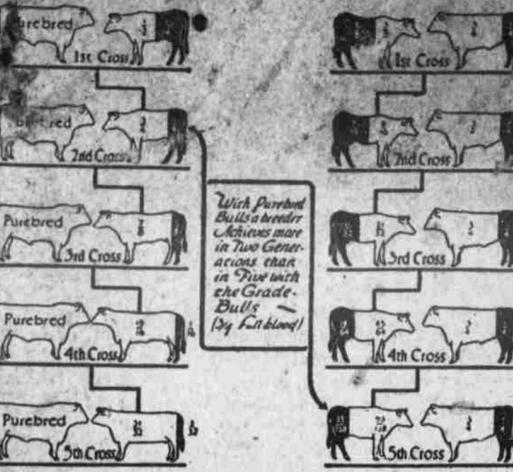


PUREBRED SIRES AND HERD IMPROVEMENT

See how rapidly the proportion of Native Blood (black portion) diminishes when a PUREBRED sire is used.

Progress in four generations using a scrub bull and a native cow.



Replace SCRUB & GRADE Sires With GOOD PUREBREDS.

Join the "BETTER SIRES-BETTER STOCK" Campaign.

For full information, consult your County Agent or the United States Department of Agriculture.

The above chart shows the influence of pure-bred and grade bulls in the process of breeding cattle. The chart to the left illustrates the use of a pure-bred in grading up native cows, while the chart to the right shows the long, drawn-out process when the farmer uses a scrub or grade bull. Note how rapidly the proportion of native blood (black portion) diminishes when a pure-bred sire is used as 'a' the chart to the left.

With a pure-bred bull the breeder achieves more in two generations than in five with a grade bull. The moral of this story as livestock specialists of the Division of Extension, University of Tennessee, tell it, is to use pure-bred sires for herd improvement. Replace the scrub sires and the grade sires with good pure-breds. Join the "Better Sires-Better Stock" campaign. Consult your county agricultural agent, livestock specialist of the Division of Extension or the United States Department of Agriculture from time to time for any information you need.

Breeders over the state have sent in to the animal husbandry department of the Division of Extension a list of pure-bred bulls for sale. This list reaches into the hundreds and there is no excuse for any farmer being unable to breed to a pure-bred bull of his favorite breed, say livestock specialists. Names of breeders having pure-bred bulls for sale will be furnished by the livestock specialists on request. Campaigns to eliminate the scrub sire are now being conducted in many counties of the state. The drive is meeting with the approval of farmers and breeders and some counties have accomplished some very fine work along this line. If there is such a drive on in your county, and if you have not yet joined, study the above chart closely and see if you do not think that it will pay you to line up with the movement.

TENN. BREEDERS MUST FIGHT LIVE STOCK DISEASES

Hemorrhagic Septicemia, Known Also as Swine Plague and "Hog Flu" Threatens the Industry

Among the various infectious diseases to which animals are susceptible, Hemorrhagic Septicemia, is more or less frequent in its occurrence, and its control offers an exceedingly important problem at the present time. Every state and every country has its losses from this disease and experience in the past has impressed the importance of bringing it forcibly to the attention of our livestock people, says Dr. M. Jacob, State Veterinarian. An enormous amount of investigational work during the past few years has given a clearer conception of this condition and the ability to recognize it has been simplified very materially. It is not a new disease, but simply a matter of now being able to diagnose conditions which were formerly not understood. It occurs most frequently in cattle, sheep and hogs. In Tennessee, at this time, its occurrence in cattle is most important according to Dr. Jacob.

It seems that the germ is prevalent in the soil of many localities which under certain conditions becomes dangerous and will readily produce the disease. Furthermore when once the animal develops the disease the various body tissues and excretions may carry the germ, consequently, the distribution of the carcass, blood, bowel excretions, etc., may be the means of spreading it. This should be kept in mind when measures for its control are undertaken. While the various species of animals are susceptible, it does not appear to spread directly from one species to another. Consequently, if the disease were to appear on the farm only among cattle, it would not be essential to administer protective treatment to the sheep or hogs. Also the disease is contagious, it varies considerably in its virulence and affects most readily those animals of the herd or flock which are in the most thrifty condition, resembling in this respect the frequent fatal terminations of influenza and its complications. In swine, robust people during the rather recent epidemics.

SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE

The symptoms of Hemorrhagic Septicemia begin to appear within a short time after the animals become infected, which is seldom later than two days and often within twenty-four

hours. The infection usually occurs thru the digestive tract, but this may also occur thru wounds. Under farm conditions the former is unquestionably the most important channel. The disease is usually indicated in its early stages by a marked elevation of temperature, the animal being in a feverish condition, but the high temperature is not constant, for it is not uncommon to find animals badly affected with the temperature practically normal, especially if the disease persists for several days. There is a loss of appetite, rumination stops and a partial or complete falling off in the milk secretion. In any form there is a rapid loss of flesh accompanied by extreme weakness, with staggering from side to side when made to move about. The disease may run a very short course, the animal dying in a few hours or it may extend over a period of several days or a week and then die, or, as is sometimes the case, finally make a recovery. The skin form seems to be the most fatal.

In sheep the lambs, especially at about weaning time, seem to be the most susceptible and may show symptoms similar to those described for cattle. The more prolonged cases however are usually found in older sheep. In swine the disease has made its appearance in this State, principally in the lung form, either as an independent disease or as a complication of Hog Cholera. It is also referred to in hogs as Swine Plague and "Hog Flu," showing as its most constant symptoms marked thumping, discharge from the eyes and nose, early high temperature which lasts only a few days, with or without bowel disturbance, at times marked redness of the skin and when lying down, they rest on the belly and sternum instead of on the side as swine usually do. In Tennessee it has rarely destroyed over thirty or forty percent of the cattle in the herd and in most instances less than that. In hogs it rarely destroys over five percent unless it is complicated with Hog Cholera infection and then it becomes extremely fatal.

METHODS OF TREATMENT

The treatment of the affected animals with medicinal agents is of little or no value and is usually not attempted. When the disease appears the sick cattle should be isolated and if an animal dies the carcass should be destroyed by burning. The building or parts of them which were occupied by the infected animals should be cleaned and disinfected. All the animals should be vaccinated as soon as possible with Hemorrhagic Septicemia vaccine. This should also be given to the sick cattle but repeated in them two or three times at intervals of four or five days. In extremely virulent outbreaks it is sometimes necessary to revaccinate the entire herd in two or three weeks. It should be remembered that vaccination is primarily a preventive instead of a curative and results may be expected accordingly. Experience in vaccinating sheep has been satisfactory.

Hemorrhagic Septicemia as an independent disease, is not difficult to control, but it will require vigilance on the part of the owner or attendant so that proper methods for protection may be applied as early as possible.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION

Republican Primary Election officers appointed by the County Primary Board of Marion County to hold the Primary Election in Marion County, Aug. 5, 1930:

BURROUGH'S CHAPEL
Receiving Officer: A. J. Curtis.
Judges: Will Curtis, M. A. Brown, Fred Campbell.
Clerks: John Lusk, E. Pittman.

PRYOR RIDGE
Receiving Officer: Dan Green.
Judges: Ferris Tate, Monroe Nunley, Ben Harri.
Clerks: Taylor Tate, D. Curtis.

BROWN SCHOOLHOUSE
Receiving Officer: Harris Brown.
Judges: George Dent, Elith Nunley, D. Dent.
Clerks: Isaac Brown, Sam Brown.

PINE HILL
Receiving Officer: S. C. Green.
Judges: A. L. Painter, Ike Layne, H. Green.
Clerks: Frank Green, John Prensell.

MOUNT OLIVET
Receiving Officer: Hayes Higgins.
Judges: Joe Kilgore, Sam Rogers, Hill Layne.
Clerks: John Painter, Bruce Rollins.

WHITWELL
Receiving Officer: George Bradford.
Judges: Jim Cantrell, E. H. Barker, Dock Cowan.
Clerks: W. E. McCurry, J. L. Hudson.

SHIRLEYTON
Receiving Officer: John Slatton.
Judges: Pat Morrison, John Morrison, John E. Smith.
Clerks: Ed Smith, Will Meeks.

HOLLOWAY BRICK
Receiving Officer: Bob Holloway.
Judges: Joe Holloway, Jim Tygart, W. F. Barker.
Clerks: Lark Saines, Brown Holloway, Jr.

