

**SPECIALLY WRITTEN  
FOR RURAL READERS**

**INFORMATION ABOUT AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS FROM RELIABLE SOURCES**

Grape vines may be pruned any time after the wood has ripened in the fall and before the sap starts flowing in the spring. It should not be done however when the canes are frozen because then they are brittle and are easily broken in handling. In eastern Nebraska where grapes winter over without danger of freezing when left unprotected, the pruning is done on mild days in February and early March. Wounds made at this time have a chance to dry up before the sap rises. If the cuts are made late in spring or in early summer the sap flows freely from the wounds causing excessive "bleeding". Whether "bleeding" is injurious to the vines or not is still disputed but it is safe practice to prune early.

Once more the babies and children of Jefferson precinct in Madison county were given the opportunity to be weighed as a part of the home health program being promoted in that county by the Agricultural Extension Agent. Seventeen children and ten mothers were present. About 8 young children who were at the original weighing and measuring and physical examination were again present. The effect of winter weather and days spent indoors showed plainly in the small gain which several of these children had made. There was also evident the effect of head colds in preventing normal gain in weight. The Health Specialist of the Agricultural College Extension Service again emphasized the need of fresh air in the homes both day and night, especially for the little ones who cannot play out of doors in bad weather. Older folks and children with colds and sore throats should keep away from babies. Many pneumonia cases develop in little children who come in contact with persons having colds. Another practical precaution is the daily cleansing of the babies and small children's nostrils with vaseline on an applicator. Ridding the nostrils of dry hardened mucus will prevent much mouth breathing in the young child. Clean pure air prevents colds and stimulates growth and mental development.

It has been said that the gasoline engine is very much like a mule. It kicks back at the most inopportune times and balks when action is demanded. Sometimes it acts sick when nothing much is the matter. There seemed to be an unusual crop of sick gasoline engines down in Clay County this fall, so the Agricultural Extension Agent called on the Agricultural College for an engine doctor. Five meetings were scheduled and each attended by from 26 to 53 interested farmers.

All kinds of sizes of engines were brought in, small ones, big ones, old ones, which had not run for three years, and new ones which had never run right. Even an old two cylinder Maxwell car was pulled to one meeting and started after some overhauling. The trouble on each engine was diagnosed, remedied and explained to the audience. A general lecture on gasoline motors was given during the afternoon.

One farmer made of remark that through this activity of the Agricultural Extension Agent he was able to save \$150 since he was about to scrap an engine worth that amount. The engine was repaired at one of the meetings and the owner says he will invest this saving in a Farm Bureau membership for 15 years at \$10.00 a year.

"Why does my soap separate?" "Why is my soap greasy?" "Why does it crumble?" These are typical questions asked by women who are attending the soap-making demonstrations which the state Agricultural College, through its extension specialists and

extension agents, is giving in many counties this winter. At the close of the demonstration such remarks as these are common—"Had I known that by adding more water I could have blended my soap, I could have saved the soap I ruined." "I see now why I failed in making soap." A good soap is free from alkali. The presence of alkali can be detected by tasting. If alkali is found to be present, the cooking should be continued until it disappears. All home-made soap should be white or of a very light color. This should be true even of soap from "cracklings" if the cracklings are used while fresh. Soap is spoiled by freezing while green. In cold weather salt may be added before cooling to hasten the curing process. Salt also helps to separate out the water in boiling. Manufacturers do not allow their soap to be used until about four weeks old. This allows it to dry out so it will not wash away so rapidly. This practice should be followed with home made soap. The Agricultural College circular on soap-making will be of some assistance to those who did not attend a demonstration.

**YELLOWSTONE BEARS**

The bear as a playful holdup man who rifles tourists' automobiles and breaks into hotels for food is one of the uncertain quantities of Yellowstone Park, says Edmund Heller, the big game hunter, who has just returned from several months in the park studying the wild life of larger animals for the Roosevelt wild life experiment station connected with the School of Forestry at Syracuse University.

