

**SPECIALY WRITTEN  
FOR RURAL READERS**

**INFORMATION ABOUT AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS FROM RELIABLE SOURCES**

The fact that farm boys and girls are making a substantial contribution to the agriculture and life of their communities is being strongly emphasized throughout the exhibit. In addition to putting on exhibits and demonstrations these young farmers and home makers are receiving practical instruction in better farming and home making and in developing their abilities for leadership.

The United States Department of Agriculture co-operated this year with the State agricultural colleges and the fair association in the installation of a striking series of 12 booths in the special boys' and girls' club building, exemplifying the leading lines of club work, as follows: Illinois, corn; Iowa, poultry; Kansas, pigs and sorghum; Michigan, handicraft; Minnesota, bread; Missouri, home management; Montana, clothing; Nebraska, radio; North Dakota, food; Wisconsin, dairying; Wyoming, canning.

Federal supervision of manufactured food products is carried on at a very low cost considering the great quantity of food inspected. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, this cost has been less than one-hundredth of 1 per cent of the value of these products. That the job of looking after the conditions of manufacture is a big one is indicated by census figures, which show that in 1919 there were 67,453 establishments engaged in the manufacture of food products, with an annual output valued at \$13,391,914,000. These figures include manufactured foods only and do not take into account the great volume of commerce in raw foods such as milk, fresh fish, wheat, corn, oats, fruits and vegetables. To these large amounts must also be added the food products imported, which in 1919 amounted to \$672,975,000.

In response to many requests for receipts for making toilet soap on the farm, home economics specialists of the Agricultural College suggests the following:

**Lard Soap:** 1 can lye, 2 1/2 pints cold water, 6 pounds fat, 2 cups ammonia, 1 1/2 tablespoons borax. Dissolve the lye in the water in a stone jar, then cool to 70 degrees F. Next melt the fat and bring to temperature of 100 degrees F. Add the lye solution to the grease in a small steady stream with slow, even stirring. Add ammonia and borax. Continue stirring the mixture until the products is of a rather thick, syrupy consistency when it is poured into the mold. Cover the mold with a blanket or carpet and set in a warm room for several days.

**Tallow soap:** 1 can lye, 2 1/2 pints cold water, 6 pounds fat, 1/2 cup ammonia, 1 1/2 tablespoons borax. Follow method given in the lard receipt, except that the temperature of the lye solution should be 90 degrees F. and the fat 130 degrees F. Substitution of lard for one pound of the tallow will improve a tallow soap.

In selecting birthday and Christmas gifts for children in rural communities, why not give a pure bred pig, calf or other animal? This is the suggestion of the United States Department of Agriculture, which, with the Agricultural College of the State University is conducting the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign. A recent questionnaire study of the utility value of pure-bred live stock showed, among other results, that home influence is an important factor governing the breeding of superior domestic animals. In fact, it ranks in importance next to sales, fairs, and shows, taken collectively. When parents show their interest in good stock the children are more likely to do so.

One dealer told of receiving some pure-bred live stock as a wedding gift from his father-in-law. That beginning was an important influence

which resulted in an entire herd of well-bred profitable animals, a practical influence in the couple's prosperity and happiness. Gifts of good live stock, the department points out, are not only acceptable in themselves but with proper handling multiply and give pleasure, satisfaction and financial benefits for an indefinite period.

To emphasize the need of food-control laws, the United States Department of Agriculture calls attention to the great growth of food preparation in factories. Not many decades ago much of the food consumed was prepared in the home or obtained in the immediate neighborhood, and since the consumer knew about the conditions of its preparation there was little need for food laws. Today much of the food is produced and prepared a long way from those who consume it, and as a consequence some sort of Government control is necessary.

The great volume of commerce in foods is indicated in the last census report, for 1919, which shows that the food-manufacturing industry as a whole is more than four times larger in value than the next largest manufacturing industry, which is iron and steel. Meat packing alone represents a greater value. The total value of manufactured food products for 1919 was \$13,391,914,000, while automobiles produced in the same year were valued at \$2,387,833,000, boots and shoes at \$1,149,560,000 clothing at \$2,343,196,000, and foundry and machine shop products at \$2,321,129,000.

Among the food products that make up a grand total, flour mill products stand next to packing-house products, the figures for the year being \$2,193,007,000 as compared with \$3,995,977,000. Bakery products amounted to nearly \$1,500,000,000 and sugar almost to \$1,000,000,000.

