

OFFICIAL ORGAN NEBRASKA STOCK GROWERS ASSOCIATION. REACHES EVERY MEMBER

OFFICIAL ORGAN NEBRASKA VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. IT REACHES HEADQUARTERS FOR 15,000 FIREMEN

VOLUME XXII

ALLIANCE, BOX BUTTE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1915

NO. 25

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Costly Diseases of Cattle Should be Combated by Thorough Disinfection of Animals and Premises

In response to many requests for information made to the United States department of agriculture as to the prevention and treatment of contagious abortion of cattle, the department's specialists in animal diseases have recommended the following method of combating the infection:

The disease is caused by a specific infective agent, the bacillus abortus, and abortion occurs comparatively infrequently from other causes. Many persons have thought that abortion was due to injury such as blows, horn thrusts, falls, etc., or to the eating of spoiled feed or certain herbs, but careful investigations have proved these views to be largely unfounded. Contagious abortion is a very insidious disease, and as it does not markedly affect the health of the individual cow its presence may not be recognized until the infection has extended throughout the herd. In economic importance it ranks second only to tuberculosis.

Efforts have been made to discover some medicinal agent which would cure the disease, and attempts have also been made to produce a serum, but this work is still in the experimental stage, and no reliable curative agent has yet been discovered. Our main reliance must still be placed upon the careful and repeated disinfection of premises and of animals, together with the separation of healthy from diseased animals.

Disinfection of Premises.

The thorough disinfection of premises is essential. This may be satisfactorily accomplished by following out the following directions:

1. Sweep ceilings, side walls, stall partitions, floors and other surfaces until free from cobwebs and dust.
2. Remove all accumulations of filth by scraping, and if woodwork has become decayed, porous, or absorbent, it should be removed, burned, and replaced with new material.
3. If floor is of earth, remove four inches from the surface, and in places where it shows staining with urine a sufficient depth should be replaced to expose fresh earth. All earth removed should be replaced with earth from an uncontaminated source, or a new floor of concrete may be laid, which is very durable and easily cleaned.
4. All refuse and material from stable and barnyard should be removed to a place not accessible to cattle or hogs. The manure should be spread on fields and turned under, while the wood should be burned.
5. The entire interior of the stable, especially the feeding troughs and drains, should be saturated with a disinfectant, as liquor cresolis compositions (U. S. P.), or carbolic acid, six ounces to every gallon of water in each case. After this has dried, the stalls, walls, and ceilings may be covered with whitewash (lime wash), to each gallon of which should be added four ounces of chlorid of lime.
6. The best method of applying the disinfectant and the lime wash is by means of a strong spray pump, such as those used by orchardists.

This method is efficient in disinfection against most of the contagious and infectious diseases of animals, and should be applied immediately following any outbreak, and, as a matter of precaution, it may be used once or twice yearly.

It is important that arrangements be made to admit a plentiful supply of sunlight and fresh air by providing a ample number of windows, thereby eliminating dampness, stuffiness, bad odor, and other insanitary conditions. Good drainage is also very necessary.

If the use of liquor cresolis composition, carbolic acid, or other caustic products is inadmissible because of the readiness with which their odor is imparted to milk and other dairy products, bichlorid of mercury may be used in proportion of 1 to 800 or 1 pound of bichlorid to 100 gallons of water. However, all portions of the stable soiled with manure should first be thoroughly scraped and cleaned, as the albumin contained in manure would otherwise greatly diminish the disinfecting power of the bichlorid. Disinfection with this material should be supervised by a veterinarian or other person trained in the handling of poisonous drugs and chemicals, as the bichlorid of mercury is a powerful cor-

Complete Program Twenty-first Annual Convention of Nebraska Stockgrowers' Association

Tuesday, June 15th.

- 2:00 p. m. Executive committee meeting of N. S. G. A. in office, rear First National bank.
- 7:00 p. m. Band concert.
- 7:30 p. m. Wortham shows.

Wednesday, June 16th.

- 9:00 a. m. Convention meeting of N. S. G. A. in Imperial theater.
- Invocation, Rev. H. J. Young.
- Address of welcome, R. M. Hampton, Alliance.
- Response, E. P. Meyers, Hyannis.
- President's address, Robert Graham, Alliance.
- Address, Secretary Tomilson, American National Live Stock Association, Denver Colorado.
- Report and address by C. L. Talbot, brand inspector, South Omaha.
- Report of Secretary-Treasurer Charles C. Jameson, Ellsworth.
- Reports of committees.
- Thirty minutes Round Table discussion.*
- Election of officers.

