

Jeff is Still Looking For an Indestructible Hat

By "Bud" Fisher



Quimet on How to Prepare for a Tournament

From the June St. Nicholas. My advice to any golfer preparing for a championship is not to overdo the practice end. To my mind, the wise thing is to play thirty-six holes a day for perhaps two days a week in advance of the championship. Then spend a morning in practicing shots with the frons, the mashie, and putting, followed by a round of the course in the afternoon. This might be done for two or three days, with special attention given to the club which perhaps is not getting satisfactory results. One round of golf, without special exertion, the day before the tournament, after such a programme, ought to put the player

in good shape for the real competition. As for the superstitious of some golfers that a particularly fine round in practice means so much less chance of duplicating it in tournament play, I hold a different view, which is, that an especially good round gives an inspiration to equal it when the real test comes. I always feel after such a round that, if I can do it once, there is no reason why I cannot again.

To obtain results advertise in THE COURIER WANT COLUMNS—One-half cent per word each insertion.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR FARMER, BREEDER AND STOCK RAISER

Below are given some timely advice from the pen of Prof. W. J. Kennel, for many years president of the animal industry department at Ames college:

One of the first essentials in profitable pork production is to have the right kind of a hog, not at the starting point, it is a point that is by far too often overlooked. We have gone all together too much for fads and fancies and not enough for the real dollars and cents in the conditions of the country over demand that we pay more attention to the selecting of the best types for our breeding purposes. What is the profitable type of hog? This question has been very often discussed. Different men have somewhat different ideas. In the end there is such an animal, it is as well defined as daylight is from darkness.

Head of a young pig is a fairly good index of his future development. If the head is broad, strong in the muzzle, with large nostrils and a large mouth, the pig should develop into a large, well proportioned animal. Avoid a pig with a narrow head, small muzzle and small mouth, such an animal seldom, if ever, develops into the profitable kind of an animal. These are all utility points and should be given careful consideration in making our selections. Remember that the head more than any other point is the true index of the animal.

Shoulders. Insist on having wide, smooth, compact shoulders. Avoid undue coarseness or prominence on the sides. This is a dollar and cents point, as every market discriminates against a coarse, rough shouldered hog as lacking in finish and quality.

Straight Body Lines. It is a good idea in all young animals to insist on rather straight body lines. If anything, the lines should be slightly arched. The lines indicate, in a measure, strength and vigor; also so to make up a well-proportioned hog. The width of the back should be carried well down on the sides. It is always best to avoid a V-shaped conformation.

Quality. Quality is always an important point to look for. While size should not be sacrificed too much for quality, still we must have a fair degree of quality, as every market demands the same. The markets object very much to coarse, curly or wrinkled hogs, or creases on the sides, backs or loins. A nice thick, straight coat of hair always helps the general appearance and attractiveness of a bunch of hogs. Coarse curly or wrinkled hogs are always considered as external indications of wastefulness from a dressing standpoint, and coarseness of grain of meat. It is always wise to insist on a large smooth hogs with plenty of finish.

Remember that the hog for the corn belt farmer is the one which will make the largest number of pounds of good, edible meat from a bushel of corn and the various kinds of forage crops. Supplemental feeds used in conjunction with the corn.

Grain Feed Questioned. In the estimation of the most successful cattlemen, it is very doubtful if it is worth the cost of feeding young calves, or animals which have not previously had much grain—milk, if any, being the main supply of grass is the most important factor in the early months of life. Tests made by the Iowa agricultural experiment station along this line, where two bunches of cattle of equal quality were allowed the corn for equal areas of good blue grass pasture, one receiving grain in addition, and the other lot on grass alone, would lead us to believe that the extra grain was not worth the cost. The extra grain can be secured from grass alone than from a ration of grain in addition to grass during those months when grass is most plentiful. During the hot dry months a small grain ration was found to be most helpful. This must be governed to a certain extent by the amount of grass. If grass is short, some grain can be fed to good advantage. The preparation of the corn for cattle is of some importance. When cattle are changed from dry feed to grass, their mouths soon indicate a tenderness that makes the dry, hard corn difficult of mastication. This calls for preparation of some kind. Many advocate the grinding of the corn. In our experience shelled corn which has been soaked for about twelve hours has given the best satisfaction. The shelled corn which passes through the cattle undigested is much more likely to be utilized by the hogs following the cattle. Where there are no hogs to follow the cattle and corn is high in price, it should always be ground, as this will save about 12 per cent.

Feet and Legs. The feet and legs of the hog are too often looked over very lightly. We must bear in mind that a large, heavy-bodied hog requires good strong feet and legs to take him to market. If he breaks down on the way he must be sold as a cripple at a very much reduced price. The legs should be straight, strong and well supported below the hocks and knees. We should look for bone of good size and quality. Clean, hard bone is what is wanted. It is always wise to avoid the meaty-boned hog, because such a bone indicates coarseness and lack of strength. A real good bone gradually tapers below the knee and the hock. Demand good pasterns; these should be short and strong. The toes should be short and well kept together, as spreading toes are very undesirable. Avoid a hog with crooked hind legs or knock-kneed in front, as both deviations are very objectionable.

