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THE RULE OF THE MINORITY

(Written for The Herald by Rev. C. R. Lowe.)

It is a common saying that the majority rules in this country, and that is true in theory. We are good losers. If the vote goes against a lot of people as it is bound to do, we do not think of raising an insurrection as they do in some of the countries. When an election comes on and everybody gets out and votes, that is a good thing. But when an election comes off and there is hardly enough to man the election, and the thing is put through, that is the rule of the minority.

Last Monday night a week there was a duly advertised school election and you would probably guess there were at least half a hundred persons there to see the meeting through, but as a matter of fact there were but six citizens there, and in spite of the fact that our women are interested in political rights and have had a place on the election board because of their interest, there was not a woman present. Of course the men have nothing to crow over, but they did not shine.

Three of the school board, an employee of the board and two others. Now they might have gone ahead and done things they wanted to do and some they would possibly like to do, they could have made the limit of levy, and there is nothing anyone could have said about it, but have had to pay the tax. It was the public meeting for the purpose of making tax levies, proposing improvements, electing officers, and doing other things of interest to the school district, and the few had things all their own way.

The ones who were there had an eye to business, that of the school district, and to your own. They did not go wild in appropriations and order the board to make a lot of needed improvements, neither did they levy a great tax. They had regard for your desires and the good of the school. So there is no rumpus stirred up.

It is too bad there is not more interest in the matter of the school elections. It is not a fault of this district alone, but it is the same nearly everywhere else. Some particular thing may get out a good representation, but it is not often. People are just as busy and careless. Probably to get the folks out it would be a good scheme to advertise that all admittance to the meeting would be denied to more than the first dozen people who came, and then all would be there to show somebody they could get in if they wanted to, and there is no one who has a right to deny the privilege.

The school board ordinarily would like to get the expression of the people on various items of interest, but when there is none there it is not possible to get it. If there was a scrap in the district over something there would be a house full to advise, but as there is not, nobody turns out. We ought to be glad there is no scrap. We ought to appreciate this and turn out. We could have a friendly meeting and all be benefited.

We have the interest of the school at heart, we want it to be the best we can have. No institution can get on unless the owners of it have much interest in its workings. It seems that the folks elect a board, and then give the institution to them and say, “take the school and the children and run the business and we will pay the bill,” but our interest ought to be greater than that.

This was the case of a few men doing the business of the many, doing all the directing for the village in this work. It ought not to be so, the time is past for it to be different this year, and we can only hope for something better next time. It is a good thing, however, that there is no specified number to make a quorum or there would be no business at all.

FOR SALE

Cheap, a Faultless Range stove, practically new. B. M. BOALS, Rt. 1, Dakota City, Neb.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1919

L. W. White of Woodbine, Iowa, is here looking after his lake property.

Rev. S. A. Draise is at Wynot this week helping out in the Centenary work.

E. J. Smith and wife and Mrs. A. J. Ream of Homer, were visitors here Monday.

S. L. Watchal of Fremont, has succeeded W. J. Willoughby as agent for the Burlington in this place.

There will be a ball game here on Sunday between the local team and a team from Peters Park, Sioux City.

Roy D. Payne and Esther H. Ostland, both of Sioux City, were joined in marriage by Judge S. W. McKinley Tuesday.

Mrs. Rosa Stinson was over from Leeds Monday looking after business matters. She remembered the Herald for a short visit.

Miss Winnifred Burr of Norfolk, assistant traffic chief for the Nebraska Telephone Co., spent Tuesday here in the P. H. Forrest home.

Sidney T. Frum and wife returned Tuesday from Rochester, Minn., where they had been to consult the Mayo Bros. in regard to Mrs. Frum's health.

Dorris Barnett was operated on at St. Joseph's hospital Tuesday for the removal of a growth from her nose, and also for the removal of her tonsils.

Mrs. Alice Walters, of Des Moines, Iowa, spent a few days here the past week in the home of her brother, J. P. Rockwell, returning to her home Tuesday.

Bernard M. Boals and family left Wednesday of this week on an extended trip to California, expecting to be away two years. They went by auto, and will visit at different points en route.

Charles W. Miller of South Sioux City, arrested last week on a charge of attempted rape, waived preliminary hearing before Judge S. W. McKinley last Thursday and was released on bonds of \$1,500.

George Hodgson, of Norfolk, Neb., a former resident of this place, was a visitor in the J. P. Rockwell home over Tuesday night. He and his daughter were en route to Ft. Dodge, Iowa, by auto for a visit with relatives.

Charles L. Moore and Miss Edith Perry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Perry, were married Saturday evening at the M. E. parsonage by Rev. S. A. Draise. They are making their home on the Geo. Heikes farm, where Mr. Moore is employed.

