

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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The man who really gets the high prices remains as securely concealed as Dr. Cook.

The state of Wisconsin has abolished the drinking cup from trains, depots and public places.

A decline in the cost of any article of food is not only pleasant news but a decided novelty.

Pork grows scarcer and scarcer, and now President Taft has cut \$10,000,000 out of it of the river and harbor bill.

Let us hope that the Edison storage battery is not a cold storage battery. Automobiles are high enough now.

Senator Purcell of Wahpeton, N. D., who has taken his seat as successor to Senator Thompson, is a staunch republican.

Amorous young folks who used to send valentines, leave the day mostly to the kiddies now. This is an age of faint hearts.

Freight rates, a new depot and a paved street—these are some of the things on Norfolk's program for the near future.

There are less money-making jobs than being a waiter in the Waldorf-Astoria. The waiters' tips average \$100 a week.

The stock market is profoundly agitated on discovering that the people still want the trusts to obey the ten commandments.

The gradual disappearance of the old-time comic valentines is an evidence of the gradual growth of our country in civilization.

The beef trust has cut down meat shipments. The fight is now on between millions of money and millions of people. Which wins?

Mr. Taft is dancing with the girls again. This improved method of campaigning is taking the place of going around to cattle shows.

The consideration of stock watering by the interstate commerce commission is an inquiry into the birth of the majority of big fortunes.

Interstate boycotts must stop according to the Danbury haters' verdict. Smashing business is declared a crime like larceny or arson.

Miss Margarita Drexel is to marry the heir to the earl of Nottingham. An export duty on heiresses continues the urgent need of tariff reform.

This week's frost line went to the southern tip of Florida, and the orange country, without much heating apparatus, shivers worse than Canada.

Paris hats and gowns slightly damaged by water will soon be on the market. The new Paris gowns will have short skirts suitable for wading.

Once Norfolk avenue is paved to Seventh street, the fever will grow and the paving spread as fast as the sewer system has spread during the past two years.

Naturally the tariff war with Germany was averted. It would have been as foolish as for merchants and customers to begin pulling each other's hair out.

Colonel Roosevelt returns to us in June, and every time he writes an editorial for the Outlook, the bears will try to smash the stuffing out of the stock market.

The New York thieves who stole the huge bronze spectacles from the statue of Chester A. Arthur in Madison Square park, would not hesitate to steal a cigar store Indian blind.

Thousands of people are connecting the appearance of the comet with the terrible floods in France. But scientists affirm that the comet is in no way responsible for the flood.

The Taft incorporation bill is before congress. The country wants to know whether the black sheep trusts will continue their goat like ways after being admitted to the food trust fold.

Flying machines have reached a high grade of perfection, and the north pole has been discovered, but the solving of the perpetual motion problem is still open to those who enjoy experimenting.

The warfare against the Nicaragua insurgents is getting deadly with one in six killed in last week's battle. In our country we kill off the insurgents with public buildings and postoffices as weapons.

Few men find the high living of 47th avenue of the Waldorf Astoria

any compensation for the glorious chicken pie suppers now being served in the cross roads homes of their boyhood.

Congress should provide the fine arts commission. It is time for the people to stop paying good money for statues and pictures by men who should have remained stone masons and house painters.

The fact that the Wells Fargo Express company distributed \$25,000,000 in dividends last year, while the post office fell behind \$17,000,000, is the result of public ownership that our long-haired socialists forget.

While they're abolishing water curbs and other institutions working evil to society's health, why not pass laws prohibiting the marriage of moral degenerates, persons suffering from incurable diseases and the like?

The little island of Guam has had an earthquake. As a method of getting into the lime-light, the earthquake is a back number. But being somewhat out of the social whirl, Guam cannot be strictly up-to-date.

The shirt waist strike is over. It cost \$4,000,000. Why not keep our productive resources from being thus impaired, by requiring such disputes to be settled by the court? It's cheaper to pay lawyers than stop work.

