

Talks on Teeth

DR. E. R. L. MURPHY.

Money's

Worth in Dentistry

Cheap dentistry is the most expensive in the long run.

Sometimes it doesn't run very long either.

It is all important that your dentist be an expert in his particular specialty.

We specialize. Every dentist in our employ is a specialist—an expert in one particular branch—and you profit by his expert knowledge when you put yourself under his care, for the work will be well done in the beginning.

There are places where dental students practice and gain experience at the expense of their victims, working for a low price, but we have no place for them in any of our offices.

Are you willing to be experimented upon or will you come where you are sure of getting value received—your money's worth?

Our great specialty is, of course, the "Alveolar Method"—teeth without plates—but we don't stop at that.

Percealain inlay work is another specialty, beautiful work—making a better filling than dental, but calling for the very highest type of mechanical skill.

Gold crowns, gold inlays and removable work—resembling plates—as well as the simpler fillings, are all done in our offices by experts.

Why not have the best? Our examining dentists are at your disposal for a free examination and careful diagnosis of your teeth troubles.

No obligation attaches to this service. Will you come and allow us to demonstrate our fitness to be your dentist?

NOTE—Make a note of our name and address to be on the safe side. There are imitators abroad who make false claims.

Dr. E. R. L. Murphy

510 N. Y. L. Bldg., Omaha.

What's Your Guess?

Every person who takes a meal at Tolf Hanson's basement restaurant may guess the number who visit there during the day.

The nearest guess wins a meal book. (Every day this week.)

Tolf Hanson's Lunch Room

The most attractive, brightest, airiest and most economical lunch room in Omaha.

CORN SHOW NEWS.

What Does This Mean?

What because of the quarter billion bushels of corn raised annually in Nebraska? Do you know what one-quarter billion bushels means? It equals 250,000 carloads at 1,000 bushels each and would make a train 2,000 miles long, reaching from the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean.

Such complaints have been coming from Europe, from official and semi-official sources. Out of the rejection of shipments of corn from the United States, the shipping of poorer grades than ever before, and the "scambling in inspection certificates" of careless inspectors, grew the demand for federal inspection which has so agitated some senators and representatives in congress, and alarmed the grain interests to active opposition to the measure.

As this fact became apparent to those interested in agriculture, and the farm lands increased in value year by year, it became a question whether the farms of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, and Kansas could be made to continue the payment of dividends on such enormous valuations.

A great national agricultural show was outlined by the National Corn association, which has in its ranks leading farmers of fifteen states and of which E. D. Funk of Bloomington, Ill., is the president.

Members of President Roosevelt's commission to investigate country life in the United States and make recommendations as to the legislative needs of the agricultural classes have co-operated with the managers to make the exposition at Omaha an inspiration to the farmers, and the first important meeting of the commission has been called to convene in Omaha during the exposition, when a series of conferences will be held with the leading agricultural thinkers and business men whose interests are most intimately connected with agriculture.

The conference will take to Omaha Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey of Cornell university, Gifford Pinchot, head of the federal forest service; Henry Wallace of Des Moines, dean of the agricultural press; Walter H. Fage, magazine editor; and Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts col-

lege of agriculture, who compose the commission appointed by the president. The commission will first meet, in three morning sessions, farmers and business men, ministers and physicians, bankers, editors and grain buyers from country towns and communities, who will be given an opportunity to express their ideas as to the needs of rural America.

Numbered among the speakers who will deliver addresses during the exposition are Dr. W. M. Hayes, assistant secretary of agriculture; H. M. Collingwood of New York City, editor of the Rural New Yorker; William J. Bryan; E. S. Conaway, Association of Commerce, Chicago; Le Luis Gorzoppe, Chaverrillo, Mexico; T. R. Garton, Warrington, England; Samuel H. Smith, Chicago Board of Trade, besides the governors of states, including Cummins of Iowa, Hoch of Kansas, Johnson of Minnesota, Brooks of Wyoming, Sheldon of Nebraska and Crawford of South Dakota.

