

The Loup City Northwestern

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NEWS OF A WEEK IN CONDENSED FORM

RECORD OF MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS TOLD IN BRIEFEST MANNER POSSIBLE.

AT HOME AND ABROAD

Happenings That Are Making History—Information Gathered from All Quarters of the Globe and Given in a Few Lines.

Washington

Dr. F. L. Dunlap of the department of agriculture, bureau of chemistry, who was the chief accuser of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley in the controversy which shook the department last spring, has resigned his position. He has accepted a place with a chemical concern in Chicago.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer denied that he had decided to resign from the cabinet on account of ill health, as was reported. "There is absolutely no truth in this rumor," he said. "I am not to leave the cabinet. My health is very much improved."

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has arranged to hold hearings on the white pine blight rust September 18, on the Mediterranean fruit fly September 20, and the potato wart September 29, preliminary to proposed sweeping quarantine proclamations against these agricultural menaces.

The assault upon Dr. Luis Lazo Arriga, former Honduran minister to Washington, at Guatemala City recently, was purely a personal one, reports Senator Mendez, Guatemalan minister, who called at the state department in Washington and said he had a telegram from his government showing that the assault was committed by Lazo's own servant.

Theodore Roosevelt is expected to appear October 2 or 3 before the special senate committee investigating campaign contributions, to testify regarding the allegation of John D. Archbold and Senator Penrose that the Standard Oil company gave \$100,000 to the Republican national committee of 1904 with his approval.

Domestic

The United Spanish War Veterans met in Atlantic City for their annual encampment.

Miss Edith Norton, thirty-five years old, daughter of a wealthy Leland (Ill.) farmer, went insane from the heat and blew her head off with a shotgun.

Nicholas Jedorick was shot and killed at Fulton, Ill., by Roy Drodgen, following the chastisement of Drodgen by Jedorick because of an insulting remark said to have been made by Drodgen to Jedorick's sister. Six bullets entered Jedorick's body. Drodgen was arrested.

More than four thousand horses have died in western Kansas since a mysterious disease broke out in that section of the state, and it is estimated that the money loss is around half a million dollars. The great mortality has created a serious situation, hundreds of farmers being left without the animals to do necessary fall work in the fields.

Oscar F. Nelson of Chicago was re-elected president and Indianapolis was selected as the next meeting place of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, in session at Salt Lake City.

According to a police announcement, burglars entered a hat store on Lower Broadway, New York, between Saturday and Tuesday, and stole 6,000 imported Austrian velvet hats, valued at \$20,000.

A vein of high grade bituminous coal has been found on the spot where the United States government building stood at the world's fair in St. Louis, and is being mined for the city's use.

Joseph Drago, an employe on John D. Rockefeller's estate at Pocantico Hills, N. Y., was approached by a member of the "Black Hand" society, who demanded \$200 from him. Drago refused to pay and a pistol duel took place. The "Black Hand" agent was shot in the leg, but escaped.

In 1897, when Kansas was passing through unusually hard times, the government census figures showed that 55.5 per cent. of Kansas farms were mortgaged. According to the census figures for 1910 only 44.2 per cent. are mortgaged.

About 2,000 kosher butcher shops are closed in New York as the result of a general strike of the union butchers. The strikers demand a 20 per cent. increase in wages, a 12-hour day and recognition of their union.

Walter Johnson, a negro accused of attacking a white girl, fourteen years old, at Princeton, W. Va., was lynched. Johnson was hanged to a telegraph pole and his body riddled with bullets.

"Bud" Mars, the aviator, who was severely hurt when his biplane dipped and crashed into a fence in an exhibition flight at the county fair at Olean, N. Y., is still in a weak condition at the hospital, but is expected to recover.

Snow fell in the mountains west of Carson City, Nev., covering the range to a depth of several inches. This is the earliest snowfall in twenty-five years.