This year is particularly happy in the arrangement of its holidays. Lincoln's birthday, Memorial day and Fourth of July and Christmas fall either on Saturday or Monday, giving two days in succession of freedom from labor to those who observe them.

The southern boys' corn clubs which have resulted in so much benefit to the young agriculturists of the south, were promoted and encouraged by the agricultural department and have been so successful that the plan is being extended to other parts of the country.

The recent important contributions to the Smithsonian institute have given rise to the suggestion that the name be changed to Rooseveltian. While this is not likely to be done, the public interest in the contents of the institute will for many years center around the Roosevelt collection of specimens.

There are a great many men in America who are in such haste to get rich that they throw away future wealth for present ready money. These men have yet to learn that a forest is much more profitable if the trees are treated as a crop to be cultivated than as debris to be removed and sold for immediate profit.

President Taft dislikes public agitation. He wishes to quietly work out great concrete results. He hopes by good management to reduce the Roosevelt agitation to laws. This Roosevelt could not do because congress would not cooperate with him. It remains to be seen whether President Taft by different tactics will gain his point.

For several years there has been a strong protest against slaughter of young pines and spruces for Christmas trees. Now, the forestry authorities at Washington declare that the thinning out of these small trees is really beneficial to the maturing of the best trees in the forest. So the children and older people as well may hereafter enjoy their Christmas trees with a clear conscience.

It cannot be denied that until such time as justice from our courts be made as swift as it is pure there is no chance in our court ruled land for enforcing even those great regulative reforms which the people demand shall be enacted into law. As procedure now is delay can be so prolonged as to virtually nullify a law.

Secretary Knox says the airship must be taken account of as a factor making for international unity. There can be no doubt, he says, that the airship will be used before long as a means of communication and its use will tend to bring the nations closer together. When Secretary Knox says this it does not appear visionary.

Scientific men declare that as a health producer and an agent of longevity, buttermilk is the great drink. Bostonians always eager for innovations and reforms have responded promptly and are now consuming 10,000 quarts daily. Other cities have caught the habit and it is probable that many of this generation will live to be centenarians.

Margaret E. Sangster in recounting her motives in writing "From My Youth Up," says, "From my youth up I have had more joy than sorrow, more pleasure than pain, more ease than hardship, and if my little book is optimistic it is because optimism has been the dominant note of all my years." What better key note could any woman's life have to bring it to success and happiness than optimism?

President Taft is doing the country and the party good service in insisting that congress shall proceed with

the business for which it has met and not end with a blank record or worse because its members were dilatory at the beginning and worked at cross purposes afterward. The president is using all his influence to secure harmony and push necessary legislation and should have the co-operation of every loyal citizen.

It is reassuring to learn now that conservation of natural resources is becoming a household topic, that the fire in a Pennsylvania mine which has burned for fifty-one years and destroyed \$25,000,000 worth of anthracite coal has at last been checked. But as we look at our empty coal bins, these late cold months how we shall sigh for those \$25,000,000 of coal. That would have lasted several families through a long winter.

Our congressional library which occupies the largest and most beautiful library building in the world, was established merely for the use of congress. But it has become a great national public library and is of great value to thousands outside of congress. On its shelves are over a million and a half of printed books and pamphlets. The most valuable gift to the library during the year came from the Chinese government, a set of Chinese encyclopedia comprising more than 5,000 volumes.

The invention of cold storage should have proved a blessing to humanity, but instead it has been turned into an engine of oppression. It has made trusts in food products possible, and the price is now kept high in warm weather and forced still higher in winter. A New Jersey grand jury recently discovered that no less than 36,000,000 eggs were in cold storage across the Hudson from New York, which had been held there for nearly a year for fear of lowering the price if they were thrown on the market. And people will pay a high price for those year old eggs which are utterly unfit for human beings to eat.

