



A Good Appearance Inspires Confidence

No man can afford to allow the condition of his teeth to detract from his appearance. Apart from the loss of efficiency caused by ill health directly traceable to neglected teeth, a man's confidence in himself is lessened when he knows that others are offended by his appearance.

WHY DELAY

A short examination will tell you just what ought to be done.

Dr. G. W. Todd

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MEAT PRODUCTION

Production of Meat for use is Increasing in United States but Not as Fast as Population

That meat production has not kept pace with the increase in population and that its failure to do so, combined with increased cost of production and diminished purchasing power of the money unit, has contributed to higher prices, not only in the United States but all over the world, is stated in Part I of the exhaustive report on the meat situation in the preparation of which specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have been engaged for some time. This country, it is said, is participating in a world-wide movement, and it is not expected that the situation will undergo any radical change in the immediate future. On the other hand, it is believed that there will be a gradual growth and expansion in the world's production of beef, mutton

and pork which may or may not equal the rate of increase of the meat-eating population.

In America this gradual expansion appears to have begun already. Between 1907 and 1913 there was a marked decline in the number of cattle in the country, but in the last two years this not only has stopped but has given way to a perceptible increase. The estimated number on farms and ranges on January 1, 1916, 61,441,000, is, however, still much below the corresponding figure for 1907, 72,534,000. With the exception of temporary checks due to losses from hog cholera, there has been in recent years a persistent increase in the production of swine. On January 1, 1916, the number in the country was estimated at 68,000,000, as compared with 58,200,000 in April, 1910. On the other hand, the number of sheep declined during this period from 52,500,000 in 1910 to 49,200,000 in 1916. As the decrease, however, is not sufficient to offset the increase in cattle and swine, it may be said that the total production of

meat in the United States is increasing, but that this increase is not yet proportionate to the growth in population.

The available supply of meat would be much greater if it were not for the enormous losses caused by disease and exposure. Since 1900 it is estimated that from 1,100,000 to 1,475,000 cattle have died each year from disease and from 600,000 to 1,500,000 from exposure. With sheep, the losses from disease have been about the same, but from exposure much larger. With swine the relative prevalence of hog cholera is perhaps the determining factor in the annual loss. In 1894 this was as low as 2,200,000, but in 1914 it amounted to 7,000,000. If these 7,000,000 hogs had been saved, it is said, they would have produced enough meat to furnish every family in the United States with 40 pounds of pork.

Despite these facts the United States remains the greatest meat-eating as well as the greatest meat-producing nation in the world. Approximately twice as much meat is con-

sumed in this country as in Germany before the war, and the total normal consumption in Russia, Great Britain and France is less than in Germany. The per capita consumption is also far greater in this country than anywhere else with the exception of Australia and New Zealand.

Our own exports now consist largely of pork and pork products, and these are derived to a great extent from corn. In the fiscal years 1914 and 1915 we imported more fresh, chilled and frozen beef and mutton than we exported and more beef of all descriptions was imported in 1914 than was exported. In this limited respect we have joined the great majority. Practically the whole of the world's export trade in meat is maintained by nine countries—Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Mexico (under normal conditions), New Zealand, the United States, and Uruguay.

Just the Thing for Diarrhoea

"About two years ago I had a severe attack of diarrhoea which lasted over a week," writes W. C. Jones, Buford, N. D. "I became so weak that I could not stand upright. A druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The first dose relieved me and within two days I was as well as ever." Many druggists recommend this remedy because they know that it is reliable. Obtainable everywhere. Adv.—aug



On the Farm Modernize Your Home

Every building on the farm can be modernized and brought right up to date at small cost by the use of Cornell-Wood-Board. Start with the farm house.

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It is specially adapted for dairy barns, milk houses, hen houses, basements and porch ceilings.

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Manufactured by the Cornell Wood Products Co. (U. S. Patent Pending). Chicago and sold by the dealers listed here. Ask for free plans.

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NOT A COMFORTABLE ABODE

First White House, According to Reports, by No Means a Desirable Place of Residence.

