



LIVE STOCK

GOOD HORSES ARE IN FAVOR

There is Growing Demand for the Better Class of Driving and Carriage Animals.

"The horse was never in higher favor than at present, and it was never harder to find a good one," said Arnold Lawson, an ardent admirer of the horse, recently. "Ten years ago fine horses were common and prices were moderate. Today a matched pair is almost impossible to find, and the price named by the dealer is appalling. Horseback riding is going to be one of the fads of the summer, and the woman who has grown stout and listless will take to the bridle paths again to reduce her weight and bring her back into form. In consequence of this society will veer back to the horse."

Among the wealthy people of Boston horseback riding in the parks and bridle paths along the boulevards is now becoming more and more noticeable, says the New York Herald. Hundreds of fashionable women are taking a morning center on horseback and an afternoon drive behind a pair of fine horses. There is a growing demand for the better class of driving and carriage horses, and prices are increasing with the demand. Many wealthy men and women, who sold most of their horses when the day of the automobile came, are now in the market for good horses with which to refill their stables.



Prize Winner and Foal.

Mr. Lawson, who is an ardent admirer of the horse, says that horses are more desirable today than they ever were, and that because of the fact that so many dealers in fancy stock have been driven out of business have practically cornered the market for good horses and are selling them at prices which are almost fabulous. It is said that at Dreamworld Thomas W. Lawson's stock of fine horses is as large as ever. He uses his automobiles for long trips, but his horses for pleasure. It is intimated that he will have a stable of show horses at the National next fall.

"There is nothing, to my mind, that can take the place of a well-bred horse," said Arnold Lawson. "I do not know of any thing that affords more pleasure than handling the reins over a high-stepping, spirited, blooded horse. Whether it is true or not that there is a corner in the supply they are certainly very hard to obtain, and fancy prices are being paid for such as come up to requirements.

"Horse dealers all over the world have been gathering up the finest horses to meet the reaction that they have seen was bound to come. The supply has been greatly diminished, of course, because of the small demand of recent years for riding and driving horses. This has made fancy prices possible."

BUILDING CHEAP HOG HOUSE

Convenient Structure for Animals May Be Placed in Side of Hill Without Much Expense.

(By W. D. NEALE, Missouri.)

A very convenient hog house may be constructed in the side of a hill without much expense.

If the hill slopes to the south so much the better. An excavation can be made in the side of the hill the desired size of the house. The dirt may be thrown out so as to form an embankment to the north, east and west.

Posts can be set in the ground and two by four pieces nailed on them upon which boards for the covering may rest. The roof should slant to the north, so that the sun may shine under as far as possible.

Good ventilation must be provided at the top and draughts shut out.

This will be an excellent place for brood sows to farrow in, for they will be protected from the weather.

Raising Bull Calf.

Good bull calves can be bought cheaply. Get one and raise it. It will be ready for service at about one year old. In this way you can afford to have the best stock.

Work Horses Carefully.

Work the horses carefully these hot days. Use judgment and practically as much work will be done and not injure the horses. Much depends upon the driver.

When to Sell Lamb.

When a lamb gets so it weighs 80 or 100 pounds, sell it. You will get a good price for it and the rest will do the better for the added pasture.



ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

HOW TO OPERATE ROAD DRAG

There Are Few Periods During Year When Use of Implement Will Not Prove Beneficial.

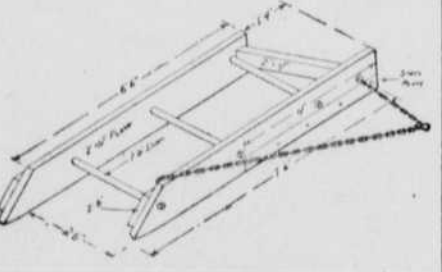
The surface of the average country road should be covered in one round with the drag. One horse should be driven on the inside of the wheel track and the other on the outside of the drag being set, by means of the chain, so that it is running at an angle of about 45 degrees with the wheel track, and working toward the center of the road. In the spring when the roads are more likely to be rutty and soft it is generally better to go over the road twice or more.

The drag should be floored with boards which are separated by open spaces of sufficient width so that the dirt which falls over will rattle through.

On roads with heavy traffic the drag should be used much oftener and with more care than on roads with light traffic.

The distance from the drag at which the team is hitched affects the cutting. A long hitch permits the blade to cut deeper than a short hitch likewise a heavy doubletree will cause the cutting edge to settle deeper than a light one.

There are very few periods of the year when the use of the drag does not benefit the road, but it does the



Excellent Road Drag.

best work when the soil is moist and yet not too sticky. This is frequently within a half-day's time after a rain. When the earth is in this state it works the best, and the effects of working it are fully as beneficial as at any other time.

