

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

The News, Established 1881. The Journal, Established 1877.

THE HUSE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

W. N. Huse, President. N. A. Huse, Secretary.

Every Friday. By mail per year, \$1.50.

Entered at the postoffice at Norfolk, Neb., as second class matter.

Telephone: Editorial Department No. 22, Business Office and Job Rooms No. 11 22.

Remember that pure air, sunshine and good health go hand in hand.

It's the "get together" spirit that wins in any progressive community.

Have you been studying the seed catalogs? What are you going to plant?

The most uncomfortable thing in the world to live with is an accusing conscience.

There are now 300,000 Indians in this country—40,000 more than there were twenty years ago.

Vegetarians shouldn't be too jubilant. It's the price not the meat to which objection is made.

It takes less fuel to heat fresh air than it does to make stale, ily ventilated rooms comfortable.

The balloon is now as much of a back number in aerial navigation as the horse car for city transit.

The necessities are all becoming luxuries. The humble hen may not wear diamonds—but she lays them.

Only a month ago you promised solemnly not to drink, swear, play pool, or come home late to dinner—and now!

Vegetarians now consider themselves endorsed by the unions of several cities who are boycotting the meat trust.

A few newspapers still incline to the belief that Doctor Cook discovered the pole and that he is a much abused man.

General Leonard Wood, now chief of staff, is the youngest American general officer with the exception of General Funston.

Canada will forestall future danger by building eleven battleships which increase Great Britain's strength just so much more.

President Taft is quite likely to go down the ages as the greatest conciliator of history. He is even pleasing Ben Tillman.

The government is after the meat trust and so are the people. It looks as if the dilemma was being taken by both horns and the tail.

It is suggested that Halley's comet must feel towards A 1910 much as Peary did toward Cook when the latter took the lecture platform.

Little Holland heartily favors the American proposal for a permanently sitting court of arbitration. Good for Holland! Now will the bigger nations promptly follow suit.

New Mexico and Arizona want to be come free and independent states. President Taft smiles approval and it is said that congress will turn a friendly ear to their appeal.

There would be a decided shortage of business for the lawyers and courts if the people who get married first and find out about it afterwards, should reverse the proceedings.

The \$16,000 Chicago audience that recently listened to the Boston Opera company's performance, shows the close relationship existing between opera notes and bank notes.

One of the ways suggested at the national civic federation in Washington to encourage the growth of timber, was to free all timber from taxation until it is manufactured into lumber.

There are people who say that the Bostonese have no sense of humor. That charge ought to be withdrawn now that the Boston library has transferred Dr. Cook's books to the fiction department.

The Aeronautical society of Harvard university has begun the construction of an aeroplane. In the not distant future we may expect to witness the first Harvard-Yale varsity flying machine race.

Mark Twain's health is better now that he is back in Bermuda—and everybody is glad that the man who has brought so much joy and sunshine into other people's lives is able to enjoy life a while longer himself.

According to official figures of the bureau of statistics the highest record ever made in trade between Canada and the United States was that of the last calendar year. During the last ten years this trade has more than doubled.

The decision of the Chicago school board to follow the recommendation of

the woman superintendent of schools to drop algebra from the eighth grade studies and take up the study of Chicago instead is causing considerable discussion.

The Massachusetts state forester's report brings out the fact that were that grand old white pine state dependent entirely upon the products of her own forests, the manufacture of boxes alone would consume 94 per cent of the entire lumber out of the state.

There seems to be a growing sentiment in favor of uniforming school children. It has its advantages, and also its disadvantages, one of which is that the part-worn clothing of the elder members of the family so often utilized for comfortable school clothes would no longer be available.

Gifford Pinchot, who has been elected president of the National Conservation association to succeed Dr. Charles W. Eliot, will enter upon the work of his new position at once and promises to devote the same energy and ability to this branch of conservation that he did to the forestry service.

Will the meat boycott eventually be the cause of higher meat prices by discouraging stockmen in feeding cattle during the coming season, and thus curtailing the supply? One Norfolk stock raiser is right now seriously debating whether to feed as many cattle during the coming season as he did last year.