Fire in a steamer trunk cost the life of Patrick J. Reilly, chief of the Holyoke (Mass.) fire department. Reilly was riding to the fire in an automobile when a hose wagon struck his machine.

Suffering from a severe fracture of the skull, the bandit who, single-handed, robbed the New York Limited train on the Louisville & Nashville railroad twelve miles east of New Orleans Wednesday night, later to be felled by the locomotive driver, was brought to New Orleans and placed in the charity hospital.

After entering the house of his prospective father-in-law, Gerrit J. Diekema of Holland, Mich., former congressman, and it is charged, stealing \$2,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry, A. S. Brusse, twenty-seven years old, said to be of a wealthy family of Vancouver, B. C., was arrested at Milwaukee.

More than 500 students at Columbia university worked their way through college last year, earning \$95,000, according to the report of the committee on employment.

Private detectives who have been keeping a close watch over the John D. Rockefeller estate at Pocantico Hills were equipped with a squad of watchdogs which will assist them in pursuing Italian bandits who have been responsible for recent holdups and petty crimes on the estate.

Specialists in the raising of vegetables from all parts of the country are in Rochester, N. Y., in attendance at the fifth annual convention of the Vegetable Growers' association of America.

Unless the supreme court stays the order of a lower court the household goods of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, veteran of many battles of the Civil war, will be sold at auction to satisfy a judgment for \$8,000 in favor of the Lincoln Trust company of New York. The judgment is based on a promissory note given by the aged soldier.

Miss Annie Dorothy Nixon, twenty-two years old, the daughter of Richard B. Nixon, financial clerk of the United States senate, was drowned at Colonial Beach, Va., in a vain attempt to rescue her swimming companion, Franklin W. Wiseman, aged twenty, of Havana, Ill.

Politics

The Roosevelt presidential electors cannot be taken off the Republican general election ballot in the November election in Kansas. This was the decision of Judge Walter H. Sanborn of the United States circuit court of appeals.

Oscar S. Straus, former secretary of commerce and labor in the cabinet of President Roosevelt and once United States minister to Turkey, was unanimously acclaimed the nominee for governor of the Progressive party of New York state at the convention held in Syracuse.

Political bosses and machines, crooked business and unenforced legislation are condemned in the platform which was adopted by the Ohio Progressive state convention held at Columbus. Arthur L. Garford of Elyria was nominated for governor of Ohio by the convention by acclamation.

With John L. Stevens of Boone as their nominee for governor, Iowa Progressives in convention at Des Moines put a third party state ticket into the field, after overcoming opposition to the plan by a vote of nearly five to one.

Foreign

Thirty-seven coal miners were killed by an explosion of fire damp in the Clarence coal mine, near Bruay, France, in the department of Nord.

Personal

Rev. William White Wilson, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal church, chaplain of the First regiment, Illinois National Guard, and one of the best known divines in Chicago, was killed when he was struck by a street car at a crossing. Rev. Wilson was on his way to a meeting of the Masonic order, of which he was a prominent member.

Charles W. Morse, the banker sentenced to a long term in the Atlanta penitentiary and pardoned by President Taft because of poor health, returned to his old stamping grounds—49 Exchange place, New York City—retired comfodious offices on the nineteenth floor and prepared to get back, so he said, to his "life work."

Bramwell Booth, the new head of the Salvation army, has issued an appeal for \$250,000 with which to erect, equip and maintain a training college for Salvation Army officers as a memorial to his father.

Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., retired, former ranking general of the army, dropped dead in Milwaukee while addressing the last reunion of members of the regiment he commanded in the Civil war. Death was due to apoplexy.

W. H. Leavitt, the divorced husband of Ruth Bryan, daughter of William Jennings Bryan, was reported to have secretly married Miss Gertrude H. Leeper, daughter of Rev. Edward Leeper of Fort Recovery, O.

