

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic restores vitality and energy by purifying and enriching the blood. You can soon feel its Strength-giving, Invigorating Effect. Price 6c.

A good remedy for a bad cough is BALLARDS HOREHOUND SYRUP. It heals the lungs and quiets irritation. Sold by PRICE DRUG CO. Adv.

**Jubilee's Golden-Victor**  
No. 158220  
(American Jersey Cattle Club)

Registered Jersey Bull  
Owned and Kept By  
**W. T. LOGGINS**  
Somerville, - Tennessee

**Estray Notice**

We, J. D. Pearce and J. Weinstein, certify that we have examined a bay mare taken up by Jesse McGee, about 8 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, blaze face, halter marks on nose, right hind foot white, 44 on left hip, V. F. on same hip. Value thirty dollars.

J. D. PEARCE  
J. WEINSTEIN  
Sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1919.

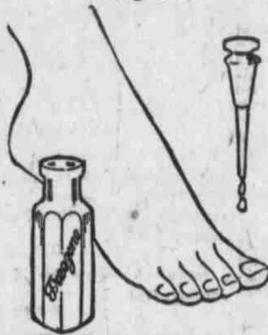
JNO. J. STEGER, J. P.  
I certify that the above mare came to my field without my procurement and I have not altered or changed it in any way. This December 30th, 1919.

J. H. MCGEE  
Sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1919.

JNO. J. STEGER, J. P.  
Falcon Ads Bring Results

**LIFT OFF CORNS!**

Apply few drops then lift sore, touchy corns off with fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, magic!

A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses without soreness or irritation.

Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful!

**Yes We Buy Feeder Pigs**

Pay for them with sound shelled corn at \$1.90 per bushel and shorts at \$3.20 per 100 lb. sack or pay cash.  
Somerville Plantation, Phone 26

**Fire Insurance and Notary Public**

I solicit a share of your Fire Insurance and Notary business. Some of the world's strongest companies represented.

Miss Lucy M. Murrell  
Office at County Trustee's Office

**MICKIE SAYS**

SAY, FOLKS! WHEN YOU WRITE PIECES FOR THE PAPER, FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE, SIGN YOUR NAME TO 'EM SO THE BOSS WON'T THROW 'EM ON THE FLOOR FOR ME TO PICK UP. HE SAYS AN UNSIGNED LETTER AINT ANY BETTER THAN AN UNSIGNED CHECK!



**NASTY COLDS ARE RELIEVED AT ONCE**

"Pape's Cold Compound" then breaks up a cold in a few hours

Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffing! A dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" taken every two hours until three doses are taken usually breaks up a severe cold and ends all gripe misery.

The very first dose opens your clogged up nostrils and the air passages of the head; stops nose running; relieves the headache, dullness, feverishness, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

"Pape's Cold Compound" is the quickest, surest relief known and costs only a few cents at drug stores. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, contains no quinine—Insist upon Pape's.

**FARMERS NEED DAIRY-BEEF COW**

SCRUB JERSEY BULL HAS RUN QUALITY OF HERDS DOWN—GET RID OF HIM.

**MILKING - SHORTHORNS GOOD**

The Family Needs a Cow That Will Produce Much Rich Milk, and a Calf That Will Sell For Beef, Says Murphy.

(R. M. Murphy, Animal Husbandry Specialist, Division of Agricultural Extension, University of Tennessee.)

One has to take but a short trip in most any direction within the state outside of the dairy districts to learn that the average farmer, the man with a farm of 100 acres or less, and from one to four cows, is longing for a real family cow. He needs more milk for home use. He doesn't want to go into dairying. Perhaps he would if he had a market for surplus butterfat, but unless thru co-operative efforts a cream route be established by his front door, he is rarely justified in striving to produce more than an abundant supply of milk for the home, the children, the calves, and a bit for the pigs and chickens.

Well, one might wonder why hasn't he a satisfactory cow. He has been farming a long time, certainly long enough to have developed a cow suited to his conditions. But let us see what has happened. Twenty or more years ago he had 8 or 4 big red cows which furnished his family plenty of milk and each raised a good calf. Competition of beef cattle from the western ranges was at that time so strong that these good calves were of little value. In fact, there came a time when the calf was considered a nuisance rather than an asset.