Harold Moore of South Sioux City, while painting on the combination bridge, fell from a scaffold into the river a distance of about thirty feet and was seriously injured Tuesday. He was fortunate in falling where the water was shallow, or he might have drowned.

Prof. A. B. Rich and family are visiting here in the Geo. L. Niebuhr home. Mr. Rich has accepted the superintendency of the Bloomfield schools for the coming year, and has shipped his household goods there from Clay Center, Neb., where he was located last year.

At a special meeting of Dakota Chapter No. 65, Order of Eastern Star Saturday evening, the following officers were installed for the coming year: Worthy matron, Mrs. Mayme Kline; worthy patron, Chas. Kline; associate matron, Mrs. Dora Forbes; secretary, Mrs. Gertrude Best; treasurer, Mrs. Etta M. Sides; conductress, Mrs. Gretchen Sides; associate cond. Mrs. Alta Schmied; chaplain, Mrs. Jennie Boucher; marshal, Mrs. Annie Evans; Ruth, Mrs. Alice Warner; Esther, Mrs. Fannie Crozier; Electa, Mrs. Ruby Phillips; warder, Mrs. Mattie Ream; sentinel, Herbert D. Wood; organist, Mrs. Edna Eggenberger.

The Herald—1 year, \$1.25.

Harry H. Adair returned Monday from a pleasure trip to the Pacific coast.

Preserve and beautify your home with Mound City Paints and Varnish. For sale at Neiswander Pharmacy.

Rev. C. R. Lowe went to Fremont Wednesday on business connected with the removal of Midland college from Atchison, Kan., to Fremont.

Rev. S. A. Draise was at Brunswick several days last week assisting Rev. F. J. Aucock, a former pastor in the M. E. church at this place, in the Centenary drive.

George Miller entered a Sioux City hospital last week for treatment for injuries which he received while in the airplane service overseas, where he suffered a severe injury to his head and face.

Mrs. C. R. Perry returned Sunday from a ten days' visit with relatives at Mitchell, S. D. She was accompanied home by her sister, Mrs. Alta Sellers, and little daughter, who will make a short visit here in the Perry home.

W. H. Berger and mother, Mrs. Lucy Berger, returned last Thursday from a trip to Phillipsburg, Kan., with relatives. Mr. Berger says that the best prospects for crops seen on the entire trip were right here in Dakota county.

Miss Olive Stinson left Saturday and Mrs. Stinson and daughter Aileen, leave today for Fargo, N. D., to attend the wedding of Guy Stinson and Miss Alma Halderp, which takes place there June 21st. Mrs. Stinson and Aileen will visit in Minot with relatives before returning.

PRINCIPLES OF SWINE FEEDING.

(From Farm Bureau News.)

Feeds may be divided into two large groups according to their bulkiness. The first group is made up of the bulky feeds or roughness. The second group is made up of “rich feeds,” that is, those that contain a large proportion of digestible nutrients in a small quantity of feed. Each group may be divided into two classes, carbonaceous or those high in carbohydrates, and secondly those high in protein or muscle building part. The words are hard to remember and it is difficult to explain them. Perhaps the easiest way to keep them in mind is to classify the common feeds:

I. ROUGHNESS.

1. Carbonaceous—Wild and Timothy Hay, Corn Fodder, Straw, Silage.
 2. High Protein—Clover, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Cowpea, and Soybean Hays.

II. CONCENTRATES.

1. Carbonaceous—Corn, Oats, Barley, Wheat, Rye, Kafir Corn, and Milo.
 2. High Protein—Milk, Tankage, Oil Meal, Cottonseed Meal, Bran and Shorts.

As a general rule high protein feeds are more expensive than carbonaceous. Carbonaceous feeds are fattening feeds. Especially is this true of the carbonaceous concentrates. While the protein feeds are very necessary, especially for young animals they are excellent bone and muscle builders.

Foods are used in a body for:

I. Growth. Proteins serve principally as bone and muscle-builders.
 II. Work or Exercise. A certain part of the food is used for exercise or the production of work.

III. Warmth. A portion of the food is used in cold weather to maintain the heat of the body. A considerable portion of the food may be saved and stored by the animal in the form of fat by properly sheltering the animals especially from cold winds. Carbohydrates and fats are most valuable as heat-producers, although proteins can do this in the absence of the former.

IV. The body is a machine. Like any machine, parts of it are continually breaking down. These parts must be repaired. Proteins are most for repair as they are the bone and muscle-builders.

V. Fat Production. If all the foregoing needs are supplied, and there is an extra supply of feed, nature stores the surplus in the form of body fat. This fat we make use of in fattening animals.

VI. Milk Production. Certain animals we feed in order that they produce milk. This does not enter much in swine production.

