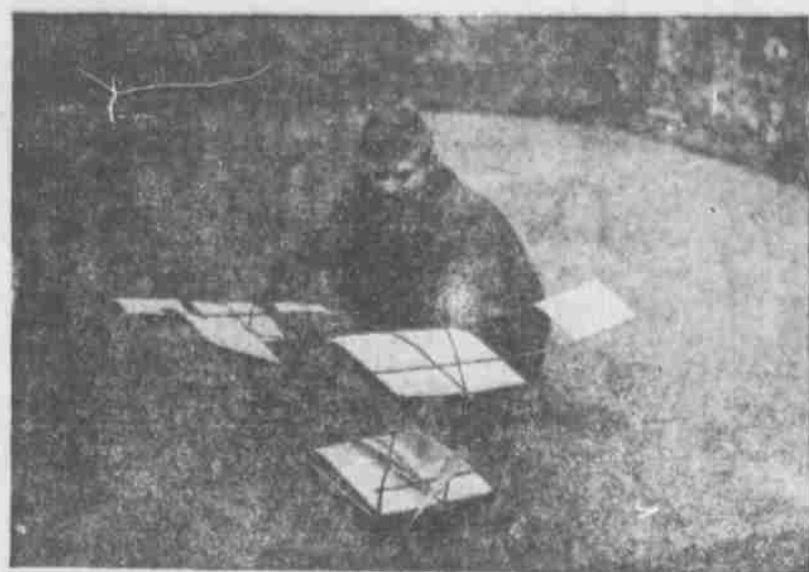


How to Make a Model Aeroplane

Thousands of boys all over the country are building model aeroplanes. No other pastime has ever been taken up so quickly and afforded more real enjoyment. The best of it is that any boy can build a model of one of the famous aeroplanes with materials costing but a few pennies which will actually fly high and far.

A race between model aeroplanes is perhaps the greatest boys' sport in the world. The toy aeroplanes, which are usually about three feet in length, imitate the famous aeroplanes made by the bird man. It seems so astonishing that the graceful little craft should remain aloft at all that they are a never failing delight to the eye. The varying fortunes of the race, the temporary lead gained by one craft to be lost the next moment to another, which a second later itself falls behind, and the heat between the survivors in the race as they approach the goal are enough to drive the average boy almost crazy with delight.

The materials needed for building a model aeroplane are very inexpensive and very few tools are required. Boys are told just how to go about building these fascinating toys in a new book called "The Boys Book of Model Aeroplanes," by Francis A. Collins, (The Century Co.). First of all one should buy several towel sticks, smooth, round pieces of wood a yard in length and about a quarter of an inch in diameter. They cost but a cent a piece. With a picture of a model aeroplane before him, the average boy should have little trouble. The plane



AN AEROPLANE WITH PAPER WINGS.
Copyright, 1910, The Century Co.

or wings are made ready by building a rectangle of the towel sticks by mortising the ends and gluing and tying them together securely. These frames should be covered with a thin silk or muslin drawn tightly across and glued in place.

These wings or planes should then be mounted on a central frame or backbone by nailing them in position. You will now have an excellent glider which, when thrown in the air will sail fifty feet or more. A motor which will actually make it fly may be made of a number of rubber bands running from a hook at the front of the model to the propeller at the rear. A propeller can be easily made by cutting the blades from a piece of tin and slightly curving the edges until it propels the model at the right speed. A piece of wire, a hair-pin will do, fastened to the middle of the propeller and with the end bent like a fish hook, should be used to hold one end of the rubber band or bands which compose the motor. The motor should be raised above the frame or backbone of the aeroplane so that it will not touch it.

If the model has been tested as a glider first of all, there will be no trouble in making it fly. If it should not sail steadily through the air, tie a weight, a small piece of lead will answer, to the front or rear of the model. A little practice will soon show what weight is needed and where it should be placed. To wind up the motor, turn the propeller around to the left about 150 times. When all is ready for the flight throw the model against the wind at the same instant releasing the propeller. The toy aeroplane will sail onward faster than a boy can run for perhaps 200 feet. After one has built the first model aeroplane it will be found a very simple matter to construct others which will fly further and faster.



A WELL THOUGHT-OUT MONOPLANE.
Copyright, 1910, The Century Co.

SAYS HEALTH IS NEGLECTED

Health Commissioner Porter Declares Death Rate Too High.

