

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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California has just handed the country 350 carloads of lemons. Dr. Cook certainly holds the record for making a quick and successful exit from the public gaze.

Hogs are higher than at any time since 1882. Now is the time for some men to find a market. The new Utah is said to be a larger battlement than either the Delaware or the North Dakota. Next!

Zelaya is out of Nicaragua but seems to be under the protection of Mexico. Poor business for Mexico to harbor such trash. The number of fatalities from street car accidents is increasing and the situation demands careful attention from authorities.

By blending the American persimmon with the Japanese variety, posterity is positively promised a puckerless persimmon. J. Pierpont Morgan has recently paid \$40,000 for two soup tureens. Wonder if they keep the soup any hotter than the \$1.25 kind.

The report that Dr. Cook has been seen in Detroit is not confirmed. It is more probable that he is quietly sleeping in Philadelphia. Miss Helen Taft is an enthusiastic collector of rare old china and is an authority on ceramics. Her collection is one of her greatest prides.

Erie, Ill., has a blind operator who successfully handles the telephone switchboard, depending upon hearing and touch to make the connections. The Grand Trunk Pacific road through Canada will be completed and in operation in 1912, so announces E. J. Chamberlain, general manager at Ottawa, Ont.

Frederic Remington is dead, but his brush benefited the world and headed to preserve the spirit of the western frontier in its delineations of Indian and cowboy life.

Six Illinois congressmen have promised to oppose Cannon's re-election, says a contemporary, but what they have promised Uncle Joe, is what the public would like to know.

This is the season of the year when the thrifty housekeeper buys the bulk of her dry goods for the year to come. Pre-inventory and clearance sales make it a harvest time for the householder.

The sales of the Christmas Red Cross stamps was a notable success. This is most gratifying to the many interested in the warfare against tuberculosis to which the sale of the stamps is applied.

The deposits in Georgia banks are \$1,000,000,000 more than they were last year. The Democrats of that state are not using this fact as an argument against republican control of national affairs.

If Uncle Sam isn't the real Santa Claus he is certainly a pretty close relative. Over \$69,000,000 was sent home to European countries as Christmas gifts this year by those who came here as immigrants.

The cost of living in the United States increased 11 per cent in the year between December, 1908, and December 1, 1909. This figure represents the average advance in the price of ninety-six commodities.

The clerks in the dead letter office found something very much alive the other day when they opened a little box and a tarantula popped out. They made several moves in much less than schedule time.

A good roads association at Topeka, Kan., considered the desirability of employing convicts in the construction of highways. The suggestion is not a new one, but it is worthy of more than a passing thought.

Nebraska farmers have decided to make "dollar corn" their slogan. They have not announced the price of pork when corn sells at that figure and perhaps it is just as well not to speculate as to what it will be.

The present owner of the Carrara marble quarries which have long been held the finest in the world, says that Colorado has stone equally as good and as beautiful. This country has not discovered itself or its treasures as yet.

The goosebone prophet after a critical examination of the wishbone of the Christmas goose prophesies a rather mild winter as a whole, but plentifully interspersed with cold spells and blizzards. These mild winters usually are.

The restitution being made by the sugar thieves indicates that a fear of punishment to come does brace up some peoples honesty. So far the government has been able to make some of the guilty ones disgorge nearly \$3,000,000.

And now Cook is generously pronounced insane by some concessive newspapers. Charity is all right and Dr. Cook certainly needs all he is likely to get, but the insanity plea will not work with him any better than it did with Harry Thaw.

The president seems very much in earnest that the Ballinger probe shall be a thorough going one. The people have felt in earnest over this proposition for a long time. It pleases them to see the good-natured man at the white house moving their way.

There has been much written about the responsibility of a public official to his constituents and the agitation has undoubtedly resulted in good. But we need also to impress upon the individual voter a sense of his responsibility to his neighbor and to the general public.

A clothing makers union which wished to issue a leaflet urging its members the advantages of organization was obliged to have the leaflet printed in ten different languages to reach all the nationalities represented in its membership. This is just a sample of the composite character of the American people today.

