

SWINE BREEDERS IN ENTHUSIASTIC CONVENTION

(Continued from first page.)

What is the Popular Hog?

"Some may ask: 'What is the popular hog?' It is the one that can be produced the cheapest and meet the demands of the market. It must be able to show the most pounds for the feed consumed. He must therefore be an easy feeder, a quick developer of the kind of meat most in demand.

"Another thing I hope to hear discussed while here and that is how is best to market him when ready. There seems to be much difference between the consumer's dollar and the producer's. Too large a per cent goes to carriers and middlemen's accounts, and if we can eliminate some of these charges and bring producers and consumers close together, we have benefited both.

"Whereas, the department of agriculture has discovered a specific for the prevention of this disease, known as serum treatment, and 'Whereas, the state experiment station can at a moderate expense establish a plant and thus be the manufacturer of this serum and thus be prepared to prevent this disease among the swine herds of our state, therefore.

"Resolved, that the swine breeders' association of Idaho, that we urgently recommend our legislature to make provision and establish such factory at once, owing to the importance of this dread disease in our state.

"Inasmuch as the disease is so prevalent throughout the United States and the demand for the serum so great and so many fake serums are now on the market, we believe this is the only way our swine breeders may be enabled to obtain reliable serum at a reasonable cost and thus protect the herds of our state.

"Owing to the cheap feed and excellent climate conditions and the splendid market the swine industry is rapidly taking its place as the foremost branch of the farming industry of Idaho, we therefore trust that our state legislature may provide this protection to our swine breeders throughout the state.

"Whereas the state of Idaho has recently developed and completed irrigation projects the cost of which is many millions of dollars, and 'Whereas, she has invited through her immigration companies and many other agencies people from all over America to come and buy and develop these lands into productive and profitable farms, and

"Whereas, these people are here with their families, all their capital and entirely unfamiliar with the proper methods of farming under our conditions, and

"Whereas, the extensive work of our state university in connection with the department of agriculture constitute their only way of learning the way to farm under our local conditions and succeed in our state, be it, therefore,

"Resolved, that the state legislature be requested to set aside at least \$50,000 to carry on the extensive work of our university for the next two years.

"Inasmuch as this work should be taken up and carried on during the remaining months of this winter we urge that this fund be made immediately available for the work, and

"Resolved, that the Idaho Swine Breeders' association extend their sincere thanks to the people of Caldwell for the use of the hall and the many other favors and courtesies extended to this association.

"400 Acres Paid With Hogs. The Saturday afternoon session of the Swine Breeders' association was opened with a short talk by J. M. Royston of Payette, the president of the Idaho association:

"I was a hog raiser in Nebraska 19 years, and those who stayed in the business did well. I started in with a few hundred dollars, and when I sold out in Nebraska I owned, free of debt, 400 acres of land. And I did most of it with my hogs. In six years in Idaho, I have done better with hog than I did in Nebraska. In five years Idaho will be famous as a hog-raising district."

"When Hog Meets Hog" was the subject of the interesting address by D. R. Hubbard, of Boise, who has 1200 swine on his ranch near Kuna. He emphasized the use of plenty of pasture, and lots of water in connection with the feeding of alfalfa. "Hogs want water, often. I feed alfalfa hay straight to my hogs. I use third cutting for my pigs. I like lots of bloom on my alfalfa fed to the hogs. I will put 60 acres into grain and turn the hogs into it when the grain is in the dough. It pays to sow clover with your grain, and in the fall plow it under. The next year in the same land will produce much more grain. The average sage brush land in this country will double its grain yield where clover or alfalfa has been grown and plowed under.

"Four and a half pounds of raw potatoes for hog feed is equal to one pound of grain. I believe in letting a hog have plenty of exercise, and a variety of feed. It pays to chop or grind the grain for hog feed, as then the grain is more palatable. I think rooting the grain is better than grinding. I wouldn't feed rye alone to hogs. Barley is the best mixture with rye for feed. Wheat fattens hogs quicker than barley, but barley makes a better quality of meat. Pound for pound wheat is 10 per cent more valuable for adding quick growth than barley. Green corn seems to induce cholera."

