

OF INTEREST TO RURAL READERS

FARM BUREAU NEWS SERVICE
SUPPLIES ITEMS FOR THE
TRIBUNE READERS

The Nebraska Crop Growers Association has begun work on certifying Grimm Alfalfa seed. This is done by tracing the history of the seed, investigating the growth habits of the plants, colors of blossoms, and other characteristics. A limited amount of Grimm seed has been certified for this year. The names of men having this seed can be secured by writing the secretary of the association who is located at the College of Agriculture, Lincoln. The Grimm alfalfa is a hardy strain, which seems to be more hardy than the common alfalfa, although the yield of hay is ordinarily no greater than the common alfalfa.

Mr. Lake Bridenthal of near Wymore, Neb., a breeder of Duroc and Percherons, is the owner of a three-fourth acre vineyard of which he is justly proud and of which he recently gave an account of the horticulture specialists of the Agricultural College. Six years ago the plants were set out, 450 of them and mostly Concord. This year the grapes from the vines sold for \$360.00, representing 90 bushels at \$4.00 per bushel. The average yield per vine was eight pounds, which is high considering that the first fruiting shoots were frozen back last spring. The results show what the possibilities are when the vines are given good care and the proper type of pruning. "Grapes are fairly easy to grow," said Mr. Bridenthal. "The area between the rows is disced two or three times during the early summer. After August 1, the cultivating is stopped and foxtail allowed to grow. This helps to ripen the wood for winter. The important thing in raising grapes, however, is the pruning. But with a little study and practice one soon learns how much fruiting wood to leave and how to keep the old wood from accumulating. The marketing problem is not difficult with me. People are anxious to come right to the farm to get the grapes and are willing to pay a good price. This year it was impossible to supply the demand."

Those empty, useless looking window and porch boxes may be made to serve a useful purpose in adding to the beauty of the home in winter. The dried up plants that occupied such a prominent place during the summer may be replaced by this season of the year by a collection of twigs and branches and even small trees that provide a pleasing effect throughout the winter. In the background may be grouped small trees or branches of evergreens such as pines, red cedar, spruce, and arbor vitae and in the foreground shoots with bright colored berries, such as bittersweet, barberry, coralberry, snowberry and rose hips. To add to the striking effect produced by these materials a few fruiting spikes of sumac may be used. First loosen the soil in the box with a trowel or an old knife; then plant the twigs three or four inches deep and pack the dirt about the stems so that the winter winds will not blow them over. Then add a liberal supply of water.

For a number of years it has been recommended that hog cholera serum and virus be injected just under the skin in the flanks of hogs, but the State Serum plant of the College of Agriculture recommends that serum and virus be injected deep into the meaty part of the ham or preferably under the fore leg. When serum and virus are injected just under the skin

they are not readily absorbed. Consequently abscess formation is much more liable to occur and many times considerable leakage of serum, especially, occurs through the needle hole in the skin. This leads to bad results. The only objection to injecting serum deep into the ham is that if an abscess should result it might decrease the market value of the ham considerably. But if serum is administered properly there will be no abscesses. When injecting serum under the fore leg insert deeply into the axillary space. If the serum is injected just under the skin the same results may be expected as described above. When vaccinating pigs which require 35 or 40 c. c. of serum always inject half on each side, whether you are injecting it in the ham or under the fore leg. Never inject a great quantity of serum in one place. The dose of virus is always small as compared with that of serum, and can be injected in one place but that place should be other than one selected for injecting serum. For instance, if the serum is injected under the fore leg the virus can be injected deep in the ham, or vice versa.

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The Farmer's Auctioneer
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Phone 783F3

For those who do not have enough stock or machinery for a general farm sale, I am located so I can hold a combination sale at North Platte or at the Fairview dairy 1 1/2 miles west of town. I have always got enough stock or machinery listed with me so we can hold a combination sale any time.

UNION PACIFIC TIME TABLE

Westbound	
No. 1	4:45 p. m.
No. 3	1:45 a. m.
No. 7	4:25 p. m.
No. 11	2:40 p. m.
No. 13	8:10 a. m.
No. 15	12:40 a. m.
No. 17	6:25 p. m.
No. 19	9:10 a. m.
No. 25	7:00 p. m.
No. 53	8:50 a. m.
Eastbound	
No. 2	12:20 p. m.
No. 4	11:15 p. m.
No. 8	12:05 p. m.
No. 10	2:25 p. m.
No. 12	11:30 p. m.
No. 14	6:25 p. m.
No. 18	1:15 p. m.
No. 20	7:20 p. m.
No. 26	5:40 a. m.
No. 54	10:10 p. m.
No. 16	9:20 a. m.

Uncle John's Josh

IF THE WORLD IS EIGHT BILLION YEARS OLD IT OUGHT TO KNOW BETTER.



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Bell's Toy Has Become Huge System

Telephone Shows Enormous Growth in 45 Years.