INSURANCE MEETING NEAR END

Presidents' Session in Chicago Occurred with Technical Discussions—They Discuss Methods for Disease Prevention.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Today's session was expected to terminate the fourth annual meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in session since yesterday morning at the Hotel La Salle. The program for the day was filled with the technical addresses and included a report of the life extension committee of the association.

Prevention of casualties, care of investments and the aid of the federal census bureau in furnishing scientific basis for risk computations were other subjects scheduled to be discussed.

"The decrease in the mortality rate from typhoid fever and tuberculosis can hardly be said to be satisfactory," said State Health Commissioner Eugene H. Porter of New York, in discussing the recent mortality statistics issued by the federal government. "Although the typhoid rate fell from twenty-five to twenty-two in 1909, during the years 1905 to 1909 there was an increased urban death rate as compared to the years 1900 to 1904. The returns for tuberculosis should be much better during the next five years if the work so bravely and enthusiastically begun is continued. The death rate of pneumonia seems to be steadily increasing; its ravages approach those of tuberculosis. Heart disease, cancer, diseases of early infancy, 'Bright's disease,' and nephritis all show increase, nor is the decrease in the mortality rate of scarlet fever, measles and some other infectious diseases of strikingly marked character."

Diseases Neglected.

"Let us face the fact that diseases known as preventable are not prevented, and are not likely to be prevented entirely for many years to come. Let us consider the fact also that we know enough now to begin a successful campaign for the ultimate practical prevention of these diseases. We have begun a vigorous campaign against tuberculosis and the results are beginning to show. An effective campaign against typhoid would show quicker and more marked results. Of the 3,375 deaths from typhoid in 1909, three-fourths at least could have been prevented. While typhoid is a water-borne disease, it does not all come from water. Yet it is instructive to see what a good supply of water will do. Lowell, Mass., before filtration, had a death rate from typhoid of 121 per 100,000; after filtration, 25. Albany, N. Y., before filtration 104; after, 34. Birmingham, N. Y., before filtration 93; after, 12. Worcester, N. Y., before filtration 85; after 18.5. We are doing better than that now."

"If the prevention of disease is to be the crowning glory of our civilization, a campaign of education must be undertaken. The knowledge now possessed by our trained sanitarians and expert laboratory workers must be carried to every home and read at every fireside. The relationship of the policyholder to his life insurance company is a thin definable unit, a peculiarly intimate one. By reason of this relationship you are able, whenever you see fit to use your power, to exercise a tremendous influence over more than one-half of this nation. What you say to them on health matters, what you advise regarding the prolongation of life, will be attentively received and seriously weighed. I know of no one single agency in all the wide field of sanitary effort so potentially powerful for public health as your own organization."

Urges Preventive Work.

Commissioner Porter suggested the immediate establishment in each insurance company of a department of health to instruct medical examiners and agents in sanitation and preventive disease work, issue health literature to policyholders, arrange public health lectures, co-operate with existing agencies for sanitary reforms, provide free re-examination of policyholders, etc.

"Japan is now fifty years ahead of the United States in the registration of vital statistics, although this country has been

endeavoring to collect national vital statistics since the seventh census, 1850, a period of over sixty years," said Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, chief statistician of vital statistics, United States Census bureau. "Yet at the present moment we must confess with what humiliation our understanding of the situation may entail, not only that we have no reliable statistics of infantile mortality for the United States, but that we do not possess even fairly accurate registration of deaths for much more than one-half of the total population (53 per cent), and that we have practically no complete registration of births for even a single state or a single city in the United States. No ascertainable number of births and deaths we must depend upon the results of their registration under state or city laws, because the government of the United States, under the limitations of the constitution, has no authority to conduct such work directly."

Births Are Neglected.

"Boston, which claims to possess the best registration of births among the cities of the United States, obtained, according to the city registrar's estimate, only about 39 per cent of those that occur, while in some cities there is the most disgraceful neglect. Probably the most utterly worthless birth registration of any of the large cities of the entire civilized world may be found in Baltimore, Chicago and New Orleans, and when we consider the supreme importance of such registration for the purpose of the study and prevention of infant mortality, we may well urge all persons interested in better conditions for human life and increased sanitary efficiency, to advocate, first of all remedial measures, better vital statistics, which means simply enforcement of good laws for the registration of births and deaths."