"Mr. Royston said he likes to feed hogs roots, grains, etc. He said you can feed a hog any kind of grain, or roots, just so the hog's feed is varied. Mr. Hannah believes in grinding all the grain for hog feeding, but to feed it dry. He does not think bad results follow feeding green corn.

"Principles of Swine Feeding" was the subject of the address by Professor E. J. Iddings, professor of animal husbandry, of the University of Idaho. He said in part: "To keep out cholera it is necessary to be careful from what place your breeding stock is purchased. The northwest grown hogs have the individuality and have the blood lines that make them as much or more desirable than those produced in the corn belt. It is more advisable to buy your breeding stock in the northwest.

"The second proposition in hog raising is the abuse of his faraging ability. There are a number of men in the northwest who think they can pasture their hogs all summer and feed them on alfalfa hay all winter, and thus make big profits. Those men need to be told that a hog needs lots of good, nutritious food.

"In the pig's life, give the pig good nutritious pasture. When older, give one to two pounds of grain to every 100 pounds of the hog's weight. A

state's part of the appropriation to be used for premiums only.

"Whereas, many millions of dollars are lost annually by the devastation of hog cholera or swine plague, and

"Whereas, the department of agriculture has discovered a specific for the prevention of this disease, known as serum treatment, and

"Whereas, the state experiment station can at a moderate expense establish a plant and thus be the manufacturer of this serum and thus be prepared to prevent this disease among the swine herds of our state, therefore.

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"In the pig's life, give the pig good nutritious pasture. When older, give one to two pounds of grain to every 100 pounds of the hog's weight. A

little grain with pasture is good for the brood sow in summer. And in winter give the brood sow alfalfa hay and a little grain. Two pounds of grain to six pounds of alfalfa hay is good winter feed for brood sows.

"By-products are often given a fictitious value for hog feed. Hogs are useful in using up the grain left in the grain fields. Four pounds of cooked potatoes to one pound of grain is the right proportion, and thus potatoes make a good hog feed.

"The feeding value of apples for hogs is very little. In some instances it was found that 64 pounds of apples equalled in feeding value only one pound of grain, for hog feed. From an acre of sugar beets fed to hogs, 760 pounds of meat were produced.

"Alfalfa pasture is the best pasture for hogs; \$30 to \$40 per acre is the estimated value of alfalfa pasture for hogs, when used in conjunction with a little grain.

"The feeding of alfalfa hay in the rack with a little grain ration, makes hogs go through the winter in excellent shape. This is the most economical method of feeding. Feed your hogs second and third cuttings of alfalfa, and have the alfalfa be very leafy. Ninety pounds of corn or grain to 10 pounds of alfalfa hay fed in the rack puts on the most meat, and is the proper proportion for feeding the hogs. This was found after exhaustive experiments. When, pound for pound, has the same feeding value as corn. Barley, for feeding value, is 10 per cent below wheat and corn.

"Grinding of small grains for hog feed is advisable."

"Pigs for Pleasure and Profit" was the subject of an instructive address by Horace Addis, field editor of the Rural Spirit, of Portland.

He said in part: "To make a profit from hogs, the hogs must be kept growing from start to finish. A grade hog is mostly stomach. His capacity for feeding is wonderful, but he gains very little in weight."

"A growing pig needs pasturing. The grower should produce most of the hog feed himself, and the hog should be fed all they will eat. Milk must be fed in combination with grain or hog feed.

"Every hog raiser should avail himself of the farm bulletins issued by the government and state agriculture departments, as they are very valuable.

"The creamery is the best thing for the man who raises hogs, rather than these factories or condenseries. Skimmed milk is worth 40 cents a hundred for hog feed, especially for young pigs."

"Dean Carlyle's Address. The management of a Breeding Herd of Swine," was the subject of a very valuable address by Dean W. L. Carlyle, of the Idaho state agriculture college.

Dean Carlyle said in part: "First of all, try to study the nature of the animal, his make-up, etc. If you do not know the nature of the animal, you do not know how to treat it. The man who knows the most about the physiology, etc., of his hogs, will know best how to handle them."

"The hog has the smallest stomach and digests his food very rapidly. A hog has the best digestive organs. A hog is very much like a man in many ways. A hog naturally is the cleanest animal of all."

