

When you need a healing Liniment for Wounds, Cuts, Sores, Burns, Galls, Swellings, Sprains, Sore Muscles, Lame Back, Rheumatism or Neuralgia, ask for

BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT

It is a Powerful Pain Relief and Healing Remedy

It ranks with the best of healing remedies designed for Man, and is equally effective on the flesh of Horses. As a household remedy for family use there is nothing better. It eases pain and mends a bad wound or lacerated flesh as rapidly as the nature of the case will permit. Try it for Burns, Scalds, Festering Wounds, Stiff Neck, Sore Muscles, Oak or Ivy Poisoning, Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Also for Harness Galls, Cuts, Flesh Wounds, Scratches or any of the ordinary ailments of horse flesh. It never fails to act promptly and satisfactorily.

Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle

JAS. F. BALLARD, Proprietor ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

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.

HOEING MOST IMPORTANT.

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

No tillage operation of the garden is more important than hoeing, and none is so badly done. Plow under and disc in abundant manure; make thorough preparation with plow and disc, with spike-tooth harrow and plunger, or in small gardens with spading fork and rake; use the best of seed and plant at the right time, at the right depth, and cultivate regularly and well. All these preparations will not take the place of good hoeing.

Keep the hoe sharp. Begin using it as soon as the little plants show above the ground. Hoe very close to the plants, cutting the soil an inch deep or so with slanting cuts very close together. Then smooth the surface with the back of the hoe, making it dust fine. Do not hoe after a rain until the soil will crumble, but do not wait until it is dry. Hoe often. Hoeing lets air into the soil, and air is as necessary as moisture for vigorous root growth. Fine hoeing makes of the surface a mulch that checks the escape of moisture while admitting the air. Do not hoe deep—two inches is the greatest depth admissible, and one inch, or less, is usually best. Do not cut the soil in big chunks, which will dry into hard lumps; such work is an utter loss of effort. Do not wait until after the weeds are a few inches high before beginning to hoe the garden—hoe early and often.

STOMACH TROUBLE FOR FIVE YEARS

Majority of Friends Thought Mr. Hughes Would Die, But One Helped Him to Recovery.

Pomeroyton, Ky.—In interesting advices from this place, Mr. A. J. Hughes writes as follows: "I was down with stomach trouble for five (5) years, and would have sick headache so bad, at times, that I thought surely I would die.

I tried different treatments, but they did not seem to do me any good.

I got so bad, I could not eat or sleep, and all my friends, except one, thought I would die. He advised me to try Thedford's Black-Draught, and quit

taking other medicines. I decided to take his advice, although I did not have any confidence in it.

I have now been taking Black-Draught for three months, and it has cured me—haven't had those awful sick headaches since I began using it.

I am so thankful for what Black-Draught has done for me."

Thedford's Black-Draught has been found a very valuable medicine for derangements of the stomach and liver. It is composed of pure, vegetable herbs, contains no dangerous ingredients, and acts gently, yet surely. It can be freely used by young and old, and should be kept in every family chest.

Get a package today.

Only a quarter.

SHEEP OWNERS NEED DOG LAW

Interests Suffer Large Annual Loss Because of Ravages of Common Curs

LICENSE AND TAXATION

Tennessee is Ideally Located for the Production of Early Lambs—Cheap to Raise, as They Live Largely on Waste.

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

The sheep interests of the state are sadly in need of an effective Dog Law. Tennessee is ideally located for the production of early lambs, and but for the ravages of the common cur, the number of sheep now in the state would be double in the next five years. Sheep, with the dog out of the way, are our most profitable live stock. They live largely upon things that usually go to waste. Every farm should have a small flock to utilize surplus pastures, weeds, etc. A good breeding ewe, costing \$5, will live on what she can pick up and produce a lamb, and frequently two, worth \$6 each the first of each June.

Our present legislature should pass such a law. Following is given an outline embodying the essential features of all the dog laws now in force in the different states:

Taxation of Dogs.

1. State to license and tax all dogs six months of age or over which are not licensed and taxed by cities or incorporated villages.

2. All licensed dogs to be taxed as follows:

One male..... \$1.50
Each additional male..... 3.00
One female..... 3.00
Each additional female..... 5.00

Kennel licenses to be issued with restrictions. (See Kennel License Law of State of Connecticut.)

3. Counties or townships should be empowered to levy additional taxes on dogs should it be deemed necessary.

Issuing License, Payment of Tax and Identification of Dogs.

1. All dogs six months of age or over to be reported by owner to proper county official for licensing. Owner shall also be responsible for relicensing dogs at end of year.

2. All taxes to be paid by owner to proper county official at time of licensing.

3. All dogs to wear collar showing owner's name and having attached a metal plate bearing license number and date and place of issue of license.

Handling of Sheep-Killing Dogs.

1. Dogs may be killed by any one. (a) When caught chasing or killing a sheep. (b) When caught off owner's premises, unattended and without a collar bearing license number.

2. A reward of \$15 to be offered by proper county official to any one identifying sheep-killing dog. (Money for payment of reward to be taken from funds accumulating from dog taxes.)

