

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke



PLAY the smokegame with a jimmy pipe if you're hankering for a hand-out for what ails your smokeappetite!

For, with Prince Albert, you've got a new listen on the pipe question that cuts you loose from old stung tongue and dry throat worries! Made by our exclusive patented process, Prince Albert is scotfree from bite and parch and hands you about the biggest lot of smokefun that ever was scheduled in your direction!

Prince Albert is a pippin of a pipe-pal; it beats the band! Get the slant that P. A. is simply everything any man ever longed for in tobacco! You never will be willing to figure up the spart you've slipped-on once you get that Prince Albert quality flavor and quality satisfaction into your smoke system! You'll talk kind words every time you get on the firing line!

They're red, they're red, they're handsome pound and half-pound tin hand-drawn—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in each perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

A. T. DRINNON,

Attorney at Law,

Sneedville, Tennessee.

Practices in all courts except Chancery Court. Special attention paid to collections.

JOHN LIVESAY,

Notary Public and Attorney.

Practices in all Justice Courts and County Court. Office in Court House.

GEO. A. WILLIAMS,

Attorney at Law,

Treadway, Tenn.

4 FARMS FOR SALE

250 acres on Blackwater Creek 2 dwellings, smokehouse, orchard, 50 acres cleared, 10 acres bottom ditched and drained, balance in fine chestnut oak, white oak, and yellow pine.

150 acres in the 5th. District of Hancock County, 3 houses, 2 barns, 4 good orchards with all kinds of fruit; 50 acres in dog foot and blue grass. Enough cross tie timber on place to pay for it. Close to river. Owner lives in West. Price, \$2600. \$850.00 cash, bal. in 1, 2 and 3 years time, equal payments.

75 acres—rich in zinc, right in the Evanston Zinc Lead—has a very good 3 room dwelling, good spring, good young orchard and will sell at a bargain. A good deal to speculate on. For prices and terms see Hancock County Real Estate Exchange Sneedville, Tennessee.

125 acres, 75 acres cleared of which 25 acres are fine river bottom the remainder in timber; 8 miles west of Sneedville. Good orchard, two good houses, barn, two good springs. There is a bargain in this farm; the bottom land is worth the price asked for the whole farm. We're going to sell and if you are on the market such farm you must see us at once. Price \$4200; \$1200 down, remainder 1, 2 and 3 years time. Hancock County Real Estate Exchange, Sneedville Tenn

Optimistic Thought. Star not indignant, since no man is as poor as he was born.

FARM WANTED

Is Yours For Sale

We are constantly getting inquiries from people who are looking for desirable farms.

If YOUR FARM is for sale it will cost YOU nothing to list it with us. We make no charge unless we make a sale.

Or perhaps you would like to exchange yours for one in some other locality or climate.

Talk it over with us when you are in town. Talk costs you nothing here.

HANCOCK COUNTY REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, SNEEDVILLE, TENNESSEE.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

Cordie M. Lawson, vs. Henly Lawson.

In the Chancery Court at Sneedville, Tennessee.

In this cause it appearing from the bill which is sworn to that the defendant Henly Lawson, is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered by me, that publication be made in the Sneedville News for four consecutive weeks requiring him to appear before me at Sneedville, on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST 1919, and make defence to said bill as the law requires, otherwise the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This June 26th 1919.

L. C. Jarvis, Clerk & Master.

A. T. Drinnon, Sol. for complainant.

GOOD PASTRY ON THE FARM

Pastry, meaning pie crust, tart, etc., is made of flour, fat, a little salt, and this mixed with water. The quality of the finished product depends upon the proportion of fat and flour used, the amount of water used in mixing, and the heat used in baking. Pastry, to be better, must have from one-third to one-fourth as much fat by measure as flour, just as little water as can possibly be used for mixing, and a hot oven for baking. For the average sized pie-pan use 1 cup flour, 1/2 cup fat, 1/4 teaspoon salt and about 1/4 cup water. Almost any fat, if of good flavor and odor will make good pastry. If one desires especially good flavor, use half butter and half lard or other fat.—Geneva Conway, Division of Agricultural Extension, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Efforts are being made in Iowa to defraud farmers by selling them bogus stock in concerns said to pay big dividends.

