

**SPECIALY WRITTEN  
FOR RURAL READERS**

**INFORMATION ABOUT AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS FROM RELIABLE SOURCES**

The Lamona, the new white-egg laying general purpose fowl originated and being developed by the United States department of agriculture, made its first public appearance at the Madison Square Garden Poultry show, held in New York from January 25 to 30, where fifteen of the birds were shown in the open class. In addition to the Lamonas, and other government bred fowls of standard breeds, the department put on an extensive exhibit consisting of models of poultry houses, a display of feathers of the standard breeds, appliances such as feed hoppers, brood coops, and a fattening battery. A series of panels, made up of photographs, charts, and placards, showed the more important standard breeds, the feeding of hens for egg production, the preparation of birds for exhibition the advantages of early hatching, the improvement resulting from the use of a high quality sire, capons and caponizing, culling the farm flock, and the pedigree breeding of poultry.

A number of department representatives took part in the program of the show and gave information to the visitors concerning the educational exhibit. They reported an extraordinary interest on the part of the public and various poultry breeders in the Lamona breed, many persons desiring to obtain breeding birds. The department believes it necessary to perfect them still more as regards certain characteristics, and it is not likely that any will be for sale during the coming year.

Peanuts are high in food value, says the United States department of agriculture, but there is no foundation for the recently circulated report that peanuts promote the growth of hair. Investigation carried on in the bureau of chemistry with regard to the chemical and nutritive properties of the proteins of the peanuts have demonstrated that, aside from the oil, which is easily digested and which furnishes a large amount of fuel energy the shelled peanut contains 20 per cent of protein of a high nutritional quality.

When we eat protein we consume it really 18 or 20 substances, known as amino acids, each one of which may have quite special functions in nutrition. Some proteins are deficient in certain of these acids and will not promote growth. Peanut protein, however, is rich in the amino acids which are lacking in the proteins of corn and grain, and for that reason peanuts are an excellent supplement to a cereal diet, whether in the form of a meal or press cake fed with corn and cereal feeds to animals or as a supplement to wheat protein when used with wheat flour in bread making.

The erroneous idea that eating peanuts will affect the growth of hair may have arisen from the fact that hair, wool, feathers, and similar animal tissues, when analyzed, show a large amount of cystine, which is one of the amino acids present in protein. Even were the assumption true that by eating foods containing cystine the growth of hair could be stimulated, it would not apply in the case of peanuts, which do not contain as high a percentage of cystine as many other common foods.

In the course of work on the selection of tomatoes that will resist the wilt disease, which causes a large annual loss in the tomato canning states, the United States department of agriculture has developed a variety called Norduke, similar to Stone, but highly resistant to wilt. Four other wilt resistant varieties have already been produced, known as the Marvel, which is a medium early tomato selected from Merville des Marches, bearing a heavy crop of smooth red fruit; the Norton, selected from Stone, producing a heavy yield of large, smooth, solid red fruit, which ripens slowly, and therefore ships well; and Columbia and Arlington, medium late varieties, selected from Greater Baltimore.

The Marvel is an excellent variety for forcing, for medium early trucking, and for home gardening. The Columbia, like the Arlington, which has been temporarily withdrawn for purification, because of mixtures found in the seed in 1920, is better for canning than for the table, because of its somewhat flat shape, which does not permit slicing as successfully as some of the rounded tomatoes. The Norton and the newer variety, the Norduke, are late maturing, excellent for canning, for home gardening, and late trucking. The Norduke shows the highest resistance

to wilt of any tomato, and also some resistance to the leaf spot disease.

Wilt resistance strains of tomatoes are developed by selecting from a variety which possesses moderate resistance, which show individual high or resistance. This resistance can be combined with other desirable qualities in other varieties by crossing. Seeds from resistant strains have been distributed through state experiment stations to canners and others for testing, and some of the varieties are now being carried in the catalogue lists of seed houses.

In its studies of the control of watermelon diseases the United States department of agriculture has found that there are numerous uses for watermelons outside of their consumption as a popular fruit. Housewives have long been familiar with pickles and preserves made from watermelon rind. In China and other oriental countries watermelon is used as a table delicacy. Seedsmen in this country not only ship seed for this purpose, but also find a market for their product in the Chinese districts of New York and San Francisco. This liking for the seed is evidently not restricted to the Orient, for some years ago a well known explorer reported an African tribe that sharpened the teeth in order to better strip the hulls from watermelon seeds. Within recent years a firm in Alabama has undertaken to manufacture vinegar from the juice, and from Russia come reports that during the past few years of hardship concentrated watermelon juice has been used in place of sugar to sweeten coffee.

The production of watermelon seed is an industry by itself. In a single county in Florida approximately 7,000 acres of watermelons are grown annually for seed purposes. This one section supplies a great proportion of the watermelon seed planted in the United States, and on occasion also ships to foreign planters. In recent years shipments of seed for planting have been made to Tarsus, Asia Minor, to China, and other far distant points.