Let us consider the pig. In the first place, the pig has only one stomach and a rather small one at that. For this reason, the pig cannot handle much roughage to advantage, although it must be said that a growing pig or brood sow can take some alfalfa hay and thereby considerably reduce the corn bill. We recommend that good leafy alfalfa be placed before the pigs in racks when pasture is not available. We know the pigs make pork more cheaply on alfalfa pasture than in a dry lot. If alfalfa pasture is not available, rape, rye, or grass pasture should be supplied.

Pig-feeding may be divided into two periods, growing and fattening. While the pig is young, we should see that he is “kept coming.” He need not be kept fat, but should not be stunted. Keep him thrifty by supplying plenty of bone and muscle-building feed. Even in the fattening period, we must remember that the pig needs some protein to replace body waste and must supply it in the form of high protein feed if we wish to make the most efficient use of our carbonaceous feed.

A ration is the amount of feed taken by an animal in 24 hours. A hundred pound pig will take about 4 or 5 pounds of grain per day. On pasture, we feed less grain, so that the pig must get more feed from the pasture.

All of our grains are low in bone and muscle-building elements, and we should see that they are supplied. A ration that supplies the proper amount of protein and carbohydrates is spoken of as a “balanced ration.”

A good ration should be:

I. BALANCED. In order to supply the nutrients needed as cheaply as possible.

II. PALATABLE, that is, it should be a feed the animal likes.

III. CHEAP. Some feeds are

cheaper than others. Select the cheapest feed for the purpose.

IV. HOME-GROWN. As far as possible, use feeds that can be grown on the farm or in your locality.

V. It is desirable that a ration contain a variety of feed rather than a single feed.

The following feeds are most used for hogs:

Corn. Corn is the most important hog feed. It is well liked by all animals. Corn alone is not a good feed as it does not contain enough bone and muscle-building protein. It is an excellent fattening feed but should be fed to hogs in combination with tankage, milk, oil meal, or cottonseed meal.

Oats. Oats are usually too high in price for hog feed. They are too bulky for fattening hogs, but give good results with growing or breeding stuff.

Barley. Barley is an excellent hog feed, being about equal to corn, pound for pound. It should be fed ground or rolled. Like corn, it is a fattening feed and should be fed with some high protein feed.

Rye. Rye sometimes gives difficulties with young pigs, but is a good feed for more mature hogs if supplemented with high protein concentrates.

Kafir Corn and Milo. These are fair feeds if fed in combination with high protein concentrates. They are about 90 per cent as good as corn for hogs.

Milk. Either skim or butter milk is a very valuable hog feed. Skim milk may be fed either sweet or sour, but should not be fed sweet one day and sour the next. It should be limited in amount for fattening pigs as it is quite bulky. It is an excellent bone and muscle-building feed. A hundred pounds of skim milk or butter milk is worth half the price of a bushel of corn. Skim milk and butter milk are about equal in value.

Tankage. Tankage is a packing house by-product. It is an excellent bone and muscle-building feed. As it is extremely high in price, it should be fed in limited amounts. The general rule is one part of tankage to ten or fifteen parts of grain.

Linsed Oil Meal. This is a good feed, and is best fed one part to five parts of grain.

Bran. Bran is too bulky for hogs, as a general rule. It contains a great deal of bone-building material. It is an excellent feed for part of the ration of brood sows, especially when suckling their litter and at farrowing time.

Shorts. This is a mill by-product also known as middlings and ship-stuff. It is a good hog feed.

The following are good grain mixtures for hogs:

Corn, 10; tankage, 1.
 Corn, 5; linsed oil meal, 1.
 Corn, 5; cotton seed meal, 1.
 Corn, 5; shorts, 4; tankage, 1.

—Nebraska Extension Service.

Report of State Conference of Home Demonstration Agents, Held in Lincoln, May 30 and 31, 1919.

Agents in the state met at Lincoln for a two days' conference with the State Leader.

At the opening session on Friday morning Mrs. Davison discussed “Future Plans.” She laid special emphasis on plans for the Home Economics Association which is held annually the third week in January. It is hoped that the Home Economics Association and Homemakers can be merged together, devoting at least a day to Homemakers. The various Farm Bureaus over the state would have at least one delegate attending this association, some of whom would be represented on the program. Plans are being made to have several workers present to discuss various problems.

Mrs. Davison also spoke of the work of Miss Louise Murphy, a public health nurse of Chicago, who has been employed as the first Nebraska Health nurse. Funds which the Women's committee of the State Council of Defense had on hand when it demobilized, has been given to the University Extension Service for the employment of a state public health nurse. Her mission will be to arouse interest in better health conditions for women and children. Plans are being made for Miss Murphy to visit Dakota county some time this year.