"My remarks will be devoted to breeders of pure bred hogs. It is up to the breeders to make the hog industry in the northwest a success."

"The vitality of his breeding herd is fundamental. The man should study the environment before starting in the hog business. The environment will determine whether Poland Chians or Duroc Jerseys or some other breed is the best for that locality."

"The hog's health must be maintained. The hog must have good housing. There is more loss from pneumonia in Idaho than from any other cause. The hogs in Idaho should be kept out of the hot summer sun, and out of reach of the cold nights."

"Have movable hog houses. It is wise to move your breeding places and keep the hog premises clean. The 30-inch wire fence is just the right kind of fencing for hogs."

"Have a feeding floor, made of cement if you wish, or of plank. Have a feeding floor so the hog will get his food clean."

"An artificial bath for the hog is desirable. Do not let your hogs use an irrigation ditch for the bath. Heavy planks made into a square, sunk in the ground so that the hogs can get into it easily. Put a little coal tar product in this bath. It will remove the lice, and is a good thing for the intestines."

"Give your breeding herd plenty of exercise. One of the best hog raising men of the west drives his show stock two miles every day, in order to keep the hogs in good condition."

NOTES FROM HIGH SCHOOL

The high school students gave a farewell reception to Mr. Brooks on Tuesday evening. Mr. Brooks is leaving for Nebraska, and all the students in Caldwell were trying to make his last hours in Caldwell as pleasant ones. Light refreshments were served and everyone enjoyed a good time.

The debating teams to represent Caldwell in the league debates were picked on the last Friday before Christmas vacation. The affirmative team is composed of Ralph Breshars, Tom Jackson, and Phillip Paine. The negative team is composed of Will Welch, Orville Jackson and Dean Miller.

A nominating convention, composed of the Caldwell student body, was held Wednesday afternoon. The purpose of this convention was to nominate the school officers. The contest in the debating lists for that coveted office. The election was held one week from the nomination. The high school students will have a chance to show their political talents and a hot campaign is expected.

PERTINENT NEWS OF STATE WITH OUR OWN COMMENT

(Continued from first page.)

The state horticultural inspector takes a very hopeful view of the present and future of horticulture in this state. He says that the year 1912 has marked one of the most productive years in the history of fruit growing in Idaho.

The size, color and texture of the fruit produced is of the best. The best information at hand is that 3,775 cars of fruit were shipped from the state during the past year. Owing to the last frost there was not as much fruit shipped this year as in 1911, although there was a great interest in acreage. In speaking of the slow movement of fruit this year and the congested markets, Mr. McPherson says that this resulted because too much time an energy was devoted to other lines of horticulture and too little to the marketing end.

He says that the production of apples in the United States has decreased during the last few years. The consumption of apples increases annually and the market price should remain strong. He advocates the California policy of advertising and creating new markets for Idaho crops. The market prices are low simply because the people have not found the right market for their fruit. Inspector McPherson urges organization and co-operation among the fruit growers of the southern and southwestern part of the state.

Bumper Crops All Along the Line. While State Horticultural Inspector, was estimating the fruit crop, S. J. Rich, state immigration commissioner, figured out the entire crop of the state in dollars and cents. Mr. Rich has arrived at the following conclusion: In regard to the production of the different crops in Idaho. The hay acreage in the state is 908,349 tons, 2,571,349 valuation, \$14,966,041.00. Wheat comes next with an acreage of 574,372 bushels, 15,882,197, valued at \$12,705,757. The acreage devoted to oats was much smaller than to wheat but the number of bushels produced was about the same.

There were 46,193 acres devoted to potatoes last year and the crop was almost 8,000,000 bushels, valued at \$3,595,179.

In seeds, timothy led with a production of 2,100,000 pounds; alfalfa came next with 465,000 pounds and clover with a yield of 435,248 pounds, indicating Idaho as a big producer in grass.

The value of peas grown is placed at \$725,000, beans at \$210,000, and onion seed and sets at \$17,000. The value of fruits is given as almost \$3,000,000. The value of poultry and eggs is \$2,243,000. Bees and honey, \$210,625. Lumber, \$11,000,000.

