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VOL. XVI, NO. 35.

GREENVILLE KY., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1914.

50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



GOOD ROADS

KING ROAD DRAG IS FAVORED

Hundreds of Farmers of Colorado Have Pledged Themselves to Make Use of Implement.

State Highway Commissioner T. J. Ehrhart of Colorado has announced that the state will pay half the cost of split-log drags to all counties which will furnish these drags free to farmers and others pledging themselves to use them on their roads. This action followed the strong impression made on the highway commission by the D. Ward King method of road building, as demonstrated at the King road rallies held recently at Castle Rock, Littleton, Golden, Denver, Brighton, Loveland, Greeley, Fort Morgan, Fort Collins and Cheyenne. Governor Ammons was a regular attendant at the meetings and enthusiastically indorses the system.

Hundreds of farmers have already pledged themselves to use the drags, and as a result it is predicted that rut, bumps and mudholes in the roads in this section of the state will soon be things of the past, just as this King road farmer's method transformed the dirt roads of Iowa and a dozen other states at practically no expense.

The following is King's condensed formula for building and maintaining a perfect road with the split-log drag:

"Build a King drag according to instructions. After the first rain, while the dirt is still moist but not sticky, hitch the team to the drag so that the drag will follow the team at an angle of about 45 degrees. Drive with one horse on each side of the wheel track to your neighbor's front gate toward town and come home over the other wheel track, smoothing the road and moving a small amount of earth toward the middle.

"After the next rain or wet spell go again. Repeat this after each storm until the surface touched by the drag is smooth and is slightly higher in the center than at the sides.

"Plow a shallow furrow (please notice the word 'shallow') just outside the dragged portion of the road, turning the furrow into the dragged portion. Spread this furrow (notice the word 'spread') over the road toward the center with the drag. When you finish the roadway will be about two feet wider and the middle will be a little higher.

"After the next rain or storm plow again and drag again, adding two feet more to the width and building the road still a little higher in the center. Only plow one furrow between rains. When the road becomes wide enough, quit plowing. Never drag except when the soil is moist.

"This formula is guaranteed to produce results."

A government bulletin giving instructions for making and using the King drag may be obtained by anyone desiring to use it on his roads by addressing the agricultural department at Washington.

MAINTENANCE IS ESSENTIAL

Large Portion of Money Expended for Improvements Is Wasted—Road Building an Art.

Logan W. Page, chief of the office of public roads of the department of agriculture, is bending every energy to impress upon the people of the country that maintenance and effective repair are of equal importance with the actual improvement of bad roads. Investment of money in new roads does not become real economy until provision is made for keeping



Southern Road Well Cared For.

these new roads in condition after they are built. If a new road is built and then allowed to fall into disrepair, much of the original investment is simply wasted.

Quite frequently the office of public roads, when called upon for assistance by the various states, points out that road building is an art based on a science, and that trained men and experienced men are necessary to secure the best results from the expenditure of road funds.

Statisticians have figured out that although the average expenditure on the improvement of roads exceeds \$1,000,000 a day, a large portion of it is wasted because of the failure to build the right type of road to meet local requirements or the failure to provide for the continued maintenance of the improvement.

EXCELLENT FOR SHEEP

ALFALFA ALMOST INDISPENSABLE TO LIVE STOCK GROWER.

From Comparative Obscurity It Has Come Into Prominence During Last Ten or Fifteen Years for Breeding Animals.

(By R. J. KINZLER.)

The use of alfalfa cannot be too strongly urged with sheep, either the breeding or fattening stock. As the method of farming has become more intensified and the open range grows less each year, an acre of alfalfa must be made to take the place of many acres of range pasture.

Sheep, being ruminants, are able to handle a much more bulky feed than horses. A breeding flock of sheep can be carried through the winter season very successfully with but little grain in addition to alfalfa hay. Ordinarily the first cutting of alfalfa is not as good for sheep as the second and third cuttings, as it is usually coarse and stemmy, and sheep do not eat these stems readily.

It is about as safe to pasture old sheep on alfalfa as it is cattle. They thrive on it, and make excellent gains; but sheep bleed easily and there is likely to be a little less from this source. Lambs can be pastured on alfalfa with but little danger of bleed, and the way they grow on alfalfa is a delight to the shepherd. They should never be put on the pasture, when they are empty and hungry, and it is always well to allow them access to some dry feed and keep them off the alfalfa until the dew is off; also on damp days. A mixture of alfalfa and brome-grass or alfalfa and orchard grass is a safer pasture than alfalfa alone.

