

THE ECONOMY OF GOOD DAIRY COWS

On many farms the dairy cow will be poorly fed this winter, says the Kansas Farmer. When feed is plentiful and of good quality the cow has a chance to pick the best from a great deal more feed than she can consume, and under these conditions she makes a better showing than she can make in a year when feed is scarce and when she is compelled to eat the feed offered, whether that feed be palatable or not. The fact is that the cow must be well fed if she is to produce milk. She must have enough feed to maintain her body and must consume a sufficient surplus to produce milk. This condition prevails always. The animal body cannot adapt itself to seasonal conditions. This means that the dairy cow, if she be profitable, must at all times have such feed as will enable her to produce milk to her capacity. It costs about as much in feed to maintain a cow of low capacity as it does a cow of large capacity. Figuring on this basis, therefore, one cow consumes about as much feed as another in maintaining herself. The cow which can consume the greatest amount of feed over and above that required by bodily maintenance is the cow which, if she puts that feed to proper use, will fill the milk pail.

In times when feed is plentiful the individual cow, whether of low capacity or of the highest capacity, does



The Jerseys are famous for their beauty, and they have the following important characteristics: (1) They convert a large part of the food consumed into milk and not into flesh and fat; (2) they give the richest milk; (3) they mature at an early age; hence can be bred early, and they come into usefulness quickly. A Jersey has recently made a record of 15,783 pounds of milk in one year. This produced 1,132 pounds nine ounces of butter. A herd of Jerseys is a fine asset.

not suffer from the same comparison as in times when feed is scarce. The scarcer the feed the better the cow should be; the better the cow the greater use she makes of her feed and the greater will be the profit therefrom. The cow, after all, supplies only a market for the feed she consumes. The first toll she exacts is that of supporting herself. After this is done then the value she gives for the feed is measured by the amount of milk produced.

While this is the most trying year, from the feed standpoint, Kansas has experienced in many years, nevertheless it demonstrates the necessity of having a good cow. The good cow is not only a necessity in a year like this, but in years when feed is more plentiful she will give a larger return for the feed consumed than will the poor one. Just as a season like this asserts the benefits resulting from the best of farming, so does it show the necessity for better live stock of all kinds. The best live stock will give the largest return for the feed consumed. The dairy cow of the best type will give a larger return for the feed she consumes than any other farm animal.

Pig Management.

A dry sleeping accommodation is an absolute necessity. Good ventilation is almost as important. Slates, tiles, boards and corrugated iron are too cold for pigs to make the greatest progress. There is nothing which gives the necessary ventilation and warmth in all seasons as a good foot thick of wheat straw. Exercise, especially between weaning and fattening, is also of very great importance. Coal or ashes and water should be within the reach of pigs of all ages to assist in counteracting the natural acidity of the stomach. A handful of common sulphur given once a week will be helpful. Great regularity in feeding, with absolute cleanliness, is no very small detail.

Snuffles in Sheep.

This is the time of year when this disease becomes prevalent. It is similar to a bad cold in persons. Keep the sheep in dry quarters that are well ventilated, but free from drafts.

One of the best remedies is to hold the animal and make it inhale the fumes from tar which has been poured over red hot coals.

Fresh pine tar can also be put in the mouth and on the nose.

Prevention is better than cure. Keep the sheep dry and protected from storms.

Navel Sores in Calves.

Keep your barn as clean as possible when calving takes place. Wash the newborn calf with a mild solution of antiseptic as often as twice daily. Tie the navel with aseptic silk thread and snip off below ligature. The trouble is caused by infection from external sources.

NAVY NEGLECTS RELIGION.

Daniels Wants Number of Chaplains Increased.

Newport News, Va.—Neglect of religion by the United States in its navy is a reproach to the republic, Secretary Daniels declared here in an address before the United Brotherhood of Men's Bible Classes. The secretary announced that he would ask congress immediately to provide chaplains and welfare secretaries proportionate to the navy's personnel.

Twenty-four chaplains, he said, are all that the government now provides to look after the religious welfare of the navy's 67,000 men, the number of chaplains not having been increased since 1842, when the personnel of the navy numbered only 12,000 men.

The secretary added that more than seventy-five important ships in the navy have no religious leader attached, while the marine corps, with an enlistment of 10,226 men, has not a single chaplain to look after the spiritual development of its personnel.

CHILDREN WORK IN MILLS.