Many notable persons passed into the beyond during the year that has just closed but the death of John Stuart Kennedy, the New York capitalist, who left about thirty million dollars for philanthropy will probably touch more people for good in his death than many who have been far more famous during their lives.

Senator Depew who has announced his desire for re-election as senator from New York, says he is just at the right age to begin a successful career of statesmanship. Possibly he will be able to avoid the youthful indiscretions which have formerly handicapped him, but his constituents would rather try a man who matured earlier.

It is rumored very loudly in Washington circles that there is war to the knife between the president and Senator La Follette because of the latter's criticism in his magazine. An exchange pertinent inquires: "What shall it profit a man to gain a magazine and lose all the offices?" "Or what shall a public man give in exchange for the offices?"

The progressives of Turkey are about the overthrow of the conservative cabinet of the sultan. The "insurgents" of that country are doing marvelous things in bringing about a better state of affairs. If they continue to make headway at the same rapid rate, Turkey will take its place among the civilized nations of the earth before we realize it.

Professor Moorhead of Phillips Andover academy, Mass., spent some time last spring among the Chippewas of Northern Minnesota. He asserts that the Indians of White Earth reservation have been robbed of five million dollars worth of property by thirty-seven individuals and firms in that part of the state. Furnish the proof and let no guilty man escape.

There are more newspaper readers today than ever before in the history of the world. The newspaper places your business under the eye of the buyer. He sees what he wants and knowing where to find it looks up the wideawake merchant who asked him to come and see him. Success in these days of sharp competition calls for eternal vigilance. You can't keep a hustler down.

Francis J. Heney has brought suit for \$250,000 against William H. Crocker, a wealthy San Franciscan, for damage. He seeks not money but vindication of his personal integrity in conducting the cases against the Pacific coast grafters. Mr. Heney needs no vindication before the American people. He is one of the most fearless fighters of his generation against corruption in civic life.

Booker T. Washington takes a look ahead to 1913 when the negroes will celebrate in some appropriate way the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the emancipation proclamation in 1862. Mr. Washington makes the statement that never in the world's history have people in similar stages of civilization made such rapid progress as the negro people in the United States during the half century of their freedom.

Men and women the world over seek for happiness and strive to amass fortunes that they may purchase this desired thing. They forget that happiness is not a material thing that one can corner in a castle or choke into submission with a golden cord. Happiness is a condition of mind, a part of your being, a thing within you that needs to be nurtured by bright thoughts and watered with the dew of love.

We are talking a good deal in these days about the equality of opportunity

mate industry suffers from the gambling in futures and that a gullible public should be protected from this form of speculation. Accordingly he has decided to urge congress to adopt a law that will be as effective in dealing with produce gambling as were the laws aimed at the sale of lottery tickets and the great concerns that were engaged in that nefarious business.

H. N. Thompson, conservator of forests for southern Nigeria, has observed that the mahogany tree grows much more rapidly than has been supposed. With other trees the years of growth are counted by the so-called annual rings, but the mahogany tree shows three or four well marked zones of growth each year, corresponding to the four seasons. In less than sixty years the mahogany tree is known to attain a girth of ten feet.

A wealthy Hartford, Conn., man who has repeatedly exceeded speed limits with his automobile was arrested the other day, fined \$150 and sentenced to thirty days in jail. When he inquired how much pay as an alternative to going to jail was told that he had not money enough to avoid the prison sentence, he acquired a new respect for the law. Men of large wealth care very little for the fine, but they do not relish a month in jail.

An Illinois farmer thinks there will be use for horses for sometime yet, and narrates a recent experience to prove his theory. An aeroplane descended suddenly and unexpectedly in the field of an adjoining farm. Finding his flying machine disabled the owner hired a fellow with an automobile to tow his machine into town. When they reached the farmer's house the auto broke down and the farmer hitched his reliable bays to the whole contraption and hauled it into town. He has decided to keep right on raising horses.

President Taft, it is said, is determined to put a stop to stock gambling by prohibiting the use of the United States mail for any transactions having to do with future gambling on the products of the farm. A law will be framed and introduced in congress, at his suggestion, which, it is believed, will be as effective in putting a stop to this pernicious business as was the laws aimed at the sale of lottery tickets. The president will have the hearty support of the people in any such effort to rid the land of this species of gambling.

