

McNairy County Independent.

VOLUME X.

SELMER, McNAIRY COUNTY, TENN., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1914

NUMBER 17

We were honored with a delegation Saturday of about ten members of the Republican County Committee, who asked us if we could not in the future issues of the Independent favor the election of W. K. Abernathy for the senate. It is well known that the Independent never espouses the cause of any local office seeker. Everyone knows where the Editor stands on all the political issues of the day, but the Independent is a newspaper and not a political organ. Its readers do not take it for its political proclivities. We permit the use of our columns, to be used by any office seeker in giving their views, but strictly as a business proposition. Mr. Patterson is the democratic nominee and for Rye. Mr. Abernathy is the nominee of the Independents and is understood to be endorsed by the republicans, and is for Hooper.

Bryan and His Dictation

Is the defeat of Gov. Hooper more important than international diplomatic questions which arise almost every hour, which involve issues of peace or war between this government and the fighting world? If such is the case, Pres. Wilson is justifiable in sending his Secretary of the Navy and his Secretary of State to Tennessee to try to crush the little 140lb. republican, just because he at heart is supposed to be a republican, but is asking the people to re-elect him to fight to the finish the illegal sale of whisky and the enforcement of the laws of the state.

The great author of the "Prince of Peace" comes with a two edged sword and tries to plunge it to the hilt in every man who dares vote for Hooper. If Bryan says the election of Hooper means a rebuke to Wilson and his administration, then truly it may be said he and his administration must stand on a crumbling grain of sand. We did not know that any governor was the cornerstone of any administration. When it comes to pass that one man, though it be a Bryan—three times repudiated by the people—must dictate to Tennesseeans how they are to vote on local or any other issue, it will be when they forget to read, and have not sense enough to think. That day is a long way off.

DeFord Makes Speech

J. E. DeFord, Republican candidate for congress, addressed the citizens of Selmer at the courthouse last Thursday night. Quite a crowd of the citizens composing the voting element of the town were present. While Mr. DeFord does not assume the role of a finished orator, he can make a speech which carries with it the earmarks of real common sense and earnestness which attract his hearers. We heard much favorable expression from his hearers. His support here will not be restricted to party vote by any means. People are beginning to think that our representative should be nearer the people than is the present incumbent.

Unveiling

Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock the beautiful custom by the Woodmen of unveiling the monument erected by them at the grave of a deceased member, occurred at the cemetery over the grave of the late John McAlpin. The Ramer camp together with the Selmer camp and other members were in the march and at the grave. The ritualistic services were held in due form. Miss Lavera Thompson recited the ritualistic poem. Prof. Horry Hodges delivered the address. It was conceded by all that it was the most masterly and appropriate address ever delivered by the Professor, or anyone else on a similar occasion in the cemetery. While brief, it contained much thought of not only historical, fraternal and religious sentiment, but was classical and forcefully delivered.

Notice

All parties are hereby forbidden to trespass by hunting or fishing on my premises, under penalty of law.

P. H. THRASHER.

The Great County Fair

The Fourth annual meet of the McNairy County Fair opened Tuesday morning under favorable weather indications—the success of any fair depends on the weather. A visit to the live stock pens Tuesday morning found the horse department at least well filled. We were able to get the following list of "fleets" which will show themselves in the several rings where speed counts:

Mrs. Grives, of Oblong, Ill., has "Hoosier Boy," 2:19½, pacer; "Silent Girl," 2:22½, trotter.

A. C. Wallace, Owensboro, Ky., has "Florence W," pacer, 2:19½.

J. B. Clarke, Golconda, Ill., "Billy Buck," 2:13½, trotter.

A. D. Goodwin & Sons, Lebanon, Ind., have "Wend" 2:20½, Brown mare "Hesitate," 2:29½, full sister of "Wend".

J. W. Gray & Bro., of Selmer, "Cassidy Bell," 2:16½, and 3 saddle horses.

Lee Hendrix, of Bethel Springs, combination mare and some young stock.

G. A. Farris & Sons, of Savannah, 3 saddle mares, saddle horse and saddle mare and colt.

J. E. Harrison, of Corinth, had "Castellbell," 2:16½, pacer; "Gray Bell," green trotter.

J. D. Johnston, Jackson, had the following string of five, headed by "Ondean," four year old stallion, combination saddle and driving; "Saffo" combination 4 year old mare; "Hollywood," four year old harness horse; "Baby Doll," a 2:30 pacer; "Likeness," roan gelding 2:20 trotter.

J. D. Johnston has never missed a McNairy County fair, dating back to the old and popular fairs at Purdy. His presence and string of fine horses have contributed more to the fair than that of any other person.