A flock of ewes and lambs can be grazed for a short time each day on alfalfa with but little danger of any



Pure-Bred Ewes Wintered on Alfalfa Without Grain.

loss. If a lamb-creep can be arranged from the sheep corral to an alfalfa pasture, the lambs will soon learn what it is intended for and will do far better on it than if confined to a dry yard. Newly seeded alfalfa can be pastured with less danger of bleed than an old field, and the packing of the ground by the sheep passing over it is frequently a great benefit to the alfalfa.

As a roughage for fattening sheep alfalfa hay has no equal, and cases of bleed from the hay are exceedingly rare. It can be fed either whole or cut, and fed with grain. Many prefer this method of feeding, claiming that there is less waste by it. In feeding experiments nothing has been found for roughage that equals alfalfa for fattening sheep. In an experiment at the Kansas station, alfalfa and prairie hay were compared as roughages. In the test the grain ration was corn and cottonseed meal for both lots. These receiving alfalfa hay made an average daily gain of 338 pounds per head, while the lot on prairie hay made only 188 pounds per head daily, the alfalfa lot making almost twice as great gains. The alfalfa seemed to give the lambs a better appetite and they were always ready for their grain, and as soon as their grain was cleaned up they were ready for the alfalfa.

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MANAGEMENT OF RUNT PIGS

Excellent Practice to Place Them in Pasture by Themselves to Avoid Jostling and Crowding.

(By W. F. PURDUE.)

Some runts are naturally weaklings, while others are the result of injuries or underfeeding. The poor feeder will have more runts in his herd than the good feeder—no question about that.

We always place ours in a lot or field by themselves, where they will have good pasture, and a chance to eat their meals without being knocked and jostled around by their larger mates. The poor things never have half a chance when allowed to run with the herd, and in consequence they will never pay for the feed they consume.

By separating them, however, and giving these runts some special care they ought to return some profit. Ground grain mixed into a thick slop with milk, is what the runts need, instead of an exclusive diet of ear corn. Then keep them free from lice, and provide them with warm shelter, so that all the profit will not be chilled out in damp or cold weather.

Working for Independence.

Give more attention to the orchard, the garden, the poultry and the farm animals, and it will not be necessary to worry so much over the general crops. With fruits, vegetables, poultry, eggs, milk, butter, pork and other articles of food raised on the farm for the family table it will not require very large crops to make you independent on the farm.

Protect the Birds.

Protect and shelter the birds as much as possible. A few wind breaks or thickets of brush on the farm give the birds a nesting place and they pay for it by catching many injurious insects.

LIVE STOCK

CARE IN HOG BREEDING PAYS

Breeder Must Choose the Breed That Most Nearly Conforms to His Particular Purpose.

Hogs are peculiarly susceptible to environment and rapidly improve or retrograde through the infusion of good or inferior blood. Because of the ease with which they take advantage of improved conditions and the wonderful improvement to be noted in form and size, no other class of live stock furnishes more satisfaction to the conscientious breeder. He has many different qualities to choose from, all good, but not all alike suited in temperament to one locality or one method of management.

Then, again, different types attract different tastes, and the breeder must choose the breed that most nearly conforms to his particular purpose and preference, remembering always to select animals showing strong in the points and characteristics of the breed chosen, says the Orange Judd Farmer.

In breeding for improvement in any variety much can be accomplished. Improvements may be discernible with each effort if rightly conducted and a breeder may reasonably expect satisfactory results in molding a hog to his own ideas within three or four generations. With such rapid progress swine breeding proves extremely fascinating, but great danger lies hidden in such rapid progress.

Stimulated by each pronounced improvement of the shape or length of leg, color or formation of body, the breeder must not overlook the fact that the farmer is essentially practical. He cares little whether the ear has an artistic droop or stands upright, whether the hair is straight, curly black, white or red. He wants a hog that will produce the largest amount of revenue in the shortest time with the least expenditure. To this end it stands the breeder in hand to have for his ideal a hog large in size, strong in bone, with well-shaped hams and shoulders, one that will fatten quickly and cheaply.

GROW SWINE FOR SLAUGHTER

Pasturing Crops for Hogs Should Be Sown on Specially Drained and Prepared Land.

To produce pork profitably hogs must feed and graze continuously on pastures and crops particularly planted for them. Very seldom is the



Profitable Type.

growing of hogs for slaughter a source of profit unless proper grazing and feeding methods are followed. In the spring, summer and fall there are many crops for pasturing hogs, but during the winter the crops to select from are limited. On almost every farm the production and keeping of hogs in winter is expensive, and generally it is not profitable for the reason that large quantities of corn are fed without products of green crops. More winter grazing is needed, for which many crops are adapted. The most reliable are, however, rape, rye, oats, wheat and barley.

For grazing purposes these pasturing crops for hogs should be sown on specially well drained and prepared land that is either rich or has received a liberal application of manure. Good winter pasturage is not obtained except on the best-drained lands.