For the last fiscal year, according to the report of the postmaster general, just made public, the postoffice department achieved a deficit of \$17,500,000, the largest in its history. All the government officials from the president down promptly attribute the deficit to the fact that second class mail matter is carried for one cent a pound and costs over nine cents a pound. Of course, publishers the world over resent having the deficit laid at their door and very promptly begin to ask leading questions about the official misdeed and abuse of the franking privilege.

Hard times are being experienced by many of the settlers on the land newly reclaimed by government irrigation projects in the west. The trouble is that these settlers went on to the land just as soon as the government announced its plan of irrigation, fearing they would lose the chance if they delayed until the water was actually brought to the land. Two years and more passed before the water was brought to the land and most of the settlers had exhausted their resources before it arrived. It may be necessary for the government to aid them until they can raise crops on their hardy won land.

"I CAN CHEER." There is a new threshold over which we walk and enter into a new year. It bears the inscription "1910" and it is good to look upon. It is fresh and unstrained and naturally commands our attention and our respect.

It may seem strange to the unsentimental that these arbitrary demarcations of time possess our minds so fully and cause us to pause in the journey of life for a moment and cast wistful glances into the future. However, much we may realize that "we live in deeds, not years" and that life is not told by figures on the dial, nevertheless we do acknowledge the potential influence of the words and figures "January 1, 1910."

Our minds grope about instinctively to search out the record of the next 265 days within the compass of the new quartet of figures and we ask ourselves a great many more questions than we do in any other twenty-four hours of the year.

It is well that it is so. It shows that we are all actuated by sentiment and have a natural craving for an honorable record. Men will go about their pleasures or their tasks on this first day of a new year not only with a Happy New Year greeting for their friends upon their lips, but they will have a steeper and firmer grip upon life as they contemplate that they again have a new chance to make a cleaner and a better record.

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as the right of all men. That is just what each New Year's day offers us. It is no respecter of persons. It plays no favorites. It says: "Here is a clean slate. It is yours. Use it. The record will be written as correctly and beautifully as you choose to have it."

So we confront the untrodden future. It is a day for optimism because of its splendid possibilities. It beckons us to fight the battle of life with renewed courage and to quit ourselves like men.

Other days are to follow one by one and each will slip away in the darkness and stillness of night to be succeeded by another. There are great changes liable to take place within a year in national and world affairs. It is true that today we scan carefully the horizon of the republic and look in vain for any cause of deep solicitude. We are at peace with all the world and the power and the glory of the stars and stripes is everything respected. Internally we have vexing and grave social and political problems to meet but their solution is to be hopefully anticipated.

"The Goths and Vandals from within" which McCauley said would sometime threaten us have already been discovered and exposed. Before the wrath of an awakened people the cohorts of greed, graft and cunning have already sought cover and the only thing to do during 1910 is to keep our eyes open and day by day relentlessly pursue them until they are utterly routed from the high places of the land.

In our individual lives what will 1910 bring to us? We cannot answer it in detail but it has in store undoubtedly for most of us some splendid triumphs, some miserable defeats, something of shadow and much of sunshine. One thing is sure—each life must bear its own burden and each life ought to do something to make the weight of his neighbor's pack a little lighter. And after all, it doesn't matter so much whether this shall be a full or a lean year—in material success—providing the heart keeps aglow with a consuming love of humanity.

Years ago in a pioneer western community there was a bright, resolute, public spirited man, who used to be a leader in the promotion of the general welfare. He was a potential factor in its onward progress. When the hard places came and men grew suspicious and discouraged, then it was he who lifted with desperate determination. Many a worthy enterprise, many a splendid civic movement did his earnest efforts pull out of the slough of despond and place upon a firm foundation so that prosperity resulted. His friends and neighbors trusted in him, loved him and honored him. He did not reach markedly high station but he was a very useful man and when that can be said of any man he is indeed fortunate. His place as one of the modest but enduring benefactors of mankind is secure.