Head. Many good judges claim that the

about 1,200 pounds live weight they are sold as baby beef. While suckling their dams, the calves are fed some fine hay, fine-cut turnips and a mixture of crushed oats, cornmeal, barley meal or pea meal and linseed cake. The amount fed at first is small, but is increased at the rate of from one-half to one pound per head per month. The calves run with the mothers on grass and receive all the grain and cake they will eat up clean. They are weaned early in September, and from that time on are housed and well fed until ready for market the following April or May. They are fed on mixed or clover hay to the extent of ten or fifteen pounds, sliced or whole turnips to the amount of 20 to 40 pounds and on a grain mixture composed of equal parts linseed cake, cotton cake, dried brewers' grains and corn or barley meal, with a liberal allowance of cotton and linseed cake, the aim being to keep them doing well at all times. The best feeders use more of the linseed cake and less of the cottonseed cake where swedes are being fed than in the case of yellow turnips, as the swedes are not so easily digested.

Scottish Method. Beef cattle are produced on land in Scotland much more valuable than the farms of the corn belt states. In addition, the Scottish people are constantly importing our feeding stuffs, especially cottonseed and oil meal, to use in their feeding operations. These facts must indicate that good production, as a business, can be practiced in this country. What we need is just a little more business in our cattle producing operations.

Scotland, in addition to the cattle feeders, who purchase their feeding animals, there are a considerable number of farmers who are making a specialty of beef production by growing all of their own feeding animals. This work is being successfully conducted on land which, in some instances, the rents reach \$12.50 per acre. Some of these farmers have adopted the practice of purchasing calves when a few days old, and putting them on nurse cows, two on a cow during the first five months of the lactation period, and then a third calf during the remainder of the milking period. This method has been very successfully practiced by those farmers who are located in a lowly, but good, calves can be secured. In some instances the farmers furnish high-class beef sires for the dairymen or small farmers to use so that the calves will be of the desired type for feeding. The man who adopt this method of rearing their feeding cattle aim to have them ready for market before they are two years old. In order to accomplish this end, the calves must be fed on hay, grain, cake and roots at an early age and are very liberally fed until ready for market. As the methods of feeding practiced are very similar to those of the farmers who are following another method of rearing calves, we will not discuss in the same connection.

Coughs in pigs usually indicate either dusty air, or quarters or else worm troubles. If the pens are dirty and dusty, clean the same or put the pigs in a clean pasture lot. If worms are the cause, use a good worm-remedy.

The following remedy will give very good results and may be obtained at any drug store:
Santonin, 4 grains.
Arecua nut, 1 dram.
Cajomet, 1 grain.
Sodium bicarbonate, 1/4 dram.
This is the amount for a 100 pound pig. For larger or smaller hogs feed proportionate amounts. Withhold all feed for at least 18 hours before giving the above mixture. Feed on a heavy slop. Repeat the dose in eight or ten days to make sure all worms are expelled.

Pigs at birth generally have little tusks or teeth that stick out on both sides of the upper and lower jaw, four in number. These teeth are usually brown in color and very sharp pointed. They often cause much trouble either in the little fellows fighting each other or in cutting the mother's teats. Examine the little fellows soon after birth and

use a pair of small pliers to break the teeth.

Paralysis. This trouble appears in the hind-quarters, especially in sows that are weakened from nursing large litters. If the pigs are still nursing wean them at once. Give the sow three to six ounces of epsom salts in a thin slop. Feed lightly on a ration of a highly nutritious nature. Paralysis is sometimes caused by injury to the spinal cord. It is sometimes due to improper feeding. In all cases feed light rations of a nutritious nature, helping the digestive organs in good condition. Keep the animals quiet and away from the rest of the herd. Animals thus affected require several weeks to fully recover.

Sun Scald. This trouble usually affects thin-haired pigs that are allowed to run in any rank wet growth of green fodder, such as rape, and sometimes clover and alfalfa, and then exposed to the hot sun. The skin cracks and sore places appear about the ears and on the flanks. Remove the cause and treat the affected hogs with a mixture composed of one ounce of lard and two ounces of flowers of sulphur.

GAYLER-ANDERSON WEDDING. Palsaid, June 26.—Miss Ruth Anderson, daughter of Reuben W. Anderson, candidate for representative in Davis county, and Paul Gayler, a promising young attorney of Mt. Pleasant were married Wednesday at the home of the bride's parents here.

More Prospects Than Properties
List your property with me for quick sale.
J.E. Espy
Leighton Bldg., Market St.
New Phone 707-X

WE'LL HELP YOU THROUGH
your tire troubles, as we keep a full line of tires. We do all kinds of vulcanizing of tires in a manner that always gives perfect satisfaction. Our prices are low, our workmanship first-class.
MYERS TIRE CO.
THIRD ST. OPPOSITE P. O.

THE MOST LIKELY PLACE TO FIND WHAT YOU WANT IN
Binder, Mower, Hay Loader and Rake Repairs is right here. If I do not have what you want I know where to get it quick. I still have lots of Old Buckeye repairs, also Dain Mower and Loader repairs. Chains, reel arms, reel fans and other repairs for all Binders.
Old Phone 251-Red
New Phone 664.

