

Are You Snatching the Bread Out of a Soldier's Mouth



Every time you eat a piece of wheat bread, you deprive the "boys over there." They are giving up all to fight for you—the Food Administration asks that you quit using wheat and wheat products, wherever possible, until next harvest. That's a small payment for you to make to the man who offers his life for you.

"Eliminate wheat, exercise rigid economy in sugar, and limit meat consumption to two pounds per week per person"—that is the joint request of Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, and Gordon W. Wattles, Food Administrator for Nebraska.

Farm Notes.

Issued by the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture.

CONTROL OF CUTWORMS

The following methods are recommended by the College of Agriculture for the control of cutworms:

1. Soak clover in Paris green—1 teaspoonful to a gallon of water—and distribute the thoroughly soaked clover in small piles over the ground among the plants.
2. Poison bran with Paris green or white arsenic one teaspoonful to a quart of bran—mix thoroughly and add a little cheap sirup to sweeten; then mix the mash with a little water and distribute in small piles among the plants.
3. Distribute shingles or small pieces of boards among the plants. The cutworms, after they eat their fill, will be so lazy they will crawl under these shingles or boards, and may be found there early in the morning and killed.
4. Tomatoes, cabbage, eggplants, peppers and cauliflower may be wrapped with a piece of paper two inches wide, half of which extends into the ground.

PIG RAISING CLUB

There is still time for boys and girls to join the Nebraska Pig Raising Club. By writing to the Extension Service, Junior Section, University Farm, Lincoln, any boy or girl may become a member of this club. More than 1,000 boys and girls of Nebraska are now members. By joining, you will be sent suggestions and circulars on pig raising, and you may pass a summer of profit, both in money and education. This is an opportunity no boy or girl should pass up. Write the Extension Service today.

HOW TO GET HARVEST HELP

Farmers needing help during harvest, threshing or stacking, should make their needs known to their nearest farm labor bureau or county agent. Decide early on the number of men needed and the time they will be needed. This may mean assistance in a critical time.

KEEP COLTS SHUT UP

The animal husbandry department of the College of Agriculture advises against allowing colts follow in the field. It is hard on the colt to tag its mother all day, especially on plowed ground, and it keeps the mare in more or less of a state of excitement and worry. The colt is liable to get hurt and is a general nuisance to have out in the field. It is much better to keep it shut up. The first two or three days the colt is shut up it should be allowed to feed in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon. It is suggested that oats or alfalfa be kept before the colt when it is shut up.

PRODUCE INFERTILE EGGS

Poultry experts emphasize the need of disposing of roosters in order to prevent loss during the summer thru fertile eggs. The fertile egg will germinate at a temperature above 68 degrees, thus spoiling the egg for market purposes, especially when the temperature gets around 90 degrees and 100 degrees. The infertile eggs will stand a temperature of 103 degrees without deterioration, for five days. After taking the male birds away the eggs will be fertile for at least ten days or two weeks. Do not be misled by the idea that it is necessary to keep the male birds with the flock to increase egg production. Collect your eggs twice a day. Keep them in a cool place away from contaminating odors. Keep your nests clean and the litter on your floor clean and your eggs will be clean. Provide one nest for every four hens. Market your eggs at least twice a week. By producing infertile eggs you are doing your bit toward increasing the supply of food stuffs.

GROWING PIGS IN SUMMER

"Growing Pigs in Summer" is the title of a new bulletin of the Nebraska Experiment Station. It gives the results of several pig rations at the North Platte Sub-Station. This bulletin, No. 165, may be obtained by writing to Nebraska Experiment Station, University Farm, Lincoln, Neb.

CUCUMBER BEETLES

Cucumber and melon vines must be protected against beetles. One of the best methods recommended is the use of air-slacked lime. Keep the vines dusted or covered with lime practically all the time.

LEGAL NOTICES

First publication 5-25-18
Order of Hearing and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account.
In the county court of Dakota County, Nebraska.
State of Nebraska, Dakota County—ss.
To Bertha M. Severance, Elizabeth H. Sevance, and all persons interested in the estate of Frank Q. Severance, deceased:
On reading the petition of Bertha M. Severance praying a final settlement and allowance of her account filed in this court on the 15th day of May, 1918, for the release of her husband and for her discharge as administrator.
It is hereby ordered that you, and all persons interested in said matter, may and do appear at the county court to be held in and for said county, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1918, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and that the hearing thereof is given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Dakota County Herald, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.
N. W. MCKINLEY,
County Judge.

SUGAR CONTROL SAVED MILLIONS

American Consumer Profited by \$180,000,000—French Situation Helped.

HOME PRICE HELD AT 9 CENTS.

This Nation's Sugar Supply Reduced to Seventy Per Cent. of Normal. Java Stocks Unavailable.

Sugar control has saved the American public \$180,000,000, Herbert Hoover, United States food administrator, declared the other day.

He pointed out that sugar was selling for 11 cents a pound last August and that it would have advanced to 20 cents a pound, with the world shortage as a stimulus, had not the food administration secured the co-operation of the refiners and wholesalers and fixed a sugar price that today enables housewives to buy sugar at from 8½ to 9 cents a pound.

"Every 1 cent raise in sugar from September 1 to January 1 means \$18,000,000 to the American consumer," Mr. Hoover said. "Numbers of gentlemen will tell you that 20 cent sugar would have prevailed and the public robbed of \$180,000,000 this year if we had not taken these actions." Later Mr. Hoover called attention to the fact that uncontrolled sugar advanced to 85 cents a pound during the Civil War.

France Got Our Sugar.

