

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

The News, Established 1881.
The Journal, Established 1877.
THE HUSE PUBLISHING COMPANY,
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President, Secretary.
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Was he worth hunting for?
Look out for another boycott during Lent.
Fame awaits the welcoming of the discoverer of Dr. Cook.
Now that Dr. Cook has been found, what shall be done with him?
Talk about German warships—it's German schooners that are popular.
Champ Clark is defending the army mule. Why not let the mule do its own kicking?
It is hard to convince some men that they are dead. There's Chauncey Depeew, for instance.
Dr. Wiley says preserved eggs are not fit to eat and certainly those which haven't been are not.
A Norfolk man refused to take electrical treatment for fear they would charge him too much.
The man who brags about his poverty is as ill-bred as the man who is ashamed of his riches.
Will this flood they have been having over in France cause a shortage in the Paris green crop?
With taxes to pay for all these investigating committees on high prices, it looks like a pretty hard winter.
The farmer who wants to keep his boy and girl on the farm must make it a pleasant and attractive place for them.
The daughter of the president of the sugar trust in New York is about to marry. She is said to be a very sweet girl.
Miss Marjorie Gould has terribly shocked the New York smart set by announcing that she is going to marry an American.
Every "mistake" thus far found in the Aldrich bill increases the duty. There are some strange coincidences in this world.
Some say its the high cost of living and others declare its the cost of high living that is ailing us. Both are probably right.
A suffragette parade in New York city was speedily disrupted when a department store hung out a sign announcing \$2 silks at \$1.99.
After a Carnegie library full of law reports has been written, the courts may be able to find out whether the meat trust should be dissolved.
Forty-three head and sixty-five missing at the Primero, Colo., mine disaster, and blood continues to be a leading ingredient in our coal and iron.
Secretary Ballinger says he will never resign while there is anything to fight for. We see where Mr. Ballinger's remaining years are to be passed.
The electric fan, which was specially designed for hot weather relief, has been found by storekeepers and in public buildings generally a most satisfactory adjunct to ventilation.
Fifteen bridges span the Thames river between the tower of London and Hammersmith, but another larger and more magnificent than any of its predecessors is soon to be built.
We are in the habit of sneering at the "visionary" man. Yet every great invention, every great good to mankind, the triumph of every right principle has come first as a vision to some one.
The first of last September there were 1,500,000,000 eggs in cold storage. So says the president of the warehouse association and it was undoubtedly true, for few of us have seen a fresh one since.
Mountain lions are getting troublesome in the Blackfoot country. They all know when the African jungles are the center of attraction to America's famous hunter, that the coast is clear here for special depredations.
The most practical part of the president's recommendations on railroad rates is that which gives the railroads power to make traffic agreements subject to the approval of the commission. Rates so made would be likely to be more stable than individual rates.
In a short time cars loaded with freight will be sent from Chicago to Havana without breaking bulk. This remarkable transportation achievement between Florida and Cuba is the final fruitage of the extraordinary trans-marine development of the plant railroad system.

Since the removal of the duty on hides and skins the importation of these articles has increased about one-fourth. The increase is largely goat skins from the British East Indies and South America. In spite of the increase in imports the price of shoes and leather goods shows no decline as yet.
The demand for agricultural products is increasing so rapidly that more land is constantly being brought under cultivation. The era of cheap lands is gone forever, but there remain vast areas of good land which has never seen a plow. One avenue of relief from the present high prices is to increase the productive acreage by opening up these new lands.

Two delegates from every state in the union have been invited by Albert I, the new king of Belgium, to meet in Brussels at the international road builders convention to be held there July 10th. Every state ought to respond with its delegates and they should be men who will be able to profit by what they see and hear. Good roads are one of the greatest needs of the United States.

The underlying factor in the wheat market which has so far been successful in holding prices up, is the pronounced disposition of the farmer to exact the maximum price for his wheat. So far through the season he has refused to sell on the declines and has sold only a moderate quantity on the advances. The adjustment between supply and demand has been so closely maintained by this selling policy that the wheat surplus in sight remains abnormally small.