So much has been written and said pertaining to the great benefits from the use of the road drag that many people beginning the use of it become discouraged before they are well started. They should not feel thus as it often takes a whole season for the road to become properly puddled and baked to withstand the rains and traffic. After a road has been worked with a drag only a short time it is not well to expect it to stand up to heavy traffic during a continued damp spell without being affected. However, it will take far heavier traffic than most earth roads receive to more than scuff up the surface.

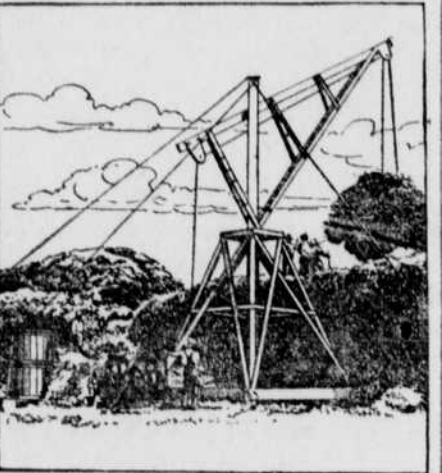
It is not well to consider the benefits from a good road as solely confined to heavy traffic, for there is no doubt but that the time saved to light vehicles and the greater pleasure derived from their use over good roads far surpasses the economy in heavy hauling.

USES FOR GASOLINE ENGINE

Device of Six-Horse Power Will Do More Work Than Dozen Men With Pitchforks.

The Denver Republican prints the illustration shown. This device is at work on the Washburn Jersey farm, and the Republican says:

"The gasoline tank is half buried in the ground at some distance from the engine on account of the danger of an explosion. The little engine, a six-horse power one, works faster and better than a dozen men with pitchforks, and those who study agricultural conditions declare that the new machine will prove of great value in



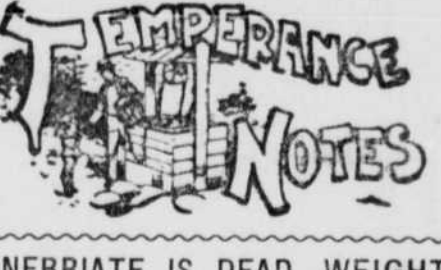
Stacking Hay.

putting up hay quickly in the face of an impending rain. The engine was made especially for the hay stacker, with a view to much moving from field to field and considerable hard usage. As seen in operation at the dairy farm yesterday the machine was tossing the hay into great stacks as fast as the hay could be hauled from other parts of the field by four teams with sleds."

It is said that this engine will do twice the work that is possible when horses are used.

Feed for Cows.

All cows do not like the same kind of food, neither will they do so well as they would on some other kind.



TEMPERANCE NOTES

INEBRIATE IS DEAD WEIGHT

Progress Is Pushing Drunkard to One Side With Relentless Force—Old Order Was Kind.

If conditions 60, 70 or 80 years ago were considered, the decrease shown in inebriety would be most striking, one drunkard being found in a thousand where formerly there were probably 20 or 30. In the early days of the republic, whisky was an article of wide consumption, made so because it was the only alcoholic stimulant easily obtainable at a distance from the sea coast, and because large quantities of grain could be profitably converted into liquor in the interior communities.

Economic causes have operated powerfully to diminish hard drinking. Fifty or 60 years ago there were thousands of communities in which professional men could drink to excess without suffering in public opinion. Now such offenders would quickly lose their standing, and not only professional men, but workers in all the trades, especially those in which machinery is employed, are obliged to keep sober in order to hold their places. The inebriate is a dead weight in modern society, says New York Tribune. The older order was more than kind to him, but the newer is relentless. The younger generation has accurate views on that point, and the proportion of young men handicapping themselves with drinking habits is becoming smaller every year. Young men nowadays are too intent on other things to be greatly attracted by the cheap lure of dissipation.

All progress in the past half century has helped the cause of moderation. Legislation has been appealed to both to end the sale of liquors and to regulate it. But economic and educational pressure has done more than legislation to put a rigorous ban on inebriety.

THEY ARE SOBER ENGINEERS

Stringent Rules Against Drunkenness Enforced by Brotherhood—One Notable Example.

It is safe to say that no other union, club or organization of any sort applies quite such heroic treatment to undesirable citizens as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. One thing that the brotherhood most strenuously insists upon is that its members shall not drink. Thirty-five members were expelled for getting drunk in 1909, and their shame was publicly proclaimed in the Journal. The treatment does not stop here by any means. The brotherhood will not risk the lives of its members and the general public by permitting a drinking man to run an engine, writes Charles Frederick Carter in Century. When a man has been duly convicted of drinking and punished according to the laws of the order, the facts are laid before the proper authorities on the road that employs him, and his discharge is demanded. In one notable instance the engineer of a fast train got drunk during his layover and disgraced himself. He was tried, convicted and expelled, the management was informed, and the offender's discharge requested in regular form. But as the engineer had been a good man, the railroad company demurred, saying that he had not been drunk while on duty.

