

CATTLE IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE MUST BE SHOWN FREE FROM TUBERCULOSIS



A Splendid Herd of Good Quality Herefords.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Beginning July 1, 1919, the shipment of cattle interstate without having them properly tuberculin tested will be prohibited—with a few exceptions—by a regulation issued by the secretary of agriculture. The enforcement of this new regulation will, it is believed, be of great assistance in preventing the further spread of tuberculosis among live stock, and having the work practically under state and federal supervision at all times will serve to bring about uniformity.

The department of agriculture, through its bureau of animal industry, is now actively co-operating with the state live stock sanitary officials and cattle owners of 42 states in the eradication of tuberculosis from live stock.

Recent legislation in several of the states has made it possible to proceed with the work where heretofore it has been impossible to do so. Federal funds available for the work are insufficient to meet present demands, and now that the cattle owners are finding the work to be of such advantage and importance the demands will increase rapidly.

Most activities are in the "accredited-herd" work with the owners and breeders of pure-bred herds of cattle who wish to free their herds from tuberculosis and have them placed on the list as "accredited."

Full Co-operation Essential.

Some "area work" is being conducted. Under this plan a community or county or some other unit decides to have all the cattle in the area tuberculin tested with a view of completely eradicating the disease as soon as possible. In order that the "area work" may be successfully carried on, the fullest co-operation of the cattle owners in the territory must be obtained, and any attempt to proceed with the work without the good will and hearty co-operation of the people will fail.

Appropriations by the states for the coming fiscal year for live stock tuberculosis eradication aggregate about two million dollars. Part of this sum will be used to indemnify partially the owners of cattle found to be tuberculous. Most of the states now have laws permitting the payment of indemnity and the federal department also pays some indemnity when funds are available. With the exception of valuable breeding animals, it is found most advisable to consign the tuberculous cattle for slaughter and thereby dispose of them to the best advantage. In the greater portion of "reactors" the disease is found to exist to but a slight extent, making the meat fit for food—thereby causing a great saving. The carcasses of such cattle, after being passed for food by trained inspectors, usually bring about the market price, which sum, deducted from the appraised value of the live animal, leaves the amount of loss. Under the most recent laws, this loss is divided between the owner, the state and the United States—each standing one-third—except that in most cases the state is limited in the amount that it can pay and the United States is always limited to the payment of \$50 for a pure-bred animal and \$25 for a grade.

Healthy Cattle Worth More.

Owners realize that these slightly diseased cattle may at any time become a source of danger to the healthy animals of the herd and that they themselves may break down from the disease and die or become of little or no value. The value of healthy cattle in any herd, after the tuberculous ones are taken out, always increases, and it is a source of great satisfaction to the owner that he has a healthy herd or that he is doing everything in his power to make it so. Cattle from accredited herds are commanding increased prices over those that are not, and those from herds that are in the process of being accredited are also being sold at advanced prices.

The second list of accredited herds and those that have successfully passed one tuberculin test in preparation for the accredited list is expected to be ready for distribution July 1. Requests now received indicate that 100,000 copies will be required to meet demands. This pamphlet of about 100 pages will contain the names and addresses of about 4,000 cattle owners, representing about 91,000 cattle, whose herds have passed one or more successful official tuberculin tests applied under the co-operative plan for accrediting herds of tuberculous-free cattle.

Up to April 1, 1919, the total number of herds under supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis was about

9,800, containing about 200,000 cattle and since that time a large number have been added to the list.

These cattle owners have realized the great importance of trying to maintain a healthy herd, and have pledged themselves to co-operate with the state and federal officials in every possible way to free their cattle from the disease.

Must Guard Against Infection.

Experience covering a period of several years has proved beyond a doubt that a herd can be freed of tuberculosis and kept free, and that the procedure is entirely practical and within the power of a large percentage of cattle owners. But to accomplish the desired results everyone connected with the project must do his best to follow plans, in every detail, that will bring it about. The fullest co-operation on the part of the herd owner is very important. A herd of cattle may be declared to be free from tuberculosis by the officials in charge of the work, and then, through some oversight or by carelessness, diseased animals may be added to the herd or members of the herd may be allowed to associate with tuberculous cattle. In such case, infection may again be introduced and cause further losses and much trouble.

Since the inauguration of co-operative tuberculosis eradication work the number of cattle tested with tuberculin each month has increased. A total of 252,114 cattle were tested from July 1, 1918, to May 1, 1919. Minnesota leads among the northern states with about 25,000. Virginia leads the southern states with 15,706, followed closely by Alabama with 15,634.

BLAZES IN COTTON GINS PREVENTABLE

Static Electricity, Chief Cause, Combated by Grounding.