A mash composed of ground grains or their by-products and some form of animal protein is an essential part of a ration for both growing chickens and laying hens, says the poultry specialists of the state Agricultural College and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. The reason is that birds putting on growth or producing eggs can not assimilate enough nutriment from whole or cracked grains to supply the maximum need. When the grain is ground little work is required of the gizzard, and much more of the feed can be used in making flesh or eggs.

The scratch grain part of the ration, however, is needed to give the gizzard some thing to do in order to keep the birds in health. For laying hens the scratch grain thrown in the litter provides an incentive to needed exercise.

It was once thought that the mash should be fed wet to produce the best results but experiments have proved that in spite of the slightly better palatability of the wet feed, the convenience of feeding it dry overbalances any slight gain in production. Feeding it dry is now the usual method. Digestibility is not increased by wetting.

The principal objection to the wet mash is that it requires too much labor. It must be moistened, then carried to the hens once a day, and the troughs cleaned after each feeding. Cleanliness is absolutely essential, because indigestion and diarrhea will result from feeding in dirty troughs. On the other hand the dry mash hopper may be filled once a week or even less frequently, and needs no further attention. Hens do not overeat of dry mash as they sometimes do of wet feed.

**EXTENSION ROAD NO. 265**

To Whom It May Concern: The special commissioner appointed to locate a public road as follows:

Commencing at road No. 265 at the northeast corner of section 29, township 9 north R. 27, west, thence north about 520 rods, on or near the section line as practical, thence in a head of the canyon and back to the section line, thence north to the north east corner of section 17, thence in a northwesterly direction down a ridge about 160 rods to the main canyon, thence in a northeasterly direction along the east bank of the canyon on section 8, to the north line of section 8, about 20 rods west of the northeast corner of section 8, thence in a northerly direction along the east bank of the canyon on section 5, to a point about 20 rods south of the northeast corner of section 5, thence crossing canyon and going north 20 rods along the north side of the canyon to the northeast corner of section 5, thence north about 240 rods on the west section line of section 33, township 10, range 27, west, thence in a northeasterly direction around a head of a canyon to a point about 15 rods east of the northwest corner of section 33, thence east about 140 rods along or as near as practical, the section line between sections 33 and section 28, to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 33, township 10, north of range 27, west of the 6th P. M. The above described road ter-

minating at road No. 292 1/2 and to be any width up to 66 feet that is necessary to make a good road, has reported in favor thereof, anyone having objections thereto or claims for damages by the reason of the establishing of the above described road must file the same in the office of the County Clerk of Lincoln County, Nebraska, on or before 12 noon of the 10th day of November, 1922, or said road will be allowed without reference thereto.

Witness my hand and official seal this 28th day of September, 1922.  
A. S. ALLEN,  
County Clerk.

**EXTENSION ROAD NO. 82**

To Whom It May Concern: The special commissioner appointed to locate a public road as follows:

Commencing at the Northwest corner of section 16, Township 16, range 26, and running thence east along the north line of said section 16, to a point approximately 20 rods or to the edge of the table to a point approximately 80 rods; thence in a northeasterly direction following the old trail past the house of E. C. Brown; thence in a northeasterly direction striking the draw or canyon near the southwest corner of the Northeast quarter of Section 9, Township 16, Range 26, thence following the draw in a northerly direction on through Section (4) township 16 Range 26 striking the main road along the north line of said section 4 about 20 rods east of the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of said section 4, township 16, range 26, has reported in favor thereof, anyone having objection thereto or claims for damages by above described road must file same in office of County Clerk of Lincoln County, on or before 12 o'clock noon of the 10th day of November, 1922 or said road will be allowed without reference thereto. Road to be 50 feet wide.

Witness my hand and seal this 28th day of September, 1922.  
A. S. ALLEN, Co. Clerk.

**ELECTION PROCLAMATION.**

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution and the laws of the state of Nebraska, I, A. S. Allen, county clerk of Lincoln county, state of Nebraska, do hereby direct and proclaim that a general election be held in the several voting places within the county of Lincoln, the state of Nebraska, on Tuesday, the seventh day of November, 1922, during the hours designated by law, for the following purpose, to-wit:

For the election of one United States Senator.

For the election of one Judge of the Supreme court for the sixth Supreme Court Judicial District, as provided by the constitution of the State of Nebraska.