In the cattle department several good animals were in the pens. A yoke of black match calves under yoke by Buford Curtis, was a rather unusual thing. Durham bull one year old, by John McCullar, of Selmer.

J. E. Mitchell had his fine young Hereford bull. J. W. Robinson, of Ramer, exhibited his 3 year old Holstein bull.

J. G. Gooch and W. H. Stone, of Selmer, had their fine Jersey milk cows and calves. A nice young Jersey heifer we noticed shown by Dick Naylor's little boy.

W. O. Armstrong had a fine jack. Mansel Brooks had two. These were exceptionally fine animals.

A number of mares and colts—both mule and horse colts—were entered. The chicken coops contained a number of breeds, among which C. C. Graham and sons showed several pens of fine Plymouth Rocks.

The Ladies' department showed a full exhibit of women's handwork, and the culinary department was exceedingly fine and full.

The agricultural department showed fine specimens of corn, pumpkins, turnips, watermelons, Irish and sweet potatoes. These were as fine and large as we ever saw.

The attendance at 10 o'clock, when our report closed, was very slim, and much fears were expressed that the fair would be good but the attendance light on account of the financial distress of the people.

The music was furnished by Swain's Band, and the best ever on the grounds.

FREE FOR ALL TROT. Four entries, best 3 in 5. "Billie Buck" won three heats and the race, time 2:26; "Silent Girl" 2nd.

Your Fall Cold Needs Attention

No use to fuss and try to wear it out. It will wear you out instead. Take Dr. King's New Discovery, relief follows quickly. It checks your cold and soothes your cough away. Pleasant, antiseptic and healing. Children like it. Get a 50c bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and keep it in the house. "Our family Cough and Cold Doctor," writes Lewis Chamberlain, Manchester, Ohio. Money back, if not satisfied, but it nearly always helps.

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Will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headaches, Cramps, Colic Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Old Sores, Tetter, Ring-Worm, Eczema, etc. Antiseptic Anodyne, used internally or externally. 25c

LESSONS FROM RAINFALL RECORDS

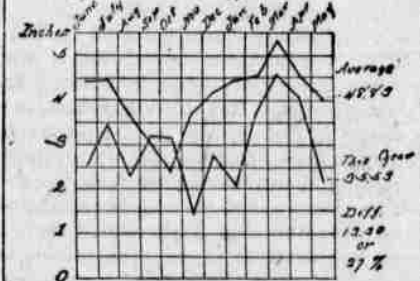
Farmers of Tennessee Do Not Take Advantage of Rainfall Received

PROPER SURFACE DRAINAGE

With Proper Drainage the Farmer Can Snap His Fingers at the Occasional Comparatively Dry Periods Experienced in Tennessee in a Year.

The State of Tennessee has just passed through the driest 12 months since rainfall records have been kept. This would seem to be a good time to look at our farming methods and find whether or not they are calculated to take advantage of the many variations in rainfall and rainfall distribution to which this section of the country is subject.

During the first three months of 1913 the rainfall was abundant, amounting to 21.58 inches. This amount of water properly conserved would have insured a bumper crop in 1913. This is more than many sections of the West receive in a whole year and they grow fully as big crops as we do. After a large portion of this rain had run off, carrying some of the best part of our land with it, the weather turned dry and by June we were needing rain. But instead of the usual amount of rain, we had for the 12 months beginning June 1, 1913, the driest year ever experienced in Tennessee. The accompanying chart shows graphically the state of affairs. The upper line represents the normal or average rainfall while the lower line shows the rainfall for the 12 months ending May 31, 1914. Only



two months, September and October, had more than the average rainfall. These two months however, put our soil in fine condition for fall sowing and we have had a splendid crop of wheat although it was reduced somewhat by the dry weather in May. We have grown other crops too, but they have not been up to standard and in many cases have been considered failures.

Now let us see what caused all the trouble. What is the reason we are discouraged? Is it really because of lack of rainfall, or have we failed to do our part?

Our average rainfall for a year is 48.85 inches. In the 12 months in question we fell short of that amount by 13.30 inches or a little more than 27 per cent. Just think of that. We had less than three-fourths of the average rainfall. Is it any wonder our crops were poor? But let us look a little further. The actual rainfall for the 12 dry months was 35.53 inches. That is more than the average rainfall for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Oklahoma or Texas, and it is generally understood that they usually grow very fair crops in those states. It is more than twice the average rainfall of some of the great dry farming sections of the northwest. Are we suffering then because nature has failed to do her part? Not a bit of it. We are in trouble because we have not used the rainfall we did get, but have allowed a large portion of it to run off the surface carrying the finest of our soil with it. If anyone doubts this let him look at our rivers which have been yellow with mud during this whole dry season.