Clarence F. Birdseye, who appears to have taken a view of our colleges comporting with his name, complains that they have not advanced in scholarship and efficiency as they have in wealth and numbers. He thinks far better results would be obtained if the same thoroughness were applied to other branches that is practiced in athletic coaching. The coach is the only professor who goes after his material with an eye single to results. He knows whether his men drink or not.

The present sky-rocket course of farm products is not an unmixed evil to the ultimate consumer. It's going to give him more safety from being killed outright by reckless automobilists. A pig in the road will look very different this spring than it used to, while cutting a swath through a flock of spring chickens will be like going up against gold nuggets. This will make automobilists cautious and farmers who are real friends of the common people will see that their pigs and their poultry spend as much time as possible in the public highways.

The Boston Globe is authority for the statement that Maine and New Hampshire receive annually for their summer resort investment more than \$50,000,000. A report just completed by direction of the last legislature of Maine credits that state with no less than 10,000 cottages and summer hotels having a value of \$40,000,000. Four years ago by a similar report from New Hampshire's summer resorts were valued at \$22,000,000 and it is estimated that they now have increased to \$30,000,000. It pays to be picturesque and attractive—even for states.

At a recent exhibition of automobiles in New York, no less than eighty-four makes of cars were shown. A few years ago it was a new and struggling business. Now hundreds of millions of dollars are involved. More American automobiles are sent abroad now than are imported. The output for 1910 is estimated at one hundred and twenty-five thousand cars and this will not fill all the orders. Arizona and New Mexico are looking forward with increasing confidence to gaining statehood this year. They have President Taft's assurance that he favors their admission.

President Taft is making far more extensive use of the tariff commission and less vigorous use of the maximum and minimum schedules of the new tariff laws than the organization that put it through congress intended. He has already proclaimed that Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Turkey and Switzerland are entitled to minimum rates. Negotiations are pending with France, Belgium, Holland and the Scandinavian countries. Our commerce with the countries already given the minimum duties is well over a billion dollars and those likely to receive the same treatment will raise it half a million more.

General regret is felt throughout the nation as well as the state of New York that Governor Hughes should decline to again be a candidate and declare his decision to retire from public life. Few men have been so highly regarded for their sterling character and unimpeachable honesty coupled with a high order of ability. Mr. Hughes has been popularly spoken of as a presidential possibility in 1912. Be that as it may, he has resolved to resume the practice of law at the close of his present term and try to place his family on a safe financial

basis. He has spent \$40,000 more than his salary in running the executive mansion during his four years as governor. He has already placed two notoriously bad men in high position. One of them is a Russian nihilist. The choice of the American government for the presidency of that unfortunate little country is General Estrada. There is good ground for hope that at the next general election General Estrada will be chosen. If he is, it will mean that Nicaragua enters upon a more peaceful and prosperous epoch in its history.

The pronunciation of the English language is a source of constant anxiety and irritation to the person who wishes to use it correctly. While it is so widely used that many believe it will not be long before it is the universal language, each country and section give many words a different pronunciation. In America the New Englander is accused of slighting his r's and giving his a's an unnecessarily broad sound. There seems to be no infallible authority whose word is law in this matter. There is little chance for successful phonetic spelling. After the reform speller has invented more letters to express the sounds he uses, whose pronunciation shall he follow? Whatever way we choose to pronounce our "king's English" we may rest assured that our children will be taught a different way. We do not know how various words will be pronounced a decade hence, we only know it will not be as they are today.

THE "S. O. S." SIGNAL.
Out of the mystic atmosphere flashed an unseen electric spark that spelled "S. O. S." to a hundred wireless telegraph stations. Ships at sea also caught the sign of distress—the most urgent call that can be sent for help from a disabled craft. And within a very few minutes help was on the way to the Kentucky, sinking off Cape Hatteras.
The government, catching the cry for help, in turn sent wireless messages to a revenue cutter and a battleship out at sea, directing them to the spot where a steamer was going down.
The wonders of electricity and its magnificent power are but in their infancy. And each day, almost unfolds some new development for the world to marvel at. What fifty more years may bring forth, no man even dare to forecast.