The value of stock shipped out follows: horses, \$1,177,000; cattle, \$4,011,000; hogs, \$1,272,000; wool, \$3,564,000, and sheep \$7,082,400.

The total products of Idaho for 1912 not including manufactures is placed by Mr. Rich at \$100,000,000.

Can Dubois Come Back? When there is nothing else there is always Senator Fred T. Dubois. He has been killed and buried a thousand times, more or less, but refuses to stay dead. Every once in a while he bobs up as serenely as ever. The politicians of Boise are of the opinion that Senator Dubois intends assuming control of the Progressive party in the state of Idaho with the view of landing in the United States senate two years hence. It is said the President-elect Wilson and Senator Dubois do not get along well together and that the senator will not accept a government position at the hands of the national administration. He intends holding himself aloft. He will be in Boise during the entire session of the legislature for the purpose of mixing such medicine as he can. The idea prevails that he will take personal charge of the Bull Moose party and with the assistance of Hon. Jules Bassett inject a little anti-Mormonism into it. Senator Dubois and Hon. Jules were long the foremost exponents of civic purity in the state of Idaho. When he quit the job it became necessary to organize an anti-trust ticket to take their place—the Progressive party. These two estimable gentlemen will find themselves right at home with the Bull Moose.

Aside from civic virtue and "progressive" ideas we cannot see where in Senator Dubois and the Progressive leaders can have much in common. Of course there is office. And, come to think about it, office is the cement that holds a great many political forces together. The Senator understands this, and while incidentally slipping into the senate, he would not have any serious objection to using the Bull Moose organization temporarily.

Many County Division Schemes. As indicated during the recent campaign a great many county division schemes will come before the present session of the legislature. Of the greatest interest to the people of Canyon county are the proposals in regard to Canyon county. The people of the Payette valley insist upon at least one new county; while those in and around Emmett have in contemplation two new counties. It is not known whether or not the two ends of the Payette county are working in harmony or not. In all probability they are not. If not, the people of this part of the county will likely support Emmett in case county division must come about.

In addition to Canyon the people of Oneida are determined to cut up that county. It is proposed to make three new counties in the southeast. The Cache valley will make one county; the Malad valley a second; the third will take a part of Oneida, a part of Cassia and a part of Blaine counties with American Falls as the seat of government. If this be done Oneida, at one time comprising nearly a fourth of the entire state in area, population and wealth will become one of the smallest counties in Idaho.

In addition to the changes to be made in Canyon, Boise, Oneida, Cassia and Blaine counties, Bonner wants to be cut in two; Fremont in three and Owyhee any old way to give Bruneau a county seat. The talk about division in Bannock has about subsided.

TWELFTH SESSION LEGISLATURE CONVENES

(Continued from first page.)

Agriculture, Gilchrist, of Fremont. County Lines, Henderson of Oneida. Education, Elliott, of Bonner. Federal Relations, Norton, of Kootenai.

Immigration, Nihart of Twin Falls. School and Public Lands, Shattuck of Bonneville. Ways and Means, Lawson of Ada. Warehouse, Merrill of Fremont. Public Printing and Supplies, Wright, of Bear Lake.

Public Health, Adams of Lincoln. Revenue and Taxation, OverSmith, of Latah. Railroads, Booth of Twin Falls. Roads and Bridges, Taylor of Cassia.

Governor's Message.

The first business the legislature has done with the exception of organizing was to listen to the reading of Governor Haines' first message. The message was presented to both houses Tuesday. The message is the longest ever presented to an Idaho legislature, and covered many matters of the greatest importance to the taxpayers of the state. The keynote of the message is the strictest economy consistent with efficiency in the government of the state. In these words Governor Haines dedicates himself to the service of the people of Idaho: "My sincere determination is to give the best energies of my life to making the next two years the most honest, the most economical and the most efficient our people have ever known."

If the Governor follows the course he has mapped out, and there are very few but expect him to do so, Idaho should enjoy the best state administration in its history during the next two years.

Governor Haines makes some splendid recommendations to the legislature. If that body be guided by the same motives as the new chief executive it too will pass into history as one of the wisest and best legislatures which the state has ever had.