When we learn to farm in such a way as to prevent the waste of valuable water by surface drainage, we can snap our fingers at the occasional comparatively dry periods experienced here in Tennessee.—J. F. Voorhees, Consulting Meteorologist, University of Tennessee.

APPLE CROP OF TENNESSEE.

(C. A. Keffer, University of Tennessee.)

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates the apple crop of Tennessee for 1914 at 5,000,000 bushels. It is safe to say that not more than 50,000 bushels of this great crop would bring top prices in the great market centers. Very few orchards in Tennessee receive systematic care—tillage, fertilizing, pruning and spraying. Without regular care there can be no substantial profits in apple growing. The few commercial orchards that receive intelligent attention are making money for their owners. If Tennessee apple growers would give their apple trees the care that the orchards of Oregon and Washington get as a matter of course, this state would have a nation-wide reputation for producing high flavored and high colored fruit.

KEEP VIGOROUS BROOD SOW.

As a rule the old brood sow should be kept as long as she remains vigorous; she knows better how to raise her suckling pigs than the younger mothers.

Read The Independent for the NEWS of the county.

COST OF PRODUCING PORK ON THE FARM CAN BE REDUCED

Pastures Furnish the Only Profitable Basis For Handling of Hogs the Year Around—Corn Only Should Never Be Used For Feeding

(By R. M. Murphy, University of Tennessee.)

The cost of producing pork on the farm can be reduced from one-third to one-half by making a larger use of the great variety of crops that can be grown and which the hogs relish. Corn is the most important and most generally used hog feed, and will likely continue to hold its position in all practical rations. But corn alone is not rich enough in protein and mineral matter to supply the proper proportion of nutrients for muscle and bone building. Its excessive use tends to diminish the strength of bone, retards the growth of frame, and induces excessive fat. These effects may be obviated by supplementing the corn with any of the commonly grown nitrogenous feeds, of which we have such a great variety. In this connection pastures should be used as much as possible, as they furnish the cheapest source of protein and mineral matter, and also give bulkiness to the ration.

Maintaining the Breeding Herd.

Pastures furnish the only profitable basis for handling hogs the year round. The sows and herd boar can be kept in fine condition on a good leguminous pasture with the addition of a corn ration equal to 1 per cent of their live weight. Without pasture 3 per cent to 4 per cent of their weight in dry feed will be required, and of this ration not more than one-half should ever be corn.

Corn may be supplemented satisfactorily, so far as the animal's needs are concerned, by nitrogenous concentrates, such as shorts, bran, soy beans, cowpeas, tankage, cotton seed meal, and skim-milk. But these feeds are now so high in price that it is rarely possible to get market price for corn when fed.

If concentrates must be used, corn should never be fed alone. Skim-milk is a very valuable supplement to corn, and when available should be fed in the proportion of one part of corn to three parts of skim-milk. Other concentrates should be fed in the proportion of about one part shorts or bran to three parts of corn; one part of tankage to nine parts of corn, and one part of cotton seed meal to six parts of corn. If cotton seed meal is fed, it must be fed in connection with copious water. (The method is explained later in this paper.) Cowpeas and soy beans are now so high in price for feed that they can not be widely used as feed, but as they get to be more commonly grown they should come into general use as supplements to corn. They should be finely ground and fed in the proportion of about one part of cowpea or soy bean meal to six parts of corn.

The sow should receive nothing but water for twenty-four hours after farrowing. Then she should have skim-milk or slop of skim-milk and shorts. If no skim-milk is available, she may be fed a slop containing four parts of cornmeal with one part of shorts, cowpea or soy bean meal. She should be gradually brought up to full feed so that at the end of one month she will be getting daily an amount equal to 4 per cent of her live weight. If she

has a pasture of blue-grass or Bermuda grass, her grain ration may be reduced one-fourth, and it should be partly composed of either shorts, tankage, cowpeas, soy beans, or cotton seed meal. If a leguminous crop is available, like alfalfa, clover, cowpeas, soy beans, or peanuts, her grain ration may be reduced one-half and corn alone may be used.

The little pigs will need very little feed in addition to what they obtain from their mother, but they will begin eating by the time they are three weeks old, and then from the standpoint of economy they should have a good pasture so they may begin making their own living. Nothing is superior to alfalfa or clover at this time.

It is better to allow the pigs to wean themselves, but where two litters a year are desired this can not always be done. They should not be taken away from their mother under eight weeks, and not until they have become accustomed to eating some sort of concentrated feed. If skim-milk is available, they will wean themselves very readily; but if not, they should be supplied with a thin slop of shorts up to the time they are ten weeks old, and then the ration may be equal parts of corn and shorts on legume pasture, or shorts alone on grass or winter grain pasture. If shorts is not available, tankage, soy beans, or cowpea meal may be used in small quantities to supplement the corn, but must be fed with care.