For the election of one Congressman from the Sixth Congressional District in the state of Nebraska.

Also for the election of one Congressman in and for the Sixth Congressional District to fill vacancy caused by the death of Moses P. Kinkaid, the vote for said Congressman to be taken on separate ballot, so that said vote may be canvassed and returns the eof made as provided by law.

(See Section 2250 of the Compiled Statutes of 1922.)

Also for the election of the following State Officers, to-wit:

- One Governor
- One Lieutenant Governor
- One Secretary of State
- One Auditor of Public Accounts
- One State Treasurer
- One Attorney General
- One Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings
- One Railway Commissioner
- One Superintendent of Public Instruction.

For the election of one State Senator from the thirteenth Senatorial District, as apportioned by the Session Laws of 1921.

For the election of one State representative from the Ninth representative district, as apportioned by the session laws of 1921.

At the same time and place of holding the said election there will be submitted for adoption or rejection under the referendum, as provided by the constitution House Roll No. 62, House Roll No. 193, House Roll No. 617, and Senate File No. representative from the Eighty-ninth representative district, as apportioned by the Session Laws of 1921.

For the election of one State Representative, said bills having been passed by the Fortieth Regular Session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska for 1921.

Also the following county officers, to-wit:

- One County Clerk.
- One Register of Deeds.
- One County Treasurer.
- One County Sheriff.
- One County Attorney
- One County Surveyor
- One County Commissioner, Second District.
- One County Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- Also following Precinct officers: One Precinct Assessor.
- One Justice of Peace for each precinct.

Polls open from 8 o'clock a. m. to 8 o'clock p. m.

One Road Overseer for each road District.

Given under my hand and the seal of Lincoln county, state of Nebraska, this 29th day of Sept. A. D., 1922.  
A. S. ALLEN, County Clerk.

**EXTENSION ROAD NO. 22**

To Whom It May Concern: A consent road as follows:

Commencing at the corners to sections 4, 5, 8 and 9, township 12, north range 30, west of 6th P. M. running thence west on line between sections 5 and 8, and 6 and 7, two miles, to connect with extension of road No. 42. Anyone having objections thereto or claims for damages by the reason of the establishing of the above described road must file same in the office of the County Clerk of Lincoln County, Nebraska, on or before 12 o'clock noon of the 10th day of Nov. 1922 or said road will be allowed without reference thereto.

Witness my hand and official seal this 28th day of September 1922.  
A. S. ALLEN,  
County Clerk.

**EXTENSION ROAD NO. 418**

To Whom It May Concern: The special commissioner appointed to locate a public road as follows:

Beginning at the southeast corner of section 29, and the northeast corner of section 32, township 11 and range 32, thence running west one mile between sections 29 and 32, along said section line, thence south between sections 31 and 32, to the north line of township 10, thence south between sections 5 and 6 and sections 7 and 8, 18 and 17 to the south line of section 17, thence east about 80 rods between sections 17 and 20, all in Lincoln County Nebraska, the above described road is to be 66 feet wide, has reported in favor thereof, anyone having objections thereto or claims for damages by the reason of the establishing of the above described road must file the same in the office of the County Clerk of Lincoln County, Nebraska, on or before 12 o'clock noon of the 10th day of September 1922, or said road will be allowed without reference thereto.

Witness my hand and official seal this 28th day of September, 1922.

A. S. ALLEN,  
County Clerk.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**

Estate No. 1911 of August Sodicot, 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 February 17, 1923, and for settlement of said Estate is October 10th, 1923; that I will sit at the County court room in the said County on November 17th, 1922, at 10 o'clock a. m., and on February 17th, 1923 at 10 o'clock a. m., to receive, examine, hear, allow, or adjust all claims and objections duly filed.

Dated Oct. 10., 1922.  
Wm. H. C. WOODHURST,  
County Judge.

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Have your carburetor adjusted so that you will get a lean mixture. You don't need a rich mixture of Red Crown even in cold weather.

Do not idle the motor for long periods to keep it warm. Red Crown Gasoline is quick-starting and you won't drain out the battery by any reasonable number of stops and starts per day.

Get into high gear as soon as possible after the car has been started. Habitually running 50 or 100 feet in "first" and "second" is a needless waste of gasoline.

Red Crown is an economical gasoline when used intelligently. We want you to get the most out of it that you can.

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