Miss Rokahr, who is to begin the first of July as State Leader in Wyoming, presented “Yearly Programs and Project Outlines.” She first discussed the four State Major projects—Child's Welfare, Fairs, Community Recreation, and Hot School Lunches. With copies of year's programs of Seward, Custer, Scotts Bluff and Dakota counties, she showed how these projects would be featured in the counties either as major or minor projects. She then showed the value of the various projects being written out and sent in to the State and National offices.

Mr. Brokaw gave a short talk on “Farm Bureau.” He spoke of changes that had been brought about in this movement, showing that organization had made a permanent foundation for the Farm Bureau work.

Miss Albertson talked on “Reports.” Few changes for the form now used were suggested so as to keep the reports more uniform and to be able to represent work which is really being covered.

On Saturday morning, Mrs. Davison discussed the value that the Farm surveys, which have already been mailed out to many of the homemakers by the Agents, will be to the chief of the State Relation Service of Washington, D. C., to develop Extension work.

Miss Warner, Mrs. Wambeam, Mrs. Rice and Miss Dunn discussed various phases to be featured at Fairs.

Miss Frysinger, from Washington, D. C., presented the aim of the Home Demonstration work, what value it had been to the country during the past two years, and how the work now is in a new era.

Miss Morton, of Washington, D. C., discussed project work for Boys' and Girls' club work and gave some very good reports on work that the boys and girls have really accomplished.

On Saturday afternoon the conference was concluded with a general conference of all state workers in.

THE HERALD - \$1.25 Per Yr

PATENT HOG CHOLERA REMEDIES

Do patent hog cholera remedies and cures cure? That is the question the Indiana Experiment station undertook to answer when they started to test the preventative and curative properties of twenty of the patented products sold in their state for that purpose.

The general plan of testing medical mixtures and other preparations advertised or sold as preventatives and cures for hog cholera, within the state, was as follows: From five to twenty-nine hogs, weighing from 60 to 100 lbs., were used for testing each of the remedies. All of the hogs were exposed to hog cholera by inoculating them with hog cholera blood, or placing them in cholera infected pens. Part of the hogs were treated with the preparation according to the directions, and the balance of the pen were not treated. Daily observations of the conditions, symptoms, and body temperatures of the test lot were made. All were given the same feed and care. The following is a summary report of the results obtained in testing these different preparations:

REMEDY	No. Hogs in Test		No. of Test Hogs Died	
	Treated	Untreated	Treated	Untreated
Cunningham Hog Cholera Remedy.....	13	13	12	13
National 23 (first test).....	7	6	0	0
National 23 (second test).....	3	2	3	2
U. S. Specific.....	4	4	4	4
American Specific No. 2.....	4	4	3	3
Blue Moon Hog Corrector.....	4	4	4	4
Preparation by S. H. Colbert.....	10	10	7	8
Crozier's Hog Cholera Cure.....	10	10	7	7
Vaxall (first test).....	10	10	5	4
Vaxall (second test).....	10	10	4	6
Preparation by A. J. Kuebler.....	10	10	7	7
544 (first test).....	10	8	10	8
544 (second test).....	10	10	10	8
John Dohy's Remedy.....	10	10	7	3
Perry's Swine Lixer.....	8	7	7	7
Puritan Tablets.....	10	10	8	7
Cal-Sino Hog Restorative.....	15	14	15	14
Bourbon Remedy.....	10	10	6	8
Posalti.....	10	10	10	7
Preparation by H. W. Metzler.....	10	10	10	10
Kol-Kur.....	10	10	10	10
Preparation by Mrs. Harry Condit.....	10	10	8	9
Cholerine.....	9	9	7	8
Totals.....	235	227	187	179

The conclusion we must arrive at from this work is that in no case did these remedies cure or prevent hog cholera. Many of these same preparations are offered for sale in this state through agents and advertisements. It will therefore be safe to not purchase any so called cholera cures or preventatives until they have proven by actual test to be all that is claimed for them. (From Farm Bureau News)

Stinson's

Specials for Saturday, June 21

FOR THIS DAY ONLY

- 1 sack Gooch's Best guaranteed Flour\$3.40
- 1 lb. Extra Good Black Tea40c
- 2 1-lb. cans extra fine Chinook Salmon55c
- 6 cans extra Standard Carn, Tomatoes Peas or Kraut85c
- Ginger Snaps per lb.22c
- White Laundry Soap, per bar.....6c
- 2 lbs. Dandelion Coffee75c
- A large candy pail for10c
- A 60c wooden tub30c
- 2 mouse traps for5c

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables of all Kinds for Saturday's Trade

Stinson's

Dakota City,

Nebraska

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

The Herald ONE YEAR \$1.25

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