Dr. W. J. McGee, the noted scientist and anthropologist who died at his home in Washington of cancer, has will ed his body to Prof. A. Spitzka of Jefferson college in order that the noted pathologist may use it for dissection and to study the cancer cells and ascertain the cause of the disease.

DISCUSS OF BUDGET

ACTION DEFERRED ON AMOUNT TO BE ASKED FOR.

PROFESSORS STRIKE A SNAG

Board Decides that Instructors Who Desire to Teach in Summer Without Pay May Do So.

The Board of Regents of the state university informally discussed the budget which will be presented to the legislature when it comes next January, but deferred definite action until a later day. No statement was made of the amount of money which the university intends to ask the legislature to appropriate.

University professors ran on a snag in the matter of easy leaves of absence when the board of regents passed a ruling prohibiting them from applying summer school service toward leave of absence on full salary.

The board adopted as its policy that hereafter any professors who desire to teach in the summer session without remuneration may do so, and should the question ever arise of granting leave of absence, such service will be taken into consideration.

President Allen found support among the board members against charges arising from the suit of the Omaha Structural Steel works, in which statements were made reflecting on the integrity of the president. The company asserted in its suit that undue influence had been brought to bear in the awarding of one of the sub-contracts for a new college building.

The board directed that a letter to this firm be drafted outlining the board's attitude and the results of its investigations. This letter, when drawn up and submitted to the members of the board for approval, will be given to the press for publication.

Two claims against the Omaha Medical college appropriation were paid, one for grading the site of the new building and the other for taxes to the city of Omaha.

The following ad interim appointments were confirmed: C. W. Smith, instructor in physics in the school of agriculture; Harry E. Bradford, principal of the school of agriculture; L. F. Seaton, adjunct professor of agricultural engineering; G. C. White, assistant professor of dairy husbandry; Rachael E. Holmes, fellow in botany; Mattie Allen, adjunct professor of education; W. J. Morrill, professor of forestry; Alice Loomis, professor of home economics; Anna M. Olsen, adjunct professor of home economics; B. F. Raber, assistant professor of mechanical engineering.

The following new appointments were made: Miss M. M. Hoxsey, clerical assistant in agricultural botany; R. K. Bliss, professor of animal husbandry; Everett N. Bowman, detailed by the War department as commandant of cadets.

The board confirmed the extension of the leave of absence without salary of Prof. C. W. Wallace. Prof. Wallace has for the last three years been conducting Shakespearean researches among the archives of the British museum. He was expected to return to the university this fall, but early in the summer it became apparent that without more time he could not finish the work he had under way. He was accordingly given another year.

Notarial Commissions.

J. H. Presson, record clerk at the governor's office, has issued 1,005 notarial commissions since September 1, 1911. Of this number 180 went to Douglas county and 107 to Lancaster.

Auto Fees Go to County.

An apparent conflict in the statute regarding the place of payment of fees for the registration of automobiles has been passed upon by Attorney General Martin. The statute appears to be in conflict in that one section provides for payment to the county treasurer of the county where the owner lives, while another appears to require payment to the secretary of state in case of transfer of ownership. The attorney general holds that all such fees must be paid to the county treasurer of the county where the owner lives and that in case of transfer of ownership the owner must present the county treasurer's duplicate receipt to the secretary of state and the latter will register the machine without pay.

Infantile Paralysis Appears.

Infantile paralysis has appeared at the town of Neligh, according to word received by Dr. W. H. Wilson, inspector for the state board of health. He has been notified that the opening of the public schools will be deferred on account of the disease.

Broadwell Suit Appealed.

The case of Douglas county against Frank A. Broadwell, ex-clerk of the district court of Douglas county, which sues for fees claimed due the county and not turned over by Mr. Broadwell, was appealed to the supreme court last week. The county sues on the bond of Mr. Broadwell, which was issued by the American Bonding and Trust company, for fees covering four years beginning January 4, 1900, and extending to January 3, 1904, which amounted to \$41,525.32.