VICTORIA
Receiving Officer: M. H. Merritt.
Judges: Henry Jones, Dave Kilgore, Mack Kilgore.
Clerks: William Friend, Charles Long.

INMAN
Receiving Officer: G. W. McCurry.
Judges: W. A. Cantrell, Jim Long, Geo. Bryson.
Clerks: Arthur McCurry, Joe Harris.

KELLY'S FERRY
Receiving Officer: Dave McNabb.
Judges: Jim Rieble, John McNabb, Al Massongale.
Clerks: Jim Newsom, Bob Ritchie.

SEQUATCHIE
Receiving Officer: Jesse Coppinger.
Judges: Tom Lassater, Bob Harris, E. S. Haynes.
Clerks: W. C. Hill, Ed Curtis.

JASPER
Receiving Officer: W. J. Johnson.
Judges: Lot Warren, G. W. Brewer, Tom Forester.
Clerks: K. D. Curtis, Allen McCullough.

SHELLMOUND
Receiving Officer: Thomas Morrison.
Judges: Bill McBea, Tom Loft, Walter Francis.
Clerks: Oscar Francis, Jim Gallion.

NEW HOPE
Receiving Officer: Rich Huckaby.
Judges: G. W. Reeves, Alf Morrison, Wash Blevins.
Clerks: Will Housley, Tom Blevins.

SWEEDEN'S COVE
Receiving Officer: J. A. Raulston.
Judges: J. C. Raulston, J. Payne, Sam Collins.
Clerks: Henry Raulston, Dudley Collins.

PIN HOOK
Receiving Officer: S. H. Raulston.
Judges: Ransom Tate, J. M. Braden, Jim Kelly.
Clerks: H. R. Gilliam, Willie Jack Tate.

KIMBALL
Receiving Officer: J. A. Lankester.
Judges: John Lassater, M. F. Thach, Lon Wells.
Clerks: Stanley Allen, Jack Smith.

MONTEAGLE
Receiving Officer: E. Graenicher.
Judges: E. W. Holcomb, I. B. Lappin, Charles Kennedy.
Clerks: Virgil Holcomb, John Ladd.

WHITESIDE
Receiving Officer: Matt Higdon.
Judges: Jim Luffman, Jim Ford, J. W. Higdon.
Clerks: Dave Long, R. Henderson.

GUILD
Receiving Officer: Jim Doss.
Judges: Jim Beene, C. C. Alder, Bill Bible.
Clerks: Joe Doss, Lewis Rains.

ORME
Receiving Officer: W. F. Ferguson.
Judges: Joe Payne, Jim Barnes, D. W. Freeman.
Clerks: Dr. F. C. Froas, Scott Blansett.

DEPTFORD
Receiving Officer: Dr. J. L. Raulston.
Judges: W. W. Rhodes, A. J. Willis, W. R. Owenby.
Clerks: J. M. Barker, Sewell Crumbliis.

RICHARD CITY
Receiving Officer: V. W. Crumbliis.
Judges: Joe Uhlman, B. G. Daniels, George Beene.
Clerks: Roy Crumbliis, E. Shaw.

CHINCH ROW
Receiving Officer: W. R. Raulston.
Judges: Everett Raulston, G. W. Cox, Jake Burroughs.
Clerks: John H. Coffelt, Tom Ellis.

SO. PITTSBURG
Receiving Officer: W. F. McDaniel.
Judges: C. Haugartner, C. L. Ingersoll, J. T. Hester.
Clerks: John M. Coffelt, Bill Tate.

D. A. TATE, Chm.
J. G. LANKESTER, Sec.

Three weeks to Election. Get your ballot ready.

We Do LETTERHEAD PRINTING on HAMMERMILL BOND

GOV. COX HAS BEEN TWICE WED; HAS FOUR CHILDREN

Gov. Cox has four children—two boys and two girls. He has been twice married. By his first wife, from whom he was divorced many years ago, he has three children. In 1917 he married Miss Margaret Blair, beautiful and wealthy. So says the Washington Times.

The article further states that he owns a home, an extensive estate, known as "Trail's End," on the outskirts of Dayton; also that he recently purchased the old homestead where he was born. He has restored the old home much to the appearance it had when he was a boy and has established a model stock farm on the place.