3. Dogs must be ordered killed by authorized official when proved to be sheep killers.

Compensation to Sheep owner for Injured or Killed.

1. Authorized county official to pay owners of sheep injured or killed, the full value of damage done, from the funds accumulating from dog taxes. Should such funds be insufficient to pay all damages in full, other funds to be made available for this purpose. But should such funds accumulate in excess of amount required to pay damages, the same to be available for some public service after three years' time.

2. Counties should have power to proceed against dog owners to regain all money paid out for injuries to sheep.

HOW ONE FARMER IS INCREASING HIS BEEF CATTLE PROFITS.

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

Butter fat is worth about thirty cents per pound. One beef cattle raiser in East Tennessee appreciating this fact, and also the fact that his baby calves do as well on skim milk fresh from the separator as when sucking their dams, has taken to milking his cows, separating the cream from the milk, and shipping it to the nearby creamery. Three pounds of corn will easily replace one pound of butter fat in the calf's ration, at a cost of only four cents instead of thirty. Is this twenty-six cents worth the trouble? Suppose his cows produce on the average only one hundred and fifty pounds of butter fat in a year, or one-half pound of fat per day for ten months. This, at thirty cents per pound, means forty-five dollars per cow, or enough to pay for her feed and care, leaving her calf clear profit.

This man does not live near the

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.

Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

BUYING THE BEEF BULL A QUESTION OF TYPE

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

The buying of a beef bull is not nearly so much a question of breed as of type. Whether an animal has a good top line and a good underline, with plenty of width and depth and a good quarter is of much more importance than whether he is a Shorthorn, a Hereford or an Angus. It is very important in any case that he be of pure breeding and comes of a line of good producers. A bull of scrub parentage might be a first-class individual in every respect, but we should hardly expect him to transmit his excellent qualities, because he did not inherit them honestly. His offspring will almost invariably give him away. We can never judge an animal except by his offspring, but our best guarantee lies in a good pedigree. A good pedigree is one in which the immediate ancestors are animals of importance. Farther back than six generations the influence is practically nothing.

As we become better acquainted with the different breeds we find that neither of them has any particular advantages over the other. A great many people change from one breed to another because of a desire to have something different, and more frequently than otherwise, to have changed was a mistake, especially if the change meant the introduction of a breed entirely new to a community which had up to the time favored a single breed. A man introducing and trying to popularize a new breed is at a serious disadvantage because he generally has but a few animals to work with and he finds no ready sale for the surplus stock he may wish to dispose of. It is much better business to select the breed the community favors.

Select an animal of good proportions, low down, blocky, straight top and underline, with plenty of depth and width; a good width of chest, strength in heart girth, low down in flank, and well developed quarters, with just as little head and neck and legs as possible.

One demonstrator reports an average yield of 64.84 bushels of corn per acre over thirty-three acres. He also reports that he has eighteen acres yet to harvest that was planted later and cultivated under demonstration methods, the same as the thirty-three acres, and anticipates an average yield of seventy or seventy-five bushels per acre. An outside farmer had such a poor yield on ten or fifteen acres that he did not attempt to harvest it. In this same tract he had other corn that we roughly estimated that his maximum yield could not possibly exceed thirty bushels per acre. This man voluntarily admits his failure and says that his entire farm must be worked under demonstration methods next year.—E. S. Roberts, Hardin county, November 28, 1914.

FERTILITY OF OUR LAND AND LIVE STOCK HAVE SUFFERED

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

Not only has the fertility of our farming land suffered by our failure to get good stands of clover for the past few years, but our live stock has also suffered because of a lack of feed-stuffs sufficiently rich in protein to supply their requirement of muscle making material. We have tried to, in a measure, make up for our loss by using cowpeas and soy beans, and while they are now very generally grown and as hay furnishes a satisfactory substitute for clover, still on many farms in the state the work stock are forced to subsist, and to do their daily work, on a ration composed of corn, timothy, or of a mixture of the other grass hays, millet, corn fodder, or sorghum, all of which are good feeds in their proper places, but which are all markedly low in protein content.

Such a ration may be best improved by the use of a small quantity of cottonseed meal. Cottonseed meal is our cheapest commercial source of protein, since it contains from 38 to 41 pounds of protein in each one hundred pounds of meal, or practically three times as much as wheat bran contains. It is very rich and for this reason must be fed only in limited quantities. Ordinarily a 1,000 pound horse or mule should not be fed more than two pounds per day, but this amount may be fed continuously without any danger of evil effects. The proportion of cottonseed meal to corn in the ration should not exceed one pound of cottonseed meal to five pounds of corn. One pound of cottonseed meal when used in this way will save two pounds of corn, and since corn is worth practically as much pound for pound as cottonseed meal, the use of two pounds of cottonseed meal in the ration means the saving of four pounds of corn, or a ration three cents cheaper per day, or a saving of ten dollars per year, and in addition the work stock will be kept up in much better condition and look better.

The wheat acreage in Wilson county has increased 33 1/2 per cent.—W. P. Stanford, Wilson county, December 12, 1914.