Bankers Pledge Assistance.

Nebraska bankers, assembled in convention in Omaha on August 26 and 27, pledged their assistance, financial and otherwise to agricultural development in the state. They pledged financial aid to the State University, and to all other movements which have for their purpose the increase of grain yields in the state.

"Cooperation with the agriculturists" was the theme of the convention and without exception every banker in the state gave it favorable consideration.

A LOSS OF HORSES.

Strange Disease is Carrying Off Many Animals.

More than 500 horses have died of a strange disease in the state of Nebraska within a few weeks, according to reports received at the office of the state veterinarian. Half a dozen experts are out trying to check its ravages, and the state department has ordered more men into the field. The disease resembles fungus poisoning and is said to be due to the late growth of pastures following the late summer rains. Horses are dying by the dozen in a dozen scattered counties.

According to the state veterinarian, the horse afflicted with the disease, appears to be normal in every way except that it apparently loses its reason within six hours after showing signs of being affected and is dead within forty-eight hours.

At this writing no new complaints had been received, but every effort will be made to gather information so that the epidemic, if such it is, can be stopped before it reaches large proportions. Complaints at present have come from Franklin, Hastings, Merna and one or two other towns, and inspectors who have investigated the matter think it is caused by a sort of fungus poisoning from the late growth of grass caused by the rain, which has fallen abundantly.

Horses that have been fed upon dry feed do not seem to be troubled by the disease and it is only those animals which have been allowed to feed upon green grass that have been afflicted.

A Merna veterinarian describes the symptoms of the disease as follows:

The horse has an anxious look or expression and appears at the outset to suffer a loss of appetite. It is not inclined to move save when it has to, and in ten or twelve hours after being attacked by the disorder it begins to stagger around and to seek to lean up against any convenient thing which it can find. Its breathing is practically normal, its pulse is normal also and its temperature is from 100 to 105.3 degrees. As time goes on the animal gets more stupid and seeks to go through the fence, manager or whatever lies in its path. It pays attention to nothing. Some cases have come from the pastures and others from the harness. The horses live from forty to sixty hours usually and previous to death the limbs of the animal tremble violently and continually.

Work of the Stork.

The total number of births in the state between January 1 and July 31 of the present year was 15,450, according to figures given out by Secretary Wilson of the state board of health. The number exceeds the births for the same period last year.

Pay for State Troops.

The payroll of the state troops at the recent Second regiment encampment at Grand Island totalled \$4,426. All of the money was forthcoming from the federal government and was not backed up dollar for dollar by a like amount from the state treasury.

Assessors Are Slow.

Only a few of the fourteen counties which failed to properly report data for the state 1912 assessment roll, have replied to letters sent out by Secretary Henry Seymour of the assessment board, asking for the information. Until this is sent in the grand assessment roll will be incomplete.

Danger from Glanders.

The state veterinarian department was exhibiting several pictures of people who had been afflicted with glanders contracted while taking care of horses infected with the same disease. Efforts will be made to educate the people along the line of the danger of contracting the disease by those handling the animals.

Rule for Normal Schools.

The new rule made by the state normal board for all state normal schools is that a flat rate of \$1 a semester shall be charged for the use of books, instead of a deposit of \$3 and the rebate system. The single tax of \$3 for lecture, athletic and other privileges adopted by the state board is merely voluntary. If students desire to do so, they may buy tickets to lecture courses and other privileges as they need them as heretofore at a total cost of about \$7 a year. The state normal board will meet some time in October for holding a business session.

Goods Not Yet Found.

State Food Commissioner Hansen has not yet found trace of the valuable platinum cups which were stolen from the laboratory of his department. He has written letters to dealers in this metal to look out for the stolen goods. In reply, one firm said it had received word of nine different robberies of the same kind, all committed by the same man.

Receive Maine Relic.