THE PAVING PETITION.
The fact that the city council has instructed the city clerk to begin circulating the paving petition, and that the petition is already being signed by property owners, will have a tendency to discount the spirit of fear that has been expressed in some quarters lest the plans to pave this spring fail of completion. The mayor and council said the other night that they hope the work will have been finished before the middle of the summer. There is every indication that Mayor Friday hopes to make good his previous forecast that July 4 would see Norfolk avenue paved.
The paving of Norfolk avenue will mean a very great deal, and to get the street paved this summer will be particularly beneficial. There is prospect for another big South Dakota land opening next fall—another land rush in which Norfolk again will be the only gateway to the land to be settled. That will mean the passing of thousands of strangers through the city again, and the impression that a vast throng of visitors carry away of a city will mean much in the general advertising that results.

For several years paving has been one most longed for and most needed public improvement in Norfolk. The people of the city would be deeply disappointed if plans to pave this spring should not materialize, and for that reason the action of the council in hurrying along the preliminary work so that actual paving may begin as soon as the frost is out of the ground, is greeted with enthusiasm by Norfolk people.
There is no time to lose between now and the beginning of actual work, and the public will applaud every step taken by the council to get things in shape to begin the work.

THOSE POLICIES.
There is a whole lot of confusion in the public mind in regard to Mr. Taft and the Roosevelt policies that has no foundation whatever, in fact. There has been a great deal of cheap oratory and more of loose writing indulged in to give the impression that President Taft was not in sympathy with the ideas of Theodore Roosevelt. It has been boldly asserted that he has surrendered to "the interests" and could not be counted upon to carry on the contest for the general welfare of the people so courageously waged by his fearless predecessor.
It is easy to make such charges and if they were justified by events they would not only be deplorable but they

would call for severe censure. How remote they are from the truth, history will verify in no mistakeable terms.
For the present let us be content to deal specifically with one instance which clearly shows Mr. Taft's attitude toward the Roosevelt policies and his methods of making them of practical effect. We refer to the federal corporation law suggested by President Taft. Is it as has been asserted a kick in the face of the Roosevelt policies? Listen to what President Roosevelt said in his message to congress in December, 1908: "I strongly advocate that, instead of an unwieldy effort shall be substituted a law which shall expressly permit combinations which are in the interest of the public, but shall at the same time give to some agency of the national government full power of control over them."
It is in exact line with this statement of Mr. Roosevelt that Mr. Taft recommends in his federal corporation law that the interstate commerce commission be given power to recognize certain agreements between railroads but all of them, however, under the pains and penalties of the anti-trust laws.
Mr. Roosevelt was an advocate; Mr. Taft is a constructive statesman placing these ideas in concrete form into the laws of the land. Each man is doing his own work in his own way. But it is the same work in spirit and in fact and President Taft deserves the fullest confidence of his countrymen.

HOW ABOUT FREIGHT RATES?
It is generally believed in Norfolk that this city is discriminated against in the matter of freight rates in favor of Omaha, Lincoln, Sioux City and Fremont.
It is likewise generally believed that the railroads, by refusing to treat Norfolk fairly in the matter of freight rates, are preventing the city's developing into the wholesaling and manufacturing center which its wonderfully advantageous geographical location ought otherwise to make it.
There is an interstate commerce commission at Washington whose duty it is to correct discriminations of this kind.
Norfolk business men believe Norfolk has a case, and that if the case were once brought to the attention of the interstate commerce commission, the city would be given relief. Attorney Harry Brome, who was employed by the Commercial club two years ago to start the case which later was allowed to drop, gave it as his opinion that Norfolk was being done a gross injustice and that he could win the case for the city.
Norfolk believes that it will never attain the growth to which its natural advantages entitle it, until the matter of freight rates is adjusted.
Two years ago the Commercial club, under A. J. Durland's presidency, started a fight for this adjustment. Railway employes came before the club and requested that the matter be held in abeyance until September of that year, because they said they feared agitation would reduce their wages. The club granted that request. When September came Mr. Durland was not at home, and the matter of freight rates was dropped. It has never been taken up since.
Norfolk is now starting a new year. The Commercial club could do nothing of so much benefit to the city as to go after and win more favorable freight rates. And the time seems ripe just now, when Norfolk's territory is expanding so that a wholesale center is practically demanded here by north Nebraska and southern South Dakota, for the Commercial club to center its efforts upon this one paramount question and throw the real Norfolk spirit of push and enterprise into the movement with the intention of taking the city out of the small town class and place it where it rightly belongs as the trading center as well as the geographical center of north Nebraska.

