

JACKSON COUNTY SENTINEL

VOL. 16. No. 34

GAINESBORO, TENN., FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1916

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Dr. A. D. Byrne,
DENTIST
GAINESBORO

**Have Your Dental Work
DONE NOW**

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

J. H. Orr Co.,

vs

H. P. Spivey

Before J. M. Chaffin a Justice of
the Peace for Jackson County.

In this cause it appearing by an affidavit that the defendant, H. P. Spivey, is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a non-resident of the State, and an original attachment having been levied by garnishment on the Bank of Gainesboro, and said attachment having been returned before me, and it appearing that notice had been served on said Bank of Gainesboro to appear before me on the 27th day of March, 1916 to answer said Garnishment, and said Bank of Gainesboro having failed and refused to appear and answer said Garnishment, a conditional judgement was entered against said Bank of Gainesboro in favor of the plaintiff J. H. Orr Co., for twenty-two dollars and forty-eight cents (\$22.48) with interest and all cost. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jackson County Sentinel a newspaper published in the town of Gainesboro, Tennessee for four consecutive weeks commencing the said H. P. Spivey to appear before me at my office in the town of Gainesboro, Tenn., on Monday the 1st day of May, 1916, and make defense to said suit, or it will be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 27, 1916.

J. M. Chaffin, J. P.

331, 4-7, 14, 21, 5 1-2 in pf. 11d

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

Marion Hendley by Etc. et al

vs

William Gentry, et al

In Chancery Court at Gainesboro, Tenn.

It appearing from the bill filed in this cause, which is sworn to, that the defendants, Kattie Bell Hendley and Monroe Hendley are nonresidents of the State of Tennessee, and cannot be served with the ordinary process of law.

It is ordered that said defendants enter their appearance herein, before the Clerk and Master, at his office in the courthouse in Gainesboro, Tenn., on or before the third Monday in April (1916) next, and plead, answer, of demur to Complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Jackson County Sentinel, a newspaper published in Gainesboro, Tenn.

This 15th day of March, 1916.

W. F. Sadler, Clerk & Master

H. S. Barnes, Solicitor for Complainants.

3 17, 24, 31; 4 7-41-2 in. P-F-9d

TODAY'S MAGAZINE

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WILL DELIGHT YOU

Most subscribers consider TODAY'S a genuine necessity because it actually helps to solve almost every problem of the wife, mother and homemaker.

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TODAY'S MAGAZINE
CANTON, OHIO

P.S.—If your church needs money, write for free details of TODAY'S \$100.00 Cash Offer to Every Church. Send for free sample copy.

HARDENED CABBAGE PLANTS SET EARLY

(By C. A. Keffer, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.)

Well hardened cabbage plants can be set in the open ground in February. The plants should be purchased from the South Atlantic Coast region, where they are grown in the open air, or they should have been started in frames in November, transplanted in frames in December, and by free airing made as hardy as possible. Properly grown early cabbage will stand several degrees of frost when set in the garden. Many gardeners set their earliest cabbage on the north side of a ridge so as to protect the plants from the early morning sun during frosty weather.

Cabbage demands the richest soil, a constant moisture supply, and perfect drainage. As it is an early vegetable, high tillage is necessary to let in air and thus warm the soil. Plants set in February should be well established by the middle of March. A teaspoon of nitrate of soda, applied in a narrow circle around each plant when growth begins, will greatly stimulate the growth. For best results make two or three applications at intervals of three weeks. But, for the home garden very good results are assured by the use of plenty of manure with frequent hoeing and shallow cultivation. The best early variety is Charleston Wakefield. An exceptionally good second early variety is Henderson's Early Summer.

PREPARING THE STOCK FOR HARD WORK TO COME

(By R. M. Murphy, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.)