"But," said the brotherhood, "there is no telling when a man who gets drunk on duty may take a notion to get drunk on duty, and we do not intend to take any chances on having a drunken man tearing through the country at sixty miles an hour, endangering the lives of others. It is unfair both to the employees in your service and to your patrons."

The culprit was discharged. He can never be employed on a railroad again.

Temperance in Ireland.

Increased taxes on whisky have had a tendency to decrease its consumption in Ireland. It is shown that with the decrease of consumption there has been a corresponding decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness. So great has been the improvement that Mr. Lloyd George has not hesitated to say "that it would be criminal on the part of any government to reduce the impost which had produced such immediate and satisfactory result in the improvement of the habits of the people." In other words, the loss to the national exchequer is more than recouped by the increased prosperity to the nation and the consequent improvement in its ability to meet the calls of the tax payer.

Temperance in Germany.

The cause of temperance is making steady progress in Germany, and according to the latest statistics just published there are over 140,000 members of the different temperance associations throughout the country, the most important being the International Order of Good Templars, with 40,000 members, the Blue Cross associations with 33,000 members, and the Salvation army with 8,000 total abstainers. The greatest number of converts have been made during the last year, in which time the International Order of Good Templars increased its membership by nearly 400 per cent.



TEMPERANCE NOTES

STRONG DRINK IS RUINOUS

Men Pre-eminent for Intellectual Attainments All On Side of Temperance.

Such brilliant lights as Burns and Poe have been cited to prove that strong drink is an incentive to fire the imagination to lofty heights of fancy impossible to be reached in sober moments.

Both Burns and Poe were victims of the drink habit and both geniuses, but their cases so far from supporting the claim of alcohol to usefulness argues against it.

If Burns and Poe, God-gifted as they were, had kept their faculties clear and their reasons undimmed, what might they not have done? The former might have become the Homer of the Eastern and the latter the Dante of the Western World. As it was, these twin stars of the firmament of literature scintillated fitfully for only a few years. They simply reeled through life until they came to the verge of premature graves and tottered into them ere half their time on earth was spent, writes Madison C. Peters in an exchange.

The age of Johnson may be termed the golden age of English literature. Its sky was studded with brilliancy, but how long did the light last? Men of such transcendent gifts as Goldsmith, Savage and Shenstone did not know the meaning of life. Their brief careers were spent in riotous living.

Charles Lever, prince of Irish novelists, represented the Irish squires and gentlemen as hard-headed, hard-drinking, rollicking fellows, whose chief amusements were fox hunting, love-making, and breaking one another's heads. For the most part this portrayal was true, but there were some notable exceptions to Lever's creations among the gentry of Ireland.

The men who did the most for Ireland, who reflected an undying glory on her cause, were, if not teetotalers, at least temperate. Grattan, Flood, Wolfe, Tone, Fitzgerald and Emmet were temperate. O'Connell seldom drank a glass of wine. The Duke of Wellington was an abstemious man. Parnell in the heyday of his fame could not be induced to touch liquor. His head was always clear in the house, and this was the secret of his political foresight, which enabled him to accomplish so much.

The great leaders of English politics, both in the past and present centuries, have been strictly temperate men. Gladstone only touched light wines on rare occasions. Morley, A. B. Four, Spencer, Harcourt, Salisbury, Chamberlain, all early took their places beneath the temperance banner. At royal receptions and ambassadors' balls none of these men could be induced to take liquor in any form.

The well known literary men of England in our time have almost to a man been temperate. Dickens, though he drank a glass of ale sometimes, never exceeded discretion. Reade, Besant, Paine, Buchanan, Tennyson and Browning were all on the side of temperance.

The same can be said of the leading statesmen and writers of Germany, France, Italy and other European countries at the present day.

The same is notably true of eminent Americans. Have any of our great inventors been drunkards? They have spent their days and nights in ceaseless activity, perfecting their designs with clear brains and steady hands, only desisting to obey the call of exhausted nature.

Edison, the wizard of electricity, never touches intoxicating liquors. Could the Wrights and Curtiss, Zepplin and Bleriot have conquered the air with rum-drenched brains and jangling nerves?

Our great scientists and medical men, knowing well the dangers that lurk in the sparkling glass, shun it as they would deadly poison. Kelvin, Crookes, Roentgen and Koch have all been total abstainers.

Drink saps the vital organs and dulls the brain. It has stripped the crown from the brow of manhood and engirdled it with a crimson band of shame; it has plucked the flowers from the garden of success and in their place has strewn the weeds of failure. It has wrenched the sword of victory from the hands of conquerors, turned it into a scourge and driven them from the arena of fame into the darkness of obscurity; from royal brows it has taken imperial crowns and dashed them into fragments on the stone of defeat and ignominy.

