

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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The Journal, Established 1877.
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Why is loveliness "rare and haunting?"

Conversation, like stock, is often watered.

The water wagon has no upholstered seats.

Next summer we will be paying good money for ice.

Milk at nine cents a quart doesn't have much human kindness in it.

The man who wants to create a sensation now must discover Dr. Cook.

The difference between a lunch and a luncheon is about a dollar and a half.

The annual damage by smoke in the United States is estimated at \$500,000,000.

The farmer has come into his own and is the genuine monarch in this country.

Hogs and selling at prices that make the farmer's bank account fatter than the hogs.

Universal languages are becoming numerous. Another man has just invented one.

Boston isn't adding to its reputation for exalted citizenship by its recent election.

Zepplin plans to build an airship that will carry 300 passengers. Not for us, thank you.

Men who are made to be good by force need only the opportunity to be bad by choice.

The talking machine is all right, but what the world really needs is more thinking machines.

Now that King Alfred is on the throne of Belgium the Congo will become a brighter spot.

The great demand of the country at the present time is a subsidy for shoppers; not for shippers.

President Taft has made some excellent suggestions and it is for congress to enact them into law.

The man who does his best will hold his job longer than the man who could do better but doesn't.

It is estimated that more than 225 millions of American money have already been invested in Canada.

Sir William Jones said, "Whatever has been attained is attainable." This is just as true now as it was then.

When women are elected to congress there will be no need of electing a speaker. There will be so many of them.

Champ Clark says he would rather be right than to be speaker. The chances are that he will never be either.

It is altogether too expensive for the small boy to have a sore throat with flax seed poultices at \$2.18 a bushel.

General Weyler's new book "My Rule in Cuba" fills four large volumes. His rule was bad enough without this.

An exchange suggests that Dr. Cook has started for the south pole in an attempt to get a scoop on Lieutenant Shackleton.

What will be the result of the English elections? Will they decide the fate of the oldest legislative chambers of the world.

The Chicago News says: "When a girl doesn't tell her mother of a man who tried to kiss her, it is a sign that he succeeded."

Lieutenant Shackleton seems to fare better than north pole explorers. No one criticises his action or doubts his statements.

A couple of women in Missouri attacked and severely pummeled a bachelor. They should have picked onto someone who was used to it.

If the loafers and vagrants could be put to work on the public roads a great improvement might be made in the course of a few years.

The Nicaraguans are almost out of shot and powder. They will have to treat for peace or pumpe their enemies with beets and bananas.

The wife of Banker Morse is going to work unremittingly for his release. It is amazing what wonders are being wrought by womanly devotion.

The public debt of the United States

is now \$1,062,171,834. A private citizen who owed a debt like that would be considered a great financier.

Virginia may be the mother of presidents, but in some things she is slower than Illinois. There hasn't been a lynching in the state the past year.

The women of Kansas City have been advised to carry revolvers in order to protect themselves. But what about the poor innocent bystander?

Mrs. Morse is going to a lot of trouble in trying to get her husband out of prison. Pity that Charles W. hadn't taken as much trouble in keeping out.

The new tariff advances the price of bibles by 15 per cent. It is not claimed, however, that this added materiality to the cost of living in a good many families.

Joseph Chamberlain, although a hopeless invalid, has just been returned to parliament. Our Uncle Joe is no invalid but his fighting qualities are in excellent trim.

"Little Tim Sullivan" who controlled so many Tammany votes never drank liquor himself although he kept a saloon. His reason was that "boozers never succeed."

Poor cupid is likely to find himself in hard lines when St. Valentine's day arrives, since the largest valentine factory located at Worcester, Mass., has burned to the ground.

The president thinks it is time congress get down to work, but when he takes note of some of the work they turn out the chances are he will wish they would stop.

All over Northamptonshire, in England, a society of young people numbering several thousand, are feeding the birds of the country as regularly as if they were chickens.

"All things come to him who waits." Commodore Peary's victory over the British fleet in Lake Erie in 1812 is to be commemorated by the erection of a suitable monument.

The one hope for Central America is the investment of foreign capital, which will be protected by outside force and thus save the people of the republics from tyrants like Zelaya.