The Elks will furnish a privilege card to all visiting stockmen, members of the association. The Nebraska State Sheriff's association will also hold their annual convention in Alliance on June 15th and 16th. The commercial club will have an information bureau at their office at 315 Box Butte avenue, where rooms can be secured or other information will be given. Special days will be held for western Nebraska counties as follows: June 16th; Grant, Hooker, Garden, Thomas, and Sheridan. June 17th; Morrill, Scottsbluff, Cheyenne, Kimball, and Banner. June 18th; Dawes, Sioux and Box Butte. The Alliance Herald, official organ of the association, will provide a special office on the ground floor of The Herald building, on Box Butte avenue, near the depot, for the convenience of visiting stockmen and their friends. This room will be equipped with telephones, writing desks and stationery and public stenographer. Visitors may have mail and telegrams sent in care of The Herald office and it will receive careful attention. Make The Herald office your headquarters while in the city.

Moving pictures of Nebraska, Prof. G. E. Condra, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

(*A new feature is being offered this year on the program, under the heading of "Round Table Discussion." It is desired that every member present at this session submit one or two questions regarding his line of business, on a written sheet which will be furnished. Thirty minutes will be used in discussing and answering these questions.)

- 2:00 p. m. Auto Polo and Wild West program at fair grounds.
- 7:00 p. m. Wortham shows.

Thursday, June 17th.

- 11:00 a. m. Parade.
- 2:00 p. m. Auto Polo and Wild West program at fair grounds.
- 7:00 p. m. Wortham shows.

Friday, June 18th.

- 11:00 a. m. Parade.
- 2:00 p. m. Auto Polo and Wild West program at fair grounds.
- 7:00 p. m. Wortham shows.

BREAKING COLTS

First Steps in Gentling—Breaking to Lead—Teaching to Obey Commands—Steps Preliminary to Hitching.

The horse acts through instinct and habit, and one of its greatest characteristics is uniformity of conduct. What a horse is once trained to do he will usually do under like conditions, according to a new Farmer's Bulletin, No. 667, "Breaking and Training Colts," issued by the United States department of agriculture. Many phases of breaking the colts are treated in this bulletin. One of the first is teaching the colt to stand tied. The following paragraph tells how the rope harness is put on so the colt can be tied to a post and can not injure himself in his efforts to get loose. A harness, as adjusted, exerts a pressure on the horse at three places almost simultaneously—the crupper, surcingle, and on the halter. This harness is also useful in gentling the colt, and in the preliminary work of teaching to lead.

A strong halter is put on the colt, which a rope about 14 feet long is doubled, putting the loop under the horse's tail as a crupper. The two ends of this rope are twisted together about three times, the twist lying on the colt's back, a few inches ahead of the tail. One end of the rope comes forward on each side of the horse, and the ends are tied together in front against the chest just tight enough so that it will not drop down. A surcingle is run loosely around the horse, behind the withers, tying into the crupper rope at both sides. An additional rope about 12 feet long is run through the halter ring and tied at the breast to the rope that forms the crupper. The other end of the rope is tied at the shir sh shirdu rope is tied to a solid post, allowing about three feet of slack. The colt is made to stand tied for about an hour. The next step is accustoming the colt to being handled.

The colt's hind legs may be rubbed without placing one's self in danger of his heels by taking a stick about four feet long and wrapping it around one end with a gunny sack. After the colt has examined this arrangement rub it all over his body till he becomes wholly accustomed to it. The next day he may be further gentled with sacks, blankets, and noises, until he has no fear of them. Another method of gentling is to tie the halter rope to the tail. This forces the colt to go in a circle. When he gives in and stands quietly, he may be harnessed, saddled, and mounted, and accustomed to strange sights and sounds. This is one of the best aids in use in gaining a horse's submission.

To train the colt to lead, loosen the rope from the post, step off from the horse, and tell him to "come," following the command with a pull on the rope. This should be repeated until he comes without the pull. He should be rewarded by petting after each advance.