Such a man is not forgotten. His impress on his locality is too deep to be erased. That man is now an old man. He is totally blind and cannot leave his bed and yet his mind is clear. He lives in the more eastern states, 1,500 miles from the western community he helped upbuild in his younger years. The other day friends read him a letter telling of the building of a beautiful and costly edifice just completed to take the place of the old and more simple structure in which he had been wont to worship. He had his friend sit down and write a letter to the old time neighbors sending them this message, "I know I am down and out, but I can cheer. It is a message for New Year's Day! The courage and the hope of a brave soul, compelled to acknowledge that it could no longer fight in the thick of the battle but eager to incite others to endeavor, who were in life's prime.

This glad new day of a happy new year is full of inspiration to humanity to do its best. Youth and manhood have equality of opportunity to meet the world's needs. Those who are given large success have a tremendous responsibility that the contest for civic righteousness be valiantly fought. For the many who are unfortunately envied and whose ways seem hedged in or hindered by ill health or undue burdens and who are obliged merely to be spectators to the world's mighty conflict the words of the feeble blind old hero should be their slogan for 1910: "I can cheer."

This is the way of victory.

AROUND TOWN.

Busted 'em yet? Shovel, — you, shovel! This is the year we have. Are you still on the water wagon? Will it ever let up? Ask Dr. Cook.

The plumber and the coal man aren't murrnuring. Why, oh why, did we ever curse the hot days of August? Ice bills are easy money compared with coal at \$11 per.

Why don't they have snow shovellers' choruses in comic opera? Won't these confounded cold waves ever quit washing over us? Even the ice man can't see much good in this kind of weather.

Christmas cost one Norfolk man \$84.75 and he got a necktie and a pair of socks out of it. Here's to your health and your family's good health, and may you all live long and prosper.

If you own real estate, and want to negotiate a loan, a want ad will do the "brokering" for you. Has the new tariff law anything to do with the increasing in the price of a shave in Norfolk? Probably the nearest Norfolk will ever get to a union depot will be next Saturday night at the Auditorium.

If these cold waves don't quilt pretty soon, this illustrious sheet will run out of headlines to cover stories of cold. 1909? Yes, yes, that's the year Cook didn't discover the north pole. What was the name of that fellow who did get there?

Right today, while you're framing them up, bear in mind this little line from Ben Franklin: "It is easier to prevent bad habits than to break them." The congregation in a church in one of the towns near Norfolk is wrought up because the preacher is making love to a girl of another denomination.

It doesn't pay to knock. After this there'll be not a word said about the weather man or his weather. The harder the knocks, the colder it gets, so what's the use? This column is going to take what the weather man has to offer, and look pleasant.

There was a pathetic little dog in Norfolk yesterday afternoon. It belonged to a family of children and the family went away to be gone some months. When school was out the little dog ran all the way to the school house trying to find its masters. There were plenty of other children, but not the right ones. The little dog was homesick. He hasn't got over his heartbreak yet. He ran around as if he were lost and he refused to be comforted.

Everyone has too much confidence in medicine. Haven't you remarked that as soon as you get out of one trouble, you at once get into another. When a woman goes shopping she has a "list" somewhere about her person, but she can never find it.

Photographs are becoming so skillful that you can't tell anything about the looks of people from photographs. You are always hearing about "the time of your life." Did you ever have "the time of your life" and when was it? A man is never free from temptation; in summer its ice water, and in winter it is warm rooms, and lack of fresh air.

Joke from a show at the opera house: Never run after a street car or a woman; there will be another along in a minute. Occasionally, we see an article advertised as self-cleaning. Nothing is self-cleaning. Dirt is the enemy of the human race, and constant scouring, and rubbing and cleansing by hand is necessary.

We have long noticed this: When a man quits drinking, everyone is anxious to encourage him, and help him along. But in the case of a drunkard anyone hopes he will be found dead in bed some morning. Mrs. Lysander John Appleton made the boast that Daysey Mayne had a number of stories accepted by the magazines. Pinned down to the facts, it is learned that Daysey Mayne has a cooky recipe printed in the Presbyterian cook book.

"Make way at The Globe Waffling Office" said a man rushing into this office today. "I want to wall because I have to button my wife's one piece dress. It starts at her collar and stops at her knees, and the buttons are the size of hazel nuts. Just let me get to the Waffling Place, and I'll drown out every man there."