A magnetic survey of Africa, the first that men of science have been able to drive through the jungle and over the mountain trails of the dark continent, is being made under the direction of the Carnegie institute of Washington. The work is slow and dangerous. The deadly insects and reptiles of the swamps and jungles make the task a most trying and hazardous one. These intrepid explorers have accomplished the survey from Cape Town to the headwaters of the Nile. The work was directed by Dr. L. A. Butler head of the department of terrestrial magnetism of the Carnegie institute.

Mr. Brooks says the northwest regards Norfolk as lacking in enterprise. He points out how there is a great territory anxious to look up to Norfolk as its commercial metropolis and the people of that territory are made weary by the tendency of a part of Norfolk's property owners to hang back and impede the city's progress.

This attitude serves to demonstrate what The News has pointed out before; that Norfolk's paving proposition is today in the spotlight, with thousands of eyes watching to see whether Norfolk has the enterprise to go ahead, or has not. Norfolk's whole reputation for progressiveness is at stake—a vastly more important thing, indeed, than even a paved street.

If Norfolk fails to pave, people outside will lose confidence in the town. And as a result, Norfolk property values would suffer immensely.

The cost of paving is so very small that it has no right to be an obstacle. For the cost represents not an expense, but an investment, and an investment upon which rapid returns will be yielded.

It is time Norfolk got into its stride both in providing itself with modern paving and in establishing itself as the wholesaling center of its great territory. The paving will come from the property owners who are to be most benefited; the wholesaling point will come as a result of more advantageous freight rates which should command the concentrated attention of the Commercial club from now on until victory is secured.

THE COST OF PAVING IS SMALL. The mayor and city council have the power to pave. As city attorney when that matter came up some time ago, M. C. Hazen went into the legal phase of the question, and that's what he found.

Consequently no petition is necessary to the paving. But it will be a great deal better all around if the property holders will sign the petition and thus give solid support to the mayor and council in this movement.

Enough property owners have already signed the petition, however, to amply justify the council in going ahead with the paving.

The mayor and council are pledged to paving this summer, and the people of Norfolk as a whole will not only back them up in paving, but will hold them responsible if they should fail to make good on their promise.

Norfolk avenue has been a pig pen of a street long enough. It's high time Norfolk got ashamed of that as a main business thoroughfare.

The town will never get a start toward anything but the village class until the paving comes. And once seven blocks are paved, the paving will

spread like the measles—only with better results. The cost is a very, very small item. The estimate that has been furnished the city by a competent engineering firm, figures the cost at \$2.65 per square yard. At this rate, the cost for a 22-foot lot will be only \$143.50. This would mean a payment of \$14.35 within fifty days, \$14.35 at the end of the first year and that amount each year for nine years.

Surely that amount is not going to stand in the way of Norfolk's going ahead!

Is there a business man in Norfolk who would contend that the value of his property would not be increased very much more than that, by paving?

There isn't a renter on the street. The News ventures to say, who wouldn't be willing to pay \$1 per month more in rent, for a 22-foot building, for the sake of the paving. The cost is so small as to be ridiculous as an argument against paving.

Norfolk ought to be so glad that the city now has more than 5,000 people and is thus allowed under the law to vote bonds for paving street intersections, that there should be not a moment's hesitation on the part of any property owner in signing that petition.

The city has waited for years for paving—has waited because we never before had 5,000 people and therefore never were allowed to vote bonds for paving intersections—and now, now that the law allows us to pave, surely the property owners of Norfolk are too progressive and too enterprising to allow \$143 per 22-foot lot to stand in the way of the new Norfolk!

That's the negative side of it. And the other side of it is this: Property values in Norfolk are going up, if Norfolk makes good on this paving proposition, and shows that she's a live town, going forward instead of backward.

Will Norfolk be known as the town that paved, or the town that didn't pave? It's up to you, Mr. Property Owner.

NORFOLK'S FUTURE IS AT STAKE. The frank words of George A. Brooks of Hazle Mills, whose success gives his utterance more than usual weight, serves to show the people of Norfolk just exactly where Norfolk stands in the eyes of north Nebraska and southern South Dakota today, and bring home with telling blows the fact that more than getting the street covered with bricks is at stake in this paving crisis.