The formal transfer of the national capital from Philadelphia to Washington took place in October of 1800. A few months before that time, on May 27, President John Adams left Philadelphia to visit the new capital. He was much feted en route, not only as the president of the United States, but also because he had been one of the committee of five appointed in 1776 to prepare a declaration of independence, and because he had seconded Richard Henry Lee's resolution that the United States "are and of right ought to be free and independent."

The capital at that time was referred to as "a great Serbonian bog," and even the plucky Mrs. Adams—who by her admirers was sometimes called the "Portia of the rebellious provinces" on account of her unselfish devotion to the cause of the revolution—was somewhat dismayed when she arrived at the new White House as its first mistress. She evidently considered it a dreary prospect, judging from her first letter to her daughter after her arrival. The house was cold and drafty, and though it was surrounded by a forest, there seemed great difficulty in getting wood cut and carted for the president's use, as there was also difficulty in getting grates made and set, they could not burn coal, so the mansion was not comfortable.

Mrs. Adams made a brave effort to have the house put in order by the new year, when she held her first large reception, and the people came from miles around to see the president's new house. Before the next national reception day Mr. Jefferson had taken possession of the mansion, and open house was the order of the day from the beginning of his occupancy.

The apostle of democracy was worshipped by the people, and held this first general reception on July 4, following his election.

MARK TWAIN NO FINANCIER

Humorist Lost Money in All Sorts of Wild Schemes and Rejected Golden Opportunity.

Mark Twain, as most people know, was, during a number of years before his financial downfall, an exceedingly prosperous literary man, but unfortunately there were moments when he forgot that his lot was satisfactory and tried to improve it. His Colonel Sellers imagination, inherited from both sides of his family, led him into business adventures that were generally unprofitable. When a man came along with a patent steam-generator that would save 90 per cent of the usual coal supply, Mark Twain invested his whole bank surplus and saw that money no more forever. Then came a steam-pulley, a small affair, but powerful enough to relieve him of \$32,000 in a brief time. A new method of marine telegraphy, a promising contrivance, failed to return the \$25,000 invested in it by the humorist; and so on and so on. Every scheme was plausible enough to catch Mark Twain, according to Albert Bigelow Paine, writing in St. Nicholas, except the one that would have made his fortune. A certain Alexander Graham Bell appeared one day offering stock in an invention for carrying the human voice on an electric wire. But Mark Twain had grown wise. He refused to invest even \$5,000. Instead, he lent \$5,000 to a friend, who went bankrupt three days later.

Summer Homes in Federal Forests.

To promote a more general use of the national forest lands for summer home and recreational purposes, a federal law has been put into effect which allows the leasing at nominal fees of tracts of ground of not more than five acres for periods up to 10 years. This plan replaces that hitherto in effect which provided for the issuance of revocable permits. Because it was impossible under that system for an individual to be certain of the duration of his tenure, many persons showed restraint in making material improvements on the grounds they held. It was largely because of this that the present law was made. The term permits now granted necessitate the yearly payment of fees ranging upward from \$5 according to the location of the ground selected. Persons anticipating making improvements not in excess of \$1,000 are able to obtain land permits from district foresters which are effective for 15 years. Other leases must be approved at Washington. When land is to be used for hotel or resort purposes the application is accompanied by the plans, specifications, and estimated cost of the buildings to be erected and improvements to be made.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Salt and Pellagra.

A sharp increase in the number of cases of pellagra among the poor of Italy is expected to follow the issuance of a royal decree, adding an additional tax of 1 cent on a pound of salt.

There are about 120,000 cases of pellagra in Italy at present. Twenty per cent of the cases brought under observation are fatal. Pellagra develops almost exclusively among the poorer classes who subsist almost entirely on cornmeal in one form or another.

Investigation has convinced Italian medical men that the use of salt in cooking of corn products prevents fermentation and checks the disease. The new tax will put salt out of the reach of many thousands of Italians.

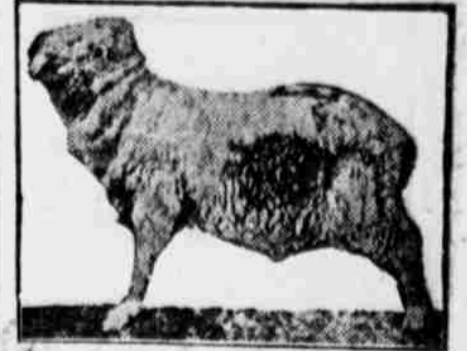
RAPID SPREAD OF SCAB

Skin Disease of Sheep Easily Transmitted Among Flock.

