

# Henry C. Smith LANDS & LOANS

240 acres well improved, 1 1/2 miles from Depot in Kas. Good spring Best of terms. Will take 40 acres as part payment, balance long time at low interest.  
200 acres 1 1/2 miles from depot, Richardson county, Nebraska. Good buildings and land. Will take 40 or 80 acres as part payment  
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107 acres near Brownville, Nebraska  
80 acres 1/4-mile from Falls City high school.  
640 acres, \$8,000 improvements. Also 640 acres adjoining. Will take 160 acres as part payment. Fine running water. A No. 1 opportunity.  
Money to loan

## TALKS ABOUT PAINT

### THE PAINTER'S TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS

Dr. Morsman talks about Paint Troubles and tells how to mend them

Why is it that paint sometimes goes wrong. This happens occasionally and if it is a mixed paint the property owner thinks he has a grievance against the paint maker who often is obliged to make good his guarantee by furnishing more paint to re-paint with. He does this not because he thinks his paint was at fault, but because he cannot satisfy his customer in any other way, and ninety-nine out of a hundred men will agree with the property owner and believe the paint at fault. They will be mistaken in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

The paint that will not go wrong under certain conditions is not good paint, and the fact that a paint goes wrong under these conditions proves its good quality.

What are the most common paint troubles. They are blistering, peeling, chalking and cracking.

A paint that will not blister is bad paint, very bad. So bad that it is utterly worthless as a protection against weather.

A paint that will not peel is not good paint. Not good enough to pay for the labor of putting it on.

Chalking and cracking are not the fault of the material but of the man who mixed them. I mean recent chalking. All old jobs will 'chalk' and it doesn't make any difference how good the materials were, or how much skill was used.

I am not trying to 'save the bacon' for any mixed paint man, if he is foolish enough to guarantee his product when he knows, or ought to know, that these failures happen with the best of paint, he must 'take his medicine.'

My statements are somewhat startling to the ninety and nine men but not to the expert. These ninety and nine men will have to be 'shown' and I expect to prove my position.

Let us go back to my article on linseed oil. Remember that I said the oil is the paint. I demonstrated that statement. I showed you how the film of oil was formed and how it entangled the particles of pigment in its meshes. I told you that the oil film was water tight, gas tight, that it entered into all the interstices of the wood and hardened there, that it spread out over the surface and formed an impervious coating, water proof and gas proof. There is nothing so convincing as experiment. Try this one. Take a dry soft, pine board, mark a spot on it as big as a dollar, drop water on that spot drop by drop, until it will not soak up any more. Now paint the surface and dry in a cool place. Put on a second coat of paint after the first is dry. Place this board in the sun or near the stove and in a few days no argument will be necessary for there will be a blister on the painted surface just over the dollar spot.

What is the theory. The spot was wet. We put over it the water tight and gas tight film and heated it. The heat made steam of the water. Steam requires more space than water, and to get it, it pushed the film which it couldn't penetrate, off the board. Perhaps it stretched the film until it broke and the steam escaped. Perhaps the steam condensed again into water and soaked back into the wood. If the steam could have penetrated the film, there would have been no blister. Which kind of paint do we want, the kind that water can

penetrate or the kind that water cannot penetrate. Which is the quality standard. Isn't the blister the evidence of worth, the evidence that the oil is in the paint.

Every blister is caused by something in the wood that expands and lifts the oil film off. It may be water, it may be pitch or sap but it is always in the wood and the paint that blisters is the one that is thick in linseed oil, the one that is protective to the wood.

It is sometimes hard to account for the location of blister. We can not see the moisture but it is there. Perhaps a tree sheds a few spots so they do not dry, after a rain, as the rest of the surface does. Or a soft spot in the lumber retains the moisture longer.

There is no need to look in the paint pot for the cause of blistering. It is not there.

Nor need we look in the paint for the cause of peeling. The causes are much the same as for blistering. Something in the wood lifts or pushes the film from the surface. The peeling proves that the film is good. We can not peel anything that is not film like. The hard husk or film must be strong enough to hold together or it will not peel, it will break and crumble. So here again we have convincing evidence that the paint is good.

The cause is usually moisture covering considerable surface, but it may be a pitchy place where the pores of the wood are filled with it so the oil can not penetrate. Such places must be well coated with shellac.

There is a tendency to begin work too quickly after a shower or heavy rain and a spot that is shaded will not dry as quick as the rest of the surface that is exposed to the sun.

Ofcourse what I have said applies to new wood. If the priming coat goes on right there will be little trouble about subsequent coats. There fore watch the priming coat.