Buildings of the exposition consist of the main exposition building, Industrial hall, Alfalfa palace, the Iowa and Nebraska building, an auditorium where a number of bands will give concerts and speakers will deliver addresses; a woman's building, containing the exhibits made by women, as well as the domestic science department and model kitchens.

States which will be represented in the exposition building number twenty-eight, some of them making elaborate exhibits, for which funds have been secured by various means, some appropriated by the boards of agriculture and a large number made by contributions of commercial bodies. The states having exhibits are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, New York, North Dakota, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

MAGAZINE GIVES GOOD STORY

Review of Reviews Presents an Entertaining Article.

WILL A. CAMPBELL THE AUTHOR

Comprehensive Account Covering the Entire Situation is Contained in the Number for December.

The Review of Reviews for December contains an interesting and instructive story of the National Corn exposition, written by Will A. Campbell of The Bee. It is comprehensive and yet concise, covering the subject with fidelity to facts in most readable fashion. This story is here reproduced in its entirety.

Now that the season's crops have been harvested, and a new American president elected, while the country, fully recovered from the financial unpleasantness of the winter of 1907-08, faces a prosperous holiday season and promising New Year, a National Corn exposition will open at Omaha, where ten years ago the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition was a jubilee victory at the end of the Spanish-American war.

While sentiment might have been in a measure responsible for the world's fairs and great expositions held in Cincago, Buffalo, St. Louis, Portland, and Jamestown, there is no sentiment in the organization of the National Corn exposition, the newest of western enterprises. It will commemorate no victory, discover no great event in history, but it doubtless is the formal opening of a new era in the commercial history of America.

The National Corn exposition is really the first great national agricultural show ever held in a country more dependent on agriculture than on anything else. It is a business enterprise—a necessity to enable the people of the great Mississippi and Missouri river valleys to show to the world the wealth in corn and its products; in the fields of wheat and barley; in the "Great Plains" long ago weary of growing sugar-beet, which have now become waving seas of alfalfa, and in the heavy-laden orchards and vineyards.

Such great movements have influenced the governors of western states, county and state agricultural societies, railroads, and business men of Omaha, now one of the largest primary grain markets of the world, in launching the National Corn exposition. They came in this order:

1. The "short course" in dairying and stock-raising started at the agricultural colleges of Wisconsin and Iowa in 1899 and now developed for other lines and adopted by almost every state in the west.

2. The local agricultural experiment stations on the county poor farms begun by Iowa in 1903 and since adopted by Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, and other states.

3. The seed-corn special "trains" started in 1904 by Prof. P. G. Holden of the Iowa Agricultural college, which, during the seasons of 1904, 1905, and 1906, traveled 11,000 miles, made 78 stops, and enabled more than 150,000 people to hear 1,335 lectures which pointed out to the farmers that the seed they were planting each year should be tested, that they were wanting one-third of their time and one-third of their land by planting seed that did not grow, leaving vacant places that cost just as much to cultivate as if they were filled with good stalks, each bearing twelve to fifteen ounce ears of corn.

4. The "short courses" held in many Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Oklahoma towns, each attended by from 500 to 1,000 farmers who brought in corn to study and exhibit for prizes, and organized county and then state corn shows in connection with their short courses and institutes.

About the time agricultural interests were aroused to the possibility of producing more corn by practical testing and planting of the seed, it became more apparent that the grain produced on the great farms of the United States must be improved in quality and more care given to the distribution of varieties. Grain buyers in the markets of the world, the Department of Agriculture, experts in agricultural colleges and transportation companies, have recognized that American grain has been actually deteriorating in quality.

Such complaints have been coming from Europe, from official and semi-official sources. Out of the rejection of shipments of corn from the United States, the shipping of poorer grades than ever before, and the "scambling in inspection certificates" of careless inspectors, grew the demand for federal inspection which has so agitated some senators and representatives in congress, and alarmed the grain interests to active opposition to the measure.