FARM OWNERS ATTENTION

Many returned soldiers and war workers are wanting to buy or rent farms. During the past few years thousands of men have left the farms, and now some of them are wanting to return. To assist them the Division of Extension, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, is compiling a list of farms for sale or rent. This list will be sent to farmers who wish to get back on the farm.

There is no charge for this service. Cut out the coupon below and send it in.

Mr. C. E. Allred, Farm Help Specialist, Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Allred: I have a farm which I would rent or sell if I got the right sort of proposition. Please send me a Farm Description Blank so that I may have it listed free.

Your Name
Your Address

The cycle of money invested in Liberty Bonds is short and complete. The people lend the money to the Government; the Government lends some to our allies, and our Government and our allies straightway spend the money, or the greater portion of it, among the people of the United States. In some instances the money paid in by wage earners on one installment of Liberty Bonds is paid by the Government to their employers and by their employers paid back to them in the way of wages before the next bond installment is due.

ELECTION NOTICE

TO THE LEGAL VOTERS OF HANCOCK COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

By authority vested in us by law, and in obedience to a proclamation issued by the Governor of Tennessee, on the day of July 1919, we, the undersigned Election Commissioners for Hancock County, do hereby call an election, to be held at the various voting places of Hancock County, on the 4th day of September, 1919, for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the people on the question of calling a Constitutional Convention for the State of Tennessee.

Said Election will be held in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations that the members of the General Assembly are elected.

Said Election is hereby called.

This the 4th day of August, 1919.

R. L. PARKEY, Chairman.

G. A. WILLIAMS, Sec.

A. T. DRINNON,

Election Commissioners.

The following is a list of Officers, Judges and Clerks, appointed to hold said Election.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Officer, T. J. Wolfe; Judges, G. E. Wolfe, T. G. Winkler, W. S. Allen; Clerks, McH. Seal, McH. Campbell.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Officer, G. A. Williams; Judges, W. B. Drinnon, R. T. Greene, C. C. Cantwell; Clerks, W. S. Drinnon, Mc Brewster.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Officer, John Palmer; Judges, Will Begley, Sevier Kilgore, James Purcell; Clerks, L. W. Harton, Geo. Williams.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Officer, Milum Bowen; Judges, R. M. Johnson, Lark Livesay, Dr. R. A. Doty; Clerks, L. M. Anderson, Mat Greene.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Officer, J. H. Leamon; Judges, Jas. Williams, A. A. Campbell, W. P. Baker; Clerks, James Leamon, C. M. Collins.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Officer, Clay Seal; Judges, A. F. Hopkins, Jesse A. Trent, Lewis Alder, Clerks, R. F. Jarvis, C. C. Hopkins.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Officer, J. N. Willis; Judges, Morgan Brewer, J. D. Winkler, Wm. Jefferson; Clerks, Mark Winkler, Frank Rhea.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Officer, R. L. Parkey; Judges, Wm. Chambers, H. F. Buskey, Frank Greer; Clerks, R. P. Overton, Chas. Ramsey.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Officer, Shirley Coleman; Judges, William McDaniel, Geo. Bush, James Overton; Clerks, James A. Louthern, C. W. Day.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Officer, J. H. Davis; Judges, E. M. Drinnon, G. F. Buttry, Grover Horner; Clerks, J. C. Horner, J. T. Drinnon.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Officer, Harvey Day; Judges, Joe Livesay, Bob Bayles, John Burchett; Clerks, Otis Day, Jas. T. Alder.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Officer, I. M. Overton; Judges, F. M. Breeding, James Eads, Thomas Hampton; Clerks, Henley Herrrell, Robert Shiffley.