Russia and Japan both refuse to acquiesce in the neutralization of the Manchurian railways. But Secretary Knox has at last driven a wedge which prevents the key being turned in the closed door. That may not seem much just now but it means a great deal in the future to both China and the United States. How much, only history can disclose.

It has long been realized that the city held a magnetism for the young people of both sexes. It has been largely the magnetism of pecuniary advantage. Gradually the conditions are changing. Present prices together with advantages of rural delivery, telephones and nearer neighbors are weighing the magnetic pendulum once more toward the farm.

Many of the smaller towns of this territory now have hospitals. Frequent dispatches in The News from correspondents in the northwest tell of people being taken "to the local hospital." If hospitals succeed in smaller towns, surely a good hospital in Norfolk ought to be able to exist. A hospital is one of the things Norfolk needs, and needs badly.

Will it be possible to get paving done by the Fourth of July, as Mayor Friday has forecasted? Many Norfolk people are asking the question—and hoping that it will. They all insist, however, that if paving is to come this spring, the preliminary details such as calling an election for bonds, investigating the materials to be used, etc., must be done without the least delay. The time is getting short.

President Taft has made it clear that he desires to take no part in the house rules controversy, but he has expressed the hope that the settlement of this dispute, if it is to provoke continued hostilities, will be left until important administration measures have been disposed of by congress. In case the insurgents, by insisting upon fighting this battle to the exclusion of legislation, prevent the carrying out of the president's program, he will very logically hold them responsible for the failure.

The magazines and other publications portraying the pleasures and advantages of country life, are doing their full share in calling city dwellers back to the soil. To those living in crowded districts, what would appear more enticing than some of these publications with their beautiful illustrations showing shady lanes, cool streams, fruit filled orchards and gardens furnishing every luxury in the line of fruit and vegetables? Even now hundreds and thousands in the cities of the nation are planning to get out to the land in time to plant some sort of crops this spring.

General Booth and the Salvation Army predicts that the world will soon go the way of Sodom and Gomorrah because of its wickedness. The venerable religious leader shows signs of feebleness in such a statement. The world still has a long way to go before it becomes saintly but, nevertheless, there has never been a time in its history when so much was being done to better and uplift humanity and in paving the way for an era—some time; of practical righteousness. It is in this upward trend that General Booth and his great organization of workers has had such a splendid part.

Henry Clews, the eminent New York banker, voices the thought of a large number of people when he says that a central national bank could not escape being a great speculative and political machine, controlled by great speculative capitalists. In a speech last week at Boston he said: "The power and resources of a central na-

tional bank would almost surely be used by the so-called captains of industry and speculative multi-millionaires to bring about new and more gigantic combinations to add to their enormous wealth and build up a money oligarchy that might become more powerful than the government itself."

An exchange asks: "Did it ever occur to you that a man's life is full of trouble and temptations? He comes into the world without his consent and leaves it against his will and the trip between is exceedingly rough. The rule of contraries is one of the features of the trip. If he is poor he is a bad manager; if he is rich he is dishonest; if he needs credit he can't get it; if he is prosperous everyone wants to do him a favor. If he is religious he is a hypocrite; if not religious he is tabooed by society. If he shows affection he is a soft specimen; if he fails to show it he is a cold blooded brute. If he gets money he's a grafter; if he fails to get it he's a fool. So what's the use anyway?"

The suggestion made by a visitor that the city will save considerable later expense of tearing up pavement by seeing to it that all piping to be needed in the future, by way of water, gas and sewer connections, are provided for in advance by making the connections up to the curb, is an idea along the proper channel. Tearing up the pavement makes it uneven, causing wagons to jolt a bit and, gradually pulverizing the bricks, to finally undo the pavement in the affected spot. By completely preparing against this in advance, the pavement will be saved. The connections could be charged against the property, where they are city connections, when the property later got ready for installation.