In just a little more than the span of a generation the telephone industry has developed from a toy to an essential industry uniting all our commercial and social activities. The growth of this toy has been remarkable, but it has always had to struggle hard merely to keep pace with an ever-increasing demand for service. From one instrument in 1875, the telephone has grown until there are in use today in the United States over 13,000,000 telephones. If these instruments were placed side by side, they would span a distance greater than a line drawn from New York to Chicago. With these instruments are associated central offices, poles, wire, underground and overhead cables, etc. There are nearly 15,000,000 poles in use at the present time, or enough poles, end to end to extend three times around the world. There are 31,000,000 miles of wire connected to the plant at the present time in the United States, or enough wire to go around the world 1240 times.

To operate efficiently and economically the exceedingly intricate mechanisms of which the modern telephone system is composed, requires, from top to bottom, a carefully trained and skilled force drawn from the most intelligent and alert classes of the population. In fact, practically all telephone workers may be classed as experts. Because the telephone requires a body of expert workers the wages constitute a large proportion of all the expenses. According to a recent report 62 per cent of the total cost of operating the telephone companies of the country last year was paid for wages. The remainder went for materials, rents, taxes, light, heat, etc.

An important feature of the telephone business is the obtaining of new money each year for expansion. Each year the public is demanding more and more telephone facilities. The Northwestern Bell Telephone Company in the five states in which it operates, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and North Dakota and South Dakota, spends on the average of about \$8,000,000 a year for additions to its property and yet this Company operates in a territory that has only about one-tenth of the total telephones of the country.

The telephone companies do not make their extensions out of the profits of the business as do most non-regulated private concerns. In order to expand to meet the requirements of the public for facilities each year, telephone companies must be able to sell their bonds or stock to investors. In order to do this the companies must be in a prosperous condition. Nobody can tell investors where they can put their money. They may hide it in their stockings, under the floor or invest it in a sheep ranch in Australia. But they will put it where they think they will get the greatest return consistently with the safety of the investment. The investor in telephone securities cannot look forward to speculative "profits" such as he may find in many other enterprises which are less conservative and which present a greater hazard for his investment. He must be able to look forward to a safe and conservative investment where he will be fairly paid for the use of his money put into the business and where his principal will be safe. The possibility of the earnings of a telephone company being less than what investors feel is reasonable would be as disastrous to the public as it would be unfortunate for the stockholders of the Company. It would prevent the Company from attracting new money necessary to provide facilities for all applicants or for those who are moving from one locality to another. Telephone service, to be of the greatest value, must be provided to all business houses and residences who desire it. This, however, can only be done by the constant investment of new money in the business.

I am home again. Will do any kind of plastering. L. W. Mathewson, Graceland Addition, Phone 654W.



Your Voice At the Other End

When the family is gathered together at the old home for a reunion on anniversaries, holidays or other delightful occasions, it's wonderful to be there.

But if you cannot be there in person, a long distance call is the next best way.

Station-to-station service from 8:30 p. m. to midnight costs about one-half the day rate; from midnight to 4:30 a. m. about one-fourth.

The station-to-station rate, which is considerably lower than for person-to-person service, applies when you will talk to anyone who may be at the telephone called.

Wherever you are, drop into your home for a few minutes each day via Long Distance.

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(Hoagland & Carr, Attys.)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate No. 1548 of Charles J. Brand, deceased in the County Court of Lincoln County, Nebraska. The State of Nebraska, ss: Creditors of said estate will take notice that the time limited for presentation and filing of claims against said Estate is March 6, 1922, and for settlement of said estate is November 1st, 1922; that I will sit at the county court room in said County on December 6th, 1921 at 10 o'clock a. m. and on March 6th, 1922 at 10 o'clock a. m. to receive, examine, hear, allow, or adjust all claims and objections duly filed.

Dated November 1st, 1921.
WM. H. C. WOODHURST
(Seal) County Judge

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate No. 1859 of George W. Walker, deceased in the County Court of Lincoln County, Nebraska. The State of Nebraska, ss: Creditors of said estate will take notice that the time limited for presentation and filing of claims against said Estate is March 27, 1922, and for settlement of said Estate is November 22, 1922; that I will sit at the county court room in said County on December 27, 1921, at 10 o'clock a. m., and on March 27, 1922, at 10 o'clock a. m., to receive, examine, hear allow or adjust all claims and objections duly filed.

Dated November 22, 1921.
Wm. H. Woodhurst, County Judge.

Ed Kierig, Auctioneer.

General Farm Sales A Specialty, also Real Estate. References and Dates First National Bank. North Platte, Nebraska.