"Good roads" should be a slogan for the nation. Good roads mean a saving in transportation, better schools, more social life, a higher standard of living—they mean progress and civilization.

Colonel Goethals has been in charge of the work at Panama for sometime, but we have heard no serious criticism, charges of graft or personal controversies. He roots away at the canal and says nothing.

Secretary Ballinger and Gifford Pinchot are both to be at the conservation congress in St. Paul early in March. Interest in the Jeffries-Johnson bout has rapidly waned in Minnesota since the announcement.

Dukes and titled foreigners aren't in it with being a tiller of the soil in these days of high prices for everything the earth produces. An Indiana farmer advertised for a wife and got thirty-six offers during the first two days.

Even live oysters have a yearning to move west and grow up with the country. Two carloads, from Baltimore oyster beds, have lately located on the Pacific coast. They are far superior both in size and quality to the native oysters of the west coast.

Chicago was the first city to take up in a large way the city playground movement and still keeps at the head of the procession in this excellent measure for the health both physical and moral of its young. Last year the city spent \$500,000 in this work, which is more than double the amount spent by any other city.

President Taft is doing all he can to redeem the pledges made in the platform upon which he was elected and it would be well for congressmen to understand that platforms are no longer to be considered merely as a means of getting a party into power. Platforms are being read and studied and the results of the party's administration are going to be compared with their wording.

If Mr. Pinchot is really and unselfishly desirous of conserving the national resources, why did he not get behind the carefully prepared bills which the president is working to get congress to pass, safeguarding the water powers and the phosphates and coal deposits, and push. He is injuring the cause tremendously by the course he is now pursuing instead of helping it.

The fortress of Port Arthur which has never been restored since the siege is to be practically abandoned, and the port is to be opened to commerce. Port Arthur as a naval base base for Japan would not be the stronghold it was to Russia. She has better protected naval bases in Korea and her own islands. While Japan

could not afford to have the fortress in the hands of an enemy, now that it is in her own possession it is the most valuable dismantled.

People who are proud of their pedigree often boast of being able to count back eight or ten generations, but few people realize that were one to count back ten generations, in every branch, he would have 1,024 ancestors. The number of grandparents doubles with every generation—two grandparents for every parent, so if there are two parents, there will be four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, and so on, which multiplies ancestors in a few hundred years to a dizzy height.

Wisdom hits about the same pace in all generations. Nothing more pat for present conditions could be found than these words from Spencer's "Fairie Queen": "It is the mind that maketh good or ill. That maketh wretch or happy, rich or poor; For some that hath abundance at his will Hath not enough, but wants in greatest store; And other that hath little asks no more. But in that little is both rich and wise."

The great steamship Lusitania with nearly a thousand passengers on board, battled with a huge tidal wave on its last trip across to New York which would have sent the smaller vessels of frailer build used a generation ago to the bottom. Provisionally, both passengers and crew were below decks and no one was drowned, but the wave broke over the ship with such terrific force that it was badly shattered, but brought its passengers into port safely. The great inventions of recent years make ocean travel far safer than that on land.

In an effort to evade the anti-pass law at least one railroad in the north-west is the loser by thousands of dollars. The railroad company desired to occasionally give a pass to a legislator, attorney, or other beneficiary, so it obtained the privilege of issuing passes to employees, intending to use them according to their own discretion. These passes, it is now found, have been used by wholesale by the employment agencies to outsiders. It is a good thing if it will help to bring about the total abolition of the railroad pass, which has no honorable excuse for further existence.

We smile at the simplicity of the lady who volunteered to furnish the sugar and coffee for the church social because her husband is a grocer and the articles cost her nothing. But before we smile too broadly let us remember that the United States government, which is supposed to be run by business men, is doing exactly that sort of foolish thing in the operation of the postoffice department. Because they are all government institutions the postoffice department carries all the correspondence and much of the freight of all the other departments free of charge, and still wonder why the business does not pay.

However much of excellence or merit there may be in the methods, the thought or the peculiar ability of others about us, it is only as we do things in our own individual way that we can expect to gain any kind of a real success. We all become surer of this with the passing of the years. It is for each man to do his work eager only that it is the best that he can produce. As Emerson has so well said: "There is a time when every man arrives at the conviction that he must take himself for better or for worse as his portion; that though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of flourishing corn can come to him but through his toil bestowed on that plot of ground which is given him to till."