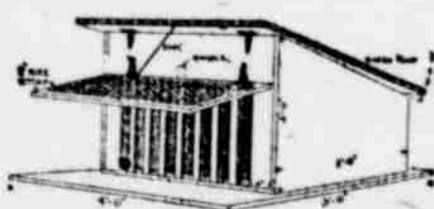
As the season for spring work approaches, the work stock, which have been standing idle most of the winter and receiving light rations of grain, should be prepared for the hard work to come. At least two weeks should be taken to get them in good condition for work, during which time their grain should be increased to a normal work ration. Quite commonly they are put right to the plow with no preparations, and in a week's time they are so reduced in flesh that it is impossible to get them back in condition until the rush season is over. Not only are they not accustomed to the hard work, but the sudden increase in the amount of feed, which usually follows, means so much more work for their digestive system that they frequently get off feed, and this, of course, means serious loss.

Most of the sore shoulders and other common sores on work stock, which gives so much trouble throughout the season, often times are caused during the first few days of spring work by illfitting, or rough collars and harness. The collars should be thoroughly cleaned and present a smooth surface to the shoulder. If they do not fit they should not be used. The harness should be thoroughly gone over and all the places not in order should be repaired.

A PRACTICAL BROOD COOP FOR THE MOTHER-HEN AND HER CHICKS.

(By Leo J. Brosemer, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.)

Rearing chickens by natural means can be greatly simplified by having convenient, safe, and easily cleaned brood coops. A practical coop should be so built that the chickens can be closed in at night and still have sufficient ventilation. It should be large enough to shelter the chickens during cold, wet weather. In this space we present a design which is convenient, safe and easily cleaned.



A BIRD COOP FOR CHICKS

The coop is built without a floor, but it rests on a wooden floor three feet wide and four feet long. The coop can, therefore, be lifted off the floor and the latter easily cleaned. The roof is hinged at the front, and by raising this you can see how the chicks are doing, and clean and lime wash

WHY WON'T THE BUTTER COME ASKS HOUSEWIFE

(By C. A. Hutton, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.)

This is a question often heard in the farm home at this season of the year. There are several conditions which cause difficult churning, but during the winter season, when most difficulty is found, it is likely caused from one or more of the following conditions:

Milk or cream from cows well advanced in the period of lactation, or those nearly dry, is harder to churn than cream from some cows when fresh. The farm cow is often nearly dry during the winter months, and on most farms, she is fed on dry feed. The butter fat is harder to churn than when the cow is fresh and running on a good pasture.

Probably the most frequent cause of difficult churning is that of churning cold cream. This often happens in the winter time. There is no certain temperature at which to churn; but, this will have to be determined in this way: Churn at whatever temperature the cream will churn in twenty to thirty minutes. This may vary under different conditions as much as ten degrees, but under average conditions a higher temperature will be needed in winter than in summer.

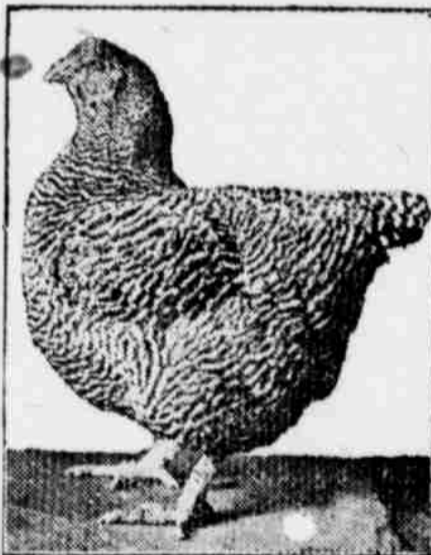
Sour cream will churn more readily than will sweet cream, other things being equal. In cold weather the cream is not apt to be thoroughly soured. If it does not sour by the time that a sufficient quantity is accumulated for churning, the temperature should be raised to about 70 degrees and held there for a few hours. It may be necessary in some cases to add a little sour butter milk from a previous churning to start the cream souring. If a barrel churn is used, it should not be filled more than one-third to one-half full, in order that the cream will have room to become thoroughly agitated in the process of churning.