"A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." There is nothing like similar experiences to make men tolerant. In one of the rural districts of Pennsylvania a large touring car containing a man and his wife met a hay wagon fully loaded in a narrow road. The woman declared that the farmer must back out, but her husband contended that she was unreasonable. "But you can't back out with the automobile so far," she said, "and I don't intend to move for anybody. He should have seen us." The husband pointed out that this was impossible owing to an abrupt turn in the road. "I don't care," she insisted, "I won't move if I stay here all night. The man in the automobile was starting to argue the matter when the farmer who had been sitting quietly on the hay interrupted, "Never mind old man," he explained, "I'll try to back out. I've got one just like her at home."

THE IMPORTANT CONSERVATION.

There is perhaps no subject which is more definitely in the public mind at the present time than "Conservation." It is comparatively new in America although in other lands it has long been considered. Its discussion and the interest it is arousing in every section and among all classes of people in this country is significant in the testimony it bears to the marking of a new era in our national life. Even twenty years ago the subject would not have attracted a corporal's guard and even ten years ago when Gifford Pinchot announced the new slogan of "conservation" he was looked upon as the enthusiastic herald of impractical things.

But that has all passed. As a people we are recognizing somewhat to our chame and humiliation that there is a limit even in the boundless area of this magnificent and mighty republic to the resources which are here stored up. We now appreciate the awful waste which has been going on in our forests, our streams, our mines and our broad ranges of grazing lands and are eager to stop the devastation of "predatory wealth."

Not only are we aroused to stop the waste but we are at school to such men as Pinchot and others who are practically trained along these lines to learn how we can make the most of and conserve the natural resources which still remain to us.

We are entering upon a stage in our national career when our prosperity must depend not upon our exploiting with lavish hand the tremendous wealth of resources which have been given us in our agricultural and timber lands, our water powers and our ranges, but rather upon our protecting and saving and fostering of the means at our command. We must henceforth meet the world under much the same condition as other nations have to meet it.

Great as is the phase of the question it does not stop with the care of merely material things. We must conserve our property and our fields and farms and industries, but above and beyond everything else we must conserve humanity.

This is the larger thought which is sending a great nation to school to discuss the mightiest problem of the ages—how to save to future generations a strong, healthy, sane, intelligent liberty loving manhood and womanhood which shall mean that Ultimate America shall meet the fondest dreams of its founders.

That conservation that concerns itself with making conditions for the great body of the people so that equal opportunities shall environ all; that shall instill into the minds and hearts of every boy and girl that practical service for others is the highest mission of life—this is the conservation upon which emphasis is to be placed.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Mr. Steinkraus of Plainville writes The News to suggest that it's style isn't putting on, rather than the things we're eating, that have caused the monthly expense account to grow so large. And there's a good deal in his theory. Necessities of today were the luxuries of yesterday, and with added necessities on the list,

it is but natural that expenses have gone up. Twenty years ago there were no telephones in the small town, and consequently there were no telephone bills to pay; today the telephone bill adds to the cost of living, for it's a necessity. Crops are so good that not so many farmers' daughters have to work as formerly, and with a decrease in supply, the wage of the housemaid has gone up. A straw hat that was good enough for anybody could be bought in the small town some years ago for 50 cents. Today the same hat may be bought for the same price, but the man who bought it has changed—he is suited with nothing less than a \$2 straw hat. And that's the way things have gone. Along this line the Sioux City Journal says:

SHOULD BE PROUD OF NORFOLK.

Norfolk has many things in mind that will mean decided improvement, first of which is the paving proposition. But even as it is today, the city has conveniences and public improvements which should make every person in the town proud of its achievements. This fact was brought emphatically home yesterday by the comparison drawn by a stranger between Norfolk, a city of about 6,000, and Cumberland, Md., a city of 20,000.