Today the American public has been allotted 70 per cent. of its normal supply. Before the war the average annual household consumption here was 55 pounds a person. In England the annual consumption during the war is 24 pounds, and in France each person is allotted a little over one pound a month.

"In August the French government found itself unable to maintain even this ration," Mr. Hoover declared. "An appeal was made to America. France needed 100,000 tons. We agreed to fill this demand and up to December had shipped 85,423 tons. In the meantime an appeal was made to the American public to reduce its sugar consumption, and requests were made to distributors to supply the confectionary and sweet drinks trade with 50 per cent. of normal supply. This has been generally followed, although such regulations were voluntary, as the food administration had no authority to impose them."

Domestic Price is 8½ to 9 Cents.

Retail grocers throughout the country are supposed to take a profit of no more than 50 cents a hundred—half a cent a pound—on sugar. By reason of food administration regulations, binding refiners and wholesalers, the retailer is able today to buy sugar at from 8 to 8½ cents a pound. This enables him to sell to the housewife at 8½ to 9 cents a pound.

There have been some violations of the sugar rulings, Mr. Hoover said recently: "Sales of sugar from 16 to 20 cents per pound have been reported and followed up vigorously and stopped and is evidence itself of the prices at which consumers would have been mulct had we not intervened. We have forfeited wholesalers' licenses in aggravated cases, and we have issued warnings to first offenders in a great many instances through our local administrators."

Effect on Military Situation.

American sugar stocks could be filled to normal very soon if ships could be sent to Java, where 250,000 tons of sugar is waiting for shipment. But the shipping situation is so acute that the nation cannot spare the eleven ships needed to transport this sugar. It would take the boats one year to haul 250,000 tons. In the same time they could be used for transporting 200,000 soldiers to France.

The food administration believes that the American public will diminish its sugar consumption by 10 or 15 per cent. when it is made clear that such sugar saving is a patriotic act and when it is understood that there are plenty of sweeteners available to take the place of sugar, such as honey or corn syrup.

Why Shortage Exists.

The three great sugar producing centers of the world are Germany, the West and East Indies. German sugar is, of course, used at home. The East Indian sugar is unavailable because of the ship shortage.

While U boats made big inroads on the world's shipping, France and Italy ceased to be self sustaining in sugar manufacture. England in the meantime was cut off from German sugar—1,400,000 tons a year—because of the war. The result has been that the allied nations have been forced to turn to America and the West Indies for their sugar.

Fish at Reasonable Price.

The Canadian government's venture to supply the public with fish at a reasonable price has proved a success. A refrigerator service from Nova Scotia to Ontario was provided, and the government's scheme was advertised. In one week there were three cars carrying approximately 60,000 pounds of fish, as against normal shipments of 5,000 pounds. The varieties sold under the government's plan, which provides that the buyer shall take the whole fish, are haddock and market cod. These were the only ones available in quantities to justify the experiment. Haddock is well known; market cod is practically a newcomer.

Triggs' New Restaurant and Pool Hall

I have re-arranged my Restaurant building and will install pool tables in the front part of building. All my restaurant patrons will be cared for as before. Meals and lunches served at all reasonable hours.

Everything New, Clean and Up-to-Date

WM. TRIGGS, DAKOTA CITY NEBRASKA

PASSENGER TRAIN CHANGES JUNE 2nd, 1918

There will be changes in the schedules of a number of Burlington passenger trains through this city effective the above date.

The traveling public is requested to consult in advance the nearest ticket agent, to ascertain what if any change in train time or train service has been made in their vicinity, in order that they may not be subjected to any inconvenience.



W. J. Willoughby, Agt., Dakota City, Nebr.

L. W. WAKELY, Gen. Passenger Agent, 1004 Barnum St., Omaha, Nebraska

Abstracts of Title

A \$10,000 Surety Bond Guarantees the accuracy of every Abstract I make.

J. J. EIMERS, Bonded Abstractor. Successor to the DAKOTA COUNTY ABSTRACT CO.

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With its handsome new furniture, its improved labor saving devices and with its reputation for fine stitching established,



The WHITE SEWING MACHINE gives you the greatest possible value for your money.

"If you try it You'll be glad to buy it" Get a free demonstration from the White dealer. If no dealer is handy write us for catalogs of Vibrator and Rotary Shuttle machines including the No. 70 "Sit-Strate."

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio

Sturges Bros. Have Moved

to 315 Pearl Street

where we will be glad to see all our old patrons, and we hope, many new ones. This move is necessary, as the building we now have is too small for our growing business.

Sturges Bros.

Old Location, 411 Pearl St. Sioux City, Iowa

Westcott's Undertaking Parlors

Auto Ambulance

Old Phone, 426 New Phone 2067

Sioux City, Iowa

The Herad ONE YEAR \$1.25

Clubbing Offer Worthy of Your Acceptance

The Dakota County Herald, 1 year, \$1.25
The Farmer and Breeder, 1 year, \$1.00
Both papers one year for \$1.25

Farmer and Breeder is issued semi-monthly at Sioux City, Iowa, and will keep you posted on the latest methods employed in farming and live stock raising. It will also keep you advised on the newest labor saving machinery, which will help you solve your difficult problems. It will save you much study and searching for profitable plans, which work is done by its editorial department. Why discover these plans in the hard school of experience when others have worked them out? Think of the time spent in experimenting that might better have been spent in producing.

THE HERALD will keep you posted on local and domestic happenings of interest through its corps of correspondents. It furnishes you all the official county news, and every person in the county should be on our list. Take advantage of the above offer and get both papers one year for one dollar.

Mail all remittances to The Herald, Dakota City, Nebr.

LET US PRINT IT FOR YOU