Mr. Heller likes bears. He has spent hours watching and photographing them during the past summer, and thinks they are by far the most interesting things in the park, more so than the geysers and hot springs. A geyser is only a geyser after you have seen it a few times, says Mr. Heller, but a bear is a source of infinite humor to those who study him.

Big game in the park is increasing, with the exception of mountain sheep and antelopes, he says. Much of his report will be devoted to methods of preserving the graceful sheep and antelope from disappearing altogether from the Yellowstone. It is not their natural habitat, for in winter, unless restricted, they would move south into the Dakotas, he says. At it is they stay in the park, many freezing to death. On the other hand, moose are increasing rapidly, and elk are so numerous that they can be heard bugling all day long as they charge across the bottoms. They number at least 10,000. Mr. Heller said he frequently saw large herds with bulls driving their cows and trumpeting defiance at the world. Mule deer are also increasing fast, and beavers fill the streams.

The greatest change in the Yellowstone in the last few years, however, is in the greatly increased number of tourists, according to Mr. Heller. The automobile and the war are both largely responsible, although, oddly enough, most of the tourists are Westerners, to whom wild country is no novelty. The park is filled with camps at which automobile parties may stop for the night under the supervision of a ranger to see that they do not fire the woods.

The bears are a constant source of interest to these tourists. If cars are left a moment, a fat, black bear may soon be found pawing the seat and upholstery to pieces in search of food. The bears are fairly tame, because they are never molested. They have regular feeding places where the waste from the hotels is dumped, and the tourist watches from behind a screen.

"They come loping in at regular hours, often a mother bear brings her cubs. She will put the cubs up a tree and tell them to stay there. If they come down while she is feeding she runs back and cuffs them into the tree again, just like naughty children. Bears often go back after a meal, climb a tree in full view of people and go to sleep.

"They are funny things. They walk like a man when they stand up. When they are in a tree they often sit like a man, with legs dangling on each side of a branch and clutching the trunk in front of them.

**SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE  
County Treasurer of Lincoln County, Nebraska,**

From July 1st, 1921, to January 1st, 1922.

**SAMUEL M. SOUDER, County Treasurer.**

Balance on July 1, 1921	\$232,952.38	Road Districts	Balances Jan. 1st 1922	Bal. on Hand Jan. 1st 1922
To 1921 tax	324,839.68	North Platte	\$ 941.16	\$ 33,998.68
To 1920 tax	161,167.73	Maxwell	415.98	4,721.99
To 1919 tax	88.14	Brady	650.34	15,637.63
To 1918 tax	257.45	Hershey	222.76	386.33
School land	8,052.86	Sutherland	150.83	10.41
Miscellaneous County general	1,654.81	Wallace	573.06	96.40
Miscellaneous County bridge	55.90	1 Over Draft	85.63	15.16
Redemption	17,828.94	2	56.05	1,576.30
Deposit Interest	644.08	3	9.35	63.51
Fines	943.00	4	643.43	4,057.63
Fees	141.50	5	130.05	5,665.02
Automobile	18,912.45	6	28.12	381.11
State Apportionment	8,690.93	7 Over Draft	69.24	57.97
Inheritance tax	191.72	8	53.38	1,003.66
Paving tax	1,379.82	9	122.09	331.43
State funds	84.49	10 Over Draft	95.03	4,589.47
Sewer tax	21.07	11 Over Draft	283.19	36.80
Commissioner District No. 2	716.82	12 Over Draft	248.53	1,160.49
		13	347.93	8,264.19
		14	226.98	3,771.65
		15 Over Draft	360.66	4,309.51
		16	336.38	6,661.15
		17	232.78	106,358.50
		18 Over Draft	97.63	19,918.96
		19	94.91	50,632.40
		20	426.27	12,847.25
		21	103.28	5,924.97
		22 Over Draft	355.01	166.44
		23	328.57	1,379.82
		24	331.54	2,081.81
		25 Over Draft	200.93	315.58
		26	10.97	3,651.52
		27 Over Draft	56.20	2,718.85
		28 Over Draft	266.75	1,198.22
		29 Over Draft	77.91	103.84
		30	76.52	2,430.20
		31 Over Draft	55.56	4,044.29
		32 Over Draft	5.70	2,506.41
		33 Over Draft	45.72	715.97
		34	236.12	5,354.43
		35	91.40	
		36 Over Draft	21.27	\$300,328.96
		37 Over Draft	81.22	20,227.10
		38 Over Draft	89.39	
		39	149.92	
		40 Over Draft	12.45	
		41	202.71	
		42	260.21	
		43	107.50	
		44	82.13	
		45	44.45	
		46	9.61	
		47 Over Draft	225.84	
		48	20.08	
		49 Over Draft	427.86	
		50	21.42	
		51 Over Draft	209.68	
		52	98.83	
		53 Over Draft	83.92	
		54	58.70	
		55 Over Draft	193.94	
		56	199.37	
		57 Over Draft	290.69	
		58 Over Draft	223.70	
		Y	26.41	
			\$3,221.27	
			4,163.74	
Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1922	280,101.86	Over Draft		
		Balance	\$4,057.63	
	\$778,622.27			\$280,101.86