10.4 Per Cent of Employees in Cotton Mills Under Sixteen Years Old.

Washington.—Of the 387,771 persons employed in the cotton goods industry in 1909 in the United States, 39,306, or 10.4 per cent, were children under sixteen years of age and half of them girls, according to a final report of the census bureau. Alabama, North and South Carolina employ 19 per cent of children and Massachusetts 5.7 per cent. These children worked on an average of from fifty-four to sixty hours a week.

The 1,324 establishments in the industry produced \$628,391,813 worth of goods. The cost of materials totaled \$371,009,470, and the total paid in salaries and wages was \$147,270,903.

There was an increase of the previous census of 25.5 per cent in the number of plants, and the total capital invested in the industry in 1909 was \$822,237,529, an increase of 76 per cent over 1899.

MODERN RIP AWAKES FROM 9 YEARS' SLEEP

Like the Van Winkle of Irving, He Finds Many Changes.

Tarrytown, N. Y.—A living Rip Van Winkle, awakening from nine years of oblivion to find old friends dead and his children grown to manhood, walks, bewildered, in the streets of his hometown, in that very Sleepy Hollow country of which Irving, author of Rip, wrote many tales.

He is Hyman Levy, long a leading merchant in Tarrytown before the "sleep" of years began. It was a mental cloud that shrouded him and made him almost as one dead to his friends.

Now, with tottering step, but clear seeing eyes, he has come slowly back from the mysterious wilderness of lost memory.

He sees new faces that are somehow old—the faces of the children who are men and women now. He seeks the haunts of former friends to find them held by strangers. Many that he knew are now but names upon the grave-stones in Sleepy Hollow cemetery.

But Levy's is not a mournful awakening. There are scores of his old cronies alive and rejoicing in his recovery. He remembers them all. He remembers everything that happened up to nine years ago. These nine years are an utter blank.

At the height of his business career he worried so much over a scratch on his leg which was infected that he became ill. He recovered physically, but made himself a hermit in his home. When he went out, at long intervals, he passed his friends without recognition.

PRISONERS TO KEEP NAMES.

Number System and Lettered Uniforms Abolished at Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga.—As a result of the efforts of Warden Moyer, which have met with the approval of the department of justice, prisoners at the Atlanta penitentiary hereafter will be known by names instead of numbers, and their uniforms no longer will bear the letters "U. S. P.," branding them as United States prisoners.

Announcement of this radical departure from prison custom was made by Good Words, the paper which is edited and published in the penitentiary. While each prisoner's clothing will bear his registration number, it will be for identification only and will be concealed from sight.

REVEALS SECRET MARRIAGE.

Mrs. Phillips of New York Was Wedded Last December.

Wilmington, Del.—Mrs. Edith Slosson Phillips of 102 West Forty-first street, New York, called the Rev. George L. Wolfe by telephone and asked him to announce her marriage on Dec. 18 last to Wallace B. Phillips. The couple were wedded here by Mr. Wolfe.

"Wasn't your marriage published at the time?" the preacher asked.

"No," was the answer.

The woman would not give her reason for desiring the belated announcement. She said her husband was from Greensboro, N. C.

Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD



FARMERS of all classes will find it profitable to have concrete buildings, troughs, tanks and walks on their premises.

Persons starting in agriculture should not neglect the opportunity to have substantial and fireproof structures. It is easy to go ahead on this line from the beginning, though hard to change after a

start has been made with frame buildings. Concrete is as cheap as lumber for building purposes and even cheaper if sand, gravel and labor are largely furnished on the place. An ordinary farm hand will become expert in the use of concrete with a few days' experience.

Silos, barns and other buildings made of this material are much safer than wood against fire and storm.

The largest part of concrete is the gravel or crushed stone. This should be clean—that is, free from loam, clay or vegetable matter. The best results are obtained from a mixture of sizes graded from the smallest, which is retained on a one-fourth inch screen, to the larger ones that will pass a one and one-half inch ring. For heavy foundation and abutment work larger sized pebbles and stones might be used, while for re-enforced concrete work pebbles larger than those passing a one inch ring should not be used.

In the selection of sand the greatest care should be used, and critical attention should be given to its quality, for sand contributes from one-third to one-half of the amount of the materials used in making concrete. Sand may be considered as including all grains and small pebbles that will pass through a wire screen with one-fourth inch meshes, while gravel in general is the pebbles and stones retained upon such a screen. The sand should be clean, coarse and, if possible, free from loam, clay and vegetable matter.