"We know enough now to prevent all typhoid fever, and practically all tuberculosis, and very much of the 'cholera infantum' and other varieties of diarrhea and enteritis that slay their thousands and tens of thousands of infant lives in our country every summer time. There are many other diseases that might be prevented or largely restricted, as well as the large number of deaths and disabilities that result from avoidable accidents. The first step is to know where, when, and how many. This knowledge, which is absolutely necessary for modern scientific public health work can only be obtained from accurate vital statistics."

After indicating the progress thus far made by states in the enactment of effective registration laws, Dr. Wilbur said: "Cannot this association aid the American

Medical association, the American Public Health association and the Bureau of the Census to prevent the passage of foolish, worthless bills, as well as to promote the adoption of efficient legislation?"

Sheep Men Coming to Omaha Land Show

Burdick Announces that Every Dry Farmer Should Have Some Sheep.

Among the many western products that are to be shown at the Western Land-Products show in January will be a representation sent by the sheepmen of Wyoming, Frank E. Burdick is at the head of the movement and announces that if the other men in the sheep business in that part of the country do not care to join in with him in a showing of that industry to the farmers of the west, he will go ahead with it alone.

Mr. Burdick, who up to a year ago owned a flock of 30,000 sheep in Wyoming, is to have every farmer of dry farming methods raise a few sheep along with his other products and make it a paying industry for the state.

"Sheep raising in large flocks is over in Wyoming, but the day of real profit in that business is just coming in," he stated in Omaha last week.

"A man can raise 500 sheep a year on a dry farming tract of 300 acres and at the same time not interfere with the grain raising on his farm. The profit on this number of sheep at the present rates is from \$100 to \$200 a month, a sum which no man can afford to pass up."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Eradicates scrofula and all other humors, cures all their effects, makes the blood rich and abundant, strengthens all the vital organs. Take it. Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsapabla.

When you speak of "the world's finest" Piano; when you suggest the embodiment of all that is "regal" in both tone and finish, you, of course, refer to the

Mason & Hamlin

It's a grand old name—"Mason & Hamlin"—and pianos bearing that name have been made since the year 1854.

During all these years—when maker after maker has been pounding price and cheapening material—the firm of "Mason & Hamlin" has had but ONE thought in mind—"IMPROVEMENT."

Of course, there are cheaper pianos on the market—but THIS instrument merits its maintenance of price—the lowest priced Mason & Hamlin "Grand" costs \$800.

The Omaha Selling is Exclusive With

The A. Hospe Co.

1513-1515 Douglas Street



COMPULSORY PRICE REDUCTIONS

It is our intention to dispose of all furniture suitable for Xmas gifts between now and Christmas. The average store usually carries over a considerable amount in order to keep the assortment good up to the last day. However, it is not our intention to follow this plan. It is true, that as Christmas draws nearer our assortment will not be so complete.

We, therefore, advise prospective buyers to come now, when you can find almost anything you want, regardless of the price you wish to pay for the article you want.

In order to unload all our holiday goods, instead of the usual amount, we have reduced everything in price to encourage quick buying. Under no circumstances purchase anything in the way of holiday furniture; rugs or draperies until you have seen what we have to offer.

CASH OR VERY EASY PAYMENTS

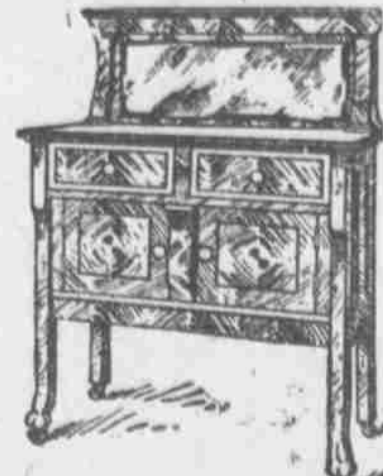


Dining Room Furniture

\$5.50 Extension Tables, well made, 6 feet extension slides; sale price..... **\$4.50**
\$12.50 Extension Tables, massively constructed of American quartered oak stock—sale price..... **\$6.95**
\$16.50 Pedestal Extension Tables, large square tops, highly polished, sale price..... **\$9.75**
\$20.00 Sideboards, very massive, one drawer lined with plush for silverware; sale price..... **\$12.50**
\$27.50 Sideboards, massively constructed of American quartered oak stock—sale price..... **\$15.50**
\$12.50 Chiffonier, quarter sawed oak frames, bent glass ends; sale price..... **\$12.50**
\$15.00 Buffets, choice of golden or Early English finish, strongly constructed; sale price..... **\$19.50**