When wheat is worth no more per bushel than corn, it may be substituted for corn in the ration. Better results will be obtained by feeding equal parts of corn and wheat. Barley and oats may be used to supplement corn when they cost no more per pound. They are not so palatable as corn, and give best results when mixed with it. Wheat should be coarsely ground or soaked twelve hours before feeding; barley and oats should be finely ground, corn need not be ground unless very hard, but all of the grains may be soaked to advantage, provided they are not allowed to sour. All of these grains should be supplemented with shorts, tankage, skim-milk, cowpeas or soy beans. If the hogs are not on a leguminous pasture.

Every farm in the state should have a permanent pasture. In East and Middle Tennessee, the following mixtures will give general satisfaction: Tall meadow oat grass, reop top, blue-grass, orchard grass, and white clover. These grasses will not succeed equally well throughout the section, and in some places certain ones of them will grow to the exclusion of the others. In West Tennessee a mixture of Bermuda grass, bur clover, and Japan clover will make an excellent pasture, or the Japan clover pasture may be seeded down to rye each year in September and thus be made to furnish pasture throughout the winter. In addition to the permanent pasture there can be grown a succession of other plants, which will furnish pasture the year round. The following table gives a list of plants and the dates they are available:

Crop	Date of Seeding	Period of Grazing
Barley and crimson clover	Aug. 15—Sept. 15	Nov. 15—May 1
Rye and crimson clover	Aug. 15—Sept. 15	Nov. 15—May 1
Oats and vetch	Sept. 1—Oct. 1	Nov. 15—May 1
Wheat and vetch	Oct. 1—Nov. 1	Nov. 15—May 1
Crimson clover	July 15—Aug. 20	Nov. 15—May 15
Cowpeas	May 20—June 20	Aug. 1—Oct. 10
Soy beans	May 1—June 30	July 10—Oct. 10
Canada peas and oats	Feb. 15—Mar. 1	Apr. 15—June 15
Alfalfa	Aug. 15—Sept. 7	May 1—Oct. 10
Bermuda grass	Mar. 15—May 15	June 1—Aug. 15
Peanuts	Apr. 20—May 20	Sept. 15—Dec. 1
Bur clover	Sept. 1—Oct. 1	Dec. 1—Mar. 1
Red clover	Aug. 15—Sept. 15	Apr. 1—June 15
Japan clover	Mar. 15—May 15	July 1—Oct. 10
White clover	Sept. 1—Oct. 1	Dec. 15—June 1
Rape	(Mar. 1—15 Sept. 1—20)	Oct. 1—July 1
Corn and soy beans	Apr. 10—June 10	Aug. 10—Oct. 10

Conditions should determine which of the above crops to use for best results when their respective grazing periods are identical. For instance, barley, wheat, oats and rye may be sown interchangeably on land of medium fertility. The cost and availability of seed should largely determine which to use. On poor land, however, rye should have the preference, and on rich land barley will give much the best results.

With respect to cowpeas and soy beans, soy beans should always have the preference, because they have a much wider range of dates of seeding, and of period of grazing. They are richer in protein, more palatable, and stand up better on the ground; hence are easier cultivated, require much less seed per acre, and yield heavier. At least three different varieties of soy beans should be used. The Ito San is the earliest maturing, and when planted May 1st, will be ready for grazing July 10th. The Haberlandt planted May 1st, will be ready for grazing July 20th. On poor land the Acme variety will do better for this second planting than the Haberlandt. The Mammoth Yellow will be ready for grazing by Aug. 10th. This gives a succession of pastures ranging from July 10 until frost, by varying the

dates of seeding. The Tokyo variety may be used in place of the Mammoth Yellow with excellent results. The Mammoth Yellow is the most satisfactory in the mixture of corn and soy beans, as they mature well together. The combination of corn and soy beans is held in high favor in sections where it has been tried.

Finishing For Market.

Hogs that have been grown principally on grazing crops should be fed twenty-five or thirty days before they are sent to market. When they come off the pasture they are in good condition to make cheap gains for a short time and their frames are not as well covered with fat as the butcher likes to see. Until recently it has not been advisable to feed cotton seed meal for periods of longer than twenty-five days, but recent investigations have developed a method by which it can be fed without any harmful effects. The method consists of feeding in connection with the cotton seed meal, a solution of Copperas, (Iron Sulphate) water, which is made and used as follows:

Add two pounds of Copperas (Iron Sulphate) to fifty gallons of water. Use one-half gallon of this solution to each pound of cotton seed meal.

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Selmer Merc. Co.

Ex-Senator Webb at Courthouse Friday, Oct. 30