The seeding should be heavy to insure a thorough planting. The young plants will grow slowly in the winter and many plants will be needed to furnish plenty of pasture. Crimson clover will do well with rape, rye, oats, wheat and barley, and will mean an improvement on the land.

RESTORE FERTILITY OF LAND

Live Stock Farming Is Surest, Cheapest and Quickest Method—Few Crops Sold.

Where lands have been "cropped to death," as some plain people aptly term it, live stock farming is the surest, cheapest and quickest method of restoring its fertility. In live stock farming the crops raised on the farm are grown primarily for the purpose of feeding one or more classes of live stock, and but little is sold except animal products. On the other hand, concentrated feeding stuffs are purchased for feeding the farm animals, which adds to the amount of fertility returned to the land in manure. Since the animal products sold do not, as a general rule, contain large quantities of fertilizing ingredients, it is easy to rapidly increase the fertility of land by this system of farming.

The OILLOOKER

WILBUR D. NESBIT

The DAYS WORK



Do the work of the day as well as you have the wit to do it. Try for the best—the best will tell. What was the end in view? Always your best—it is cheap to shrink. The best makes the worker glad. And people remember the better work. Forgetting the weak and bad.

Remember the careful tool. As well as the perfect song. Beant is their memory for a fool. Or his who is the long. People remember the honest few. Who gave of the best they had—They will remember the good you do. And always forget the bad.

Do the work of the day as well as you have the wit to do it. As though it would close your tell. He who a sermon in stone would tell. Must cheat and carve and mold. In bone, with well-shaped hams and shoulders, one that will fatten quickly and cheaply.

Yesterday is a record made. Changeless, for good or ill; Hands today must be unafraid, Ready to work your will. Useless, tomorrow, to sady rue. Plans that were far from sure. People remember the good you do. And they forget the poor.

The Oyster.

The oyster is a calm, dispassionate being. It is unmoved by joy or sorrow, so far as we know. It leads a quiet, contemplative existence. It has little to do but to think. Having no feet, it does not indulge in pedestrianism, nor does it have to worry about trousers and shoes, nor about the hang of its skirts, in case it is the kind of an oyster that would wear skirts. Oysters have no social organization. Once one oyster at a time was invited to attend church socials, but since it began being mentioned in the almanacs even that has stopped.

The oyster lives in a shell nearly all its life. It does not smoke or chew. It has no teeth, consequently toothache never affects it because of the dampness of its surroundings. No one ever heard of an oyster complaining of rheumatism, indigestion, the grip, or any other trouble, and yet there are some people who claim that oysters are not healthy.

The oyster is very fond of taking a pebble into its interior and conveying it into a pearl, which would be worth \$10.00 if it were not boiled. When boiled the pearl isn't worth even a vain regret.

That is the only chance the oyster has to get even with the world. Let us all be glad that we were not created oysters.

OLD MAN GIDDLES OBSERVES.

One man is as good as the next, unless you get next.

Some people are interested in your welfare; others are merely inquisitive.

One good thing about hunting for the north pole is that you miss most of the news about sensational marriages.

A man who has reformed three or four times can predict to the day how soon it will be before a new convert backslides.

The ordinary boy can give the ordinary dog eight lives the head of him and beat it in a contest with death by violence.

One of life's disappointments is thinking up a good excuse and then finding that you do not need to make it.

Question of Time.

"Now, I can't understand you," says the impatient young man, drawing back and gazing at the coquettish young woman. "The last time I was here you let me steal a kiss from you in a minute, while this evening you have seemed almost to be angry with me for attempting it."

"But the other time I knew you were in a hurry to catch your train."

Wilbur Nesbit

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HUSBAND RESCUED DESPAIRING WIFE

After Four Years of Discouraging Conditions, Mrs. Bullock Gave Up in Despair. Husband Came to Rescue.

Catron, Ky.—In an interesting letter from this place, Mrs. Bettie Bullock writes as follows: "I suffered for four years, with womanly troubles, and during this time, I could only sit up for a little while, and could not walk anywhere at all. At times, I would have severe pains in my left side. The doctor was called in, and his treatment relieved me for a while, but I was soon confined to my bed again. After that, nothing seemed to do me any good. I had gotten so weak I could not stand, and I gave up in despair. At last, my husband got me a bottle of Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I commenced taking it. From the very first dose, I could tell it was helping me. I can now walk two miles without tiring me, and am doing all my work." If you are all run down from womanly troubles, don't give up in despair. Try Cardui, the woman's tonic. It has helped more than a million women, in its 50 years of continuous success, and should surely help you, too. Your druggist has sold Cardui for years. He knows what it will do. Ask him. He will recommend it. Begin taking Cardui today.

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