About the same time the Jersey cow was at the height of her glory in Tennessee, and no state ever produced more good Jerseys or more ardent admirers of them. She was hailed far and wide as the ideal family cow. She required very little feed and produced very rich milk; and the calf was of small importance, anyway. All of which was very true at that time, and today the Jersey has no superior as an economical producer of good milk and butter. But it wasn't the cow that did the damage. She produced a calf, and tho it wasn't worth anything, it was such a comely, farm-like creature that no one had the heart to dispose of it and thus did the country far and wide become populated with Jersey bulls.

Had conditions remained as they were at that time we might today have nothing to regret, but twenty years have marked a wonderful change in the beef cattle producing area of our country. In 1900 there were 89 head of cattle of all kinds per 100 of human population. In 1910 the number had decreased to 67 per 100, and on January 1, 1919, to 64 per 100. The number of cattle other than dairy cows was 67 per 100 people in 1900. In 1910 this number had decreased to 45 per 100, and on January 1, 1919, to 42 per 100. During the same period dairy cattle have pretty well held their own with the increase in population, for in 1900 there were 23 per 100 people; in 1910, 22, and on January 1, 1919, there were 22.

Let us observe what this decline has meant. In 1906 the beef exports of the United States reached a summit of 731,000,000 pounds, and at that time there was only a trace of imports. A down-hill course followed, and by the year 1914, the imports exceeded the exports by 93,000,000 pounds. In that year our imports were 250,000,000 pounds, and our exports less than 7,000,000 pounds.

Since that time under the stress of war, and the needs of our Allies for food supplies our exports of beef have been greatly increased; this has been done, not by increased production, but at the expense of our own normal home consumption and of our foundation cattle stocks as intimated by the above ratio of cattle to population.

This great decrease in our production of beef cattle is, of course, attributable to the fact that our great western range area has gradually been lessened during this period by having settlers fence-off farm after farm and place it under cultivation. But, in the meantime, these Jersey bulls and their nondescript male offspring have pretty well succeeded in destroying all of the natural beef-producing ability of the average farmer's cow and unfortunately her milking capacity as well. Now that the calf has become of so much importance and will continue to become of much greater importance, the name of Jersey cow is brought into disrepute, and her progeny is cursed throughout the land. Unfortunately in a way it is for her that her blood has so great prepotency for even unto the tenth generation removed, she is still given credit for the yellow-backed, sharp-rumped steer that shows up in the feed lot with such remarkably regularity.

So, the farmer is again today looking for a cow that will first of all provide him a better home milk supply and will produce a profitable calf. Some one suggests, why not start all over again and take the Jersey? Jersey heifers are very much in demand; good dairy cattle are very scarce. All of which is true, if all the calves would only be heifers, but what about the bulls? Good yearling Jersey heifers are worth say \$100; good yearling beef calves, both steers and heifers,

are worth the same, or on that basis we may figure the beef-bred cow bred to a purebred beef bull worth twice as much as the Jersey cow bred to a purebred Jersey bull. Which is the easier to do? Why should not the farmer be privileged to consider this? Remember, he is located outside of the dairy district or is normally in beef cattle producing territory. What kind of improved bulls will be available to which he may breed his cows? He hasn't enough cows to justify his owning a purebred bull. The chances are that one of his neighbors who owns a large farm and has a beef cattle herd also owns a purebred beef bull to which he might breed his cows for the asking, or at most for a small service fee. The chances are also that there isn't a reputable Jersey bull in the entire community. There are Jersey bulls there, no doubt, but of the kind which have shamefully slandered the breed. Normally, we may expect all such communities to introduce, if they have not already done so, purebred bulls of one of the beef breeds because they have an insistent demand for better calves and without a market for dairy products there is little incentive toward bringing in good purebred dairy bulls.