CONSTRUCTIVE STATESMANSHIP.
It is easy to decry present conditions and to paint them in dark colors. It requires no master hand to point out the weak places and then to draw from all this the deduction that we live in a very degenerate age and that politically, socially and morally we are going to the bad rapidly.
It is rather the fact just now in some otherwise very estimable circles to make business of this sort of thing. Now, no one denies that there could be and ought to be vast improvement in our public and private thinking and living. But he who imagines that the American people are going to crown with laurel leaves mere prophets of evil, however gifted, however honest they may be, is to have a rude awakening.
It was fortunate that the country had seven years of "arousement" under the strenuous Roosevelt. It wrought mightily for good. The people are now clearly and resolutely determined that the government shall be conducted upon clean lines by clean men thoroughly intent upon serving the welfare of the many, rather than the few. They elected President Taft and endorsed the principles of the republican party by overwhelming majorities because they had confidence in them. There never was a time in the history of the nation when the

people demanded men of all branches of political service nor a time when the call was more insistent for integrity and a square deal in all departments of administration.
Watchfulness in these respects is highly commendable. But the people are not going to be swept off their feet by those who spend their time in deploring evils and exaggerating them to the exclusion of all else. Hysteria is weakness. What the country wants is constructive statesmanship. The men who help most, are concerned both in lofty ideals and integrity of action but also in devising plans which shall effectually promote the progress and the prosperity of the entire people; the party which will endure, is the one which plants its feet on broad general policies which conduce to the exact such legislation as shall make uplifting and the happiness of the many and then steadily endeavors to enact such legislation as shall make them real.
President Taft sent to congress a series of messages on the control of trusts, the conservation of our national resources and similar subjects. That show him to be a constructive statesman. If the republican congress now in session gives his suggestions prompt and cordial support there need be no fear of who the people will endorse in next year's elections. If they are reluctant and hesitating, there may be.

AROUND TOWN.
It's time to swear off for forty days.
Pity the freezing east, you of this bawny spring clime.
The candy fiend generally gives up coffee during Lent.
The state normal board plans to chop down Crabtree.
WANTED—An industry to fill the sugar factory buildings.
Will the hens be so kind as to get busy, now that Easter is seen in the pathway ahead?
And right on top of this crusade for less expensive livings, comes the Easter bonnet to buy!
It was conceded that Roosevelt had great endurance, but nobody supposed he could stand for spoiled beef.
If anybody comes along and tries to sell you \$700 worth of postage stamps, don't buy 'em. They're the Clearwater robbers.
Incidentally, Theodore made spoiled beef out of a lot of politicians while he was in the white house. Maybe that's why he liked it so well.
A 3-year-old Norfolk boy when asked how many there were in the family explained it this way: "There's me, and we got a baby, and we got a hired girl and a mother and we got a father."

Although merchants suffer considerable loss when hiring new clerks who cut up a good deal of the profits munching candy, cakes, etc., it is said druggists are the heavier losers when breaking in new clerks who have the chewing gum habit.
ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.
There are those who preach so much they haven't time to practice.
There are people who live in such a way that death is about the best luck that can befall them.
The sympathy of a man who isn't really sorry for you, is about the most unsatisfactory thing on earth.
It is always easier to remember what you have done for others than to recall favors extended to you.
We have always considered Governor Hughes, of New York, too nice a man to wear his whiskers the way he does.
Why can't a woman realize that it is ridiculous to run around the streets with a great stack of false curls and puffs on her head?
Those under 20 see the form of a good fairy in the flames of a grate fire, but those past that age more often conjure up a booby man.
Every one has his ghosts: To parents, the thing that is most haunting is the man who will come along some day and steal the daughter.
"Although I am not very amiable in that line myself, I admire a man who loves his kin, and is cheerfully imposed on by them."—Parson Twine.
Talk all you please about exact justice to all, it happens every day that a big dog chases a little dog away after the little dog has found it first.
News does not seem to be very plentiful in Kansas City; the Star of last evening mentions, a two-story house that is to be built there in the spring.
In the old days, modesty was appreciated, but of late the man who screams loudest and ostentat that he is the best man on earth, receives most attention.
Eleven children have been named for one Atchison woman. We mentioned this fact several days ago. Do you people propose to let this record go unchallenged? Do you mean to say that none of you know a woman who has had more than eleven children named for her? What has become of the spirit of competition that prevailed among you when the oldest sewing machine was mentioned?