At the beginning of the next lesson the crupper ropes should be put on but discarded after a short workout and the halter alone used, so that the colt will not depend upon the crupper ropes, the action of which is described above. To break the colt without crupper ropes use a strong halter with a lead rope, step back about six feet from the colt opposite his shoulders, cluck to him, and pull on the rope. This will force the colt to take a couple of steps forward; reward him; cross in front to a similar position on the other side and repeat the command with a pull. Never pull straight ahead on the colt, as he can outpull you. After the colt has been broken to lead satisfactorily, and if he is still running with his mother, tie his halter rope, at the union of the backband and trace, to the mother's trace when she is being worked.

Wearing the Harness.

Familiarizing the colt with the harness is the next step, also teaching him to obey commands and answer the rein. The biting harness, which consists of an open nbridge with a snaffle bit, check and side reins, and surcingle with crupper, may be used in familiarizing with bit and harness. The side and check reins are left comparatively loose in putting the rigging on the colt, and he is turned loose in a small paddock for an hour. For the next lesson the reins may be tightened somewhat but not left on over an hour. Driving reins are put on about the third day. The assistant leads the colt until he is not frightened at the driver walking behind, then the colt is driven for half an hour down a quiet lane where he will not see any horses. All that the colt is taught in this lesson is to go ahead, and the whip is used occasionally to let the colt know what it means. Both sides of the colt are trained, or he may become badly frightened by seeing an object at a new angle. Driving in a right and left circle facilitates this training. The following lesson is devoted to teaching the colt the meaning of "whoa," that he must stop no matter what is happening. In the immediately succeeding lessons the usual commands in driving are taught.

The work harness with breeching are substituted after the horse goes satisfactorily in the biting rig. At first the traces and breeching are joined loosely together and gradually tightened as the work progresses. Upon becoming accustomed to the

(Concluded on page 8)

SEE AUTO POLO

Most Expensive Sport in the World Will Be Seen at Stockmen's Convention at Alliance

European wars, stress of money, and other vital questions of high finance seemingly count for naught in the mad pursuit of sensational diversion: AUTO POLO, "the most expensive sport in the world," goes on in its rapid climb to popularity, converting skeptic and critic into its enthralling fold wherever presented. It is almost impossible to conceive that a game, now rapidly coming into its own as a dyed in the wool American sport, with its tremendous cost of production—should become so universally popular without opportunity for public indulgence by all classes. Base ball, foot ball, pony polo, golf, tennis and motoring have all found their way into the heart of the sport loving element through the pleasure of actual personal participation, while AUTO POLO the modern thriller of sportdom has added friend and enthusiast from the spectators' viewpoint alone. Whether the cost of iron, steel and rubber and its mechanical assembly, will ever work its way down to a reasonable enough basis—whether the world will ever produce a sufficient number of dare-devil human beings willing to risk life and limb in the reckless abandon demanded by this new fascinating sport, are questions of the unknown future to be solved before the exhilaration thrills of AUTO POLO can be universally enjoyed, from a player's angle.

It is interesting to all to peep behind the simple announcement "AUTO POLO is coming" to fully appreciate what constitutes the presentation of this game in all the detail inspired by its very name. A recent interview with Mr. Ralph A. Hankinson, originator of auto polo, dur-

ing his visit to Alliance completing arrangements for the three games to be played here, brought forth some very startling facts of the expense connected with the presentation of real auto polo. The polo cars are entirely rebuilt from tip to toe in order to withstand their rough usage, the original chassis received from the factory being hardly recognizable after it has passed through the hands of the mechanics who have now devoted their time and thought exclusively to the perfecting of the auto polo game. The uncertainty and unlooked-for accidents of each and every game naturally demands an enormous supply of cars, extra parts and other equipment, and a small sized factory is carted around the country from point to point, where these games are played. During last season over 1200 wheels alone were broken to splinters in the sharp twisting and turning of the cars, while blow-outs and ripping of tires is of such frequent occurrence as to compel the carrying of a tremendous stock to meet all emergencies. Auto racing can be gauged—you can figure on its requirements—but the coveting of these "gasoline ponies" in following the ball here and there, backwards and forwards, produce such an assortment of mishaps as to make it entirely impossible to figure on emergencies.

