

**GOVERNMENT TO STOCK MEN**

(Continued from page 1)

cannot be known in advance. The price of the finished product is subject to the most violent fluctuations, caused not only by rapidly changing business conditions but by a system of marketing in which the seller has no voice as to the prices which shall be paid for his finished product. Under war conditions live-stock market uncertainties are intensified and the cost of production is very greatly increased. Therefore, in the absence of reasonable assurance of prices which will cover the cost of production, a decrease in live stock seems inevitable.

6. If in the present emergency the paramount consideration is an increase in production, we feel the government should announce and adhere to the policy that in the huge purchases of meats and other live-stock products which are to be made through a common purchasing agency of our nation and its allies, such prices will be paid as shall assure the producer a reasonable margin over the cost of production, and we believe that the government should take effective measures through the licensing power granted in the food bill to see that the large packing concerns do not by their present control of the central markets deprive the producer of a just profit, and that every agency of the government should be employed to eliminate all manipulative and speculative efforts in the handling of live stock and its products; that all waste in distribution should be ascertained and stopped to the end that the consumer secures his meat supply at the lowest possible price consistent with sound economic principles. We believe that careful consideration should be given to the establishment of a definite relation between the values of hogs and corn.

7. We thoroughly endorse Mr. Hoover's efforts to prevent reprehensible speculation in food products of all kinds.

8. The work of the Department of Agriculture, based upon its study of marketing conditions, is most valuable and we urge its continuance, to the end that market abuses may be done away with and that all unnecessary expense between the producer and the consumer be eliminated. We feel that it is most necessary that whatever methods are adopted as war measures in connection with the live-stock industry should be based on such sound economic principles as to adjust themselves readily after the war to the needs of our steadily growing population, which should be maintained as a meat-eating nation.

9. We urge upon the food administration and the War department the need of conserving both the garbage and manure produced at the various cantonments. A wise use of the garbage for hog feeding will result in the production of some millions of pounds of pork from food which would otherwise go to waste. The distribution of the manure upon lands near such cantonments will produce additional food values equivalent to from \$2 to \$5 per ton for all the manure so distributed.

10. We recommend that central retail markets under effective governmental control and regulation be established in the larger cities of the country where meat and meat products may be sold to the consumer at cost from the packing house plus a reasonable percentage of profit.

11. We earnestly recommend the saving as far as practicable of heifer calves, ewes and sows suitable for breeding purposes.

12. We urge that every possible effort should be made by the government to stabilize conditions on the range and encourage by liberal regulations increased stock production within the national forests, the Indian reservations and on the unappropriated public lands.

More specifically we recommend:

**BEEF CATTLE**

a. That a sufficient emergency appropriation be made by congress to be used for the prompt selection and withdrawal of live-stock trails and watering places, as contemplated under the recently enacted 640-acre grazing homestead law.

b. That an effort should be made by the proper authorities to arrange for the discount by federal reserve banks of live-stock paper drawn for as long a period as twelve months.

c. That the drought conditions in the western range country should be brought to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with the request that the commission exercise its authority to put in force a special freight rate on live stock which will permit the moving of such stock from the drought areas to districts where feed may be obtained for a time, and its return. A special freight rate, properly safeguarded, would make it possible to conserve large numbers of live stock which may otherwise be sacrificed.

d. Reliable daily information as to market conditions is most necessary. We therefore recommend that the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture, at the earliest possible date, arrange to furnish such information by wire to the press and to all markets, and that when such arrangements are completed the sending of unofficial reports to the daily or weekly press or to the public markets be forbidden.

e. That the cattle industry in the South can be very greatly extended if danger from the cattle tick can be eliminated. We recommend that the Department of Agriculture deal with this matter as a war measure.

f. That a considerable increase in the beef supply can be brought about by the encouragement of Boys' Baby Beef Clubs. And we suggest that adults be invited to join such clubs as a patriotic way of serving their country's need.

**DAIRY**

RESOLVED, a. That the present unsatisfactory conditions of the dairy industry has been brought about by

circumstances of which the dairyman has been the victim and not the creator. The advancing price of beef animals has made many inferior dairy cows more valuable for slaughter than for dairy purposes. Milk and dairy products have not advanced in price proportionately to the advance of other food products. The cost of production has greatly increased, due both to the increased cost of foodstuffs of all kinds and the advance in the cost of labor as well as the difficulty of securing competent help even at the advanced wage. Dairy men all over the United States have been forced to meet these conditions by marketing their less profitable cows, and this has resulted in a decrease in the total production of milk in proportion to the population.