(D. E. Harper, Attorney)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS
Estate No. 1849 of Mary Stella Shelly, deceased, in the County Court of Lincoln County, Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska, ss: Creditors of said estate will take notice that the time limited for presentation and filing of claims against said Estate is Mar. 6, 1922, and for settlement of said Estate is Nov. 2, 1922; that I will sit in the county court room in said County on Dec. 6, 1921 at 10 o'clock a. m. and on March 6 1922 at 10 o'clock a. m. to receive, examine, hear, allow, or adjust all claims and objections duly filed.
Dated Nov. 2, 1921.
WM. H. C. WOODHURST,
(SEAL) County Judge.

NOTICE OF TAKING UP ESTRAY

Taken up by the undersigned, five miles northwest of North Platte County of Lincoln, State of Nebraska; on or about the tenth day of November, 1921, 2 black geldings, weight about 1,000, 1 sorrel gelding, weight 1,000, 1 black mare, weight about 1,000, 1 sorrel mare, weight about 800 and colt.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1921.
(Signed) **A. J. TRACY.**

NOTICE OF TAKING UP ESTRAY

Taken up by the undersigned on section 24, southwest quarter 14-31, west of Cody Ranch, County of Lincoln, State of Nebraska, on the 5th day of November 1921: team of brown mules with light noses. One mule has piece of old rope around neck. Owner call at this office, pay for this notice and take animals.
Dated this 14th day of Nov., 1921.
Signed, **W. J. THOMAS.**
921 W. 2nd.

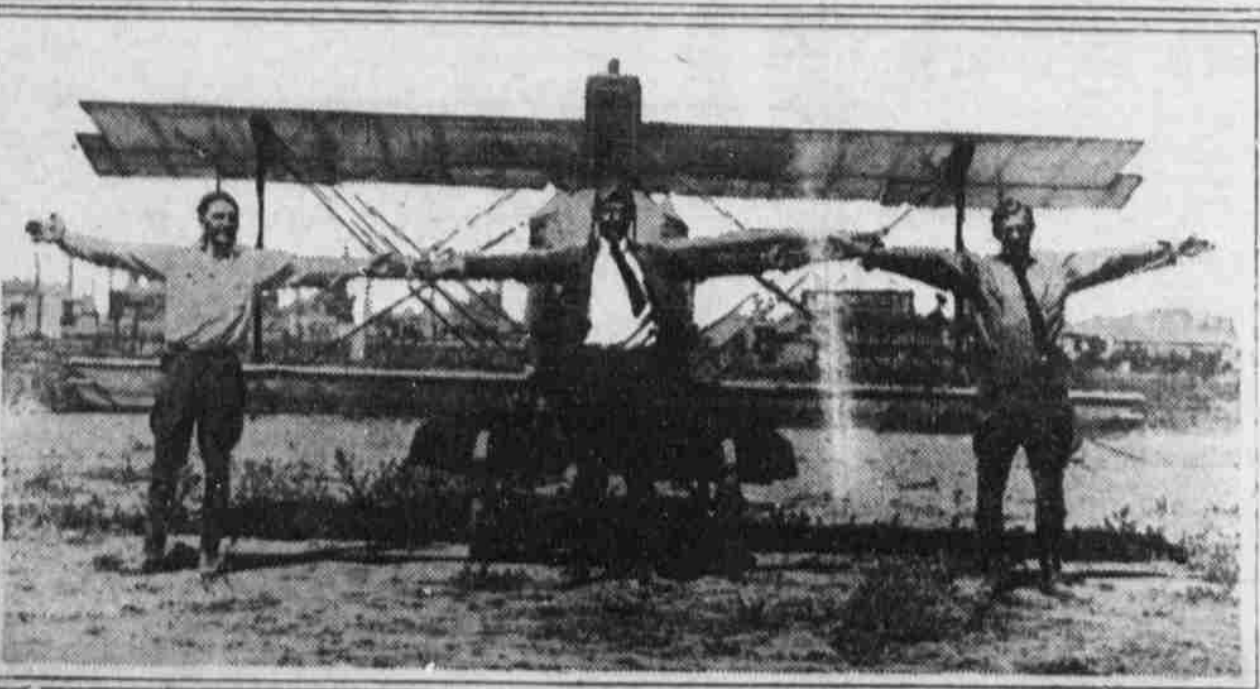
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate No. 1854 of Mary Facka, deceased in the County Court of Lincoln County, Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska, ss: Creditors of said estate will take notice that the time limited for presentation and filing of claims against said Estate is March 23, 1922, and for settlement of said Estate is November 18, 1922; that I will sit at the county court room in said county on December 23, 1921, at 10 o'clock a. m., and on March 23, 1922, at 10 o'clock a. m., to receive, examine, hear, allow, or adjust all claims and objections duly filed.

Wm. H. Woodhurst, County Judge.

AMERICAN OWNS SMALLEST AIR PLANE



It is only 47 feet wide and weighs only 1,050 pounds. The owner is Fred Clarke (in the middle), an American pilot. The name of the machine is "Jail-Bait," and Clarke has driven her at the rate of 143 miles an hour. Also he has risen in "Jail-Bait" to a height of 20,000 feet, nearly four miles.