bull were not an investment but rather an unprofitable and permanent tying up of capital, and consequently they defer such outlay as long as possible and put as little money as possible into that part of the herd. Thus many endeavor to see now cheap a bull they can get, instead of how good a one. Yet there is no investment that means more in connection with the dairy or the dairy of the dairy farm, that has a farther reaching inducate or is capable of a showing greater profits than this very investment. An old saying has it that "The bull is bull the truth. The bull is the whole herd es far as improvement is concerned. The broader should always remember that the only way whereby the general average of all the herds of dairy cattle in this country or one converse, can be improved is through the near of better sizes. And every state in the United sizes and faults, for unlurship or any country, can be improved is through the near of better sizes. And every state in the United sizes and faults, for unlurship or my country, can be improved is through the near of better sizes. And every state in the United sizes and faults, for unlurship or my country, can be improved is through the near of better sizes. And every state in the United.

ideal concerning his herd. The years, have acquired by chance or de thoughtful darryman, studying his agn one or two pure-pred sires. When herd and its work, gradually evolves these men have a pure-bred bull calf an ideal toward which he strives. He to sell they have difficulty in getting observes his herd, its weakness in more than \$30 or \$40 for it, yet the size, form, production, percentage of sire of this calf cost them probably butter fat, color, benaty, siyle and \$100 or more. What is the reason for other factors Graduelly from the ob- this difference in valuations, and why other factors traducily from the ob-servance of these deficiencies there should desirable sires be costly? This should be evolved a very clean concep is a question that frequently recurs-tion of hie type of animal which he it is well that it does. If every dairy-desires and demands in his herd; in man would turn this question over other words, he should form an idea and study out for himself the an-ef the kind of herd towards which he swer, there would be fewer of them works. If a man fails to form an ideal buying cheap bulls, of some kind, either definitely or in-

should be the embodiment of a man's thermore many of the cows that are

best evaluates of and analyto are offend record at item of chesterally constitution, expectly, quarty and ontone to make the good individual dairy production is the assession of some to make the good individual dairy production is the assession of som of a good typed graven cow computes things. A man should insist on mand a considerable price in the open obtaining as some of these desirable market.

Poor Bulls More Costly bulls individually have been known to But such only ones it. built individually have been known to But such onlik are the only ones it save goal cases but there have been all a such onlik are the only ones it will a ways be the exception. The rule this true if one has been using purelis that "like produces like" and the ored sires previously. It costs just as

She is the greatest guarantee of abil-ity in this direction. Next to her stands the sire, Has he sired daughters that are high producers and is he in his turn from a cow that is a high producer? Uniformly high production in the immediate two or three preceding generations, combined with his individuality, is the very best evidence that a buil can produce this thing so

Always a Pure-Bred.

The bull should always be a pure-

THE DAIRY HERD

Mr. H. L. Wilson asks us to publish this interesting dairy article by J. A. McLean in Farmers Federation News.

Chapter II.

FACTORS IN THE SELECTION OF A SIRE

The Bull of Greatest Importance In the minds of most farmers the chief individual item of expense in conrection with the dairy herd is that incurred in the purchase of a sire. As a general rule farmers are not buying females; they raise whatever they buy they do so with the confidence that the milk of the first year will largely return the money invested. With bulls it is different. Many dairy men feel that there is no direct return from such an investment of the first year will man in the use of grade or scrub sires.

There is much merit in every breed of the stand of careful selection from the stand, point of type and production. The more years of age. Now if the large of grade of his pedigree, and when he is used on only one side of his pedigree, and when he is used on other grade stock there is a preponderation. The more years of age. Now if the large of age, hand if sensibly cared for many are reliable breeders until twelve or more years of age. Now if the large of a size of the same of the same of the stand, when he is used on other grade stock there is a preponderative blood and influence. Under the work of the grade stock there is a preponderative blood and influence. Under the work of the grade stock there is a preponderative blood and influence. Under the work of the grade stock there is a preponderative blood and influence. Under the work of the grade stock there is a preponderative blood and influence. Under the work of the grade stock there is a preponderative blood and influence. Under the work of the grade of the same in the years of age. Now if the large proportion of bulls are slaughtered at three years of age. Now if the large proportion of only large and have been used but two years, one can readily necessary if farmers would conserve that it requires from three times to five times as many bulls as are really necessary

uckily- there is no perfect breed. Due indicates clearly then that a man

How Much Shall I pay

I for more care and attention in these men have rather a definite opin-breeding of our animals is very ion that the breeders of pure vegis-it. Simple, the advantages so many, the difficulties so low, that it deserves the tered stock form rather a cless trade consideration of every community an Every Man Has His Ideals combination to hold prices at an inthe sire in a dairy herd is a means daily high level. Some men who have established than it new is
to an end. That end is the dairyman's followed dairying for a good many didest concerning his herd. The years, have acquired by allowing the stabilished in Next Issue I thoughtful dairyman.