As this fact became apparent to those interested in agriculture, and the farm lands increased in value year by year, it became a question whether the farms of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, and Kansas could be made to continue the payment of dividends on such enormous valuations. Then the grain dealers, implement manufacturers, railroads, and business men in the corn belt began seeking a method of imparting to the largest number interested in agriculture, the knowledge which years of study has given the army of experts in the agricultural colleges and the Department of Agriculture, and the benefit of the experience gained by thousands of farmers who are already careful plant breeders and scientific grain growers.

A great national agricultural show was outlined by the National Corn association, which has in its ranks leading farmers of fifteen states and of which E. D. Funk of Bloomington, Ill., is the president. These men believed that such an exposition would do for agriculture what the world's fairs have done for commerce and for the mechanical and fine arts; what the national and international stock shows have done for the stock growers and breeders. They believed that the competition in such an exposition would inspire neighborhoods, townships, counties, and states to produce more and better grain; they believed that the bringing together of the corn and wheat, oats, barley, and grasses from all the states in the agricultural region of the United States would show by comparison many things about distribution of varieties and values that would be invaluable to agricultural interests and to the country.

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lege of agriculture, who compose the commission appointed by the president.

The commission will first meet, in three morning sessions, farmers and business men, ministers and physicians, bankers, editors and grain buyers from country towns and communities, who will be given an opportunity to express their ideas as to the needs of rural America. The commission will then meet with the leading cereal-food manufacturers of the United States, and the grain buyers and exporters from the primary markets. A session will be devoted to a discussion with the editors of the agricultural press, and another with railroad presidents, traffic and operating officials, a number of the presidents having expressed their desire and willingness to meet with the commission in Omaha.

Numbered among the speakers who will deliver addresses during the exposition are Dr. W. M. Hayes, assistant secretary of agriculture; H. M. Collingwood of New York City, editor of the Rural New Yorker; William J. Bryan; E. S. Conaway, Association of Commerce, Chicago; Le Luis Gorzoppe, Chaverrillo, Mexico; T. R. Garton, Warrington, England; Samuel H. Smith, Chicago Board of Trade, besides the governors of states, including Cummins of Iowa, Hoch of Kansas, Johnson of Minnesota, Brooks of Wyoming, Sheldon of Nebraska and Crawford of South Dakota.

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As the products of these states are so vast and varied, the premium list has taken them all into consideration, and provision has been made for each state in some way, and while some of the exhibits are made by the products to which their soil and climate are adapted, the predominating exhibits are of grains and grasses. Thirty days before the dates set for the exposition to open 4,000 individual entries had been made, which included 100,000 ears of corn, which is expected to get into the prize winning class and has been placed in cases, where the "thoroughbred" corn may be examined. This corn is no mere decoration. It is all carefully marked and placed on shelves which wind around a balcony in the main exposition building—three and one-half miles of prize winning corn.

Some of this corn will win big premiums—premiums larger than those paid at the big live stock shows on thoroughbred animals. Ten ears of corn will win \$2,500—just \$250 per ear in the corn sweepstakes. It will be a poor ten-ear sample which does not win \$10 or an award medal, as more than \$50,000 is offered in premiums. The Indiana corn growers offer a silver commonwealth trophy worth \$1,000, which was secured by contributions of \$10 from the corn growers in each county of the state.

When the exposition is over and the premiums awarded there will be a gigantic auction sale of prize winning corn. Some of the corn will double its value in the hands of the exhibitors, as winners will bring the exhibitors something like \$500 for samples, besides the premiums.

But while corn remains king and alfalfa is now acknowledged to be queen at the National Corn exposition, wheat and other grains and grasses will not be wanting in the exhibits. Grain dealers and authorities from agricultural colleges have inaugurated a new test for the wheat, and in order to win prizes it will not simply be declared "good wheat" by the judges, but it will have to make good bread. The proof of the pudding will be in the eating, as the wheat will be milled and the domestic science department will bake bread from the flour. But if the bread is good the prizes will be worth while—\$50, for instance, for half a bushel of wheat.