Parlor and Bedroom Furniture

\$5.00 Iron Beds, fancy scroll design, highly enameled; sale price..... **\$2.95**
\$10.00 Iron Beds, highly finished in Varnis marten; sale price..... **\$5.95**
\$14.50 Brass Beds, strongly constructed, highly lacquered; sale price..... **\$12.75**
\$15.00 Dressers, large and roomy, French plate mirrors; sale price..... **\$8.75**
\$20.00 Princess Dressers, extra large French bevel plate mirrors; sale price..... **\$10.95**
\$25.00 three-piece Parlor Suites, heavy mahogany frames; sale price..... **\$12.95**
\$25.00 three-piece Parlor Suites, massive frames, rich upholstery; sale price..... **\$18.50**



\$13.95 For This Beautiful \$20.00 Buffet

Exactly like illustration and a handsome Xmas gift. Made of American quartered oak stock.

\$2.98 For This Beautiful \$5 Solid Oak Rocker

Exactly like illustration and makes a most welcome Christmas gift. They are strongly constructed of solid oak and have a shaped saddle seat. They are of a plain rich design and are highly polished.

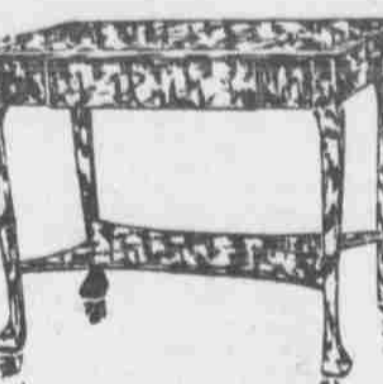


Special Sale of Bathroom Fixtures
Tubs like illustration—consist of towel rod, soap dish, cup and toothbrush holder all heavily nickel-plated; and an enameled iron bracket; regular price \$1.00, special..... **49c**

Rugs Make Ideal Xmas Gifts

\$7.00 Art Reversible Rugs, size 12x3 feet, pretty patterns; sale price..... **\$3.98**
\$17.50 Brussels Rugs, size 11x9 feet, extra fine quality; sale price..... **\$10.75**
\$27.50 Wilton Velvet Rugs, size 12x9 feet, beautiful patterns; sale price..... **\$15.98**
\$50.00 Axminster Rugs, size 12x9 feet, deep rich pile; sale price..... **\$21.50**

THE PEOPLES STORE
LEADERS OF LOW PRICES
16TH & FARNAM STREETS, OMAHA.



\$3.95 For This \$8.50 Library Table

Exactly like illustration and constructed of American quarter sawed oak highly polished.



"Just in Time for Christmas"

Join the "Phonograph Club"

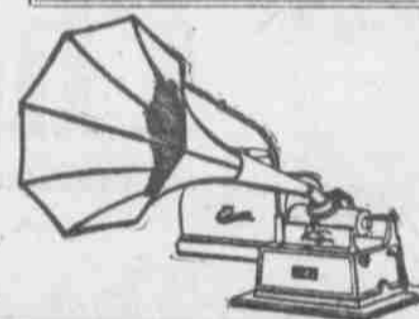
and secure the very latest model

"Victor" Talking Machine or "Edison" Phonograph
Membership **\$1 a Week**
Dues Only

Hear these marvelous home entertainers and have the club plan explained to you.

BRANDEIS POMPEIAN ROOM

You Get the Phonograph the Moment You Join the Club.



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TWENTIETH CENTURY FARMER
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

COASTING

Now that the time for coasting and other winter sports is at hand, we want to speak a word of WARNING, with particular reference to COASTING.

On all streets on which there are street car tracks, and on all hills which cross or terminate on streets having street car tracks, there is a CONSTANT DANGER to those indulging in the exhilarating sport of coasting.

Men and women, as well as boys and girls, have lost their lives, or have been seriously injured by dashing into moving or standing cars on their sleds or travelers.

Why jeopardize your lives by coasting where the hazard is so great, when there are so many places in this city of hills, where this sport may be indulged in with perfect safety?

Assist Us in Preventing Accidents

Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway Company