In mixing materials for concrete use two and a half times as much sand as portland cement and twice as much gravel or stone as sand—that is, one part cement, two and a half parts of sand and five parts of gravel or crushed stone. Use just enough water to get the consistency desired. If the sand is very fine the cement should be increased from 10 to 15 per cent. When the mixture does not have a uniform color, but looks streaky, it has not been fully mixed.

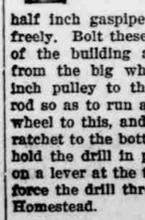
If the mixture does not work well and the sand and cement do not fill the voids in the stone, the percentage of stone should be reduced slightly, but the concrete should first be properly mixed. Concrete that is poorly mixed may present features that are entirely eliminated by turning it over once or twice more.

Concrete wet enough to be mushy and run off a shovel when being handled is used for re-enforced work, thin walls or other thin sections. Concrete just wet enough to make it jelly-like is used for some re-enforced work and also for foundations, floors, etc. It requires ramming with a tamper to remove air bubbles and to fill voids. This concrete is of a medium consistency.

Sometimes bank or creek gravel, which will answer the purpose of sand and gravel combined, can be obtained, and it is frequently used on the farm and in small jobs of concrete work just as it comes from the pit or creek. Occasionally this gravel contains nearly the right proportions of sand and gravel, but in the majority of sand pits and gravel banks there is a great variation in the sizes of the grains and pebbles or gravel and in the quantities of each. This is due to the fact that all the deposits are formed in seams or pockets that make it impossible to secure anything like uniformity. Therefore, to get the best and cheapest concrete it is advisable to screen the sand and gravel and to re-mix them in the correct proportions for the work.

Homemade Drill.

To make a drill, something which is essential on every farm, take a wheel about eighteen inches in diameter and wide enough to run a belt on and bolt same to the side of your workshop, as shown in sketch. Take two 2 by 4's about eight inches long and bore a five-eighths inch hole in the center of each, so that a half inch gaspipe will work in them freely. Bolt these 2 by 4's to the side of the building about twelve inches from the big wheel. Attach a four inch pulley to the half inch pipe or rod so as to run a belt from the large wheel to this, and fasten an old brace ratchet to the bottom of the gaspipe to hold the drill in place. Put a weight on a lever at the top of the drill rod to force the drill through the iron—Lowa Homestead.



A Permanent Cure For Chronic Constipation

Although those may dispute it who have not tried it, yet thousands of others, who speak from personal experience, assert that there is a permanent cure for chronic constipation. Some testify they were cured for as little as fifty cents, years ago, and that the trouble never came back on them, while others admit they took several bottles before a steady cure was brought about.

The remedy referred to is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It has been on the market for over a quarter of a century and has been popularized on its merits, by one person telling another. The fact that its strongest supporters are women and elderly people—the ones most persistently constipated—makes it certain that the claims regarding it as a permanent cure for constipation have not been exaggerated.

It is not violent like cathartic pills, salts or waters, but operates gently,

without griping and without shock to the system. It contains tonic properties that strengthen the stomach and bowel muscles so that in time medicines of all kinds can be dispensed with and nature is again solely relied on. Among the legions who testify to these facts are J. F. Blankenship, Sharon, Tenn., and Heulah L. Rogers, Kosmosdale, Ky., and they always have a bottle of it in the house, for it is a reliable laxative for all the family from infancy to old age.

Anyone wishing to make a trial of this remedy before buying it in the regular way of a druggist at fifty cents or one dollar a large bottle (family size) can have a sample bottle sent to the home free of charge by simply addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 409 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. Your name and address on a postal card will do.

To Make Your Wife Happy.

Keep all promises made before and at the time of marriage. Divide the newspaper and everything else.

Keep a joint bank account. Have no dogs or pets of any kind.

Call her up over the phone two or three times a day.

When away from home write or telegraph every day.

Take her with you on business and pleasure trips as much as possible.

Be more polite to her than other woman you meet.

Remember that she likes flowers, candy and books just as much after marriage as before.

Don't appear before her in your birthday suit.

Make it a business to be comfortable whenever she is happy.

Don't criticize her dress.

California Woman Seriously Alarmed

"A short time ago I contracted a severe cold which settled on my lungs and caused me a great deal of annoyance. I would have had coughing spells and my lungs were so sore and inflamed I began to be seriously alarmed. A friend recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, saying she had used it for years. I bought a bottle and it relieved my cough the first night, and in a week I was rid of the cold and soreness of my lungs," writes Miss Marie Gerber, Sawtell, California. For sale by Paull Drug Co.

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