Norfolk, he said, has better school buildings, a better school system, a better postoffice, a better waterworks system, a better telephone service, better electric and gas service, a more creditable newspaper than that particular eastern city of more than three times Norfolk's size. More than that, the visitor found being erected here a public library costing \$100,000, while Cumberland has none whatever; he found a \$25,000 Y. M. C. A. building about to go up; he found a theater that would do credit to a city many times Norfolk's size, and theatrical attractions coming to it of unusually high grade for a city of Norfolk's population. He found wide awake business men, a spirit of enterprise and optimism and faith in the city's future; he found a city with clubs for sociability in the winter and a country club as a summer time diversion; he found a city of remarkable opportunities—the metropolis of a great and growing agricultural region that is rich and growing richer, the railroad gateway to millions of acres of new territory just opening up to civilization, a railway hub with trains in and out in five different directions at all hours of the day and night. He found here a city that is good to live in—a city of wide streets, and laid out over a broad area, a city of beautiful stores and growing industries; a city of growing industries, and with a growing future.

"A New Yorker has been doing little investigating on his own account. On the general cost of living as one of the middle class, he finds that his shoes are as cheap as they were ten years ago; his stockings also, and his underclothing the same. As to his wearing apparel of all kinds, including hats, collars, ties and overcoats, he finds the price as cheap as twenty years ago, and in some particulars cheaper. He has been all over Europe, and he finds that clothing is as cheap here, unless it be some of the higher grades, as anywhere; with shoes cheaper here, also linen collars. Prices are higher here for servants and fashionable dress-makers, which he is unwilling to reckon as necessities. He has discovered that a long list of food supplies is just as low as ten years ago, including sugar and canned fruit. He remembers when eggs and butter were nearly given away, and there was no complaint—on the part of consumers. According to his observation, shop and factory girls wear better clothes than the middle class of the past. 'I think the main reason for the cry of high cost of living,' he says, 'is the extravagance of the women.' His conclusion is partial. Speaking generally, the men are far more extravagant. They set the pace. It is much easier and cheaper for a girl to dress becomingly than it was twenty years ago. There has been a large accumulation of wants and the facilities for supplying them, if the money can be commanded, were never before anywhere near as great."

AROUND TOWN.

Don't you feel sorry for that robin?

Wasn't it nice of the eggs to drop just before Easter?

By the way, how do you like the new Union Pacific and M. & O. depot?

There's a Norfolk woman who never has more than one needle in the house at any one time.

What would there be to fill the sporting columns if there wasn't a fight next July to talk about?

Everything's coming down. There's the price of eggs and butter, the little snow flakes—and the old brick yard.

If the robins only knew what we know about this climate, there wouldn't be any first robin for some months to come.

At a play the other night there had been two acts without a sign of a revolver. "I'll bet you the cigars," a Norfolk man said, "that a revolver shows up in the next act. American plays always have revolvers in them." And he won the cigar.

THE SPRATTS HAVE JOINED. Jack Spratt could eat no fat. His wife could eat no lean. But the prices for both fat and lean being prohibitive, they switched to vegetables, and, as before, they Licked the platter clean.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS. When a woman has the snow to clear off, she appears with a whisk broom or a feather duster though the snow may be three feet deep; a man will not tackle two flakes of snow unless he has a spade.

At a meeting of the Lancaster literary society this evening, Daysey Mayme Appleton will talk on "The Microbes in My Powder Bag." As her powder bag always looks like the rag that is used to wipe the piano legs, her paper is bound to be interesting.

When there is a knock on the door in the night, Father may look every inch a hero in his day clothes, but he looks awful in his nightclothes; therefore he sends Mother to the door. Father does this, not to protect himself, but to protect the midnight caller from a shocking sight. In many homes this action of Father is misunderstood.

Hint item, sent in: "I note what the Globe said lately about people who talk too much. A certain man annoys me so much with his foolish talk that I often leave a street car, to get rid of him. And I often leave a car when very tired. But the walk home does not tire me as much as this man's talk. I wonder if I annoy others with useless talk? Hundreds of times I try not to, but possibly I am occasionally guilty. Does it ever occur to you that you talk too much non-sense? Or do you think you talk so bright that it is entertaining?"