The necessary advance in the price of milk has caused complaint among consumers who are not informed as to the legitimate causes for such advance. It is desirable that there shall be instituted a campaign of education to make plain the true food value of milk, and we recommend that in instituting such a campaign a most earnest effort be made by government officials to secure the cooperation of the dairy press. A special effort should be made to inform the public of the value of skimmed milk both for children and adults, and of the value of cottage cheese, and the greater manufacture of which would save as food large quantities of skimmed milk which is now wasted.

b. That purchases of dairy products by governmental agencies should be at prices which will fully cover the actual cost of production. Prices lower than these will tend further to discourage the dairy industry.

c. That a very large increase in the production of milk and milk products can be brought about by a better understanding of scientific methods of feeding and of selection of high producing cows. We therefore suggest that a strenuous effort be made to increase the number of co-terminating associations.

d. That the efforts to prevent the marketing of dairy calves for most purposes are not well directed. The average dairy farmer finds it necessary to dispose of his calves at the earliest age at which they may be used for meat purposes, because, first, his entire milk output is needed to supply his customers and is more valuable there than when fed to calves; second, because at the high prices of foodstuffs that have been prevailing it is unprofitable to carry the calves for any length of time. Restriction on the sale or slaughter of calves would reduce the milk supply.

e. That the redistribution of dairy stock can best be promoted through the county agents, and we suggest that a central organization within the Department of Agriculture can best direct such distribution.

**SHEEP**

a. Owing to not only a national but a world shortage of wool and mutton it is immediately necessary that our sheep industry should be encouraged on the western range and the small farms of the country.

b. The federal Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations should to the greatest extent, consistent with their appropriations, ex-

tend their work of education with reference to sheep raising and wool growing, and county agents should make special efforts to guide beginners on safe lines.

c. The ewe from the western range which is unable longer to bear range hardships but which will readily respond to the more favorable feed and care afforded by the small farm is most valuable for redistribution to the farm.

d. The western range industry has been greatly reduced by the rapid passing of the public domain into the hands of private owners, and there remain practically no lands on the public domain that are fit for any other use than for the grazing of live stock. They should therefore be used for that purpose and sold or leased for grazing purposes under such governmental regulations as will develop their carrying capacity for live stock and greatly increase the production of meat and wool. We earnestly request national legislation which will effect this result.

e. Congress should likewise enact legislation providing for the sale or lease as "isolated tracts" of small areas of land, not exceeding 640 acres in one tract, which are surrounded by private entries.

f. The stray and useless dog is the enemy of the sheep. We approve the bill now pending in congress to impose a federal tax upon all dogs. We recommend that all state legislatures should enact laws protective of the sheep grower against dog depredations. We suggest that the Bureau of the Census in its plans for the Fourteenth Census provide a schedule of dogs on farms and not of farms.

g. The practice of speculation in large quantities of lambs and wool should be discouraged through every agency available.

h. Some sections of our country are stocked to their capacity with mother ewes from which lambs are marketed at from seventy to eighty pounds. This is the most economic method of producing mutton. What we need is more ewes producing the seventy-pound lamb. We urge that every ewe lamb which promises an economic future should be saved from slaughter.

**HOGS**

a. Pork constitutes more than one-half of all the meat produced in the United States. Next to the dairy cow, hogs return a greater amount of human food in proportion to the amount of feed consumed than any other farm animals. High fecundity makes possible the restoration of our hog stocks with great rapidity after periods of liquidation. Pork is the main stay of the meat ration of the laboring man and of the soldier.

b. It is therefore incumbent on the nation to increase in every practicable way the output of hogs from our farms, and at the same time conserve in every possible way stocks of grain. Not only should our output of pork be increased from the standpoint of its direct effect on the economics of farm operations but also on account of the extent to which hog raising on farms enables the farmers to produce a considerable quantity of the meat required for home use.

c. The following program is recommended as the means of achieving

the above results and increasing the production of pork and pork products:

1. Reduce to the minimum amount of grain required in the hog's ration by utilizing pasture and forage crops. In the present emergency pigs should be marketed at a

price of \$10.00 per hundred weight.

2. Extend to the utmost the organization of pig clubs under the direction of the federal Department of Agriculture and in co-operation with the state agricultural colleges.