Outdoor life has a strong appeal for Gov. Cox. Horseback riding and golf are his favorite pastimes. He is a bogey golfer, it is said. Once every year he puts aside the affairs of state and takes to the woods in company with his son, and spends several weeks tramping it in the Great North woods.

James Middleton Cox started his active career as a schoolteacher in district No. 1 in Wayne township, Butler county, where he had earlier attended school. His evenings were spent in the printing offices of the local publications and a few years later he was accepted as a reporter on the staff of the Cincinnati Enquirer. The next ten years were devoted to active newspaper work in almost every capacity of that newspaper.

In public life Gov. Cox was always regarded as progressive, and many of the laws now on the statute books of his home state which bear this progressive trend were sponsored by him both as congressman and governor.

School men in Ohio are quoted as saying that the Ohio school code of today will live as an everlasting monument to the achievements of Gov. Cox.

Purchased Beautiful

Scarborough Place

M. D. Brewer has purchased the beautiful place owned by J. E. Scarborough, formerly the Hopkins place. Mr. Scarborough, who is depot agent here, has moved to Jasper, purchasing property there. Mr. Brewer now has one of the most beautiful places in the town, moving in Monday.

Visiting in County.

Thos. M. Henson, of Poplar Bluff, Mo., has been visiting in the county. He resided in Marion some 21 years ago, and this is his third visit to his former home. He is a very pleasant gentleman and has many friends in Marion.

A FAMILY MEDICINE

In Her Mother's Home, Says This Georgia Lady, Regarding Black-Draught, Relief From Headache, Malaria, Chills, Etc.

Ringgold, Ga.—Mrs. Chas. Gaston, of this place, writes: "I am a user of Theodor's Black-Draught; in fact, it was one of our family medicines. Also in my mother's home, when I was a child. When any of us children complained of headache, usually caused by constipation, she gave us a dose of Black-Draught, which would rectify the trouble. Often in the Springs, we would have malaria and chills, or troubles of this kind, we would take Black-Draught pretty regular until the liver acted well, and we would soon be up and around again. We would not be without it, for it certainly has saved us lots of doctor bills. Just a dose of Black-Draught when not so well saves a lot of days in bed."

Theodor's Black-Draught has been in use for many years in the treatment of stomach, liver and bowel troubles, and the popularity which it now enjoys is proof of its merit. If your liver is not doing its duty, you will suffer from such disagreeable symptoms as headache, biliousness, constipation, indigestion, etc., and unless something is done, serious trouble may result. Theodor's Black-Draught has been found a valuable remedy for these troubles. It is purely vegetable, and acts in a prompt and natural way, regulating the liver to its proper functions and cleansing the bowels of impurities. Try it. Inset on Theodor's the original and genuine. B 79

GOES TO POLAND TO FIGHT TYPHUS PLAGUE



This is the discoverer of the typhus bacillus and of the proof that the dread disease is carried by the body louse—Dr. Harry Plotz of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, who has been sent to Poland through American Jewish relief funds to fight the typhus epidemic which is sweeping over all Poland. When Dr. Plotz, who made his world-famous typhus discovery five years ago, as a 24-year-old in torse, arrived in Southampton he was given the freedom of the port by the British government, which gave him a special vessel to rush him across the channel, while France and Poland placed special trains at his disposal to speed him to the center of the terrible epidemic which is ravaging Poland. Dr. Plotz, as a colonel in the U. S. Medical Corps, installed and had charge of the vast delousing machinery used in all the ports both here and in France. Before this country entered the war, he was called to Serbia by the Serbian government to fight a typhus plague there. An initial appropriation of \$100,000 was made from American Jewish relief funds, for fuel with which to maintain delousing machines with which Dr. Plotz will carry on his fight in Poland.

FAMOUS ARTIST SINGS FOR FOOD

Singing for something to eat, instead of for the hundreds of dollars that each concert engagement brings him, was the experience that befel Otakar Marak, well-known artist of the Chicago Grand Opera Company who, with his wife, has just returned to this country. Mr. Marak and his wife spent several months in Czechoslovakia on a concert and operatic engagement.

"What good was the money I received for my public appearances, if I couldn't get anything to eat with it?" asked the singer. "I soon found out in this country that money wasn't of much value in getting a dinner. So wherever possible I asked for food instead of for the money my contract called for."

The singer told of taking a bag of flour for an operatic appearance in Prague, instead of the \$1,000 he was to get for the engagement.