Home Course In Live Stock Farming

XIV.—Care and Feed of Swine.

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

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THE feed of the brood sows through the winter should be such as will keep them thrifty and vigorous without becoming fat. So much has been said against corn as a food for brood sows that many feeders omit it entirely, substituting more expensive feeds. This is unnecessary. Corn is one of the best feeds that can be obtained for the basis of the ration. It is rich in heat and energy producing materials, furnishing these at less cost than they can be obtained in any other food.

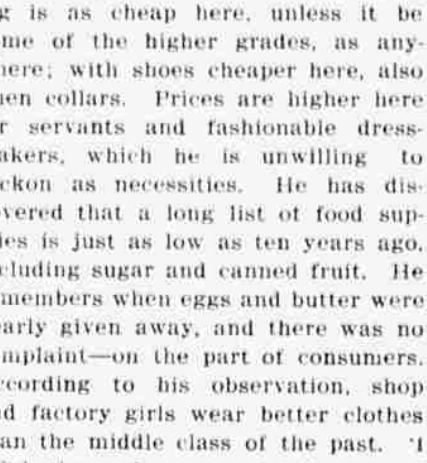


FIG. XXVI.—GOOD TYPE OF BERKSHIRE.

The mistake in feeding corn comes in feeding it exclusively. Some foodstuff rich in protein should be fed with it, as this element is needed in considerable quantities in the production of young.

Feeding the Brood Sow.

Some succulent and loosening feed should also be given to keep the bowels in order when the sows are not on grass. There is no feed that will take the place of grass for brood sows, but it is of course impossible to obtain this in winter. A little silage may be fed, although it should not be given in large amounts. Pumpkins, squashes and roots of all kinds are excellent. It is a good plan to have a cellar under part of the hog house in which such feed can be stored. If the true value of this vegetable adjunct were understood properly it would be seen at once how important it is to provide a way to keep a store of these aids to digestion for winter use.

Hogs have small stomachs and are more adapted to grain than to roughage, yet the mistake of giving the feed too concentrated a form should not be made. A little bran will dilute the heavier feeds. Cut clover or alfalfa hay may be used for the same purpose.

A hayrack built at one side of the pen and kept filled with good clover hay is a good thing. The sows will eat large amounts of it and relish it. The feed of brood sows should be given dry or slightly moistened, never in the form of a slop. Pigs from slop fed sows are overlarge, are born with difficulty and are weak and dabby. Where plenty of skim milk can be had it makes an excellent addition to the ration. It is more especially a feed for young pigs than for brood sows, however. The following are a few rations for brood sows that have given good success:

Corn, one-third; oats, one-third; bran, one-third.

Corn, nine-tenths; tankage, one-tenth. Corn, one-half; clover or alfalfa, one-half.

If the clover or alfalfa is cut before feeding and soaked from one feed to the next it can be mixed with the grain part of the ration and all given together. These feeds should be given at the rate of one-half to three-quarters of a pound per hundred pounds of live weight, according to the condition of the sows. If some of the sows tend to get too fat, while the others are only in good condition, it will pay to put them in a pen where they can be fed separately. Pumpkins and roots make a valuable addition to any of these rations. As farrowing time approaches a little oilmeal, about five pounds to 100 pounds of the other feed, may be added to the ration to advantage.

Care at Farrowing Time.

A few days before the sow is due to farrow she should be given a pen by herself, so that she may become accustomed to it and feel at home when farrowing time comes. Bed the pen with good clean straw, but do not use too much of it, as the pigs will be more likely to get tangled up and lain on. If the sow is inclined to be restless fenders about eight inches high around the pen help to prevent her from lying on the pigs. The feed should be gradually reduced until the last day before farrowing, when the sow should be given nothing but a bran mash with a little oilmeal added. This will cool her system and reduce the likelihood of her eating or killing her pigs.