The navy yard officials at Washington have sent to Adjutant General Phelps a powder tank which was taken from the wreck of the Maine at the time the battleship was taken from the mud in Havana harbor. The tank is about three feet long and nine inches in diameter and shows the effect of the explosion. It does not show much effect from its long submersion in the water only having an occasional scaly crust on the sides. The relic will be presented to Spanish war veterans in Lincoln.

Want Live Stock Board.

Stockmen of the state and others interested in the growth and development of the stockraising industry are starting an agitation looking to the creation of a live stock sanitary board or some such body to have charge on behalf of the state of the fight against diseases which are causing losses to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars each year. Plans for the presentation of a bill to the state legislature at the coming session may be made by stockmen's organizations within the near future.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO

UNCLE SAM'S ARMY COULD MOVE ON SHORT NOTICE.

THE REBELS CONTINUE ACTIVE

Officers Are Apprehensive of the Situation but Hope There Will Be No Intervention.

Washington.—Intervention in Mexico and the possibility of President Taft calling a special session of congress to determine whether American troops should be sent across the line, were widely discussed here by public men and in diplomatic circles.

It is known that the government has been pressed on many sides to take such a step, and various accounts of what influences were being brought to bear and the objects sought to be accomplished are related among those interested on both sides of the question.

President Taft and the state department, however, are holding to the principle that no such action should be taken without authorization of congress.

That American soldiers have been sent into China, or that American naval forces now are actively engaged in Nicaragua without authorization of congress should not be a precedent for sending troops to Mexico.

In China American missionaries were besieged and in danger of torture or death. In Nicaragua the rebels had shelled the American legation and endangered lives of American cities by bombarding an unprotected city, in violation of rules of international law.

No such situation has been reported in Mexico.

The news that President Taft considered the situation a grave one, and has given thought to the expediency of putting it up to congress, is expected to bring out the usual crop of reports of troops under orders to move and plans completed by the general staff of the army for campaigning in Mexico.

The general staff has complete plans for any such emergency. Should it arise, some war department officials could wake up at night, and like Von Moltke, at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, send to the telegraph wire in a moment a sheet of orders that would put an army a-horse and a-foot in battle array.

So it is perfectly proper to say the war department is ready to invade Mexico at a moment's notice, but it is no more ready to invade Mexico than it is to repel invaders from across the ocean. It has standing orders with the principal railroads and steamship lines by which it can begin moving an army within twenty-four hours.

A Motor Crash

Newark, N. J.—Eddie Hasha of Waco, Tex., holder of several world's records for motorcycle racing, plunged over the rail of the course at the new Newark motordrome into a crowd late Sunday afternoon, causing the death of six persons, including himself, while six are dying and thirteen are badly injured.

The only two of the six dead positively identified up to a late hour were Hasha and Johnny Albright, a Denver motorcyclist, who was riding third in the race. The other four dead were boys and young men among the spectators.

Five thousand spectators were witnessing the finish of a four-mile free-for-all race when the daring Texan rider, doing ninety-two miles an hour, took his fateful plunge.

The New Battleship.

Washington.—The new battleship Pennsylvania, the only one authorized by congress at the last session, will be fully as large as the great battleship which the British government has just ordered, according to plans of the naval general board.

Wilson Out Against Smith.

Sea Girl, N. J.—Governor Woodrow Wilson, democratic presidential nominee, declared against Warner J. Smith, Jr., a democratic candidate for United States senator from New Jersey, an office which he held during President Cleveland's second administration.

Bernhard Ziehn Dead.

Chicago.—Bernhard Ziehn, said to have been one of the foremost authorities of the country on musical theory, died at his home here Sunday.

His Money Melted.

Chicago.—Thomas Ballard, a farmer, kept 500 \$20 gold pieces in his corn crib, which burned, and the money was melted into an entact solid mass.

Tells All He Knows.

Preston, Eng.—Thomas Coupe, New York Elks' club clerk, who saw the Rosenthal murderers fleeing, and afterwards came to England, because he was afraid he would suffer for "knowing too much," has sent a sworn statement of all he knows.