One of Oldest and Most Injurious Ailments Affecting Sheep and Causes Great Financial Loss to the Industry.

(By B. IMES.)

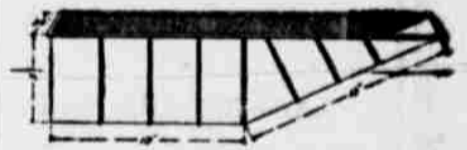
The history of sheep scab dates back to the earliest ages of civilization. It is a highly contagious skin disease, easily transmitted from one sheep to another, and spreads very rapidly after being introduced into flock. Indeed, this is one of the most injurious diseases which affect sheep. It is caused by a small animal parasite, commonly known as a "mite," which lives on the skin. Although the disease is not



Scabby Buck With Entire Hindquarters and Flank Affected.

hereditary, it is possible for a newborn lamb to become infected from a diseased mother shortly after birth, and this fact has led some sheep owners to think it is hereditary. Besides common sheep scab there are several other varieties of scab affecting sheep, each caused by a distinct species of mite, but they are of comparatively little importance.

When allowed to spread, sheep scab causes great financial loss to the industry. These losses are caused by (1) a decrease in the quantity of wool produced, (2) loss in weight and general condition from irritation and other effects of the disease which render the animals unthrifty, and (3) the death of large numbers of infected sheep. While the disease is highly contagious, insidious in its nature, and severe in its effects, it yields readily to proper

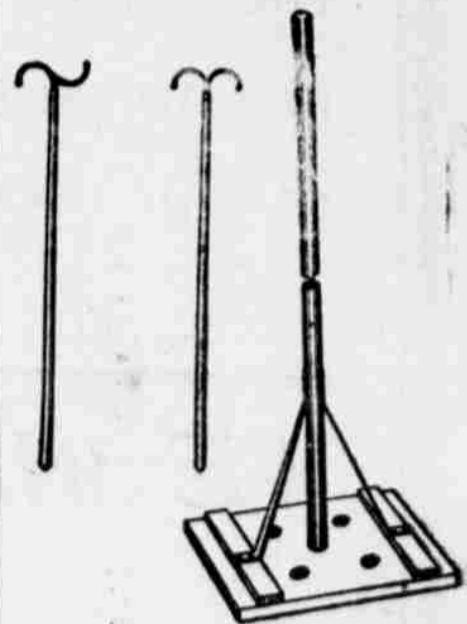


Portable Galvanized-Iron Sheep Dipping Vat.

treatment and is never cured. A sheep owner should never allow scab to remain in his flock, as it can be easily eradicated by proper dipping.

The only rational treatment for common scab consists in using some external application which will kill the parasites. Feeding sulphur and salt and various other preparations to sheep will not destroy the parasites and consequently will not effect a cure. Hand dressing, or "spot doctoring" as it is commonly called, consists in soaking the affected parts with a medicated solution of strength sufficient to kill the mites. This acts as a palliative and tends temporarily to check the disease, but will not effect a cure.

Dipping consists in immersing the sheep in a medicated solution that will kill the parasites, and is the only practical method known for eradicating the disease from the flock. The usual method is for the sheep to enter one end of a vat filled with dip, through which they swim, and leave the vat at the opposite end. The dip or solution should be used warm in order that it may penetrate the fleece and the hard scabs or crusts. Two dippings 10 to 14 days apart are necessary to effect a cure. The first dipping kills the live mites but does not destroy the eggs. Within ten days after the first dipping the eggs on the skin at that time will have hatched out, but the new mites will not have reached maturity or laid eggs. The second dipping kills the new mites hatched subsequently to the first dipping.



Two Styles of Dipping Forks and Stirring Plunger for Mixing Liquids in Dipping Vat.

Keep Chicks Comfortable. Always keep a deep, clean bedding of sand, hay chaff, cut clover or something of that kind on the floor of the brooder, so that the chicks will be comfortable when resting under the hover.

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