During past years profits in our southern watermelon industry have been severely cut, due to the effect of several destructive diseases. Anthracnose, a fungus disease of the foliage and fruit, means reduced yield and peck-marked melons that rot in the field and in the freight car. Stem-end rot is a trouble that occurs in transit only, and originates with infection of the melon by the causal organism at the cut stem. Anthracnose is controlled by spraying the vines; stem-end rot by the practice of field sanitation and stem treatment. Plants are being made by the Department of Agriculture to assist growers, distributors and carriers in the proper application of disease control measures during the coming season.

**LEGAL NOTICE**

August Felber, Oliver Crissey, Margaret Crissey, A. Felber, T. E. Ward, Treasurer of the Oklahoma Bible and Book Concern; Bertrand Felber, Melville Felber, Arthur Felber, Isaac Felber, Tillie Felber, Corrine Felber Schaeffer, E. Cuthbert Schaeffer, Oklahoma Book and Bible Concern, a Corporation; and all persons having or claiming any interests in the Northeast Quarter (NE 1/4) of Section Twenty-seven (27), Township Thirteen (13), North of Range Thirty-one (31), Lincoln County, Nebraska, real names unknown:

You and each of you will hereby take notice, that Gus P. Wienberg, plaintiff in an action wherein you and each of you are defendants filed his petition in the District Court of Lincoln County, Nebraska on February 18th, 1922 the object and purpose of which said action is to quiet plaintiff's title in and to the Northeast Quarter (NE 1/4) of Section Twenty-seven (27), Township Thirteen (13), North of Range Thirty-one (31), Lincoln County, Nebraska, and to exclude you and each of you from any and all right title and interest in and to said real estate whatsoever. Plaintiff alleges in his petition that you and each of you have no right title, line or interest in and to said real estate whatsoever and alleges that he has a new and independent title to said real estate by virtue of adverse possession of said real estate for more than ten years.

You are required to answer said action on or before the 10th day of April, 1922 or judgment by default will be taken against you excluding you and each of you from and all right title and interest in said real estate.

GUS P. WIENBERG,  
By Halligan, Beatty & Halligan,  
His Attorneys.

**NOTICE OF INCORPORATION**

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a Corporation under the laws of the State of Nebraska under the name and style of "The Star," with its principal place of transacting its business in the City of North Platte, Lincoln County, Nebraska and the general nature of the business to be transacted being the general merchandising of mens' clothing, mens' furnishing goods and other merchandise; that the amount of the capital stock is the sum of \$15,000.00, which has been paid in by the sale of merchandise and fixtures as authorized by the Bureau of Securities, Department of Trade and Commerce of the State of Nebraska; that the time of the commencement of busi-

# The Progressive Platform

The Progressive party this day organized in the city of Grand Island invites public spirited, loyal and progressive citizens to join with them in a supreme effort to make our state and national governments more truly governments of the people functioning more responsibly and impartially in the interests of all the people.

As a basis for our common effort we declare our belief in the following principles:

- The present almost insane orgy of public extravagance, state and national, must be terminated and taxation as once reduced to the absolute necessities of a government honestly and economically administered.
- Our government must be freed from further control by Wall Street. Domination by privileged classes must not only be abolished but class rule made forever impossible.
- Profiteering, no longer confined to a few monopolistic corporations, but so widespread as to threaten production itself, must be crushed and excess or unreasonable profits not merely be taxed but must be absolutely prevented or our government will permanently become an aristocracy of wealth and "equal opportunity for all" cannot be realized.
- Prices for farm products must not be permitted to go below the cost of production, plus a reasonable profit.
- Wages must not be permitted to go below the cost of living at American standards with a margin for old age.
- Railroads must not be the sole beneficiaries of government guarantees of profits, based on inflated capital, but of all carriers, whether of freight, passengers or intelligence, should, like the mails be operated at cost by governmental agencies for the benefit of all the people.
- Credits must no longer be left to private control and manipulation, but should be taken over by the government in the interest of all the people! Moreover the people's credit whether of community, state or nation must not be so restricted as to prevent succor in emergencies to basic industries or relief from employment.
- To effect our purposes, we declare the following as our present program of action:
  - Government ownership of railroads and of all other means of communication with voice and reasonable share of compensation to the manhood as well as the capital needed in its operation.
  - Making government more responsive to the will of the people by a presidential primary, a referendum on the question of a declaration of war, except upon invasion, application of initiative and referendum to national legislative questions and of the recall of public officials to both state and nation! also by the abolition of the party circle and by the establishment of open primaries.
  - Immediate and drastic cuts in public expenditures and taxes, including abolition of the dual system of the code and elective departments of state government; the cutting out of waste and extravagance of the capitol commission and of the state highway expenditures! the discouragement of nat-

ional laws returning to the state an amount of money for certain causes, upon condition of a like state appropriation, as wrong in principle and a bribery in practice; the reduction of all salaries, appropriations and state expenses, subject to legislative regulation as far as possible relatively to a prewar basis; the abolition of the state railway commission as a useless expenditure and of doubtful public benefit; the abolition of all semi-private appropriations in Nebraska; with a constructive program conscripting war fortunes for payment of war debts and soldier bonus; increase of federal inheritance taxes on large estates, shifting the burden of taxation from and the industry of the people over to the excess profits of monopoly and to the values of the vast natural resources held out of use by profiteering owners; a state income tax with reasonable exemption modeled after the Wisconsin act, and with state and national laws discriminating sharply between earned and unearned income.

