stallions and mares tested for dourine and thirty-nine were positive reactors. This quarantine

was maintained until November 5, 1915.

In the early part of 1915 the board made arrangements for the assisting of federal men in the eradication of cattle scab, and during the last year and a half especially has done a great deal toward the eradication of cattle scab.

In December, 1915, the interstate rules were changed to provide for the immunization of all hogs shipped into the state of Nebraska.

In January, 1916, the rules were adopted for the removal of cattle from the stock yards at South Omaha.

On April 26, 1916, the board removed all restrictions on the entrance of horses into the state of Nebraska from any other state, except as provided by law for the inspection of stallions and jacks.

The president of this board has at different times met with other state officials in an attempt to establish uniform interstate shipping regulations. While these meetings have been seemingly ineffectual, they have undoubtedly paved the way to an early adjustment of shipping conditions, and it is seen at this time that the states adjoining Nebraska are showing a decided inclination to establish rules along the lines followed by this board now.

In the early part of 1915 the board co-operated with the pure-bred live stock men of the state in framing a stallion law more suitable to the demands of stallion inspection than the old law.

The years 1915 and 1916, we believe, have been the most successful for stallion inspection and the cost has been materially reduced, although the cost per animal inspected has been increased, due to changes in the law which provide for less inspections.

It is the desire of this board to co-operate with the stockmen in the future as in the past, and the stockmen are cordially invited to meet and advise with this board at any time.

**Mallein Test Abolished**  
As an illustration of the methods of co-operation this board has always carried out, I wish to call attention to the fact that for some time this state required the mallein test on horses coming into the state, and soon after the organization of the Live Stock Sanitary Board a meeting of the stockmen of the state was called and the stockmen were asked to recommend rules. This they did, and the rules recommended were adopted by the board and mallein test abolished.

Again, a meeting was held in which another class of stockmen took a prominent part. The swine breeders and owners were asked to recommend rules and regulations for the use of serum and virus before the legislature passed a law regulating the use of serum. This board, upon the recommendation of stockmen and through rules recommended by the stockmen, tested the serum and virus manufactured in the state. This naturally entailed the expense of employing two men for this work alone, but the question was met promptly and the board employed men to test serum as requested by the stockmen.

It might be well to state that the foot-and-mouth quarantine was established as recommended by the stockmen who met at different times with the board, and quarantine lines were drawn to conform to the ideas which seemed prevalent at that time.

The first meeting held with the stockmen regarding foot-and-mouth disease was about the largest attended by all classes of men interested in live stock, from the city banker to the small farmer. The interest taken was intense and the ideas expressed by those present were as various as ideas could be. The action taken by the board did not at that time meet with unanimous approval, but conditions have proven since that time that the action taken was the safest and best course to pursue, and the majority of live stock interests have since commended the board and agree that no other action

(Continued on page 8, this section)

### IMPORTANT CORRECTION

Typographical Error Changes \$10.00 per Cwt. to \$1.90 for Two Loads of Fat Steers.

They all do it. They all make mistakes, more or less. The only thing to be done after a mistake has been made, or the best thing to do is to correct it. That's what we are doing now.

When we were small boys going to school and beginning to learn arithmetic, some of us used to say, "A naught's a naught." But by the printer dropping a cipher out of an advertisement in The Nebraska Stockman for July, a mistake was made that does not go for naught.

Bryson Bros., South Omaha, are among the most enterprising of the enterprising live stock commission merchants who advertise in this paper. Their enterprise is shown, not only by their advertising, but by the good work they do for their customers, the stockmen who ship to them. Bryson Bros. have the distinction

of securing the highest price ever paid at the Omaha market for a two-car shipment of corn-fed steers, which were sold on June 9, 1916. Every steer in the shipment sold at that price. In their July advertisement they gave a picture of the

steers as they appeared in the stock yards at South Omaha, and gave the price for which they sold, \$10.90 per cwt. straight; but by a "naught" being left out of the figures the ad said they sold for \$1.90—a ridiculous mistake made by accident, of course,

but which we are glad to correct and call attention also to their appearing in this issue of the paper.

Optimist and Pessimist  
Optimist (old man speaking in

prayer meeting): "I have only two teeth in my head, but I'm thankful they hit."

Pessimist (speaking on the same subject): "Yes, my teeth are all good, but no telling how soon they won't be."

# Lee Live Stock Com. Co.

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We tell you that the Lee Live Stock Commission Company are "pioneers" in the live stock commission business. We tell you that, with one exception, we are the largest company sticking strictly to the Live Stock Commission Business. We tell you that our capital and surplus is \$150,000.00, a capital larger than most banks the country over.



### OUR WORK WINS

"Our work wins" because it is the best. Our salesmen are men of experience, and reputation; no amateurs. In our company every worker retains his place through individual merit, no "pets"; but the kind that get results for you. We feel that we should have more of your good Sand-hill cattle and through our many houses, we have an excellent outlet for your superior product.

Write us for markets and let us show you it pays to associate with a big live outfit and when in any market city hunt the circle "LEE" office. They will be looking for you.

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Make your entries for the Great St. Joseph

Stocker and Feeder Show, Sept. 28 and 29, 1916, with us.

DO IT NOW.

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