

**The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal**

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The Journal, Established 1877.  
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Good roads are roads to prosperity.

A fanatic is a man who begins by killing off all his friends.

The state of New York alone has 63,000 automobiles registered.

Mr. Taft might write a huge volume entitled "Banquets I Have Survived."

Financiering has been defined as the art of doing it with the other fellow's money.

This is a beautiful world, but millions of people go through it without finding it out.

The greatness that is thrust upon a man usually comes too late in life to do him much good.

Eggs are said to be selling at \$2 a dozen in Cuba. The hen is a real aristocrat down there.

A Chinese maxim says: "There are plenty of acquaintances in the world but very few real friends."

The man who becomes intensely zealous for one truth, is very apt to forget that truth is many sided.

There are, it is estimated, 40,000 more rod men now in this country than there were twenty years ago.

The farms of the United States increase in value at the rate of \$2,400,000 a day. That's going some.

If ex-Vice President Fairbanks goes as minister to China will our relations suddenly become cool with that empire?

The president is nearly through his long jaunt. He must almost wish he could strike a deaf and dumb asylum for awhile.

Boston has a new plan of city government embodying electors and the recall, and it does away with all party designations.

It is well to remember that intelligent, self respecting people can always be reasoned with but they cannot be driven.

Advertising is no experiment, and the man who is not studying it is going to be left behind in the race for supremacy.

It requires rapid work for the publishers to keep the geography up-to-date when it comes to the map of Central America.

Is your turkey fattening for Thanksgiving? Only a few more weeks for the noble bird to acquire the proper number of pounds.

An exchange says that "the paper money of this country is full of dynamite." Send it along this way. We'll take all the risks.

They now speak of Mr. Folk of Missouri as "the reformer of the democratic party." Mr. Folk has certainly undertaken a big job.

They imprison cartoonists in Mexico. Some of them who operate in this country might do better work after a sojourn in the pen.

William R. Hearst has been busy since election telling how it all happened. It's an old job for Willie, and he is used to it.

The greatest need of the world is men of caliber—honest, courageous and endowed with common sense. It is a need as old as the race.

In giving a million dollars to eradicate the "hookworm" from the south, John D. Rockefeller scored a notch in the regard of his countrymen.

The agricultural department estimate that the boll weevil cost the United States \$25,000,000 annually. That would build two battleships a year.

show results and a decline in the number of deaths from the white plague is reported in all the states except Colorado, Rhode Island and Vermont

A martyr is described as a man who has a bunch of poor relatives. If this is true what is the man who has a lot of rich relations? A nuisance.

Party "solidarity" is emphasized by one wing of the republican party and party integrity by the other. Why not emphasize both by combining them?

True worth always finds appreciation. Some people seem to feel that in order to be real genuine reformers that they must be thoroughly disagreeable.

Who wouldn't be a chimney sweep and work for Uncle Sam? About \$25,000 worth of gold is taken from the chimneys of the United States mint every year.

A New York minister criticised the ladies of his congregation for wearing hats in their hair, and they come back with the charge that he has hats in his belfry.

The day of horse drawn cabs, which have long been one of the features of London, is evidently near its close. In one year the number of taxicabs has more than doubled.

The open door in the orient may be desirable, but in the United States for the larger part of the time the next six months the closed door will be more popular.

The high school debating clubs all over the country are debating over the Cook-Paery controversy, and the world will soon know the truth from unimpeachable authority.

Former Secretary Loeb visited the white house, but found things so quiet and tame compared to the former strenuous regime that he was seized with a fit of homesickness.

Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, the recent elections indicate very clearly that William Jennings Bryan is still the most alluring democratic aspirant for the presidency in 1912.

The two cent piece was only an authorized coin for nine years, from 1864 to 1873, but over forty-eight million coins were issued and only seventeen million have been returned to the mint.

The wire men look upon the aurora borealis as one of their greatest foes. If they could only confine it in packages and sell it to the consumer for light and heat they could do a splendid business.

Hearst said if he were elected he would hire a hall and give the people a chance to hear and see him. Perhaps that was the reason he was not elected. Anyway he was spared that expense.

It is suggested that if no American can be found to wear a diplomatic muzzel, for the sake of being minister to China, that Wu Ting-Fang is quite capable of looking after the American interests in the orient.