The lumber we use now is responsible for much trouble with paint. White pine and poplar are soft and porous and the oil takes firm hold; but the days of white pine and poplar are nearly numbered. They are expensive and we must use Washington fir, southern pine, spruce, or cypress. All these are hard nuts for the painter to crack. They are full of troubles and resin, and linseed oil and rosin are not friends. They will not unite except when boiled together. But turpentine and rosin are 'kith and kin.' They have the same parentage. Therefore the priming coat for rosin and pitch soaked lumber must contain an excess of turpentine. Our best efforts will fail sometimes for the sun draws this resinous pitch to the surface and the paint has to come too. Any paint that isn't as full of holes as a porous plaster will have to yield.

When paint peels over old work it is the old work that is at fault. If it isn't fast and solid it will loosen and give way when the new coat contracts and expands, as it must before it hardens entirely.

Scrape it off or burn it off. Leave nothing that can be detached.

I have already explained why paint 'chalks.' Do not be niggardly with linseed oil in putting on the last coats.

There are two causes for cracking or as it is usually called 'checking.' One is too much zinc. I do not think much of zinc for outside work. It covers more surface than lead, pound per pound and for that reason mixed paint men use it, and make it a talking point as being better than lead. I got my training years ago before painters dared to use zinc for outside paint, and perhaps I am prejudiced, but I believe it is not better than

lead nor as good as lead.

But it is only an excess of zinc that causes the trouble and the mixed paint men are careful. Mixed paint rarely checks.

The other cause for checking is too much pigment in proportion to the oil. The painter tries to do with one coat what he ought to do with two. Don't forget that the oil is the paint. It is the oil film that protects the wood. Pigment enough to cover is all that is required. An excess is no advantage whatever.

I wonder if I have made these things plain to the ninety and nine.

If paint blisters or peels it is good paint. If it chalks or checks it is the fault of the man who mixed it.

Next week. How to Buy Paint.

A. MORSMAN, M. D.

### Morsman Drug Co.

#### Hedge Posts

We are in the market for a car load of hedge posts. If you have any to sell call on us, Phone 396 or 318 A.

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A Pedigree Poland China Boar, raised by Bill Reischick, in good condition. Rout 2. Christ Horn. It—pd.

Room and board for two gentlemen in private family. Convenient and pleasant location. Phone 226 or call at this office.

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It is the curative medicinal elements of the cod's liver, combined with the strengthening properties of tonic iron contained in VINOL, which makes it so successful in restoring perfect digestion, and at the same time building up the weakened run-down system.

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A. G. WANNER, Druggist,

## THE COMERS AND GOERS

### HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST TO YOU AND ME.

#### What Your Friends and Their Friends Have Been Doing the Past Week.

—Eat Sowler's Candy.  
Didn't 1911 hand us a frost?

—Dr. Wilson, Wahl's building.

If you have pipe dreams consult the plumber.

How many of your New Year's resolutions have you broken

W. A. Greenwald was a business visitor in Salem Monday afternoon.

George Ocomb was up from Rulo Monday afternoon on business.

Sig Fuller and wife of Barada were trading here Saturday.

Will Curran of Hope Kans. visited his family here over New Years.

Harry Cain returned Saturday to resume duties at the State University.

John Mason returned Monday to Lincoln where he attends the State University.

Prof. E. K. Hurst spent the first of the week in Adams looking after his drug store.

Thomas Nelson of Lebanon, Mo., spent the first part of the week here looking after business.

Dr. J. L. Gandy of Humboldt was down on business Wednesday, and made this office a pleasant call.

Willie Custer left Sunday for Minneapolis, Minn. after a weeks visit with his mother.

William Kleber returned last Saturday from a business trip to Guthrie Okl.

Ray Huntington returned to Lincoln Monday after a few days visit with his mother and Jean Cain.

Miss Ethel Neide returned Wednesday to Brownell Hall, Omaha after enjoying two weeks vacation at home.

Mrs. Frank Werner returned Saturday from a weeks visit with her son Max in Nebraska City.

Miss Amanda Duerfeldt left Wednesday to spend the remainder of the winter with her aunt.

Miss Edna De Wald returned Saturday from a visit with her sister, Mrs. Stewart, near Reserve.

Basil Boyle of St. Louis visited his mother Mrs. J. C. Yutzky over New Years.

Mrs. Maud Wigton and son returned Monday from a visit with relatives in Council Bluffs.

All the teachers will return tomorrow and Saturday ready for school duties Monday.

Have you extended the glad hand to the new residents in town do it now.

The bill collectors were out in full force Tuesday armed with a full supply of bills for the first of the year.

Mr. and Mrs. Rex Olliver spent Tuesday with their sister Mrs. Stephenson in Shubert.