Good Bulls Costly. of some kind, either definitely of indefinitely, it is a certainty that if any
improvement occurs in his herd it will
be by accident.

To bring his herd to a type in form
and production cannot become general practice. Consequently the bull
should be the ambediagent of a part of the country. Neither
are all our pure-breds superior animals. Some lack individuality. Furideals regarding his nerd, and is his good individuals are in the hands of means of attaining these ideals.

Type

What then should be emphasized in only a limited number of good cows the selection of the built Tre things who e ability to produce is proven, a man wants in his herd. And what The testing of cows too is more or should those things be? Every man less expensive. The proper proparashould in it upon uniform, superior tion of the cows for the test, the feed-type and profatable production in his one, regular care and milking, and herd. The built should gove promise of trouble near to the ofbeing once to topic the a brown, the beast tester, all combine to make an best evaluate of this ability to sire official record in item of considerable.

best single gearantee that a bulk will much to keep a poor bulk as a good sire attractive progeny is that he be one. The only difference is in original outlay. There is no other place on a farm where \$100 can be so profitably. Equally important with desirable apent than in adding it to the cost type is profitable production, and this price of an acknown are and thereby generally means large production not samply for a short time but for the wise darryman, who is milking any-year and for the life time of the anithing over ten cows can easily see mal. The ability of a built to sire cows that a bull whose a good type is worth that are heavy producers can only be high producers of good type is worth and the by a knowledge of his ances minitely more to him than one con-this individuality will indicate versing the milking ability of whose creech our not enough. As animal can parentage he knows nothing He can remembe to me program what he not aftern to use the latter at all, and has received from his ancestry. Time he cannot afford to be without the for bull sire high producers? But the more careful he must be in the selection of new sires, time if the farmer will direct the question to the ancestry of the bull to both type and production, and greater the bull to be a production. rather than to the buil himself. The greater care has to be exercised if dam of the bull must be a high pro-ducer, or capable of high production. Tained. Afater approximately 10 yrs of careful growing up of a herd the owner must be just as careful in the choice of new sires as if his herd were oure bred. For this reason if the far mer has been a careful studious eat-tleman it is advisable for him to oba few pure bred females and gradually convert his herd from one of grades to one of pure breds and thus get a fuller benefit from his care ful selection of a herd sire

Use a Tried Sire Another reason why good sires are bred. It is against all knowledge gained from the bitter experience of hundreds of dairymen to use a sire that early age, retained for about two is not pure bred. Sometimes due to years of service and then sent to the financial stringencies, men will save a shambles. There has grown up a very young bull from a grade cow that individually has many things in her favor, but it is never profitable. The pure-bred bull of any breed has back of him many generations covering

of his size, siyle, type lines and vari-ous physical qualities. His daughters can be seen. These are the evidence of his desirability as a breeder. Thus With bulls it is different. Many daily men feel that there is no direct return from such an investment. In fact they feel and act as if the purchase of a feel and act as if the purchase of a bull were not an investment but rathbull were not an investment but rathbull were not an investment to man's own particular conditions.

There is much men't in every breed can be seen. These are the evidence of his desirability as a breeder. Thus the guess is almost entirely eliminating the man's own particular conditions. more than a bull calf or an untried the presses of Europe in the lively sire. And usually they can be bought business of publishing money. An is-

Form and Use a "Bull Ring" success in regard to bulls. An associaa cooperative bull owners association is formed which is very simple and works in effect as follows: Four (or more) men who breed the same breed of cattle and each of whom requires the services of a bull, agree each to buy a bull, these bulls to be of equal vaine. These men, A B, C, D, each use the bull which each buys two years at which time they exchange, D's bull being given to A. A's to B B's to C, and C's to D. At the end of Hunt's Point works of the company in or two more years another shift is made ed, and still again at the end of the sixth year. Thus four bulls most the needs he of four different men for a period of diction if more careful months of which enters into the selection of a had to buy four halfs freeded at in feeding were followed, reverbeless are three a few men feel that the another way, each man has had in another way, each man has had the services of four time, as good a call

GREAT MEN MERELY HUMAN

"Select of the Earth" Really Difter Very Little From the Rect of Mankind.