A seat on a dry goods box at the cross roads store is safer than a seat on a throne these days. King George of Greece, contemplates handing in his resignation, and the king of Spain looks under the bed every night for bombs.

Governor Hughes steadfastly refused to get mixed up in the New York city campaign. Governor Hughes' good common sense, added to his sterling integrity and great courage more and more emphasizes his right to be considered one of the greatest men of his time.

Life can be cheap and worthless, and it can be pulsating with fullness. It is for each one to make the most of. Every young man should be very keen to take advantage of its opportunities. There is no end to what a man can do and what a man can overcome.

Gen. O. O. Howard, who recently died, was a brave fighter all his life. In spite of serious injuries during the war, he lived to be nearly four-score and devoted his later life to the educational uplift of the negro. He was the oldest surviving general in the U. S. Army.

Otto G. Bannard, the republican candidate for mayor of the Greater New York, since Judge Gaynor's election says he hasn't a word to say. It is suggested that he is the man Secretary Knox has been trying to find and that he should be offered the Chinese mission.

The Stanton Picket under its new ownership, edited by one of the famous Mayfield family, presents a very greatly improved appearance. The Picket is a substantial paper which got its foundation in the very capable editorial work of A. F. Enos when he was its editor. Mr. Enos is now postmaster at Stanton.

There is always a middle ground of common sense between the extreme positions taken by idealists on one side and practicalists on the other. It is on the ground that progress always has been and always will be found. There its forces always rally, fight and conquer.

Poor old China is not getting rid of her opium traffic. The habit has become so deeply rooted among all classes of Chinese that the government's efforts to abate the vice are bringing small results. The London Chronicle calls upon the United States which initiated the International Opium conference last year, to take up the matter again and come to the rescue of the Chinese empire.

Dr. Frank Gunsaulus of Chicago, talking to other ministers at a great missionary convention the other day, struck the new note of "a livable Chris-

tianity" in these clear ringing words: "I get tired of these glory songs that tell of the golden gates, when my heart and your heart are so empty of brotherhood. Be humane, be brotherly. Talk with your audience, not to your audience."

There is still need of doing great things for the cause of human freedom. The world at the present time needs the voice of a Gladstone. Were he living his indignation would be at white heat over the injustice which Ireland is enduring at the hands of England, that Japan is heaping upon Korea, that Russia is forcing upon Finland, and the Belgians upon the natives of Congo.

While inspecting examination papers recently a teacher found various humorous answers to questions. A class of boys, averaging about 12 years of age, had been examined in geography, the previous day having been devoted to grammar. Among the geographical questions was the following: "Name the zones." One promising youth of 11 years, who had mixed the two subjects, wrote: "There are two zones, masculine and feminine. The masculine is either temperate or intemperate; the feminine is either torrid or frigid."

The democrats got together a few days ago in New York and enumerated a series of resolutions on national questions so broad in their glittering generalities, that they would be accepted readily by the larger part of the people regardless of party affiliations. It is a great platform for wide approval because it deals in political axioms well accepted by the mass of the people. But when it comes to fighting any battle for the betterment of the nation, democracy offers very little that commends itself to the intelligence of the voters.

Artificial—not "imitation"—rubies are manufactured in a little factory in Paris. The successful commercial production of the artificial ruby is said by some iconoclasts to have made inevitable the doom of the ruby mine. These artificial rubies are in glowing beauty, of color, hardness, durability and chemical composition identical with the natural ruby of the mine. So absolute is this identity that the assertion is made that users of great cities now refuse to take rubies in pawn because they cannot distinguish them.

It seems a strange paradox for the poorest of Mexican peasants to live in houses of gold, but for hundreds of years those half starved, barefooted people lived in these windowless mud huts in the Guanajatero gold district. A hundred or more of them had to be torn down to make way for a railroad and some one got an idea of analyzing the debris. It has already yielded \$50,000 in gold to the owners and made many a poor fellow who didn't know where his next meal was coming from happy in the prospect of sombreros and hot tamales for life.

There is a general demand everywhere for a better grade of teachers—but there must go with it a concession of larger salaries. "The servant is worthy of his hire" in the school room as well as outside of it. Teaching under the most favorable conditions is no sinecure. It requires education, talent, patience and hard work. No man wants to entrust his children to incompetents. The guiding of the young mind into proper channels is a delicate operation and one that cannot safely be trusted to everyone. This being true, the teacher should be well paid—far better paid than is at present customary.