Mr. Brooks says the northwest regards Norfolk as lacking in enterprise. He points out how there is a great territory anxious to look up to Norfolk as its commercial metropolis and the people of that territory are made weary by the tendency of a part of Norfolk's property owners to hang back and impede the city's progress.

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Home Course In Live Stock Farming

XVI.—Feeding Beef Cattle.

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

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THESE are two general methods of making beef. The first consists in crowding the calves from birth until they are about eighteen months of age, when they are marketed as baby beef. The other method is to buy up young stuff, feed it for a few months and sell it for what it will bring. The bulk of these feeders is bought in the fall as two-year-olds and fed through the winter. Some are bought as yearlings and kept a year on rough feed and pasture before they are put into the feed lot.

Baby Beef. With the lessening size of the ranges and consequent smaller supply of western feeders, it is becoming more necessary for the farmer to raise his own cattle. Where this is done it will usually be most profitable to sell them as baby beef, thus avoiding the expense of keeping them until three years old. Good dual purpose cows are usually used to produce baby beef animals, since it is too often a losing proposition to keep a cow a year for the calf alone. Where the calves are being raised for breeding purposes and



FIG. XXX.—GOOD HEREFORD STEER.

sell for a substantial advance over market prices they may be allowed to run with their mothers and live on new milk. This is too expensive a feed for beef calves, however. As soon as the calf is a week old it should be gradually changed from whole to skim milk, according to the plan given in article 8. As soon as possible the calves should be taught to eat shelled corn, with perhaps a few oats mixed with it. With clover or alfalfa for roughage, shelled corn alone does very well. The calves should be given all the rough feed they will eat, as by developing a large capacity when young greater gains can be obtained later.

From the standpoint of milk production it is best to have the calves come in the fall, but if cheap gains on the calves is the main point sought spring calving is preferable. In this way the calves will have to be kept through one winter, and two summers of cheap gains on grass can be obtained. If the calves come in the spring they should be turned on grass as soon as possible. A shady pasture, with an occasional spraying for flies when they are had, will add to the gains. Some grain should be fed all summer, the amount being controlled largely by the price. Heavy grain feeding increases the rate of gain, but adds to the cost. Grain feeding should continue throughout the winter, with the addition of plenty of clover or alfalfa hay and a little silage or roots, if such feed can be had.

One of the best ways to feed to corn at this time is to snap it and run it through a slicer. There is a freshness about snapped corn that makes the cattle relish it a great deal more than they do corn that has been husked. The feeding value of the husks amounts to considerable too. A little oil or cottonseed meal added to the ration will cheapen the cost of gain if corn is high in price. The most rapid gains are made where alfalfa or clover forms the only roughage, fed at the rate of about three pounds of hay to one of corn. Adding a little cheaper roughage reduces the cost of gain, however. Part of the clover may be replaced to advantage by silage.

The feed given should be liberal, as calves tend to grow rather than to fatten. This tendency is especially evident in calves of "scrub" ancestry. The feeder should endeavor to make them grow and fatten at the same time, never losing the "calf fat." During the early part of the second summer, while the grass is at its best, the grain feeding may slacken somewhat, but should be increased again after a month or so until the calves are getting all they will clean up. The proper time to market will depend largely upon the price and the finish of the cattle. A little extra finish adds considerably to the price.

In experiments that have been carried on to determine the relative cost of gains it has been found that gains can be put on yearlings from 25 to 30 per cent cheaper than on two-year-olds. Objection is sometimes made to baby beef raising on the ground that the cheap roughage, such as cornstalks and straw, cannot be disposed of in this way. This is true, but the cows will use a large part of this feed, and the rest can be turned into bedding and used to swell the size of the manure pile. There are some advantages in feeding older cattle, however. They gain faster and more uniformly and put on a better finish.