Under the law, the acts of 1919, each and every Officer, Judge or Clerk, of the Election who fails to appear and serve as such Officer, Judge or Clerk, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine, not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars. And all Officers, Judges and Clerks are notified that Election returns made with a pencil are illegal and unless all poll books, tally sheets and returns are made in ink, you will not be paid for holding elections.

This August the 4th, 1919.

Signed R. L. Parkey,

G. A. Williams,

A. T. Drinnon,

Election Commissioners

Millie Collins

vs

Sage Collins

In the Chancery Court at Sneedville, Tennessee.

In this cause, it appearing from the bill which is sworn to, that Sage Collins is a non-resident of the State of Tenn., so that the ordinary process of law can not be served upon him it is therefore ordered that he be required to appear on or before the First Monday of October, next before the Chancellor, or the Clerk and Master of said Court, at his office in Sneedville, and make defence to the bill, or otherwise the bill will be taken for confessed.

It is further ordered that this notice be published for four consecutive weeks in the Sneedville News, a newspaper published at Sneedville, Tennessee.

This August 4, 1919.

L. C. Jarvis, C. & M.

A. T. Drinnon, Sol. for compl't.

S-4-4-w

Farm enterprise and much soft corn increased pork supplies, food conservation increased exports—total shipments doubled.

FARMERS WORRY OVER SILO TYPES

Four Kinds From Which To Make Choice—Concrete, Tile, Stave, and Wood Hoop

CONCRETE HAS GREATER LIFE

Wooden Types Have Low Initial Cost But Do Not Last Long—Vitrified Tile Good—Write Division of Extension for Building Information.

"Which type shall it be?" is one of the perplexing questions which faces the farmer who anticipates building a silo. He wants to combine service with cost, and therefore thinks much. Four kinds of silos are being built, all of which are successful, but many farmers are of the opinion that the concrete is the cheapest and most satisfactory when its long life is considered. The other three types are the vitrified tile, the stave and the wooden hoop.

The Concrete.

The concrete silo is built exclusively of cement, reinforced with iron rods, or woven wire. The first cost of building such a silo is rather greater than of building the other types, but for durability no silo can compare with it. Therefore the cost can be spread over a long period of years. Other advantages are, it cannot burn, blow over, rot, or allow vermin to enter.

Vitrified Tile.

Many things said of concrete also can be said of the vitrified tile, a material out of which a most efficient silo can be built. Initial costs vary very little. This type will last indefinitely, will resist storms if the tile is properly reinforced and will deteriorate very little from temperature fluctuations.

Inner walls, however, from this type of silo, sometimes are left with jagged underneath which air pockets form as the silage settles and hangs. This can be avoided, though, by using precaution in the construction of the inside.

No prospective builder will make a mistake in selecting a vitrified tile silo.

Stave Silos.

Many manufacturers have made a specialty of stave silos, and have given them wide advertisement because of cheapness of construction, and of a patented joint door fitting.

Its low cost, and ease of erection have made it the most widely built type. All of the stave silos have good ones, but the patented door feature has a greater value as an agent's talking point than it has for the preservation of feed.

The stave silo keeps ensilage well, but its principal disadvantage is the fact that its life is short. Its usefulness, however, can be prolonged by the frequent use of paint, and the tightening of guys and hoops. Woods to be used in construction which give the longest service are mentioned in order: red wood, cypress, Oregon fir, and Southern yellow pine.

The wooden hoop silo, two types of which are in use, is the cheapest. One type is constructed with oak or elm hoops to which matched tongue and grooved boards are nailed from the inside. The inner wall thus is made smooth, uniform and air tight.

The other type is built with rough lumber nailed to the hoops. Inside of the "barrel" is then covered either with wooden or metal lathing, to which one-half or three-fourths inch of plaster is applied.

Both of these types, if properly constructed, have essentials of good silos, to-wit: they exclude air, and retain moisture; have a smooth perpendicular; and sufficient resistance to withstand inside pressure and outside wind force. Their life varies from eight to fifteen years.

Farmers frequently choose one of these types because they have an abundance of wood, the cost of which is therefore much less to them. The total cost, however, depends upon the size. Under present prices the price ranges from \$1.50 to \$2 for each ton capacity.