While the railroad and ocean traffic of the United States has increased enormously, our shallow water traffic has decreased correspondingly. We have built canals, we have 26,400 miles of navigable rivers, but they are unrelated, they do not speak as they pass by. With all our millions of tons of coal, iron ore, grain and building material to transfer, we have failed to systematize and conduct our navigable waterways so that they can be utilized to the best advantage. A good system of American waterways would mean cheaper railroad rates and cheaper prices generally for rivers and canals cannot be monopolized to make "canal magnates" as the railroads have made railroad kings.

Governor Marshall of Indiana, has coined a new phrase, or pictured a new type. He is looking for the "New Puritan," a man who will combine the characteristics of painstaking intelligence, stern conscience and unyielding will of the Puritan of three centuries ago, with the gentler nature and broader sympathy which characterizes the Christian citizen of the present time. Governor Marshall's epithet may stick because there is meaning behind it. Puritanism has fallen into contempt because its representatives are remembered more for their superstition and narrowness, than for those grand qualities of character and mind that enlarged the bounds of freedom for all English speaking nations.

A number of eminent surgeons, chemists, physicists and other professional men of New York, have combined for the purpose of establishing

a radium institute. They propose to obtain a pound of the precious metal—\$2,700,000 worth—and to engage in a work of philanthropy by treating, free of charge, patients suffering from cancer and kindred diseases. They are firmly of the opinion that the applications of rays of radium, properly used, will in many cases cure cancer. Let us hope that this splendid project so nobly carried out may prove highly successful. There are a few enterprises that would mean more to the world.

Major Andrew S. Rowen of the United States army, who was recently placed on the retired list, will be remembered as the lieutenant who, just before the war with Spain, was commissioned to carry a message to General Garcia, who was somewhere in the interior of Cuba, with his command beleaguered by Spanish soldiers. Rowen's errand was a most difficult and dangerous one and he was in constant danger of discovery and execution as a spy. He made his hazardous journey safely, and accepted the many hardships as incidental to a soldier's life. He brought back General Garcia's reply and proved himself a brave and resourceful soldier whose name will long be remembered because he did a man's duty manfully.

A most interesting discovery has been made which goes far toward establishing the claims made by the Norwegians to the discovery of America. About ten years ago a flat stone, covered with a curious inscription was found buried among the rocks of an ash-tree on a prairie knoll in central Minnesota. The characters appeared like runic, but as they differed from those of the period when Norwegians, well known to have explored different points on the American coast, the stone was pronounced a forgery, and no attention was given to it. Recently the inscription has been deciphered. The date is 1362 and very briefly it tells the story of a band of Northmen coming from Vinland probably by the way of the St. Lawrence, and the Great Lakes, and making their way inland to this spot where ten of these number were slain by Indians, and the survivors left this record of their explorations. If the inscription has been correctly deciphered, it is a remarkable addition to the historical relics of America.

The old idea of a city was a place of brick walls and pavements, with nothing to relieve their monotony. To have trees on the streets was to fall short of being a city. Shaded streets denoted a mere country town, and the city must be as far removed as possible from any suggestion of the country. When the cities grew so large that men could not get out of them in a few leisure hours to enjoy the beauty and freedom of field, river and wooded hillside, there grew up a demand for parks, for boulevards and tree planted residence streets. Now, instead of cutting down trees, all over the country, cities are spending thousands of dollars annually for trees with which to adorn and beautify the streets. Chicago's city father wishes the civic motto of that municipality to be "a city within a garden." Aside from the beauty which they add to the city, trees purify the air, improve the climate and conserve soil and moisture.

To own an interesting collection of souvenirs of any sort is a very pleasant thing, and if they have been gathered while visiting historic places and noted people, they may be very instructive to those who are privileged to examine them. There is nothing but commendation for the enthusiastic souvenir hunter—if he does not infringe upon the rights of other people and lose sight of the principles of common honesty in obtaining his trophies. But in many instances men and women, who would not cheat in business or take an ordinary thing that did not belong to them, will slip spoons or forks from the hotel tables into their pockets, take a knife, pen, paperweight, anything moveable from the desk of a famous author or statesman, and ruthlessly chip pieces from famous buildings and monuments. There are many who are thoughtless about little things, but perhaps none do more harm than the souvenir collector who takes things to which he has no right.