Feeding Older Cattle. Where two-year-olds are to be fed they must usually be purchased. Oc-

asionally a few can be picked up in the neighborhood, but if any number are wanted they will have to be bought on the general market. In order to make a profit in feeding there must be a margin between the cost of feeders and the selling price of fat animals. If the fat steer sells for \$1 a hundred-weight more than he was bought for, each hundred pounds of his original weight has been increased in value \$1. It is in this way that most of the profit in feeding is obtained.

Buying feeding cattle right is one of the most important factors to success in the cattle business. Large cattle can be safely purchased on a narrower margin than lighter ones, since there is more weight to be increased in value. For instance, a margin of \$1 on a 700 pound steer would mean an increase in value of \$7. On a 1,200 pound steer the margin would need to be only 60 cents to produce the same amount. Another general principle is that the lower the price at which the feeders are bought the greater must be the margin. Of course the margin in any case can be only estimated, since the selling price cannot be foretold to a certainty in advance.

In selecting feeder steers there are a number of points to be kept in mind. One of the most important of these is uniformity. A bunch of steers that are uniform as to size and quality will feed better together and bring a better price when fattened. The feeders should come as near the beef type as possible—short face and neck, deep body, well sprung ribs, broad back, straight top and under line, long rump, fairly short legs. The steer with a sway back or flat ribs should be avoided. A sway back will never become thickly covered with flesh, and a narrow one cannot carry as much meat as a wide one. Since this is where the highest priced meat is found, this point will be an important one. In addition to this, the steers should have good constitution and large digestive capacity without being puny. Too large a paunch lessens the percentage of dressed beef that the animal will kill out, while a steer that is "tucked up" in the flank will never make good gains. If any of the cattle have horns they should be deborned at once after getting them home.

The usual method of getting cattle on feed is to hurry the process as much as possible, getting them on full feed within fifteen to thirty days from the time they were first put into the feed lot. Where the cattle are to be on feed but a short time, say ninety days, this is undoubtedly the best method. It is not economical, however. Larger amounts of grain will be used with less roughage. The gains grow smaller toward the end of the feeding period, as the cattle begin to tire of the heavy rations. Where this plan is followed the safest plan is to chaff the hay with a feed cutter and mix the grain with it. Some oatmeal should be used to balance the corn.

A more profitable plan usually is to start in more slowly, taking as long as sixty days to get the cattle on full feed. The main feed during this preliminary period and much of the later period as well may be snapped corn. Considerable silage may be fed to advantage during the first part of the feeding period. If feed silage during the finishing period they will not smooth up as well, ship as well or sell as well.

This plan of using a lighter grain ration and a longer feeding period produces a cheaper gain down to a certain point. By the end of sixty days the cattle should be on full feed and should receive nearly all they will clean up from that time on. They are in better shape to stand crowding than if they had been pushed from the start and will continue to make satisfactory gains up to the end of the feeding period. Some oil or cottonseed meal should be given during the last thirty days, as it not only cheapens the cost of gains, but also adds to the finish. Where there are hogs following cattle, grinding feed will seldom pay, with the possible exception of the last two or three weeks.

Experiments in feeding for a long period compared as to profits with feeding for a short period have shown that if roughage be relatively more plentiful and cheaper than meal then the "long feed" is the more profitable.



FIG. XXXI.—GOOD ANGUS STEER.

but where meal is plentiful and roughage scarce then the "short feed" is likely to be more profitable. Experiments in feeding lots of an inferior class of steer in comparison with lots of a medium class of steer and lots of a superior class of steer go to show that the superior class give greater returns for feed fed, make greater gains in a given time and sell for a higher price than do the inferior class.

Feeding steers twice a day rather than more frequently has been found advisable. Feeding a succulent ration has been found to be cheaper and more wholesome than an all dry feed ration. Mixing roughage and meal seems to give better results than feeding them separately.

A Nuisance. Father—What do you mean, my son, by saying that your teacher is a nuisance? Theobald—Well, that's what you call me when I ask questions, an' teacher does nothing 't else.

Lofty Expectations. "Is your husband all you thought he was?" "Just about. But he doesn't come close to being all he thought he was."