Mexico, England, Canada, Hawaii and Argentina are the foreign countries which have arranged to make exhibits, though grains have been brought from many other countries by seedmen and manufacturers. Zeferino Dominguez, a Mexican planter, who is taking the lead in introducing the scientific farming methods of the United States in Mexico, arranged the Mexican exhibit, assisted by Mayor Porfirio Diaz, Jr., son of the Mexican president, and two commissioners appointed by the Vera Cruz state department of agriculture. The Mexican agriculturists have also arranged for the government to offer a solid silver trophy, costing \$1,500, to the students' judging team winning the highest number of points in corn judging. The trophy is a rare specimen of the Mexican silversmith's art, and a bust of President Diaz has been worked into the design.

In explanation as to why the trophy was offered by Mexico for this accomplishment Mayor Diaz said Mexico would soon press into service the graduates of the agricultural colleges of the United States, and experts to handle the old lands of that country and he thought an incentive should be given to the young people in the colleges to become competent judges of corn.

From the largest plant breeding stations of England T. R. Garton, an expert, brings to the United States an expert showing the accomplishments of twenty-seven years of careful work and hard study. Among the new grains which England will show are the hullless oats, which American millers hope will be adaptable to the climate and soils of the United States, as such an oat will result in a large saving in the cost of milling.

Industrial hall is the largest of the buildings and contains 50,000 square feet of the total of 225,000 square feet of floor space in the exposition buildings. In this hall the products of corn and grains will be displayed as well as one of the largest exhibits of farm implements and farm machinery ever made in the United States. The exhibits consist of everything from seed testing boxes and incubators to complete threshing outfits and electrical appliances for the farm, from lighting plants to electrical feed grinders. The machinery used in the United States for raising corn products has also been installed in this building.

The railroads have stimulated the taking of exhibits to the National Corn exposition by furnishing baggage cars which have been hauled on passenger trains without charge, thus moving exhibits free of cost



1620 -- 1908

When the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock they brought with them casks of Flemish and German Brew, and, what is more important, a knowledge of the beer-brewer's craft.

Colonial laws gave immunity from taxes to him who brewed over 500 gallons—for it was "conductive to temperance and gave the farmer a market for his grain."

Upon these respectable beginnings of Pilgrim and Puritan, whose "home brewed" nerved them against the rigors of winter, grew the perfection of modern American brewing—a superiority embracing the finest and highest-cost materials—most skillful brewing—and every hygienic safe-guard—culminating in

Jetter's Gold Top

The Perfect Beer

Your lunch or dinner will be more complete and more enjoyable with a bottle of Jetter's "Gold Top."

Jetter's Brewing Co.,

Telephone No. 8, South Omaha.

Omaha Headquarters, Hugo F. Bilz, 14th and Douglas; Tel. D. 1542.

Council Bluffs Headquarters, Lee Mitchell, 1013 Main St.; Tel. 80.

Advertisement for H. J. Penfold & Co. featuring Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Deformity Braces, Artificial Limbs, Batteries, Crutches, and Hearing Horns. Includes illustrations of various medical devices.

Advertisement for H. J. Penfold & Co. featuring eye examinations and the Ever-Ready Electric Light. Includes illustrations of an eye and an electric light.

Advertisement for Brodkey's Jewelry Co. featuring a \$40,000 Wholesale Jewelry Stock at One-Half Price. Includes a list of jewelry items and prices.

Advertisement for Omaha Hat Factory featuring various styles of hats for sale at 85c. Includes illustrations of different hat styles.

Advertisement for Brodsky's Saratoga Chips, featuring a well-appointed dinner and moisture-proof sacks.

Advertisement for K-A-W-F SPELLS COUGH, featuring a remedy for cough, cold, and sore throat.

Each year; from Kentucky will be seen out the relative value of grains and the stability of certain varieties for certain purposes and soils. "You ran into this man at thirty miles an hour and knocked him forty feet," said the court. "That, or a little better, I suppose," answered the chauffeur. "Why didn't you slow down?" "Mine precaution, your honor. Once I shut off speed and hit a man so gently that he was able to climb into the machine and give me a kicking."—Philadelphia Ledger