Recent events have pressed firmly on the minds of young men who desire to become connected with the consular service, that the first requisite to a successful diplomatic career is the ability to keep one's mouth shut. Not that one should not talk at all, for harmless, general conversation may go far toward making an ambassador popular. Wee Ting-Tang, who has been twice sent as ambassador from China, is a striking example of this. But no one knows better than this same shrewd, clever Mr. Wee, what to talk about and when to stop, and the American, with whom the keen old Chinese diplomat engaged in conversation, was extremely fortunate if he were able to avoid admitting more than was wise, under Mr. Wee's persistent questioning.

The traveler has always been the great wielder of the world, and the recent tour of the president has proven no exception to the rule. The fact

has been borne home to all sections by this broad minded, comprehensive man, that there are really no sections at all, but that the president is president of the whole people. This lesson has been most effectively and unostentatiously taught by Mr. Tatt, and the bonds which hold the manifold interests of this great nation together have been strengthened.

The recall of Mr. Crane from San Francisco, who was on his way to his new post of duty, his conference with Secretary Knox ending with the request for his resignation as minister to China, forms one of the most pathetic and unfortunate episodes in recent American history. Only a few weeks ago, chosen for the most important position in the orient, the selection of this Chicago business man by the administration was hailed with great satisfaction by press and people. But while a splendid gentleman personally, Mr. Crane was not a diplomat. He was too frank with his friends and told government secrets unwittingly to a Chicago newspaper reporter and he published them to the world. The Japs didn't like the vigorous avowed determination to keep an "open door" in Asia and stopping the absorption of Manchuria by them, and so Mr. Crane has had to be offered up as a sacrifice. While all this has resulted largely from his own discretion, let no one think that the place is going to be easily filled by any man. With all the profuse assurances of friendship on the part of Japan toward this country, every thinking man realizes that the United States is facing some grave questions in the orient, and that if war comes within the next quarter of a century for this country it is to be expected with the yellow men of the east.

**AROUND TOWN.**

A few chicken feathers have made a lot of fuss over at Madison.

Groesbeck now has a waiting list of people who want jobs with the Gund Brewing company.

If Norfolk people keep on advertising for girls, first thing you know the population of this town will be lopsided.

The weather's disagreeable, but you'll be cheered up when "Little Johnny Jones" comes to town Friday night.

A Norfolk woman, fearing burglars, locked the front door. Then she tied this note on the knob, for her husband: "Locked the door. You will find the key in the wash tub."

All these superstitious signs are fakes. That "starlight, star bright, first star I see tonight," and the plan of seeing the new moon over the left shoulder, and all the rest of them are myths and frauds of the first water. You can try out the whole smear of 'em in an effort to lower that 48-golf record, and the very next day you'll make it in 66.

Here's a mathematical problem for you, Nellie: A Norfolk woman said that this week for the first time in her life, she went to bed at night while the moon was shining and got up next morning to find the moon still shining. Now then, what time did she go to bed? What time did she get up? Why was this the first time in the woman's life that this incident happened? Therefore, how old is the woman? Locate, by longitude and latitude, the street she lives on and the number of the house. Also, give the woman's name.

**ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.**

Every thief believes everybody steals.

Some people think they can't be ridiculous. But it's easy for anybody.

As a rule, you'll not have much trouble having your way, if you are right.

How a boy loves to have his mother get ready for company that fails to come!

There is plenty of cooking as good as "Mother's" but very few appetites like a boy's.

When you hear a smart saying by a child, it is a sign that the child has a smart mother, and that she made it up.

A man and woman going on a wedding trip try hard not to look happy, and on their return try just as hard to look happy.

In recent times the parlor is lighted for so many occasions that it is no longer a signal to the neighbors that daughter has a beau.

As soon as a man becomes thoroughly skilled in certain work, he begins to use words common people don't understand, and they lose all interest in him.

Ask any child how its mother is, and it will reply: "She is well." When a child begins to notice if its mother is sick, it is one sign it is no longer a child, but is grown up.

Subject for discussion at the next meeting of the Lancaster literary society: If a woman allows her husband more than two dollars a week spending money, isn't she giving him opportunity to lead a double life?