- Adequate marketing facilities and rural credit systems similar in principle to the South Dakota law with provisions for the encouragement of home and small farm owning, and a limitation on home rentals to a reasonable profit on actual investment.
- The taking over of the federal reserve bank system; the use of our tremendous bullion reserves, and the direct issue of currency, all by the federal government, in the interest of all the people and not of Wall Street.
- The public ownership and operation, by districts, of the unused water power of Nebraska, and the equal right of metropolitan cities with other cities, to own and operate an electric light and power plant or other public utility.
- The encouragement of all co-operative movements to the end of the destruction of profiteering; and where regulation fails to control a private monopoly, then by municipal or state competition; similar in principle to the state serum plants and municipal ice and coal yards.
- Equal economic, legal and political rights for all citizens; the preservation and assurance by appropriate legislation of the rights of free speech, free press, free religion and of peaceful assembly, as guaranteed by our state and national constitutions.
- The right of collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing and of collective marketing; the restriction of the use of injunctions in labor disputes with the right of trial by jury in all cases of constructive contempt; and the modification of our workmen's compensation law to include occupational diseases, and establishing the principle of a state fund, as opposed to indemnity insurance, along the lines of the Ohio law.
- The defeat upon referendum in 1922 of the laws emasculating the primary, requiring rural registration of party affiliation, prohibiting peaceful picketing in labor controversies and permitting a monopoly of banking facilities. While we ask the people to defeat these laws passed by the last reactionary legislature, we favor the enactment of welfare legislation to protect the child life of the state.

ness is the 2nd day of January, 1922, and the termination of the corporation, January 2, 1942, and the highest amount of indebtedness to which the Corporation can at any time subject itself is the sum of \$10,000.00; and that the affairs of the Corporation will be conducted by a Board of Directors, consisting of not less than three persons, and a President, Secretary and Treasurer, the offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be held by one person.

ED. J. VANDERHOOF,  
EVA VANDERHOOF,  
and  
J. GUY SWOPE,  
Incorporators.

**NOTICE OF FINAL REPORT**

Estate No. 1831 of Josie O'Hare, deceased, in the County Court of Lincoln County, Nebraska.  
The State of Nebraska, to all persons interested in said Estate take notice that the Executrix has filed a final account and report of her administration and a petition for final settlement and discharge as such, Executrix which have been set for hearing before said court on March 21, 1922, at 10 o'clock A. M., when you may appear and contest the same.

Dated February 21, 1922.  
WM. H. C. WOODHURST,  
County Judge.

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North Platte, Nebraska.

**NOTICE OF AMENDMENT OF THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE LEYPOLDT & PENNINGTON COMPANY TO BE HEREAFTER KNOWN AS THE NEBRASKA MILL & ELEVATOR CO.**

Notice is hereby given that at a special meeting of the stockholders of the Leyoldt & Pennington Company held at the office of the company on the 8th day of February, 1922, that the articles of incorporation of the said Leyoldt & Pennington Company were amended by the adoption of new and amended articles of incorporation to take the place of the articles of incorporation now existing; that under and by virtue of said amended articles of incorporation the name of the corporation was changed from the Leyoldt & Pennington Company to the Nebraska Mill and Elevator Company. The principal place of transacting the business of the corporation is at North Platte, Lincoln County, Nebraska. The general nature of the corporate business to be transacted shall be the manufacture of wholesale and retail dealing in, the commission and brokerage business in, flour, hay, grain, lumber, fuels, hardware, implements, farm machinery, paints, oils, glass, moulding, mill work, stone, brick, lime, cement, plaster, all kinds of building materials, live stock, pro-

duce feeds, seeds, coal and general merchandize business of every description; the construction, maintenance and operation of elevators, mills and machinery for the manufacture of any of the products, and the operation and handling of any of the businesses herein set forth; the buying, selling, leasing, owning and operating of lumber and coal yards and other real estate and personal property, including mills, elevators and stores; the buying and selling of real estate and to do a general contracting business; and all other things necessary, proper, usual and essential in carrying on any of the businesses referred to herein.

The amount of the authorized capital stock is Two Hundred Thousand (\$200,000.00) Dollars, of which One Hundred Fifteen Thousand (\$15,000.00) Dollars has been subscribed and paid for; the balance of the stock shall be paid for in cash as sold and issued.

The time of the commencement of this corporation was August 5, 1919 and is to continue for a period of 50 years from that date.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which this corporation may at any time subject itself is two-thirds of its issued capital stock.

The affairs of the corporation are to be transacted by a board of not less than five (5) and not more than nine (9) directors; and the officers of the corporation are to be the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer and such other officers and employees as may be provided by the by-laws.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the officers of said corporation have hereunto set their hands at North Platte, Nebraska, this 8th day of February, 1922.

**NEBRASKA MILL & ELEVATOR COMPANY.**  
Successors to the Leyoldt & Pennington Co.  
By L. P. JEPSON, President.  
S. M. SOUDER, Secy. and Treasurer.