The actual players participating in a game of auto polo number four, but the many spills and flips, often resulting in injury, demand an equal force of substitutes so that the game may go on uninterrupted, and not a moment of action lost throughout each period. Accompanying each team is its own coterie of mechanics, helpers, and a professional rubber to administer to the ailments of the players. All these men are thoroughly skilled in their chosen profession, and few can qualify into the experts that the game demands. Auto polo has now been in existence not quite three years, and it is significant to note that the men under contract to Mr. Hankinson, making

up the original British and American teams, are the only competent exponents of the real game of AUTO POLO this or any other country has as yet developed. Words cannot do justice to the skill and science they have attained. If you have ever tried to guide an automobile at the rate of forty miles an hour through a dense forest of pine trees, while a wild-eyed individual beside you accurately lopped off the branches with a scythe, you will have a pretty fair idea of the necessary qualifications of these sturdy young athletes in the successful mastery of their vocations.

Mr. Hankinson has given to the public all that the name "auto polo" implies. He has spared no time, labor or expense in his efforts. A year "round training school is maintained for the education of players and mechanics. Cars and parts too badly shattered for handling by the "traveling workshop" are constantly going backwards and forward to their home in the little Kansas town—in order that these little "metal ponies" be fully keyed up to their requirements in the mad turning and twisting and dashing "round"—sometimes on four wheels, oftener on two. A weakening car or player would hardly last a minute, and every fractional detail must be kept up to the highest notch of perfection to maintain the worthy endorsement of "Sixty seconds of action to every minute of play" which has been accorded auto polo.

No wonder then that it should be styled "the most expensive sport in the world," and the Alliance Commercial Club are well entitled to the congratulations and hearty support of our entire populace in going to the heavy expense of bringing these original teams to the Stockmen's Convention.

During the series here, three full games will be played. Those who have already seen AUTO POLO will welcome another opportunity of satisfying their delight for sensational thrills mingled with the most scientific handling of motor cars ever before witnessed in Alliance. Those who have not, and skeptics who cannot conceive of a fascinating sport growing out of two high powered motor cars plunging head-on towards each other, turned aside on an instant while the mallet man swings his war-club, reserve your judgment until the final whistle of the Alliance series.

Initiating New Members

Lew Wallace Court No. 148, Tribe of Ben Hur, met Monday night at the I. O. O. F. hall. All officers were present. The drill team practiced for one hour and it promises to be one of the best in Alliance. Several new candidates were admitted to membership. The lodge will be held in the Nation hall every Monday night.

Four offenders have been arrested thus far this month for violating the ordinance in regard to automobile speeding. Mayor Romig's decree is being complied with to the letter, every officer being instructed to arrest anyone who is found exceeding the speed limit. The practice is a dangerous one, and from indications, there will be a decided decrease in the number of arrests in the future, unless some of the owners have a surplus of money which they wish to dispose of in large lumps.

A Winstead dispatch having reported an egg fried by lightning, it goes without saying that the unfailing optimist had it served sunny side up.

Alliance, A Horse Sale Center



Corner of the Sale Ring at the Alliance Market

On Thursday and Friday, June 3 and 4, will be held the first horse sale of the season in Alliance. The large sale ring and stock yards built last season were found to be very convenient for the use of both sellers and buyers. That Alliance is recognized as a horse sale center is shown by the fact that buyers were here last season from New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago, New Orleans, Cuba, and other localities.

At the sale to be held June 3 and 4, in addition to the regular buyers there will be inspectors here from the French and English governments. Both buyers and owners of stock will do well to plan on attending this sale.



ROBERT GRAHAM
President Nebraska Stockgrowers Association

After abortion, breeding should not again be attempted within two months, or until the discharge shall have ceased, as the uterus would not be normal and the animal would either not conceive or would abort again in a short time.

Great care should be used in purchasing cattle, and cows not known to be free from the disease should be kept in separate quarters until this point is determined. If a herd bull is not kept, then great care should be exercised to know that the animal used is free of disease and to see that he is properly treated both before and after service.

Whenever it becomes necessary to separate diseased and healthy animals, it is especially important that different attendants and utensils be provided for the two groups.

Booker T. Washington, Prof. DuBois and the spirit of Paul Lawrence Dunbar are better for the young colored men to look up to than poor old Jack Johnson ever was.