**Home Course In Live Stock Farming**

**II.—Windbreaks and Buildings.**

By C. V. GREGORY,  
Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture," "Making Money on the Farm," Etc.

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In most parts of the country it is necessary to provide some sort of shelter for the stock during a considerable portion of the year. Good buildings are expensive, and it takes a number of years to get the farm improved as it should be. By having a definite plan in mind, however, every building that is put up can be made to conform to that plan, and the final result will be much better than if the work had been done in a haphazard manner.

There is usually a rise of ground somewhere along the road that makes a good building site. Natural drainage is very important, as the yards will be sloppy enough at best in a wet season. The first step after the site has been selected is to provide a good windbreak on the north and west. There is nothing so effective for a windbreak as an evergreen hedge. The best evergreens to use for this purpose are the pines. Of these the Scotch pine is one of the hardiest and is also a fairly rapid grower. It does not make as good a windbreak as some of the others, however. The Austrian and bull pines are among the best for windbreaks. White pine is a rapid grower and is very valuable for lumber when it reaches sufficient size. The worst fault with it is that it is rather tender when young. The white

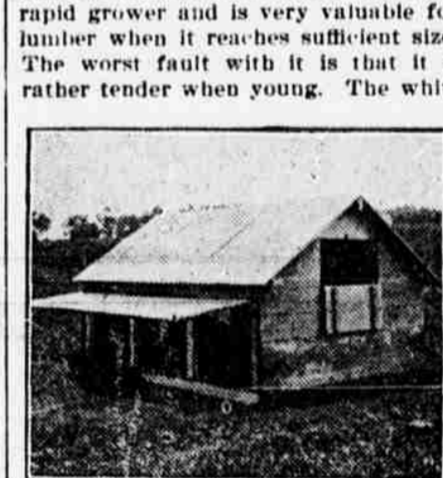


FIG. III.—GOOD INDIVIDUAL HOG HOUSE.

spruce is an excellent windbreak tree, growing rapidly and making a dense hedge. It is of little value for timber purposes, however.

Setting the Windbreak.  
Two rows of evergreens are sufficient for an effective windbreak. If set sixteen feet apart, with the trees in the second row opposite the spaces in the first, they will in a few years form a mass that will be practically windproof. Willows, catapaws and other quick growing trees make fair windbreaks and grow up quickly enough to be useful for a number of years before the evergreens are big enough to do any good. Unless planted very thickly, however, much of their effectiveness is lost in the winter at the very time when they are most needed. It is a good practice to plant a few of these quick growing trees outside the evergreens. They will protect both the evergreens and the buildings until the former are large enough to be effective. Then the temporary trees can be cut down for posts and wood. It is sometimes hard to kill willows after they once get a start, but with the aid of a few sheep or goats this can be accomplished.

Little care is needed to get a stand of willow trees, but with evergreens the case is different. A strip of land three or four feet wide, where the row is to be, should be plowed. In the prairie states spring is the best time to transplant. Two to four year old trees are generally used.  
The greatest cause of failure with evergreens is allowing the root system to become dry. After the roots are once dry the tree might as well be thrown away, as it will not grow. As soon as the trees are taken from the packing of wet moss in which they are received they should be placed in a pail of water. They should not be removed from this until the hole in which they are to go is dug. Then they should be placed in the hole immediately and covered with fine dirt. It is important to tamp this dirt tightly about the roots. If the soil is packed well enough watering will not be necessary. In most cases the trees will be better off without it. Evergreens should not be cut back in transplanting, as is done with other trees, as this causes uneven growth. If a strip on each side of the trees is cultivated for a few years the trees will grow faster and be more vigorous.

Building Material.  
The question of building material is an important one on the farm where there is much building to be done. Lumber is undoubtedly the most convenient and in most cases probably the cheapest also. When durability is considered, however, lumber is inferior to other materials. This is especially true of the quality of lumber that is coming on the market in the last few years.  
Cement has been much lauded as a building material. It has many uses and advantages. There is a tendency, however, to overestimate the value of cement and to look at it as the best possible material under all conditions and circumstances. For floors, walls, tanks, etc., there is nothing better, but for the buildings themselves other materials are just as good as or better than cement. If built solidly enough to be safe and permanent the cost of a

concrete building is high. The cost of forms amounts to a great deal, and a man who is skilled in handling cement is needed to insure a good job.