The department of agriculture is carrying on a great campaign of investigation to discover why the prices of all kinds of food material are so phenomenally high. Agents of the department in every country are learning the cost of production of the principal articles of food and the prices which the farmers receive for them. As soon as they are in shape they will be published. Secretary Wilson says: "We intend to bring out the truth regardless of whom it hurts or benefits. I am convinced that the public pays a great deal more for everything it eats than it should." We have all realized this for some time and if Secretary Wilson can find any way to relieve the situation he will receive the gratitude of a burdened people.

While Mr. Pinchot was an enthusiastic forester and a valuable servant, he had a very poor way of gaining his desired ends. He has been for a long time disgruntled and has kept the chip on his shoulder very clearly before the public. He was determined the president should knock it off and it is difficult to see how the chief executive could do otherwise and maintain the dignity of his position. There is no reason why the entire sincerity of President Taft in endeavoring to carry out the Roosevelt conservation policies should be questioned. His public utterance and state documents ring firm and true. He has put the matter straight up to congress

and that is all he can do, after having appealed to the people personally.

The agricultural and forestry departments of the government are doing much to help the individual farmer and whole communities to start new lines of production and new industries. One that promises to be a most successful and profitable industry and is developing rapidly is the cultivation of willows and their manufacture into willow ware. It is now five years since this experimental willow farm was started, and in that time over half a million cuttings, with careful instructions for planting, and cultivation have been distributed free. There are now 160 established willow ware manufacturers in the country. Some of these have their own willow farms in connection while others are located in places where the farmers raise willows and supply them with their raw material. Where farmers are isolated from any manufacturing establishment they have some member of their family instructed in the art of willow craft and work up their crop into porch chairs, tables, baskets, etc., at home, thus furnishing good paying work for their families at home. All these industries help to utilize land which has previously been considered of little value.

HOW ABOUT CITY'S WELLS? A serious situation is brought to light in the fear of Norfolk's city wells giving out. The matter is one that demands speedy investigation and, if it is found that the wells actually are giving out, immediate steps to dig new ones.

WHAT ROOSEVELT WOULD DO. The following paragraph was contained in the resolutions adopted by the "insurgents" at Lincoln:

It would be worth while just now to have the African lion hunter in the place and furnished with the opportunity of President Taft. Can any one doubt what would be the outcome of Cannonism if President Roosevelt were in Washington armed with his big stick? It would be a fight to the finish; Cannonism would be beaten to a pulp and the champion of the people would come out triumphant and ready for further controversy.

That Roosevelt would be doing exactly what President Taft is, that is allowing the house to take care of its own rules, is apparent from the fact that that is just exactly what Roosevelt did do during his seven years in the white house. Cannon was just as much a czar then as now, and the rules were the same then as now. Instead of using his big stick on Cannonism, President Roosevelt linked up with Cannon and sought the speaker's aid on whatever legislation he desired. There's a good deal of claptrap going around about what Roosevelt would do if he were there, when, as a matter of fact, his career in the white house shows that he kept his hands off the house rules fight, just as his successor is doing.

THE ANTI-MEAT CRUSADE. While the anti-meat crusade may save a few dollars a month for those who engage in it, and may bring down the price of meats in certain localities for the time being, yet the scheme seems to work rather an injustice upon the very people who are engaging in the campaign. It is cutting off one's own food to spite the packers and it seems questionable whether the plan will have any permanent effect upon the price of meat unless the abstinence from meat is made permanent.

It is probable that some of the crusaders, once they get into the vegetarian diet, will find that they can get along without so much meat, and consequently the permanent demand may be affected to some slight extent. But there is really as much cause for crusading against butter and eggs and milk and against all forms of clothe, on account of prevailing prices, as against meat. And it seems like getting at the problem in the wrong way.

Some of the packers declare the demand has increased to such an extent that the supply is not keeping pace, and reiterate J. J. Hill's warning that the American farms must be brought to produce more kernels of corn to the acre and more head of live stock. The public must have a certain amount of food and clothing. It may be that we've all been buying higher grade cuts of meat than we could afford, and in that case the boycott may tend to get us back into the column where we were when we found living less expensive; but the whole scheme hardly has the appearance of getting at the trouble from the right direction.