I, Samuel M. Souder, Treasurer of Lincoln County, Nebraska, do swear that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above is a true statement of all the funds of the treasurer's office of Lincoln County, Nebraska.

**SAMUEL M. SOUDER, County Treasurer.**

State of Nebraska, County of Lincoln, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of January, 1922.

**A. S. ALLEN, County Clerk.**

We do hereby certify that the above statement of Samuel M. Souder, County Treasurer of Lincoln County, Nebraska, is a complete and accurate summary of all his collections and disbursements as treasurer of said County from the first day of July 1921 to the first day of January 1922.

We do hereby certify that the above statement of Samuel M. Souder, County Treasurer of Lincoln County; that each collection has been correctly entered and the vouchers and other items of credit were in proper form and correctly entered and vouchers were received by the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners and the footings were verified by us and found to be correct, and the above statement of balances agrees in every particular with said account in said County Treasurer's general ledger.

**E. H. SPRINGER,  
HENRY COKER,  
T. M. COHAGEN, County Commissioners.**

Lincoln County has no bonded indebtedness.

"One bear followed us around for days, trotting at my heels like a dog. We called him 'the kodak bear.' He was as tame as a kitten. There are about sixty grizzlies in the park now, although they are not seen so often as the others. You should see the black and cinnamon bears run when a grizzly comes up to the feeding place behind the hotel. They scatter in every direction and take to the trees, for a grizzly, although he can run like a horse, can't climb trees.

"The deer and the elk also come up to the houses to be fed, and sometimes deer can be fed from the hand. One elk is called 'Ash-Can Pete' because when he comes looking for food he goes around tipping over all the ash cans. He has been there for years. Everybody knows him."

The buffaloes, which seemed in danger of extermination a few years ago, are now increasing so rapidly that there are two large herds of them in the park, says Mr. Heller. Some of the bull buffaloes grow to great size, weighing as much as 2300 pounds. Most of the moose are around the Yellowstone Lake, and their num-

bers are increasing fast. The bear census stays about stationary because a few bears wander out of the park every spring in search of food and are easily killed by any one with a rifle. The coyotes are also disappearing. Mr. Heller thinks some of them should be preserved so that tourists can hear them howl.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Did your wife tell you to subscribe for The Tribune?

**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 Leypoldt & Pennington Company held at the office of the company on the 8th day of February, 1922, that the articles of incorporation of the said Leypoldt & 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 Leypoldt & 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, molding, mill work, stone brick, lime, cement, plaster, all kinds of building materials, live stock, produce feeds, seeds, coal and general merchandise 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 (\$150,000.00) 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, 1913 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 Leypoldt & Pennington Co. By, L. P. JEPSON, President. S. M. SOUDER, Secy. and Treasurer.

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Home Office Fourth and Leavett Streets,  
North Platte, Neb.