Construction detail may be procured from the Division of Extension, Knoxville, Tenn.

THE FIGHTER IS BEST ROOSTER

R. N. Crane Says Pick Out Early Feathering Vigorous Bird

MUST HAVE STRONG LEGS

Specialist Gives Much Interesting Information in Regard to Breeding Up Flock and Caring for it During Late Summer.

(By R. N. Crane, Poultry Specialist, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.)

The earliest matured cockerel that shows the most vigor, that feathers first, and is disposed to fight, is nearly always the best breeder, and should be retained.

The cockerel should have strong, well-standing apart legs. He should have a strong back, be wide across the shoulders, and back to the hips. He should have a deep, full breast, short neck, short-blocky head, medium sized comb, and strong, bright eyes. This type of cockerel is easily kept fat, and will transmit this quality to his offspring.

Summer Care of Poultry.

When cockerels attain marketable ages they should be sold and the pullets transferred to roomy quarters which have been thoroughly whitewashed. Rot and tuberculosis will develop if they are allowed to stay in crowded coops.

Pullets which have their early growth hindered by close conditions never develop into profitable egg-producing hens.

Need Fresh Water.

During August and September, poultry must have plenty of fresh water, grain night and morning, and a dry mash at all times. An excellent mash can be made from ingredients proportioned as follows:

200 pounds of ground corn, 200 pounds of ground oats, 100 pounds each of wheat, bran and shorts, 25 pounds of old process linseed meal, 100 pounds of meat scrap; add to this one per cent of fine salt, five per cent of oyster shell, grit and charcoal.

July Molting.

Tennessee fowls begin molting day by day in July and continue until November. Results of observations as compiled by us of the trap nest have proved that early molting hens produce fewest eggs.

Pullets hatched early will lay during the fall and early winter. Heavy producing hens will continue to lay until November. The deep yellow in the legs of the best laying hens will fade considerably as the laying season advances. Great width between the pelvic bones also is noticeable in the biggest producers. The bones also are pliable. There is also great width between the keel and these bones. Usually on the best hens this distance will be the width of the hand.

The spread between the pelvic bones of the smaller breeds, such as Leg horns, is about the width of two and a half fingers. In the larger strains at Plymouth Rocks the spread is about the width of three or more fingers.

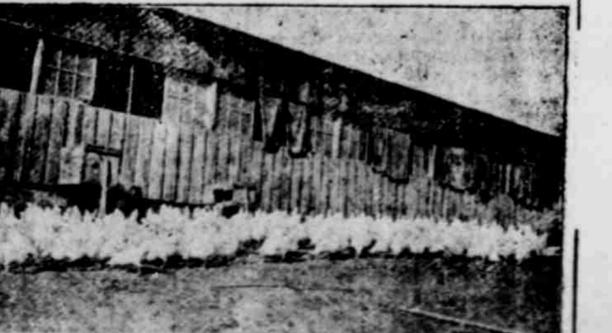
Hens in any strain having this quality should be carried over for use in the breeding pens.

The early molting, yellow legged hens should be marketed during July, August and September, the time when their laying period is most likely to end.

With corn selling at \$2.25 a bushel and other feeds equally as expensive the few eggs that light producing hens lay from July 15 until January 15 will not offset the feeding cost. Furthermore, the room they will occupy can be more profitably used if early hatched pullets are kept in their space.

Pullets that develop slowly should be sold at the time cockerels are placed on the market. Only strong, vigorous, early hatched pullets should be kept for egg producers. A flock thus picked, kept in a comfortable house, and well fed, will produce the maximum otherwise vitality, production and profits will be low.

THIS HOUSE ADMITS PLENTY OF AIR



A modern poultry house built to let in plenty of sunshine and air. Those who have made the greatest success with the growing of chickens have recognized the value of these two elements, the selection of purebred strains, proper rationing, and many other little things of which R. N. Crane, poultry specialist, division of extension, tells.