H. C. WALLACE, Iowa  
D. WIGHT B. HEARD, Ariz.  
D. H. AITKIN, Mich.  
N. H. GENTRY, Mo.  
F. J. HAGENBARTH, Idaho  
G. HOWARD DAVISON, N. Y.  
S. W. SHOEMAKER, Md.  
M. H. INGWERSON, Ill.  
E. K. MIDDLETON, Miss.  
COMMITTEE.

**NOTICE**

To Cora J. Reynolds, James G. Lennord, and John Doe.

Notice is hereby given that Martha J. Cox on the 3rd day of November, 1913, purchased at public sale, of the County Treasurer of Box Butte County, Nebraska, the following described land, to-wit:

The SW 1/4 of section 28, Township 27, North, Range fifty-one (51), West of the 6th P. M., in Box Butte County, Nebraska, for taxes for the year 1912; that she has since and after the same became delinquent, paid as subsequent tax, the taxes for the years 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916; that said land was taxed and assessed for the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 in the name of James G. Lennord; and that said land stands in the name of Cora L. Reynolds in the Register of Deeds' office in said county; and that after the expiration of three months from the 25th day of October, 1917, the said Martha J. Cox will apply to the Treasurer of said county for a tax deed to said land.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1917.

MARTHA J. COX,  
42-5t-852-8353 Purchaser.

The American botanist Asa Gray could instantly recall the names of 5,000 plants.

L. A. BURSON'S MAMMOTH  
**STOCK SALE**  
On the Peirson Rancho, 10 miles NW. of Harrisburg, 19 miles SW. of Gering and 28 miles SE. of Morrill, Nebraska, at the head of the Pumpkin Seed Creek, on  
**Tues., September 25th.**  
COMMENCING AT ONE O'CLOCK, SHARP  
BIG FREE LUNCH AT NOON  
**106 Registered Short Horns. 1300 White Faces**  
CONSISTING GOF—One 4-year-old herd bull, 56 head of registered cows, 8 yearling bulls, 3 yearling heifers and 37 calves; 800 head of two-year-old White Face Steers, 500 head of long yearlings; 1 team of heavy mares, 6 and 8 years old, 1 gray gelding 5 years old, 1 span of four-year-old mules. THIS IS A CLOSING-OUT SALE.  
TERMS:—Six months time on bankable paper at 10 per cent interest. Free transportation from Morrill and Gering, Nebraska.  
**Col. C. W. SNOOK, Auct.**  
The Man That Sells More Live Stock at Auction than Any Other Auctioneer in the West.  
C. B. SNOOK, Ring Manager.  
C. F. LYMAN, of Gering; C. H. KOCH, of Harrisburg, and JOHN BOATSMAN, of Morrill, Nebr., Clerks of Sale.

**I Recommend Peruna To All Sufferers Of Catarrh—**



**I Do Not Think I Ever Felt Much Better**

Mrs. William H. Hinchliffe, No. 20 Myrtle St., Beverly, Mass., writes: "I have taken four bottles of Peruna, and I can say that it has done me a great deal of good for catarrh of the head and throat. I recommend Peruna to all sufferers with catarrh. I do not think I ever felt much better. I am really surprised at the work I can do. I do not think too much praise can be said for Peruna."

Those who object to liquid medicines can procure Peruna Tablets.

**JUMP FROM BED. IN MORNING AND DRINK HOT WATER**

Open sluices of system each morning and wash away the poisonous, stagnant matter, says authority.

A glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, drank each morning before breakfast, keeps us looking and feeling fit.

Life is not merely to live, but to live well, eat well, digest well, work well, sleep well, look well. What a glorious condition to attain, and yet how very easy it is if one will only adopt the morning inside bath.

Folks who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when they arise, splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, can, instead, feel as fresh as a daisy by opening the sluices of the system each morning and flushing out the whole of the internal poisonous stagnant matter.

Everyone, whether ailing, sick or well, should, each morning, before breakfast, drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast. While you are enjoying your breakfast the water and phosphate is quietly extracting a large volume of water from the blood and getting ready for a thorough flushing of all the inside organs.

The millions of people who are bothered with constipation, bilious spells, stomach trouble, rheumatism; others who have sallow skins, blood disorders and sickly complexions are urged to get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from the drug store, which will cost but little, but is sufficient to make anyone a pronounced crank on the subject of internal sanitation.

**WRIGLEY'S**



The goodly that is beneficial to teeth and stomach is best for children.

Wrigley's is **Helpful** to all ages. It massages and strengthens the gums, keeps teeth clean and breath sweet, aids appetite and digestion.

The Flavor Lasts



"After every meal"