The men who made America were, with some notable exceptions, of abstemious habits and austere lives.

Liquor never aids, but always subtracts. So far from being a stimulant, it is an anesthetic; it deadens instead of quickens. Science has classed it as a sporic or narcotic, instead of helping man up it drags him down; instead of placing him on the sun-crowned heights of success and honor it places him in the gutter of failure and shame.

A Swedish Temperance Congress.

The summer congress of the Swedish Good Templars was opened at Lesholm, just recently, by Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, who made an address in which he said that "the nation which frees itself from intemperance and its damaging effects will make the greatest progress."

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FALLS CITY, NEBRASKA

CARE GIVEN LINEN

DARNING OF FINE CLOTH IS FASCINATING WORK.

Wear of Tablecloth Is Prolonged If Several Stitches Are Taken in Fold—Proper Repairing of Worn Napkins.

Every housekeeper is proud of her linen closet, undoubtedly, and to keep the contents in good condition is more often considered a pleasure than a task, especially when the stitch-in-time-saves-nine rule is applied. Darning fine linen is really fascinating work if one will only take pains to do it well.

Table cloths are apt to show the first signs of wear in the fold down the middle, but an actual break may be prolonged if a few threads—half a dozen or so—are neatly darned in down this fold. Some housekeepers reinforce in this way after a few washings only, but as the darning then is apt to be thick, the darning is a little harder to do than when the cloth has reached the half-worn stage.

The thread known as flourishing cotton is used for repairing all kinds of house linen, and will be found to look almost exactly like a thread drawn from damask. Every one is acquainted with the device of cutting a couple of inches from one end and one side of a tablecloth when it begins to wear, but this shortening may be put off for a long time if the middle fold is strengthened while the cloth is still in good condition.

Then there are others who never iron the cloth directly through the middle, but fold it so that it measures from one to two inches wider on one part, because, of course, it is the constant pressing of the iron on the one line that causes the wear.

The next sign of wear is indicated by broken threads. If these are allowed to remain unnoticed the result will be a hole in no time, while if a few stitches are set in the ravage will be concealed and the damask look like new again. A simple in and out, upper and under stitch is used, the work being done on the wrong side of the cloth. This is "the stitch in time." When both wool and warp break, a hole having ragged edges is the result. When this happens there is nothing to do but cut away the frayed part and fill in the space with the darning stitch.

Unless the thread used for working has been shrunken loops should be left all around the edges of the hole. The wise plan is to leave the loops any way, because the ironing is apt to stretch the thread and the loops will allow plenty of "give" while a tight thread will cause a drawing that will in time tear the material mended part away. As the cloth is always thin around a hole, the darning should extend beyond it for half an inch or more on all sides.

Worn napkins are repaired in the same way as tablecloths.

The Soldiers' Pie Eating Contests.

In order to train plebes in the endurance, mentality and valor requisite for a soldier in the United States army, pie eating contests have been introduced at some of the military schools. Nothing could have been chosen which would be more likely to arouse patriotic sentiments and indifference to danger. Pie is essentially an American institution, and even the average citizen has shown a fine contempt for peril whenever a slab of blueberry or apple has been flaunted before his eyes. How much more, then, will the embryo soldier be careless of death, nay, even eager for a tempting of it, if his inborn American pie-nourished fortitude is re-implanted and pie-perpetuated.

Don't trifle with a cold is good advice for prudent men and women. It may be vital in case of a child. There is nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs and colds in children. It is safe and sure. For sale by all druggists.

Wanted—
Butter Fat 30 cents, Eggs 20
This price is good for the balance of this month.
P. H. Hermes Phone 35

Poland China Hog Sale.
A Poland China sale at Verdon, Nebraska, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1910. Twenty-one males and twenty-three gilts of the large smooth type. 41-3
John Rieschick.

I will hold a public sale of 50 Poland China hogs at Chapman's feed yard Saturday, October 29th. Unexcelled for size, quality and breeding.—W. F. Rieschick. 41-4t

Old Dutch Cleanser

Will Be Welcome In Every Home

Because it keeps the house, from cellar to attic, in spick and span condition, and saves the housewife labor, time, trouble and expense. Just you try it!



10¢ Per Can

Washing Dishes Without Dredgery
Place dishes in pan of warm water, sprinkle a little Old Dutch Cleanser on dish-cloth (don't put the cleanser in water) and wash, each piece, put in second pan to drain, rinse in clean water and wipe dry. Easier, quicker and hygienic; no caustic or acids (not a soap powder).

Old Dutch Cleanser will remove the hardest "burnt in" crust from pots and pans, without the old time scalding and scraping.

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