We often hear this complaint: A man goes to a restaurant, and buys an oyster stew. Celery is furnished with every oyster stew. Another man will be at the table, eating a 25-cent dinner, with which no celery is furnished. The ordinary man helps himself to the oyster-eater's celery. The oyster-eater doesn't like to say anything to the man, so he rushes around to The Globe office, and makes complaint.

An Atchison woman recently went crazy and people say there was nothing the matter except that she hated everyone, and was always snarling. You may think your dislikes and likes are your own business; still, if you run largely to dislikes, and they set you crazy your expenses at the insane asylum must be paid by the people, and, therefore, your business becomes the public's business.

If a man invites you to put on the gloves with him, don't hope that he will tap you lightly because you tap him lightly. As a matter of fact, the more gently you hit him, the harder he will hit you. The same rule holds good in other things. If a man insists on being disagreeable, don't tap; slug, and be done with it as soon as possible.

Home Course In Live Stock Farming

X.—Handling Dairy Products.

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

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THE importance of cleanliness in milking was mentioned in the preceding article. In addition to taking care that no just or dirt falls into the milk, it should not be allowed to stand in the stable any length of time after milking. Milk absorbs odors rapidly, and butter that is "off flavor" is the result.

The milk room may be in connection with the barn or at the well. The latter, if not too far from the barn, is the best place. If the milk room is at the barn it should be separated from it by a tight passageway, with a door at each end to exclude all odors. The milk room should have windows



FIG. XVIII.—CHURNING DAY ON FARM.

enough to provide plenty of light and ventilation. The floor should be of smooth cement. If the walls are of the same material or of brick coated with cement they can be more easily kept clean than if they are made of wood. The floor should be scrubbed often enough to keep it perfectly clean, and the tank should be cleaned out frequently.

Use of the Hand Separator. Within the last few years the hand separator has come into general use on farms where six or more cows are kept, doing away with the old gravity system of raising cream. With the separator all the cream can be removed, which is impossible by any other method. The skim milk can be fed to the calves warm and sweet, which is a great advantage. There is less fat in the skim milk, but this element can be supplied to the calves a good deal more cheaply by flaxseed than by butter. There may be much loss space in the milk tank, as only the cream will need to be kept there. Where a creamery is patronized a great deal of work is saved by having only the cream to haul.

In selecting a separator the most important point to look to is the ease of cleaning. There is a great deal of difference in separators in this respect. Some are so complicated that it is almost impossible to wash all parts thoroughly, while others can be so completely taken apart that washing is an easy task. It is not the number of parts to a bowl that makes a separator difficult to keep clean, but the ease with which all these parts may be separated, so that they may be reached with a brush.

Some of the other points to consider are convenience, capacity and durability. The capacity will depend largely upon the number of cows kept. It is always better to get a machine too large than too small. The latest models of nearly all makes of separators are made so that the top of the supply tank is little more than waist high. No other kind should be bought. It is a useless waste of energy to lift heavy cans of milk five or six feet high every night and morning. With these low built makes the skim milk and cream cans may be placed on the floor, so that they will require little lifting.

The Importance of Cleanliness. Serious objection has been made to the cream separator on the ground that it lowers the quality of the cream and butter. In many cases there is ground for this complaint. Unless absolute cleanliness is the rule the cream is liable to be of poor quality. The milk and slime in the bowl are the best of food for injurious bacteria, and these multiply rapidly when the separator is not kept clean. Never rinse the bowl with cold water and leave it until the next milking. It can't be thoroughly cleaned in this way. In cold weather a rinsing with cold water, followed by half a gallon or more of hot water, will do at night. At least once a day in winter and every time the machine is used in summer the bowl should be taken apart, washed well and thoroughly scalded. Be sure to remove every particle of grease and dirt. Use a brush, never a rag. A rag is difficult to keep clean and often forms a home for bacteria. The so-called "dish rag flavor" is often found in butter, due to the use of a rag in washing the separator. Neither should a rag be used to dry the bowl or other tinware. In starting to wash the separator and other milk dishes cold water should be used first to remove the milk, as hot water scalds the casein and makes it difficult to remove. This rinsing should be followed by a thor-

ough washing with hot water and a final rinsing with boiling water. If the dishes are then set on the back of the stove they will dry quickly without rusting.