On one condition only should the Jersey now be entitled to a home in such a community, to-wit: that sufficient farmers of that community become interested in dairying to make profitable the establishment of a cream route and the co-operative ownership of a first-class Jersey bull. There is a wonderful opportunity for such development. But so long as the predominant interest of the community continues for beef cattle, due to its location outside the range of an established market for dairy products, the average farmer would much better pattern his cattle operations after the best practice of the majority of his neighbors adding his quota each year to the community's crop of good beef calves—as a result of breeding his cows to the community purebred beef type bull or to a bull of the same breed as the majority of his neighbors are using.

Since it is more milk that he needs, should he not buy a Holstein cow? This is the question that many such farmers are asking, and the great records of milk production which the Holstein is continually adding to her already enviable list are enough to make them give her serious consideration. But these very same farmers have really never known what it is to feed a cow. A few bushels or a handful of bran and a little salt is considered a liberal compensation at milking time. At other times she is free to choose her own ration, in the pasture or outside. The Holstein was never used to this, for along with her wonderful milk-giving capacity she has developed a remarkable appetite and she produces milk directly in proportion to the extent to which this appetite is appeased. She has been brought to us from her native home of luxuriant pastures and an abundance of succulent soiling, silage and root crops, and these must be supplied her still in a satisfactory measure; else she will prove a disappointment.

The question I raise is, will this average farmer be warranted in bringing upon himself this additional necessity for supplying the extra amount of feed demanded by a Holstein cow? I doubt it very seriously. He doesn't keep enough cattle all told to justify a silo. He is rarely warranted in providing much grain for the mature cows of the farm and will never be, except there develop an accessible market for surplus dairy products. But why should he not keep one real milk cow, giving from 5 to 10 gallons of milk a day rather than 3 or 4 cows? For the reason that, from an economic standpoint, he is not keeping cows to produce milk, but to furnish him a market for the cheap coarse roughage and pasture of his farm which can not be utilized to advantage by other livestock. Incidentally, these cows should produce enough milk for his family in addition to that required by their calves.

The Shorthorn is not the only beef cow which will produce more milk than her calf requires, but it stands to the credit of certain Shorthorn breeders that they have recognized the farmers' increasing need for a family cow and have made selections toward that end with remarkable success. Other beef breeders will do well to recognize a similar necessity as regards the future popularity of their cattle for the bulk of the beef supply of the future must be produced from the average farmer's herd rather than from that of the ranchman. The folly of the average breeder of beef cattle located so that he must depend mainly upon the small farmer who surrounds him for a market for his surplus, is easily apparent when he disregards this fact and boasts that he'd be glad if his cows didn't give as much milk as they do for a period immediately following calving. He had better begin right now encouraging all he can an increase in the milking capacity of his cows, for some individuals of all of the best breeds have gotten so far from it that they will require encouraging for several generations before they get back to a normal milk flow.

There are scores of good grade beef cows, particularly Shorthorns because there are many more of them than of the other breeds, in the state, that have escaped the infusion of Jersey blood, which fulfill more admirably the requirements of this average farmer than any dairy can hope to, and if the Shorthorn breeders of the state would direct their energy for a time in the direction of producing some milk records they would find that we have within our midst numbers of cows as well entitled to the cognomen, Milking Shorthorns, as are found in many of the herds that pride themselves particularly on milking records.

Established by T. A. Edlin.

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J. T. THOMAS Principal Memphis, Tenn.

**Why More Small Cars Come Equipped With Goodyear Tires**



Last year, more small cars, using 30 x 3-, 30 x 3 1/2-, or 31 x 4-inch tires, were factory equipped with Goodyear Tires than with any other kind.

This is plainly a result of the high relative value produced in these small-car tires by Goodyear's enormous resources and scrupulous care.

They represent the same intense endeavor to supply utmost satisfaction in tires that has laid the basis for the marked preference which exists everywhere for Goodyear Tires in the larger sizes.

This real Goodyear value in tires is available for your Ford, Chevrolet, Dort, Maxwell, or other small car, at our nearest Service Station. Go there for these tires and Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes.

30 x 3 1/2 Goodyear Double-Cure Fabric, All-Weather Tread \$20.00

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Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes are thick, strong tubes that reinforce casings properly. Why risk a good casing with a cheap tube? Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes cost little more than tubes of less merit. 30 x 3 1/2 size in water-tight proof bag \$3.90

**GOODYEAR**