Once when a grave ambassador visc ited an English king he was ushered into a room where he found the king on all fours, his son mounted upon his back and riding him hard. Around the tables, in and out between the chairs, the horse traveled while the gray-haired ambassaour cheered the

Abraham Lincoln cassied a load of tesponsibility and case that might in the midst of his sore distress he found time to slip away to spend an bour with Tad, and when his duties called him from home he could still find time to write a note to the child he had left behind-tender little mes sages breathing fatherly thought and affection.

Our own Roosevelt-there was a man's man, but he found time to father his children. He knew how to play with them. Remember that story of him playing "hide and seek" in the para with the pack of youngsters in full cry? He was then President of the United States. There was every reason why he should have cried off from the frolle; he was not as young as he had been; his office was one of tremendous aignity and of such responsibility as to make his life nor his own, but a people's trust. Still: he played with the children.

Pine object lessons may be learned from a study of the home lives of noted people around the earth. Cal-

Twanging the Lyre.

belling each other of the thorougugoing, efficient nature of cyclones in

their respective states.
Said the Kansan: "Well, sir, it was in 1806 and I was drilling for oil. Knew it was there, about 2,000 feet down, but I had just got down thousand and can out of money. Fig-Kansas twister and didn't do a thing but suck the bettom out of that well and bring in a gusher. Hard to be-

Said the Texas: "Sure, ? believe it. Thar's nothing. During the drought of '87 my cattle in west Texas were dying fast. I set out to drill for wa mer. Got down about a mile and still digging dust. Figured I'd better ride to town and ask the school teacher how far I could go before I struck China. Well, sir, while I was gone a Texas cyclone came along, took rig, well and all. When I got back there was a lake a mile across and spreading fast, and the strange part was that the water was a regular Chinese yellow and just wiggling with cross-eyed tadpoles."—New Or-leans Times-Picayune.

One of His Favorites. "Our coal dealer must like me." "What makes you think so?"
"He actually consented to sell me a ton of coal this morning."

Customs Inspector-What have you to declare? Returning Passenger-I declare that

I am glad to get back.-Judge.

European Demand for "Funds" Keeps Presses of New York Working Overtime.

EVERY PRECAUTION IS TAKEN

Every Sheet of Paper Turned Over to Workman Must Be Accounted For Through Every Step of Process of Printing.

New York,-Presses in New York

sue of millions of levs for Bulgaria in In several sections a cooperative process of being turned out by the system has been adopted with much American Bank Note company in lower Broad street. Other European governments for which the same concern is producing paper money in large quantities are those of Czechoslovakia, Greece, the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. In addition to supplying European Huar's Point works of the company in

large volume. One of the troubles of the economic altuation in both Germany and Russia and to a certain extent in France and Italy is that the presses of countries are too easy publishing mor ey. Publishing thoney is the only phrase that will describe the eperation of turning out miles and miles of bills having nothing or practically nothing behind them except the premise of a government to pay.

Response is Noble

Governments that tack the printing facilities to turn out money are calling apon the presses of New York to belp out, and the presses of New York are responding to this financial cail. Germany and France, but especially Germany, are too busy printing their own money in this unprecedented situation to be able to give any time to orders from the little fellows. The American Bank Nete company,

in its money and postage-stamp publishing business, pursues some of the methods which have been instrumental In making other lines of American business what they are. That is to may, it has representatives abroad who keep in touch with the needs of gov-ernments and are prepared to take up any demand that may develop. The European headquarters for securing trade are in Paris, which for years has been the center of the moneyprinting industry of Europe.

Then there are representatives of the company in Central and South These men-experts in point-make it their business to study conditions in all the countries within the scope of their activities.

The designs of the different currencles produced are either originated in studios of the company or furorder. Naturally, no design is printed and it has been approved by representatives of the government concerned. Most of the foreign orders e carcled out under the supervision of commissions sest to New York.

Every Precaution Taken.