AROUND TOWN. What's good for a sinking spell in the coal bin? Will Hetty Green's action help or hurt the boycott? Apparently Ed Koeler of Neligh was suffering from the prevalent coal shortage. It's a foxy fellow who can get trusted in buying cattle even if there is a cattle buying trust. In New York prices are said to be falling down. Noticed any difference in your household expenses? Now's the time to put on another

home talent show. Owing to the anti-meat crusade, vegetables are too high priced to throw away.

The Paris stores can now bring on their "damaged by water" sales. It might be a good chance to buy a real Parisian gown at a bargain.

It sometimes takes a broken ankle to bring out one's popularity. A Norfolk woman, enjoying such an affliction, had sixteen callers one day this week.

Having remarked what a profit Dr. Cook made on his nerve, you may well wonder if there isn't some delay in the time when the neck shall inherit the earth.

Secretary Knox says bad roads are driving people to the cities. If he had lived in Norfolk during December, he'd have known that bad roads prevented people driving to the cities.

It is doubtful if history will place even the Norfolk history of 1881 in the same class as the one now raging in Paris. But it was of considerably more interest right around here.

A card from Ben Davis: "There is a good deal of complaint that my overcoat looks tough. I admit it, and hereby give notice that I have ordered a new one, which will be ready for delivery next week."

To your Uncle Dudley it looks as if the anti-meat crusade was wrong for the reason that it brings prices on meat down only when you're not eating meat. We want meat prices to drop while we're eating meat.

"I love my lodge, but confess that it makes me mad when other members come in during the day and talk lodge business. And when a grand officer comes to town and calls on me I want to throw him out."—Ben Davis.

One day The News gets a letter declaring that the town of Lamro is nothing but a memory; the next day comes a letter saying Lamro is bigger than it ever was. Now which are you going to believe?

A Norfolk girl who Monday was offered two farms and \$2,000 cash by a farmer if she would give her hand in marriage to the farmer's son, is now pondering seriously over the proposition. This is not a joke, but a news item.

There doesn't seem to be any real Christmas spirit any more. People rush down town, pick over a lot of things, make their selections, say they don't like them, and then wonder whether they will get as much in return as they give. Elderly people say it wasn't that way when they were young; in the good old days people gave Christmas presents as a matter of sentiment, usually homemade presents, which we always did despise.

The people in that new town of Winer surely do things with an attractive vim and ginger. Putting a two-story hotel on runners, hooking seventy-six spans of horses to it and skidding it two and a half miles over the prairie on top of the snow, is an example of dramatic action that isn't a bit slow. The sort of spirit found in that transaction has meant a very great deal in building up Gregory and Tripp counties in a marvellously short space of time.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

Hundreds of people are ignorant because they are so prejudiced they will not acquire information. Are you that way? Look yourself over.

An Atchison young man will tie himself up in tissue paper tomorrow, and put holly on his head, with pink ribbons on his neck, and offer himself as a Christmas gift to a girl visiting here from Topeka. And they do say that the manner in which she will snap him up will make the action of a mousetrap slow in comparison.

An Atchison woman has the very ugliest parlor in the world. "These pictures," she said with a sad smile; "these cushions, these table covers and throws, everything in the room, were given to me by dear friends, and it would hurt their feelings if I didn't put them in my parlor." Then she arranged the purple and blue tudy on the red lounge put the yellow shaded lamp in the center of the bright pink mat, and gave a sigh that shook seventeen buttons off her clothes.

A good many people call at a newspaper office with complaints that should go elsewhere. But the strangest one in our long experience came in today. It seems that several months ago a man was calling on Alois Philipp, and Mrs. Philipp said she would send the man a loaf of rye German bread. "You Americans," Mrs. Philipp said, "do not know what real rye bread is." It seems that Mrs. Philipp neglected to send the bread to the man, and he called at this office today to have a "hint" item printed.