Watching for Cholera.

Washington.—Surgeons have been warned to examine immigrants for cholera carriers, until the outbreak in southern Sardinia and Italy and in Beirut, Syria, subsides.

Makes "Newsie" Hold Sack.

Osage City, Kas.—A bandit robbed the passengers on Missouri Pacific train No. 1, of \$1,000 in money and jewelry. He compelled the newsboy to hold a sack while the passengers dumped in their valuables. The robber escaped.

Bull Mooser Disowned.

Hartford, Conn.—Because his son, Edward, a Yale graduate and lawyer, declared himself a bull moose, State Senator E. L. Pond, a strong Taft man, has disowned him.

ALTHOUGH GOOD RUSTLERS SHEEP SHOULD BE GIVEN THE ATTENTION THEY DESERVE

Animals Are Always Most Neglected and Receive Least Notice of All Stock Kept on Farm—Profitable to Give Them Best Treatment Possible.



Four Excellent Rustlers.

As far as my observation goes, sheep are always the most neglected and least noticed of all the stock kept on the farm. I am pretty sure the reason of this is that the sheep usually takes care of itself so well, without the assistance of man, and can make its living on so little, that gradually the idea of looking after the flock, and doing something for their benefit, passes out of the mind of most men who keep a few sheep, but are not in the business of keeping them as their principal interest.

But in spite of this negligence and lack of interest, I am sure that sheep pay much more in proportion to the amount invested and the cost of maintaining them than any other farm stock. In view of this fact, it would seem to me that the sheep ought to be the best cared for animal on the farm, and should have the best treatment that the owner can give, says a writer in the Farm Progress.

Sheep on the farm, or on the plains, receive less care and attention than any other farm stock, yet so far as my personal experience is concerned, pay a better profit on the investment than any other farm stock. I suppose the chief reason for this indifference on the part of most men lies in the fact that sheep cannot be made to multiply as fast as hogs, and the public demand is never so great as that for pork and beef.

It may be truthfully said that beef is the mainstay in filling the demand for fresh meat, and pork in the shape of hams, shoulders and sides, in the shape of breakfast bacon, constitutes the main supply of cured meats. I really think if lamb and mutton were used to a larger extent, and constituted a much larger portion of the meat eaten by the people generally, it would be better for the health of the people generally and, probably, have a tendency to improve the farms devoted to stock raising, and perhaps would also be conducive to the better average health of the people who consume very much meat.

I have been associated with farming a great many years, and owned several farms, and have kept stock of all kinds, and I can say without prejudice that my sheep have always given me less trouble than the other kinds of stock and, for the investment, have paid me much more clear profit. I can therefore urge with great sincerity upon all who have not put at least a few sheep on their farms to do so as soon as possible.

That they will pay well is as certain as anything on the farm can be, and I know it is impossible for any farm stock to cost so little or give so little trouble.

My personal preference is for one of the "Down" breeds, and though the Southdown is probably more popular in a general way, I think the Shropshire is the most attractive. I think, too, that they average somewhat heavier in weight.

On a 400-acre farm I kept for a long time a flock of thirty to forty, and from the time that the pastures were suitable to graze in the spring till the freezing weather in the late fall, my sheep never needed to be fed a mouthful. And the winter keep has always been so small that I am sure that half of the increase of the flock would offset the entire cost, if it were possible to estimate that cost, for the whole year.

We have made it a practice to use on our own table as lamb and mutton most of the surplus of our own flock, and aimed to keep the flock down to about forty in number. As they are always left in the pasture all the time, including even most of the winter, the cost of keep is too small to count.

Half of the returns for wool would more than pay for all the feed, forage and pasture they get, and I have noticed that some of my thinnest and most run-down land on the place is getting better all the time.