During the process of turning out money, every precaution is taken that is taken in the government printattempt to levy on the product while it is in hand by employees or by outalders, and it is said that the precauflonary measures taken at Hunt's Point are, if anything, more complete than those in force in the government

printing office or in the mints.

For instance, every sheet of paper turned over to a workman must be accounted for through every step in the process of turning it into money. If a piece of paper is damaged it must The same care is taken to prevent designs from being abstracted.

Some of the foreign governments have long been customers of the company. Greece, for instance, has had its money published in New York for sixty years. Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria are among the newest of the patrons. Up to the beginning of the Cleveland administration the United American Bank Note company for postage stamps.

Occasionation of the Contraction Legislators Consider Bill to Light Go-Carts

The New York State assembly

has taken seriously a bill requiring lights on all baby carriages, fore and aft, "from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise." The bill goes further, too, by requiring lights for every vehicle on the public highway, which would include not only perambulators, but "kiddle cars," sleds, velocipedes, push carts, and perhaps pogo sticks, all of which have been exempted heretofore from the

HONEY IS 3,300 YEARS O'LD

Discovery of Jar in Ancient Tomb in 1905 Is Recalled by Discoveries in Tut-Ankh-Amen's Tomb.

Washington, D. C .- Discovery in Tut-Ankh-Amen's tomb of perfumes which still retain their scent recalls the equally amazing find in 1905 of a jar of honey, still liquid and still pre-serving its characteristic scent after 8,300 years!

This remarkable apnouncement was made in a communication to the National Geographic society by James Balkle. The honey was found in the tomb of Yusa and Thuan, father and mother of that Queen Tyl whose influence played so great a part in Akhe-

aton's religious reformation,
"The tomb was intact and the objects it contained were as perfectly preserved as though they had only been shat up a few weeks before," Mr. Balkie wrote. "An observer described his sensations on entering the place as being very much like those of a man who enters a town house which has been shut up for the summer

"Armchairs stood about, beautifully carved and decorated with gold, the down and covered with linen so perfeetly preserved that they might have been sat upon or tossed about without injury. Two beds of fine design decorated with gold occupied another part of the chamber, while a light chariot in perfect preservation stood in a

"One looked from one article to another with the feeling that the entire human conception of time was wrong. These were the things of yesterday. of a year or two ago."

ONLY 2 QUEENS RULE TODAY

Withelmina and Waixeru Zaudits
. Reign in Holland and

The Hague, Hotland.-Only two important countries are actually ruled by queens, Holland and Abysshia. Queen Wilhelmina ascended the throne of the Netherlands thirty-three years age, and Waizeru Zaudisu was crowned at Addis Abeba in 1916. The Abyssinian queen is a daughter of the late King Menelik, who was reported dead so many times that the world was unwilling to believe the announcement of his death when it finally came in 1913. He was first succeeded by a nephew. Lij Yasu. But this new king was so friendly to the German cause in the World war that he was deposed by pub-lic proclamation, and his aunt was elevated to the throne. She is forty-seven years old and a member of the Semitic group known as Shoans, from which the ruling class springs.

Queen Walzeru Zauditu's empire con-tains about \$,000,000 persons and comprises an area twice as large as Turas New York state. Queen Wilhel-mina's territory in Europe has about the same population as Abyssinia, but only about one-thirtieth as much land. However, Queen Wilhelmina has colonles with a population of 47,000,000 and an area twice as large as Abys-

Twenty-Year-Old Scarlet Fever Germ That he had traced an outbreak of scarlet fever to a book used 20 years ago by a fever patient and never again used by the family was stated by the medical officer at Belchamp. Es-

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Fifty or sixty head of Pure Bred Short Horn Cattle, Cows, and Springing Heifers at a reasonable price. All who wish to purchase real cattle at a good price, Write or see

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RECAUSE of the fact that the patrons of my store have become accustomed to demanding the very best there and because of my desire to render the very best possible service in my line, I have adopted this slogan "If it's to eat, I have it" which tells all about the sort of business I conduct in a few words

I am not content with keeping a line of stale groceries, enough to "get by with" but I keep what you want, and have it when you want it, furthermore I treat my customers with every courtesy. New and better things to eat come to my place every day, so when the larder goes empty, come and see me.

REMEMBER—I am the old original watch maker and jeweler. If your time piece don't do the right sort of business, let me see it. My work always satisfies—if it don't—well, it must, for it's guaranteed.

A. THOMAS