Women know this, but we venture the opinion that not one man in fifty knows it: When a woman first makes up a bed, she puts on two clean sheets which are used a week. Then the lower sheet is taken off, and replaced by the upper sheet, the upper sheet being replaced with a clean one. This is kept up week after week, each bed getting one clean sheet a week. We always thought that when you get clean sheets on your bed, you got two clean; but you don't; you get but one. When company comes, two clean sheets are placed on the company bed. When the company goes, the sheets are taken off and washed, whether used one night or six.

Home Course In Live Stock Farming

XIII.—Swine Management.

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

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HERE are two general types of swine—bacon and fat. The principal fat hog breeds are Poland-China, Duroc-Jersey, Berkshire and Chester White. These breeds are especially adapted to the corn belt. Here corn is the principal feed, and the fat hog fits in naturally.

The principal bacon breeds are Tamworth and Yorkshire. The Hampshire is intermediate between the two types. The bacon hogs are better suited to those localities where corn is not grown to any extent. Skim milk, peas and pasture are among the principal crops used in raising bacon hogs.

Whichever type is selected, an endeavor should be made to get the best possible individuals of that type. Not only that, but if you wish to succeed in the hog business you must pick out a certain breed and stick to it. The general practice of buying a boar of a different breed every year or so is bound to result in a lot of mongrels. The first cross of pure bred animals often results in combining the good



FIG. XXIV.—THE FAT HOG TYPE.

qualities of both breeds, but when these crossbred animals are bred among themselves the good points rapidly disappear, and in a few years only the bad ones are left.

Fat Hog Type.

The fat hog should be low set, wide and long. The ribs should be well sprung to give width to the back and loin and should extend well down the sides. The head should be short and wide, with a short, thick neck. The shoulders should be well laid in at the top, and there should be no depression back of them. A lack of heart girth is a fault often found in otherwise good hogs. The sides should be deep and free from wrinkles. Both fore and hind flank should be well filled. The hind quarters should be fairly long from the hips back and the hams well filled down to the hocks. Viewed from the side, the back should be slightly arched. Swaybacks are very bad, especially in brood sows. The underline should be level. Viewed from behind, the hind quarters should be wide and full and the width of body even from one end to the other. Some hogs have good width in front, but narrow off badly behind. The legs should be strong, and the hog should stand up well on his toes. Any weakness of the pasterns should cause a hog to be discriminated against for breeding purposes.

Constitution, as shown by deep, wide chest and general vigor is very important. Quality of hair, skin, hoofs and head should also be looked for. If those who are in the business of raising hogs for the market would take note of these easy means of identifying the profitable animal much disappointment would be avoided. It matters not what the breed, it is necessary to apply this discriminating process in each individual case. In some cases breeders have gone to extremes in producing show animals and have bred hogs that are compact, chubby and good to look at, but almost worthless for breeding purposes. The breeding sow to be profitable must be of good size, rather loosely built and with a roomy middle piece. The boar should be vigorous and active. A boar of this kind that is a little rangy is to be preferred to one of the chubby type that is sluggish and slow on his feet. While compactness and fine points are desirable, the farmer cannot afford to obtain them at the expense of profitable sized litters.

In the bacon type length and depth are sought for especially, without so much regard to width. Larger legs and a longer and sharper face are allowable, and the hams are deep rather than full and wide. One of the greatest essentials of a bacon hog is quality. The bone must be clean and not coarse, the shoulders exceedingly compact and the hide smooth and pliable.

Handling Breeding Stock.

In selecting breeding stock, besides paying attention to the character of the individuals, their ancestors should also be considered. It is very important that they come from prolific strains, since much of the profit or loss in the hog business depends on the size of the litters. In case you are breeding hogs for sale as breeders it is necessary to select animals of strains that are in demand. It is a general practice to breed sows in the fall, when they are about eight months old. Then as soon as the pigs are weaned the sows are fattened and sold. The argument in favor of this plan is that it saves the expense of keeping the sows throughout the summer. If a good pasture is available, however, this expense will not amount to much. The use of mature sows will bring in a profit that will

more than pay the cost of keeping them throughout the summer. In a number of experiments that have been conducted along this line it has been found that sows two years old or over at farrowing time produce nearly 30 per cent more pigs than yearling sows. The pigs from the two-year-old sows were consistently larger at birth and made 25 per cent faster gains afterward. Old sows are much less liable to trouble at farrowing time, and they give a great deal more milk than young sows do.