With old sows little attention will be

needed at farrowing time, though it always pays to be on hand to see that everything is going well. If the weather is cold the pigs should be dried and warmed as soon as born. A good way to do this is to have a basketful of straw, with a jug of hot water in the middle. If the pigs are put on the straw and the basket covered with a sack they will soon be warm, lively and ready for their first meal. If the sow is in an individual house, hanging a lantern in the peak will help to keep up the temperature. In extremely cold weather pens inside a large hog house should be covered with boards or blankets. The house should be provided with a stove if many early pigs are expected.

Do not make the mistake of feeding the sow right away after farrowing. For the first day or two she is better off without anything but water. At the end of this time a few dry oats may be given. The feed should be increased gradually, using the same ration as was given before farrowing. The appearance of the pigs will be the best guide as to the feed that should be given the sow. If they begin to scour give the sow a tablespoonful of blood meal with her next feed or half a dozen eggs. If the pigs are constipated add a little oilmeal to the sow's ration or give her more sloppy food. The pigs should be given considerable exercise or they are liable to get too fat, get the thumbs and die. There should be a place where they can get outdoors every pleasant day. Sunshine is as essential to a little pig as it is to a corn plant.

Feeding the Pigs.

The cost of gain on pigs is 50 per cent lower while they are nursing than it is afterward. As soon as they are well started they should be pushed as rapidly as possible. The sow should be given all the feed she can use. Sloppy feed increases the milk flow and should be given in liberal amounts. The same may be said of skim milk. The following rations will serve as a guide for feeding sows at this time:

Corn, one-sixth; skim milk, five-sixths.

Corn, one-third; oats, one-third; middlings, one-third.

Corn, eight-ninths; tankage, one-ninth.

Corn, five-eighths; oats, one-quarter, gluten feed, one-eighth.

It will not be long until the pigs are able to eat a little for themselves. They should be encouraged by giving them feed in a pen by themselves, where the older hogs cannot get to it. In a few days the pigs will get to eating regularly. For the first three months it will pay to feed them three times a day. A pig's stomach is small, and it cannot eat enough in the morning to last until night.

Pasture and forage crops are essential for cheap and rapid gain in young pigs. They are also much healthier than when kept in a small pen with no green feed. At the Wisconsin experiment station it was found that from 500 to 1,000 pounds of pork could be produced from an acre of rape. Tests at the Iowa experiment station show that nearly 300 pounds of pork can be produced from an acre of timothy. In both these experiments grain was fed in addition, but the gains given are those produced by the green feed alone.

The best results are obtained when grain is fed on pasture. The amount to feed will depend largely upon the relative prices of grain and pork. A light ration of grain produces cheaper gains, as the pigs will eat more grass. The gains produced in this way are not so rapid as where more grain is fed. When grain is not too high and pork a good price it pays to feed a



FIG. XXVII.—A THIEFTY LITTER.

fairly liberal ration of grain and get the pigs on the market as soon as possible. Alfalfa or clover makes the best pasture. Rape and peas are good for temporary pastures. For a permanent pasture blue grass and white clover are very good. A mixture of clover and rape sown with oats in the spring makes the best kind of fall pasture when the other pastures are liable to be scanty picking.

When corn is not worth over 30 cents a bushel the cheapest gains will be made by feeding corn alone or in connection with skim milk, provided that plenty of green food is given. As the price of corn advances the use of supplementary feeds high in protein becomes more profitable. With corn at 50 cents a bushel the use of one part of meat meal or tankage to nine parts of corn will reduce the cost of gains nearly a dollar a hundred pounds. The difference is even more marked when corn is fed in a dry lot.

There is usually little to be gained in grinding corn for hogs, but it will be an advantage to shell it and soak it from one feed to the next. Experiments show that this reduces the cost of gains by about 8 per cent.

His Delusion.

Howell—I had the nightmare last night. Powell—That so? Howell—Yes; I thought that I was being kicked by the foot of the bed.—New York Press.

An Example.

"Pa, what's a cynical smile?" "Your mother will show you, my son, the next time I tell her I can't spare all the money she wants."

With old sows little attention will be