JAS. H. SHEPHERD
"New Shepherd's Rancho."
209-211 W. Main St. Ottumwa, Ia.

We have a nice stock of pressed brick for you to make your selection from, for that brick mantle or other work. Call us up, and we will be glad to show you samples and give prices.
Three Shades in Stock—Gray, Buff and Red.
Ottumwa Lime & Cement Co.
Both Phines 114 Main & Cass Sts.

For Sale

FOR SALE—USED AUTOMOBILES: one Chalmers 36, one 16 Buick, one Hudson 20, one Krait and one Overland. These cars are in good shape and will sell right to make room. Reeves Auto Co.

REPAIRS FOR CHAMPION, PLANO, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee and Osborne binders, mowers and rakes, also Dain. Standard and Buckeye mowers. Jas. H. Shepherd, Ottumwa, Iowa.

SHEEP AND GOATS—WE HANDLE all kinds of feeding sheep, lambs and goats. Write or wire F. A. Doane Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—TWENTY (20) HEAD of two (2) year old red steers, weight about one (1) thousand lbs., a few and high grade Shorthorn cows and heifers, few yearling calves and some butcher stuff. L. R. Cremer, four (4) miles north Eldon, Iowa.

CHAUTAUQUA AT EDDYVILLE JULY 8

NOTED SPEAKERS AND GOOD MUSIC FEATURE COMING EVENT.

Eddyville, June 26.—Eddyville is making preparations for a big chautauqua to be held the second week in July, from the 8 to the 12. Excellent talent has been secured and the people are looking forward to a week of real enjoyment and benefit. The chautauqua will be held on the Wylie lots north of Main street.

This is the second season for a chautauqua in Eddyville. Hon. B. F. McDonald, Dr. E. T. Hagerman, Dr. Wm. Rader, Hon. Ashton C. Shallenberger, Geo. Gibbons Younger, Homer M. Cook, appear on the program. A high class musical program will also be given during the chautauqua.

THREE CONVENTIONS AT SIGOURNEY JUNE 27

Sigourney, June 26.—Three county conventions will meet in Sigourney next Saturday, as by law provided. The republican convention will meet in the assembly room of the court house and there will be 137 delegates. The convention will have before them the nomination candidates for recorder, auditor, county attorney and two members for the county board of supervisors.

The progressive convention will meet in the court room and will nominate candidates for treasurer, recorder, clerk and one member of the county board.

The democratic convention will meet in the opera house and they will simply go through the form of ratifying the nominations made at the June primary, as they have a full county ticket.

Dr. D.E. Graham
Hours—9 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 6 p. m.
Annis Office Bldg., Ottumwa, Iowa.

IOWA HAS \$115,000,000 IN AUTOMOBILES

Des Moines, June 26.—Iowa will have \$115,000,000 invested in automobiles by the close of the year 1914—just twice as much as the "gas wagons" in the state in 1913 were worth. This is shown by figures compiled in the automobile department at the state house. Over 86,000 automobiles have been registered by the department since January 1. The entire registration for the year of 1913 was only 65,000. Which indicates there are now 21,000 more autos than at the same time a year ago. It is predicted by the automobile department officials that the total number of registrations will be 115,000 by the end of the year. The average price of automobiles used in Iowa is fixed at \$1,000.

LAUGHLIN-FANCHER WEDDING AT BATAVIA

Fairfield, June 26.—Harvey Laughlin and Miss Laura Fancher were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents in Batavia. The ceremony was performed at six o'clock Wednesday and only a few were present. Dr. J. F. Hinkhouse officiated. Mr. Laughlin is the son of F. J. Laughlin, a prominent farmer of the Cross Lanes community. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Fancher of Batavia.

The couple will make their home at once upon a farm a mile north of Cross Lanes.

SIGOURNEY BOOSTER CLUB TAKES TRIP

Sigourney, June 26.—The booster club made a trip through the west and north part of the county this week. About twenty automobiles were loaded with boosters and starting from here they went to Delta, What Cheer, Thornburg, Keswick, and South English, and then home by way of Keota, arriving home just before the rain. Fred Haflner with his German band made the hit for the crowd. The trip was made in the interest of Sigourney's Fourth of July celebration and proved to be quite a success.

LAD INJURED IN MEET GOES HOME

Fairfield, June 26.—Leo Carter of Crawfordville, Ia., the young man who was injured in a fall at the Tri-State field meet here May 9th, was taken to his home in Crawfordville this week. The young man has been at the Jefferson county hospital ever since he was hurt, and while the broken leg is not yet well he is getting along nicely. He was taken to Burlington on train No. 6 on a cot and on this will make the trip home.

OWEN EVANS, MINER, IS FOUND DEAD

Centerville, June 26.—Owen Evans, a coal miner, employed in the Arot mine at Mystic and around fifty years of age, was found dead in his bed. He was on the streets earlier in the day and was not seen by friends until they happened at his home and found him dead in his bed. A jury on the case decided that death was due to excessive use of alcohol. Evans came to Mystic about six years ago and has lived and worked there in the mines. He was a well-known character around the town.