Handling the Cream. As soon as the cream is separated it should be cooled down to about 50 degrees as rapidly as possible. This can be done by putting it in a tank of fresh well water. Do not keep the cream too long before taking it to the creamery, not over two days in warm weather and three or four in cold. Good butter cannot be made from old cream.

It hardly pays to make butter on the farm unless special customers can be obtained. Creameries have multiplied until there is one within easy shipping distance of almost every farm. The organization of co-operative creameries has kept most markets on a strictly competitive basis, so that the prices paid for cream are usually as high as the market will warrant. These large creameries are usually equipped with all the latest appliances for buttermaking. They are in charge of experienced buttermakers and are in shape to turn out a uniform product that will sell for much higher prices than the ordinary run of farm made butter.

Use of the Tester. No dairy farmer can afford to be without a Babcock tester. A complete tester, consisting of a tester, milk and cream bottles and a supply of sulphuric acid, can be purchased for about \$5. With a tester the farmer can test his cows, as described in article 8, at home. He can test the separator to see that it is working properly. If the bowl is washed or the machine out of level a considerable amount of butter fat may be lost in the skim milk without the dairyman knowing anything about it. If you churn your own cream a tester will enable you to test your buttermilk and determine whether or not you are losing much butter fat in this way. If you patronize a creamery your tester will come handy for keeping a check on the tests at the creamery. Most creamerymen are honest, but that is all the more reason why the dishonest ones should be run out of business. Underreading the test 2 or 3 per cent will add greatly to the profits of the creameryman and cannot be detected unless the patrons have testers of their own.

The Babcock tester is simple to operate. The sample of milk to be tested should be thoroughly stirred by pouring from one jar to another three or four times. A sample is then sucked up into the pipette. By putting your finger on the top of the pipette you can let the milk run down until it just comes to the mark on the neck. Then run the milk into one of the test bottles. Number the bottle to correspond with the sample. The sulphuric acid used is what is known as commercial sulphuric acid. The acid and the milk should be at the same temperature before mixing. If they have been in the same room for a few hours they will be all right. Fill the measuring glass up to the mark with the acid, taking care not to get any on your hands or clothing. Pour the acid carefully down the side of the bottle and then mix it thoroughly with the milk by giving the bottle a rotary motion. The sulphuric acid combines with the albumen and casein and leaves the fat free.

Set the bottles in the tester as soon as the acid has been added. When all the bottles are filled the tester should be turned at a uniform rate of about 100 revolutions a minute for five minutes. This brings the fat to the top of the liquid in the bottle. Hot water should then be added carefully to bring the fat up to the neck of the bottle. The machine is then whirled

for two minutes. Then more hot water is added to bring the fat column up into the graduated neck of the bottle. After this the machine is whirled for one minute more, and the test is ready to read. The reading should be done before the fat hardens. Each of the small spaces on the neck of the bottle represents two-tenths of 1 per cent. The fat column extends indicates the percentage of fat in the milk.

In testing cream special bottles must be used. A small balance is needed to weigh out the samples, as cream cannot be accurately measured. Nine grams are used for each sample, and 95 much more hot water is added. Only about two-thirds as much acid is needed as for milk.

Her Winter Garb. Woman likes a contrast. When the weather's rough; Rather believes In cozy slippers Coupled with a muff.

Woman likes a contrast. When a freeze occurs; Has a quick For openwork Warm with heavy furs. —Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

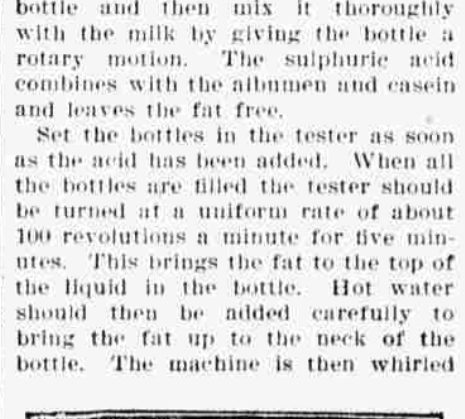


FIG. XIX.—USING HAND SEPARATOR.

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