Mrs. John Oswald returned Saturday from a weeks visit with her parents in Stella.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Seff and daughter Bertha returned Monday from a ten days visit with the family of Abe Seff in Sioux City, Ia.

Miss Imo Huntington returned Monday to the University at Lincoln after spending the holidays with her mother.

Miss Mable Bridges of Sterling Neb. arrived Tuesday for a short visit with Mrs. W. O. A. Greenwald, before she goes to Lincoln, where she teaches in the public schools.

Miss Ruth Heacock returned Monday to the State University at Lincoln after a pleasant holiday visit at home.

Steve Miles and Don Whitaker, spent the latter part of last week in Kansas City.

Frank Stockton returned Friday to Kansas City after spending a few days at home with his parents.

Miss Ruth McMillan returned Monday to the University at Lincoln after a holiday visit at home.

Miss Nellie Rist of Humboldt visited over Sunday with Miss Mamie Palmer.

Mrs. Edna Resterer of Kansas City arrived the latter part of last week to visit her mother Mrs. Wentworth.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown Keim who visited last week with relatives left Friday for their home in Enid, Okl., visiting in Wichita enroute.

Dr. Waggoner was called from Humboldt because of the illness of his father-in-law, Uncle George Grinstead.

Fred Coleman and sister who visited the Gehling families here last week returned to their home in Rock Island, Ills.

Miss Kinsie the nurse who has been caring for the little daughter of Rev. and Mrs. M. C. Brooks, returned to her home in Omaha Tuesday.

Miss Lela Powell and Miss Beulah Rush of Lincoln went to Hiawatha Tuesday to visit a few days with friends.

Miss Hazel White left Sunday for Kansas City where she will attend the Dillenbeck School of Oratory.

Mrs. J. V. Hill of Sioux City, Ia., returned to her home Monday after spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. White.

It was a mighty nice looking crowd of young people who boarded the train Monday for Lincoln. We may well be proud of our representation at the University.

Falls City now claims among her citizens a state senator, Hon. J. H. Morehead having taken the oath of office at the opening session of the legislature the first of the week.

Max Werner came down from Nebraska City to spend New Year with family at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Edwards. Mrs. Werner and little son returned home with him Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Carico returned last Saturday to their home in Diller Nebr. after spending the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Carico.

Those that spent Friday evening with Ed Durfee and family were Ed. Sam and Herman Oberst, Lena Brecksen, Mrs. Mark Durfee and children. Dan Waggoner, Boss Randolph and Clarence Mcwain. Phonograph music was the order of the evening.

What are you doing to help make Falls City bigger and better in 1911.

J. H. Miles returned Thursday from a visit with his family in Los Angeles Cal.

Miss Dorothy Morehead returned Monday to studies at the State University, Lincoln.

Edgar Schreck was among the students who returned Monday to the State University.

J. F. Martin of Lincoln was a guest at the home of M. Glauini the first of the week.

Miss Gertrude Lyford returned Sunday to her school duties in Tecumseh after a ten days visit at home.

Mrs. Kemper who has been visiting her daughter Mrs. M. C. Brooks returned Monday to her home in Exeter

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Davis spent Sunday with Verdon relatives. Their sons, Paul and Lloyd returned home with them.

Misses Janett Barnes and Janett Mac Leie, who were holiday guests of Misses Helen and Constance Lyford returned to their homes in Tecumseh Sunday.

Among the young men who returned Monday to the University were Jean Cain, Reavis Gist, David Reavis and Ray Graham.

Miss Ruth Reavis returned Monday to Jacksonville, Ills. where she attends college after spending the holidays at home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Julian left Monday night for their home in Long Beach Cal., after a several weeks visit with the family of J. R. Cain. They will stop in Bozeman Mont., for a short visit with Mrs. Julian's uncle, John Cain.

## JUST PUBLISHED

Webster's NEW INTERNATIONAL Dictionary, (G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass.) surpasses the old International as much as that book exceeded its predecessor. On the old foundation a new superstructure has been built. The reconstruction has been carried on through many years by a large force of trained workers, under the supervision of Dr. W. T. Harris, former United States Commissioner of Education, and reinforced by many eminent specialists. The definitions have been rearranged and amplified. The number of terms defined has been more than doubled. The etymology, synonyms, pronunciation, have received unsurpassing scholarly labor. The language of English literature for over seven centuries, the terminology of the arts and sciences, and the every-day speech of street, shop, and household, are presented with fullness and clearness. In size of vocabulary, in richness of general information, and in convenience of consultation, the book sets a new mark in lexicography.

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6000 illustrations.

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