Home Course In Live Stock Farming

XV.—Sheep Raising.

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

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UNDER favorable conditions the sheep is one of the most profitable kinds of live stock that can be raised. The first essential to success in this business is a liking for it. The second is a proper location. Sheep kept on low pastures become wormy or affected with foot rot and are seldom profitable.
Sheep are able to use large amounts of rough feed that would otherwise go to waste, making economical gains on feed that the other animals of the farm will not touch. They are especially good for cleaning up weedy land.
There is no better method of ridding a weed infested field of the crop which renders it worthless for agricultural purposes than to turn it over to the tender mercies of a flock of sheep. It matters little what species of weed has obtained the supremacy; it is doomed to extinction.

The Mutton Type.
For producing high class mutton Shropshires and Southdowns are largely used. They are the most perfect representatives of the mutton type, but are sometimes criticised because of their small size and consequent lack of capacity for rough feed. Where there is a large amount of roughage to be got away with some one of the large breeds, such as Cotswold or Oxford, will probably be more satisfactory. On the ranges of the west the hardy Merinos are best adapted to the conditions.
In getting a start in the sheep business, especially if you have never raised sheep, it is best to buy three or four ewes of the desired breed. In selecting ewes where mutton is to be the chief consideration considerable attention should be paid to the mutton type.
This is much the same as the meat type in other animals. They should be broad, deep and fairly long, with good spring of rib and broad, well covered back and loin. The rump should be long and the hind legs well mounted both inside and out, as this, together with the back and loin, is the most valuable part of the sheep. The quality should be good, as shown in fine head and bone. The constitution should be good, as shown by depth of chest, large nostrils and width between the fore legs.
Good quality of wool is shown by a close, even crimp. The wool should be dense on all parts of the body. It should not be harsh, and the fiber should be strong and not easily broken. There should be no dead hairs in the wool. Sheep are often trimmed so as to appear much wider and blockier than they really are. The only way to tell the real form of a trimmed sheep is by touch. In going over a sheep with the hands do not dig into the wool with the fingers, thus tearing it apart and lessening the value of the fleece, but feel with the palms of the outstretched hand. In buying ewes be sure to examine their mouths carefully. Ewes that are "down in the mouth"—that is, that are so old that their teeth are worn down to the gums—are a losing proposition.

Handling Breeding Sheep.
When ewes are bought of a breeder they will usually be bred. In raising lambs for market on any considerable scale ewes bought on the general market are a good deal cheaper, and very good results can be obtained if mated to a good, pure bred ram. The same points of form spoken of in connection with the ewe should be looked after in selecting the ram. In addition, he should show masculinity in a strong head, thick neck and large chest. His legs should be strong, especially in the pasterns, and he should not be over-fat. The ram should be from a strain of profitable producers.
Where a ram lamb is used for service fifteen or twenty ewes are as many as he can well handle. It is better and more profitable to use a more mature sire. A yearling can serve thirty to forty ewes and an old ram sixty when they are left to run with the flock all the time. A better plan is to turn the ram in with the ewes for a short time, only at morning and night, keeping him in a pen by himself the rest of the time. In this way the ram can serve double the number of ewes. It is a good plan to smear the ram's breast with paint before turning him out with the ewes. Then after he is taken out a brief glance will show just which ewes have been bred. These can be marked with ear tags or paint and the date of service recorded. These ewes should be kept in a pen by themselves for a few days until the period of heat is over.
Twenty weeks is the usual time of gestation in ewes. On the general farm the preferable time to have the