Conclusively Shown in Recent Investigations by United States Department of Agriculture—Sparks Easy to Prevent.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The main cause of the frequent and destructive fires in the cotton gins of the South is static or frictional electricity—an element easily controlled by simple methods. That was shown conclusively in recent investigations by the United States department of agriculture, through its bureau of chemistry, which now has issued a circular telling how to prevent blazes from static electricity, and also giving suggestions for the prevention of fires from matches or other foreign material in cotton, from friction, from cotton hanging to ribs in the gin, or from other possible causes of less importance.

So frequent were the mysterious gin fires in 1917—the losses in Texas alone that year being estimated at a million dollars—that rumors of alien enemy activity spread through the country, and Uncle Sam sent several experts to Texas to determine the cause and the preventive. The experts found that most of the fires were caused by sparks of static electricity, but that it was easy enough to prevent the sparks from doing damage by the simple expedient of running wires from the gin machinery to the ground.

How to "ground" gin machinery is the chief thing that the experts have to tell in the new circular, "Cotton Gin Fires," numbered 28, which may be obtained free by application to the bureau of chemistry of the department.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Pure water is as necessary for a horse as it is for a man.

For cheapest gains pigs should be on pasture all the time.

Too many farmers are raising hogs at a loss because of expensive feeding methods.

See that your work horses have pasture regularly, in addition to the grain ration.

The calf should nurse its mother for the first few days, after which it should be removed and fed by hand.

Practically all experiments with oats for hogs indicate that it takes about two bushels of oats to equal in feeding value one bushel of corn.

HER REPLY

He had but recently met an elderly maiden lady in a nearby town. On his return home he wrote, asking her to marry him and requesting an answer by telegraph. On receiving the letter the lady rushed to the telegraph office.

"How much does it cost to send a telegram?" she demanded.

"Twenty-five cents for ten words," answered the operator; and this was the telegram her suitor received:

Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes.

WHAT HE COULDN'T DO

The motor bus stopped and the conductor looked expectantly up the steps. But no one descended, and at last he stalked up impatiently.

"Ere, you," he said to a man on top, "don't you want Westminster Abbey?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Well," retorted the conductor, "come down for it. I can't bring it on top o' the bus for you."

SH EWAS ALL RIGHT

"So you want to marry my daughter, do you?" asked the father. "Now what are your prospects?"

"Excellent, sir," answered the young man, "if you don't spoil them."

The bored youth turned to his dinner partner with a yawn. "Who is that strange-looking man over there who stares at me so much?" he drawled.

"Oh, that's Professor Jenkins," she replied, the famous expert on insanity."

IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW

What a Heap of Happiness it Would Bring to Alliance Homes.

Hard to do housework with an aching back.

Bring your hours of misery at leisure or at work.

If women only knew the cause—that

Backache pains often come from weak kidneys.

"Would save much needless woe.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for weak kidneys, ask your neighbor!

Read what an Alliance citizen says:

Mrs. F. W. Buchman, 311 Yellowstone St., says: "I was pretty well run down with kidney trouble and had a dull, heavy ache in my back. My back was weak and lame and I couldn't stoop over without sharp pains shooting through it. At night I was restless, and got up in the morning feeling all worn out. I often became dizzy and had to sit

MERCHANTS HOTEL

has been taken over by and will be given the personal attention of

P. W. MIKESELL

The same cordial treatment we always extend our patrons and friends at the Her Grand will be continued here.