One of the most important suggestions and recommendations made by Governor Haines are: strict economy in all units of government with the legislature setting the example by centralizing departments, doing away with useless offices and creating no new offices not absolutely required; the introduction of few bills that the people of the state may become acquainted with the statutes already upon the books; the abolition of unnecessary state institutions and appropriation for the useful institutions to the extent necessary; amendment to direct primary law that members of one political party cannot vote at the primaries of other parties; protection for the initiative and referendum in order that it cannot be used by reckless and revengeful persons; a public utilities commission to be combined with the state tax commission; amendment to marriage and divorce laws making; an appropriation for the Panama exposition to be expended by state immigration commissioner, but no appropriation for the San Diego exposition. Among the other matters treated in the message are:

Abolish special funds. Abolish padrone system. State board of control for institutions. Non-partisan election judges. Memorialize congress to give settlers on reclamation tracts 30 instead of 10 years to pay. Corrupt practices act. Direct election of United States senators. Term of state officers four years. Workingmen's compensation act. The short ballot. More directness in selling state land. "Blue sky" corporation act.

The entire message should be read by every citizen and taxpayer in the state. By so doing the reader will get a very good idea of the state of affairs in Idaho; the laws that should be repealed or amended and the reasons; and the legislation that should be enacted. Governor Haines takes a broad, statesmanlike view of public affairs. While insisting upon the strictest economy he will demand the greatest efficiency at all times.

CITY COUNCIL IN SESSION

The city council met in regular session Monday evening. Reports of the various officers were read and approved and the bills which had been passed by the auditing committee, allowed and warrants ordered drawn. The Mayor and Councilman Harrington were absent.

Some little discussion of sites desirable for the building of houses to accommodate the hose carts in three sections of the city, was had. The hook and ladder will probably be kept near the center of the city—probably a lot or two will be purchased in the Golden Gate addition, on which a concrete building may be erected at slight cost. Mr. Adam suggested that the city close the unused portion of Seventh, lying between the tracks and Albany street and build facing Albany street. The street is now used as store poles and while it would make a good location, the Dads thought perhaps there would be some active kicking if they started to close the thoroughfare.

One cart house will be placed in the northern portion of the city and another near the high school. It was suggested that the building be placed on the library lots, in one corner facing the alley; this would give added fire protection to the new building and would allow it to be within easy reach from nearly all sections. It was thought, however, that perhaps the high school authorities would donate a corner of the high school grounds, being glad to have the cart near, in case of a bad blaze. Nothing definite was done.

A Tax Collection Dilemma.

As the taxes this year are for the most part paid half in January and half in July, the city was left in the hole, unable to meet necessary payments on the paving bonds. Mr. Zeh suggested that the city could weather the storm by using for this purpose the fund raised for the payment of certain water bonds, the payment of which just at this time was optional with the city. It being within the power of the city to invest this waterworks money in paving indebtedness, it was so ordered. This money will be turned back into the paving fund when the July collection of taxes are made. There were \$5,000 in the waterworks fund, which, when added to the \$2,000 on hand, will meet the paving indebtedness.

More Money Comes to Light.

The city clerk discovered nearly a thousand dollars which has for a long time been lying in solitary splendor, and which in reality belong in active funds. The council ordered that they be released from bondage and placed with their fellows.

One on the School Trustees.

The school trustees, who always need money, have for the past year overlooked a nice little fund to which they are entitled. All fines collected by the city are by law divided between the school district and the city. The share belonging to the school trustees of District No. 28 now amounts to \$112.

Cemetery Road Approved.

The new road around the cemetery was approved by the council. The new thoroughfare runs along the rim rock, completing a fine roadway clear around the City of the Dead. Council then adjourned until Jan. 20th.

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H. S. HASBROUCK DIES AT SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

Word has been received of the death of Howard Stevens Hasbrouck, brother of W. L. Hasbrouck of this city, at the home of his parents in Syracuse, N. Y. Deceased was a well known business, club and fraternity man of that city, and until recently was in the employ of the New York Telephone company there. He is survived by a wife, a daughter two years old, two brothers, a sister and his parents.

Mr. Hasbrouck was called home because of the illness of his brother, some time ago. It is expected that he will return to the city in a month or six weeks.



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