THE MOST POPULAR FOWL IN TENNESSEE

(By Leo J. Brosemer, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.)

Shortly after our Civil War, two poultrymen in Connecticut (one a fancier, the other a farmer) engaged in a joint effort to produce a business type of fowl that would meet the favor of American farmer. Result: The Barred Plymouth Rock.

They are classified under the general-purpose breeds. They have been developed and bred for two purposes,



Ideal cockerel bred hen.

namely: the production of both meat and eggs. Birds of this type are most generally kept on American farms. Fowls of this class are good layers, good weighers, and good payers. They hold a medium place in nearly all respects between the egg and meat type, in some degrees combining the good qualities of both. They are quiet in disposition, mature quickly, are good sitters, and good foragers.

With proper feeding, housing, and attention, they have proven their merits and intense value to their breeders.

LIME AND CLOVER

(By J. C. McAmis, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.)

Almost everybody believes that clover needs lime. Many farmers are trying to get the combination. The mistake has often been made that the

FOR SALE

The famous Myer Corner lot on the square in Carthage. Big fire destroyed this and other buildings February tenth and left only two dry goods stores in county seat of county with sixth richest soil in the State. Will sell lot reasonable and furnish money at six per cent to build first class store and give good time to repay. Carthage merchants get good profits. Three fair sized fortunes have been made in this building, which held the leading store in this section for over one hundred years. Carthage enjoys lower rail rates than any rail competitor, because on both Tennessee Central and Cumberland river and they compete for traffic. Rail rate from Nashville to Carthage; Nails 8 cents, competing towns, rail rates 26 cents; Stoves 10 cents, competing towns, rail rate 28 cents. To one I can trust a great opportunity will be offered. None save honest, level-headed hustlers need apply.

W. E. MYER,

Carthage, Tenn.

than any other one thing.

TURNING THE COVER CROP

(By J. C. McAmis, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.)

Do not allow the winter crop to become too far advanced in growth before turning it under. The tendency has been in that direction in the past, in a hope of getting the largest possible amount of vegetable matter into the soil.

The soil may not receive as much matter by turning a little earlier, but that which it does receive will be in such a condition that it will decay and take effect immediately, because all plants must decay before they are of much use to the soil.

If crops are too big and woody before they are turned, they not only do not produce a beneficial effect as quickly as is often expected, but they may even be injurious to the following crops, especially in dry seasons on thin shallow land.

In their growth they have taken up a great deal of the soil's available plant food. It is given up to the next crop only after decaying, which takes place very slowly in more matured plants.

Besides, if they are turned under in a mass, they remain between the top soil and subsoil and prevent the rise of water from below. Water comes up in dry seasons and goes into the soil in wet ones.

To insure the highest returns from the winter cover crop it must be cut up with a sharp disc previous to breaking, and it must be turned before there is much woody material in it.

Ordinarily, when a summer crop is to follow, it is best to turn the grain crops just before they head out, and crimson clover when it has begun to bloom well.

Farm For Sale

A splendid little farm for sale, containing 80 acres, lying on the graded road from Tompkinsville to Gama-liel, Ky., and about three miles from Tompkinsville, Ky. Has plenty of good water, a fine bearing orchard, reasonably good dwelling house and outbuildings; is near a good school and reasonably accessible to several churches. Has about 20 acres of timber land, and about 20 acres of cleared land, which is now in wheat and rye; 8 acres in meadow; the remainder will be for corn this year. This land lies well and is all tilable. Price of farm \$875. Terms reasonable. For further particulars call or write

RAD CHERRY,
TOMPKINSVILLE, KY.

NASHVILLE BANNER'S

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This offer does not apply to towns where the paper is delivered at 10 cents per a week. This offer is only good in Tennessee, North Alabama and Southern Kentucky. All other points the subscription price is 50c a month or \$5.00 a year.

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