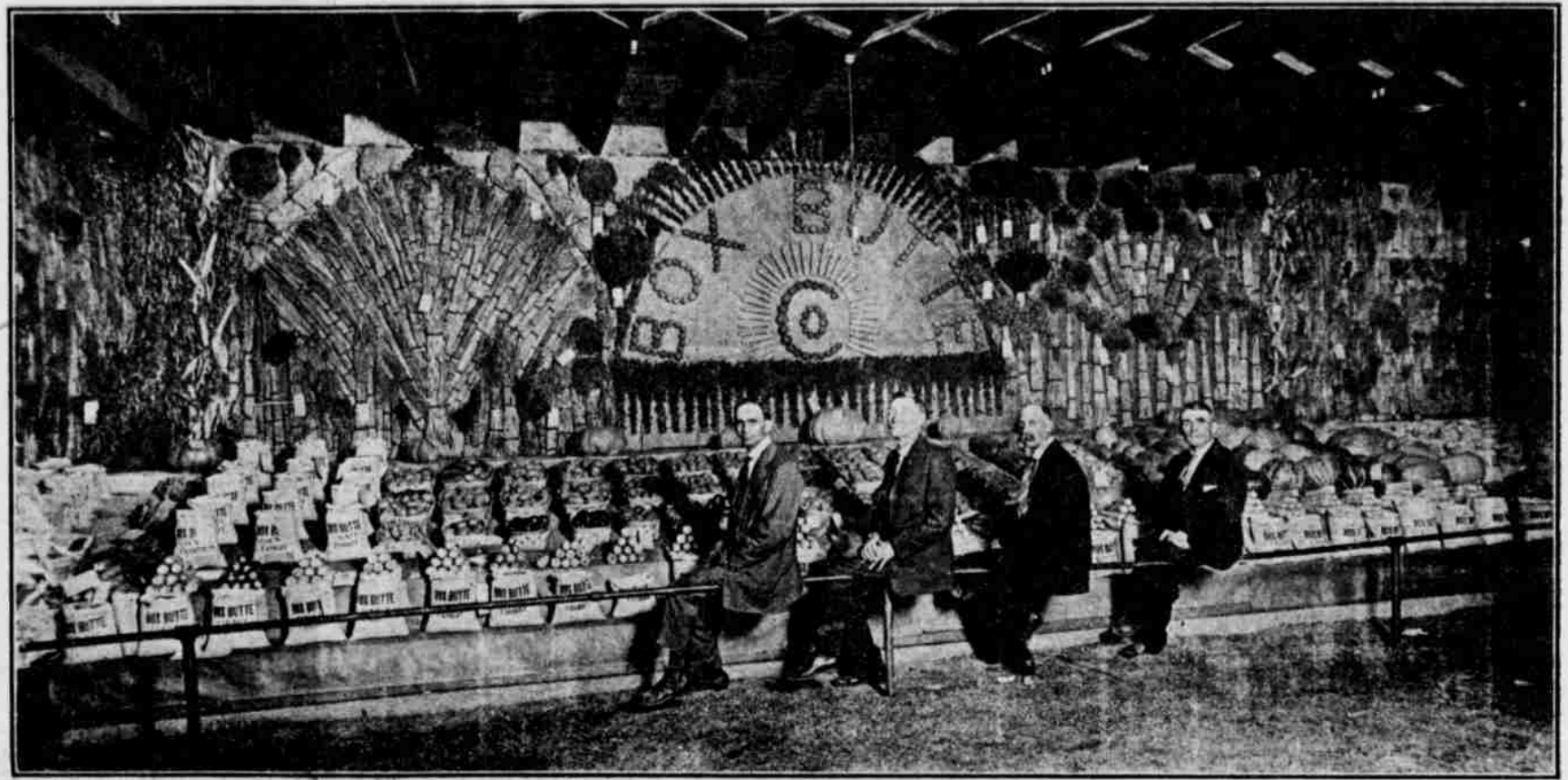
We Solicit Part of Your Patronage When You Visit

RATES
\$1.00 to \$2.00 per day

OMAHA

down. Colored specks came before my eyes and for days I had a steady ache through the back of my head. A few boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, Brennan's Drug Store, completely relieved me, putting me in good

health." Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Buchman had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.



Box Butte County's Prize Winning Agricultural Exhibit at "Victory" State Fair

BOX BUTTE COUNTY

Wins the First Prize

Box Butte County, Nebraska, the land of grain, potatoes, corn and other products of the soil, again came out with flying colors at the Nebraska state fair, held at Lincoln, early in September. She won first prize for her agricultural exhibit over all competitors in the western district.

Year after year Box Butte County wins the prizes on agricultural exhibits. Year after year she raises the crops that make farming profitable and that prove her soil to be rich and fertile. The rich deposits of potash and other needful minerals in her soils makes farming better year after year. In coming years her soils will come to be known as the richest and most fertile in Nebraska.

Land in Box Butte County is still cheap. But it is advancing rapidly in price and within the next few years will more than double present prices. More than 150 new farmers have moved into the county during the past year and more are continually coming, breaking up the sod and planting crops. Wheat, corn, oats, rye, spelts, potatoes and other crops grow wonderfully.

As an investment land in Box Butte County cannot be excelled. The rapid advance in prices means that the investment will constantly grow in value. The big paying crops raised give greater returns per acre and per dollar invested than the crops raised on the high priced eastern land.

We will sell you excellent and desirable raw land for from \$30 to \$70 per acre; improved farms, ready to move on, for from \$40 to \$80 per acre; cattle ranches, with good improvements, for from \$15 to \$30 per acre. We handle large amounts of land and sell on a close margin.

Write us for complete information with price list, describing desirable places and giving you prices. Let us know what you want and how much you have to invest. We will be glad to write you, giving full information. See our agent in your locality and ask him about Box Butte County. He will be glad to tell you more about it. Come out any time. We are always glad to show you Box Butte County.

Thomas-Bald Investment Co.

LLOYD C. THOMAS

F. A. BALD

Farms, Ranches and Raw Lands

ALLIANCE

Box Butte County

NEBRASKA