Another general practice is to use a seven or eight month old boar for breeding purposes. This results in smaller litters and smaller and less vigorous pigs. The boar should be at least a year old at time of service. A boar that proves to be a satisfactory sire should be kept until his daughters reach breeding age, if not longer.

If warm farrowing quarters can be provided, late March or early April is the best time for the sows to farrow. The pigs are then in good shape to make rapid gains on grass all summer. Where the climate is cold or good accommodations for the sows cannot be provided it is better to have the pigs come a little later.

The boar should be kept in a pen by himself or with a few bred sows if he worries too much and the sows are brought to him to be bred. One service is as good as half a dozen. The sow should be taken away as soon as served and a record of the service made. An aged, vigorous boar may be allowed two sows a day when handled in this way. A breeding crate is an advantage unless the boar and sow are about the same size. When the boar is allowed to run with the sows all the time his strength is wasted by worrying and repeated services, and he is less sure. The dates of breeding cannot be kept in this way, so that when farrowing time comes there is no means of knowing when to expect the pigs. Sows should not be fat at farrowing time, but should be in good thrifty condition and should be kept so throughout the winter. Plenty of exercise is also essential if vigorous pigs are to be produced.

When the pigs come early and old sows are used fall litters may often be raised at a profit. This is especially so if plenty of milk can be had. The cost of feed is greater with fall litters because of lack of grass. There are also considerable loss and lack of profitable gains unless good shelter can be provided. Individual conditions, together with a few trials, will determine whether or not fall pigs can be profitably grown for market. When raised for breeding purposes fall pigs can always be sold at a good profit as yearlings.

Central Versus Colony System.

There are two general plans of handling hogs, the centralized system and the colony system. The central system consists of one large hog house where all the hogs are kept both winter and summer. The colony system consists of a number of small houses, each with its pasture. These small houses can be moved up close to the other buildings for convenience in winter.

The central system is an advantage in winter, as warmer quarters can be provided. It is also much more convenient to feed and handle hogs when they are all together in this manner. The advantage of the colony system is that the houses can be moved from place to place wherever they are needed. There is less liability of disease when the hogs are kept in small droves, and disease can be more readily handled if it does break out. The pigs can be sorted according to size and will do better than if they all run together. This system also has the advantage of cheapness. The main disadvantage is that it is a great deal more work to care for the hogs in scattered lots.

On most farms a combination of the two systems will be found desirable. Some individual houses will be needed to house the pigs when they are running on the different fields and for ex-

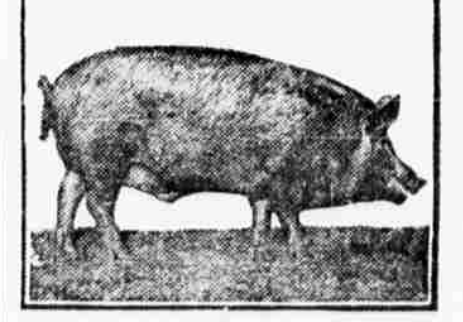


FIG. XXV.—THE BACON HOG TYPE.

tra farrowing pens. At the same time a central house is almost indispensable for the fattening hogs, for the breeding stock in winter and for the sows that farrow early.

A cement floor made according to directions given in article 2 will be most satisfactory for the central house. It must be kept well bedded, as the bare floor is hard, damp and cold. Some breeders use a false floor of boards on the sleeping pens. The pen partitions should be removable so that several pens can be thrown together for fattening hogs. There should be enough windows to supply plenty of light. If the building faces the south the roof should be of half north slope to furnish light to the north pens. This is not necessary if the building runs north and south, since there will then be an equal amount of light on each side. The best style of movable house is the A shape, built in 4 by 4 runners. A floor is an advantage in wet weather.

The Sun.

It has been stated that no one has ever seen the sun. A series of concentric shells envelops a nucleus of which we know nothing except that it must be infinitely hotter than the fiercest furnace and that it must amount to more than nine-tenths of the solar mass. That nucleus is the real sun, forever hidden from us. The outermost of the enveloping shells is about 5,000 miles thick and is called the "chromosphere." It is a gaseous food.