"And I was happier with that bag of flour than I would have been with \$10,000," he added. "Food is so scarce that even the wealthiest people, who can afford to pay any price for it, are having trouble getting enough to eat. 'Imagine, if you can, what must be the lot of the poorer classes, with little or no chances of earning money, with nothing to eat, nothing to wear and pitiful shacks they call home.'"

LACK OF CLOTH BREEDS EPIDEMIC

New York (Special).—A great lack of cotton goods in Poland is causing a terrible epidemic of skin diseases there, according to the reports of American Jewish relief workers in that country. The shortage of this material for shirts and underwear is largely responsible for the filth that is to be seen on every street of the Polish cities, and is also a contributing cause to the plagues of typhus and consumption that are devastating Poland.

"The absolute lack of material for underclothing has brought about extremely bad health conditions," says a report just received by the American Jewish Relief Committee in this city, "and an alarming number of contagious skin and eye diseases are running through the population. The crowded housing conditions make it impossible to check these diseases unless clean clothing and soap can be procured."

"In the hospitals the only bandages used for dressings are strips of shirts and clothing that the inmates could no longer wear. In one large institution at Lodz, caring for the insane, the patients are obliged to remain in bed a day or two at a time while their one change of clothing is being washed." The funds of the American Jewish Relief Committee are providing food, soap and clothing in all these stricken regions, but the present needs have outgrown the immediate resources of the organization. To carry the work through another year the committee is asking \$35,000,000 of America in 1930.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

MICKIE SAYS

IF YOU'VE FOUND A \$10 BILL, LOST YOUR PET BULL DOG, WANT TO BUY A LIBERTY BOND OR WANT TO SELL THE FAMILY FLIVVER, TAKE A CHANCE ON OUR 'L'L WANT ADS. THEY DON'T COST HARDLY ANYTHING AN' THEY GOT THE DEP, BUH-LEEE, ME!



Advertisements under this head One Cent a Word first insertion, half price following insertions. No advertisement for less than 25c first time.

WANTED.

WANTED—We are offering a good opportunity for young women as nurses in our institution. We furnish room, board, laundry and a small compensation while in training. If interested, communicate with the Superintendent, Baroness Erlanger Hospital, Chattanooga, Tenn. July 31

WANTED—To buy large tracts of virgin hardwood forests, State distance from and accessibility to railroad or other means of transportation, kind of timber, cut of each per acre, topography, logging conditions, price, terms, etc. Also walnut and cherry stumpage wanted. WALTER KERR, Aurora, Indiana. Jun-24-4t

FOR SALE

THE NEWS AND THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, 8 months each, \$2; Order now so as to keep informed politically.

FOR SALE—Pen and pencil tablets, note and letter sizes, at News office.

FOR SALE—Strong glue in small bottles for mending articles, at News office.

FOR SALE—Pencils, pens, penholders, colored crayons, lumber crayons rubber bands, etc., at News office.

FOR SALE—Coment, at News office, Sequatchie

FOR SALE—Stamp pad ink, blue. News Publishing Co., Sequatchie.

CLUB OFFER—The News and the Weekly Globe Democrat, Twice-a-Week issue, one year each, \$2.00 for both papers. Send orders to News, Sequatchie, with remittance.

FOR SALE—Resin-sized sheeting paper, just the thing to put under that carpet. NEWS, Sequatchie.

FOR SALE—Composition books, time books, ledgers, note books, at News office.

FOR SALE—Oliver No. 3 Typewriter Ribbons, all colors, 75c postpaid, at News office, Sequatchie, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Envelopes with name and address printed thereon, 60c per 100; by mail 65c. News Publishing Co., Sequatchie, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Lime in large or small quantities. W. C. HILL.

FOR SALE—Carbon paper for transfer work, 10c sheet, News Publishing Co.



Does Your Letter-head Get It?

The appearance of your letter-head may mean success or failure. Do yourself justice in the quality of your business messages.

We do not advocate extravagance. We recommend the use of a very moderate priced standard paper—HAMMERMILL BOND

—which has won recognition for its quality and the service it gives. We are prepared to furnish that paper and to print you a letterhead that is a dignified representative.

See What We Can Give You Before You Place an Order

JOB PRINTING

Your orders solicited for good job printing.