FIG. XXVIII.—GOOD SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

feeding the lambs.
The lambs should be weaned when they are from three to four months old. This is a critical time in their life, as a check in growth will give parasites a chance to get a start. It is a good plan to have a fresh pasture of clover or rape to put the lambs in at this time. Rape and clover mixed and sown with oats make excellent fall pasture after the oats are harvested. Another way of getting good fall feed for lambs is to sow rape in the corn at the last cultivation. The lambs will eat the rape, weeds and lower leaves of the corn, leaving the field in excellent shape for husking without injuring the corn to any extent. The lambs should be docked and castrated while young.
Feeding the Lambs.
The lambs should be taught to eat before weaning, and a small ration of grain should be fed from that time on. There is no better feed for lambs than oats. When the lambs are on clover pasture half the grain ration may be made of corn. As a general rule it is better to avoid the holiday rush and market the lambs later in the season with a better finish. As soon as they are off pasture the grain should be increased until they are getting all they will eat. Corn and clover hay make one of the best rations for fattening sheep. Before putting the lambs into the feed lot a few of the best ewes should be sorted out to replenish the flock. All unprofitable ewes or those that are getting old should be shut up and fattened as soon as the lambs are weaned. Plenty of salt should be provided for the sheep during the fattening period as well as at all other times of year. Salt is more necessary to sheep than to any other class of stock. Sheep are not very heavy drinkers, but they do need some water, and a supply should be provided at all times.
Many feeders make a practice of buying western lambs on the market and feeding them through the winter. If good stuff can be bought at right

prices and feed is not too high there is considerable profit in this system.
In the eastern states considerable profit is made on "bottlehouse lambs." Dorsets are the best breed from which to produce this class of lambs, as they will breed out of season. The ewes are bred in May and the lambs fitted for the Easter market.
The sheep grower is not compelled to depend upon mutton alone for his profit. The wool is also a considerable item, usually amounting to enough to at least pay for the feed. Where a large number of sheep are to be shorn the work can be done more rapidly with a machine than by hand. There is also a saving in wool, as the machine clips closer.
Sarcasms.
"I can recommend this horse, sir," said a dealer, "as a strong, sound animal."
"It must be," agreed the customer, "to have attained its present age."
A Cinch.
Dubbins—Do you know where I can find a lot facing south? Stubbins—Why not try around the north pole? That's a very likely place.—Judge.

During the winter the ewes should be fed on a ration of oats and bran, with perhaps a little corn added. Clover hay is one of the best forms of roughage. A little slilage will add succulence to the ration, but it should not be fed in very large quantities. Roots are also good for this purpose. Exercise is essential. A winter pasture over which the ewes can run will provide this, but they should not be made to depend on this pasture for any considerable portion of their feed. Sheep can stand a great deal of cold if their fleece does not become wet. A dry, well bedded shed, open on the south, is the best sort of winter protection.
Just before lambing the wool on the flanks and udders should be clipped. A little oilmeal should be added to the ration for two or three weeks prior to lambing. Many of the newly born lambs will have to be assisted to stand up and suck, after which they will usually be able to take care of themselves. In cold weather lambs are liable to wander away from their mothers and get chilled. The best way to save a chilled lamb is to put it in warm water for half an hour. It should be thoroughly dried before putting it back in the pen.
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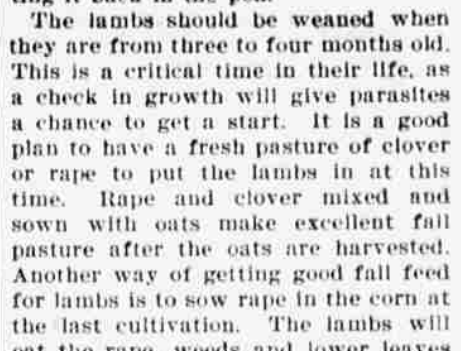


FIG. XXIX.—BRINGING HOME THE SHEEP.

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