A more satisfactory building material in most cases is hollow brick or building tile. These brick can be readily obtained in most sections of the country. The cost is little higher than that of lumber, and they will last as long as cement. A tile building is warmer than a single walled cement one on account of the dead air space in the walls. It takes much less skill to put up a tile building than one of cement, and consequently the cost of construction will be less. For the smaller buildings the tile may be put up edge-wise. In building the barn it will be necessary to lay them flat-wise up to the hay floor. From there up they may be set on edge. They should be laid in strong cement mortar. Cement blocks may be used in the same manner as the building tile.

Roofs and Floors.  
There are many roofing materials that can be used in place of shingles. Some of these can be purchased a little cheaper, but in lasting qualities they are little better than good shingles. The life of shingles can be increased three or four times by treating them with creosote as described in article I. The only trouble with this is the discomfort of handling the treated shingles.  
For floors there is nothing better than cement. Cement floors are much more durable than any other kind and cost only a little more to start with. For the smaller buildings the floor can be built first and the building set on it with no other foundation. Heavy buildings, like barns, should have solid stone foundations. The hog house floor may be built to extend out about twelve feet on each side, thus making a clean feeding floor for the fattening pigs or a sunning place for the early pigs.

The foundation for a cement floor should consist of six inches or more of cinders or gravel. If the location is not high and well drained a line of tile should be laid through this material to carry away any water that may collect. On this foundation a layer of concrete should be laid three to five inches thick, according to the purpose for which the floor is to be used. Horse stable floors need to be much stronger than those for a hog house or machine shed. For most farm purposes the best proportions to mix this concrete are one part cement, three parts clean sand and six parts broken stone or gravel. This should be spread smoothly and tamped. As soon as it has set for a few hours it is ready for the finishing coat.

A finishing or wearing surface is necessary where the floor is subject to much use. It is also smoother and easier to keep clean. It should be made of one part portland cement to one and one-half parts sand and be put on to a depth of from one to one and one-half inches. As soon as it has begun to set it can be grooved into blocks about six inches square to prevent the animals from slipping. The floor should be covered with about an inch of sand and sprinkled daily for two or three weeks, when it will be ready for use.

Cement Tanks.  
Cement tanks are durable and comparatively cheap. Several small ones in the different yards, connected with the well or with an elevated tank by underground pipes, are a great convenience. The water in small tanks is changed often and hence is kept fresh. Where the pumping is done by a windmill there is danger of a small tank going dry during a calm, but with a storage tank or a gasoline engine to pump this trouble is eliminated.  
A foundation of gravel or cinders should be made much the same as for a floor. Rough boards can be used to make forms. These should be greased on the inside, the concrete mixed to the consistency of jelly and poured in and tamped. Woven wire makes good reinforcing for small tanks. For larger ones steel rods will be needed. The proper mixture for a concrete tank is eight parts cement, two parts sand and four parts gravel. The side walls should slope outward toward the top.

so that they will not be cracked by ice in winter. After the forms are removed brush the inside of the tank with a paste of pure cement to prevent any leakage.  
In heating the buildings keep convenience always in mind and figure to save as many steps in doing chores as possible. Do not have the barn too far away from the house. If you build a silo, have it at the end of the cow stable, where most of the silage will be used. Have all the buildings where stock is kept as close together as possible and connect them with galleries close to each building. This matter of saving steps is not regarded as carefully as it should be. Every device which lessens the actual labor on a farm is worthy of consideration, and the saving scheme is by no means trivial.

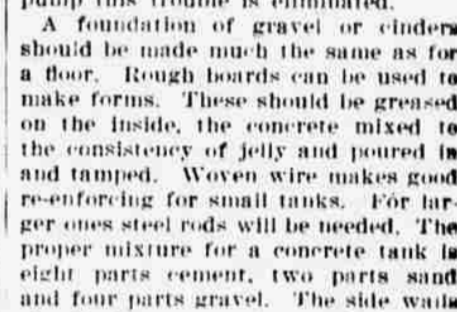


FIG. IV.—TANK—WILL NOT RUST OR ROT.

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Intrinsically.  
Constituent—What do you suppose Graphier is worth? Senator Lotzmann—I don't know what he's worth now. I bought him once when he was just starting out for \$75 and a railway pass.—Chicago Tribune.

Doubt is horn of the mind; faith is the daughter of the soul.—Bacon