I have heard some complaint about sheep being affected with the bot fly, but all injury to the sheep may be avoided by applying a mixture of pine tar and grease—say axle grease—around the nostrils. To save the trouble of catching and applying the tar to the sheep direct some people bore holes in a log with a two-inch auger, and put salt in them, and then smear around the edge of

Choosing a Hoe.

In choosing a hoe, select one the blade of which lies not quite flat on the floor when you are standing erect, with the hoe handle extending from your hand when in working position to the floor. The heel of the hoe should not quite touch the floor from this position. Such a hoe will bite into the soil easily when it is bright and sharp and will work smoothly and effectively. Sharpen the hoe as soon as it gets noticeably dull. This will be hard on the hoe, but it saves

the holes with a mixture of pine tar and grease. When they lick the salt they get their nostrils smeared with the tar. The smearing may be done often, say once a week. I am of the opinion that a sort of muzzel made of fine woven wire, and so shaped as to be attached to the nose of the sheep, and will not come off, will serve perfectly to keep off the bot fly that lays the eggs of the grub in the sheep's nose. It would be well for some whose sheep are much bothered with grubs to make a test of this.

PROFITABLE FEEDING OF CHESTER WHITES

Difference Shown Between Hog Given Plenty of Feed and One Neglected.

The result of different treatments of hogs came to my notice last spring, when a neighbor sold two average pigs eight weeks old to a man who did not have any other hogs. He bought the two hogs to make pork the next fall and, of course, wanted to give them a good chance to do their best. They were fed wheat middlings, milk and scraps from the table, in addition to the pasture they gathered. They were grade Chester Whites, farrowed in April. These two pigs dressed between 150 and 175 pounds each when about seven months old.

The pigs that had not been sold and out of the same litter were allowed to run on pasture, and when corn was ready to feed they were fed enough corn to put them in pork condition, but when slaughtered at about the same time as the other two they only weighed 65 to 70 pounds each. There was a difference of nearly 100 pounds between these well-fed hogs and their mates not so fed, and it is wholly due to different treatments. It is easy to see which was the most economical pork producer—the well-cared-for hog or the one which got enough feed to barely live until fattening time. The difference in value was almost \$10, as pork sold at 10 cents a pound here last fall. The two well-cared-for hogs did not eat near \$10 worth of feed from the time they were separated from their mates until they were slaughtered.

EXCELLENT FLOORS FOR A HOG HOUSE

Easy Matter to Secure Comfortable Quarters if Cold Is Kept Out.

I am using concrete floors in our hog houses and have found that I need very little bedding, just enough to keep the body of the pig from coming in contact with the concrete. It is easy to keep a concrete floor warm if the cold air cannot get under it, says a writer in an exchange. With one hundred pigs in the house, during zero weather, I had to keep some of the windrows and the upper end doors open for ventilation. I have never had pigs get stiff from lying on concrete floors. Good, dry bedding, straw or shredded fodder, is used, and is removed as soon as it becomes damp and replaced with a fresh supply. Ventilation is such that cold winds cannot blow in on the pigs. I disinfect the houses often with air-slaked lime.

A dipping tank is essential, not only for destroying lice, but for promoting health conditions in general. I dip my pigs once in two months, more often if the animals are bothered with lice, and use any of the dip on the market that have crude oil as a basis. I do not dip in winter, but crowd the hogs into the house and spray them, leaving them until dry. I spray hogs, walls, bedding and all. I keep wood ashes and a little lime in a self-feeder before the pigs all the time. Hogs need more mineral matter than they usually get. During the summer the hogs should be provided with ample shade.

muscle, and hoes are cheap. Carry a small, flat file in your hip pocket and do not allow a nick to stay in the hoe a minute after it is made.

Pig-Eating Sows.

A sow eats her pigs because she has been improperly fed during pregnancy. We never knew of a sow having this habit if she had been allowed to run in the pasture, or whose rations had been varied and which contained plenty of green and succulent feed.