CONFEDERATE HOME IN FINE CONDITION

While in Louisville the past week attending the Kentucky State Fair, and the meeting of the Confederate association at the Confederate Home, Mr. Forest Valley, Mrs. Chas. C. Lane and daughter, Miss Carroll Lane, of Paris, took advantage of the opportunity to ascertain for themselves the condition of affairs at the Home, where a number of Bourbon county ex-Confederates are domiciled.

The ladies were given every opportunity to see things at first hand, and to their gratification, found the Home in excellent shape, and under the competent management of Superintendent McFarland. of Louisville, a high-class business man, the Home has attained a degree of efficiency and economy, as well as being an ideal home for those who gave their services to the cause of the South in the war between the States.

There are at present in the Home seventy-four veterans, each of whom gets as much attention as any home folks would give them. They are warmly clothed and given the best of fare, and everything is done to make their declining years free from care. The oldest is now in his 92nd year, and the youngest sixty. Fourteen deaths occurred in the Home this year. At present the infirmary has twenty-two patients, all needing road to recovery. There are 15 in all the Hospital in most excellent hands, and the veterans are well satisfied and contented.—Bourbon News.

MR. FIELDS IS A FARMER OWNING A FARM IN CARTER

One mile and a half from Olive Hill, Ky., on the slope of a Carter County hillside, the home of Congressman William J. Fields this week has been less of an "open house" than is usually is for Mr. Fields has been busy. Surrounded only by his family, Mr. Fields has busied himself with the preparation for the interesting speech-making campaign which he plans to start in Madisonville, Saturday, opening the campaign for Governor in which he is the Democratic nominee.

Called from his farm, like a new Cincinnatus leaving his plow to answer the summons to battle, "Bill" Fields, as he is known to his neighbors, has left his own business aside to tend to other members of his family.

While operated for a profit, Mr. Fields has made of his farm something of an "experiment station" in which he has familiarized himself with pursuits which are allied with but not kin to agriculture and this will, it is believed, stand him in good stead if he wins his fight for governor.

From the Tygart, a stream which encircles his farm, Mr. Fields has drawn water into a stream from which a hydraulic pump forces it to a reservoir above the local office building. From this altitude, the pool furnishes water for his home. Mr. Fields knows something about water power, one of the vital constructive matters facing the state.

Across the stream, but still on his property, is a vein of coal. From this, during the season his farm employees are idle, coal has been mined to supply his own needs. So he knows something about mining.

Lately Mr. Fields has been clearing away the undergrowth from the woods behind his residence. He also owns a score of well groomed evergreens. Upon a small scale he has studied forestry.

Before his home there runs the route of the Midland Trail, and, within a few hundred yards of his front gate, is the place where the longest bridge upon this national highway is expected to be built. In behalf of Olive Hill and Grayson, the two cities twins of Carter County, which this road will link, he has taken a prominent part in urging the completion of this road. So road problems are real problems to him.

He is actually a real "dirt" farmer, and has been for years.

When Mr. Fields came back from Louisville last week, after having been nominated for Governor on the Democratic ticket, friends and neighbors met him at the station in a large crowd and accorded him a great demonstration.

It is predicted that, because of his personal popularity, he will carry Carter County, his congressional district, by the largest Democratic majority it has ever given. Mr. Fields was first elected to congress by slightly more than 600 majority and the last time was elected by more than 12,000.—Sturgis News-Democrat.

KENTUCKY FIRST STATE IN GRASS SEED PRODUCTION

Kentucky is the leading State in the production of blue grass seed and perennial grass seed, both of which are produced only in certain regions of the United States—on a commercial scale, according to a new bulletin dealing with the marketing of these two products, which has just come off the press at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station and is ready for free distribution to interested persons.

Methods of marketing these seeds differ in some respects from those used for most other farm products of Kentucky, largely because of their localized production and the specialized outlets for them. Bluegrass seed is not ready for use until it has been cured and carefully cleaned, while orchard grass seed usually must be cleaned before it is ready for use. The growers of other farm products frequently have the choice of several outlets, while these seeds usually are sold to dealers in the producing areas who have the necessary cleaning equipment.

There are altogether seventy-five varieties of different plants in Egypt, one at least being originally 481 feet high.

HEALTH HABITS FOR NURSING MOTHERS

The nursing mother should avoid overfatigue. The hot overtired, worried mother cannot give good milk, for all of these things create a poison in the milk which reacts on the baby. Diarrhoea and green stools in the baby can often be traced to worry and excitement in the mother. The first duty of the mother is to produce good milk for her child. If, in the days before sensibility is left online due to overfatigue, let it be without regret. Breast milk may be lost from worry, excitement, grief, overfatigue. The nursing mother should have nine hours sleep at night, in a well ventilated room. Her diet should consist of plenty of green vegetables, fruits, meat or eggs once a day, whole wheat, graham or cornbreads and plenty of milk and butter. The mother should have a mid day rest period of thirty minutes lying down. Many persons have the mistaken idea that a woman is lazy if she lies down to rest while there are still household duties to be performed. A regular rest period relieves the strain on the heart and lungs, and lessens the nerve strain of the day, thereby helping the mother produce better milk. While nursing the baby the mother can do nothing else therefore she should nurse the baby lying down, the baby nurses better this way, and the mother will get about an hour rest.

Exercise is necessary for the nursing mother, and nothing is better than a moderate amount of house work. Too often women, especially the farm, are overworked. In normal there is extra help to cook for, the chickens are extra care, there is more milk to be cared for, and the nursing season brings an extra burden. It is better to accomplish less and have a well baby, and a mother who is happy and able to nurse him and care for him.—Dr. Annie S. Veech, director, Bureau of Child Hygiene, State Board of Health.

TOMATO BLAZONED SPANISH FLAG

Joseph Gore, of Mt. Pleasant, has brought to the Tribune Democrat of fine a tomato that eclipses anything we have seen in the tomato line. It represents from stem to flower end a Spanish flag, and we have kept it in our front window as an economical feature. How few have profited by ornamental. The tomato will be preserved for next year's seed.—Mt. Olivet Tribune Democrat.

A PITIFUL SIGHT

That was a pitiful sight on Main street Wednesday morning to see an effort and a doctor taking a Paris young man to jail. The young fellow had gotten hold of some poisoned moonshine whisky and he wanted to kill everybody he met.—Paris Democrat.

FARMERS FACING SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF LABOR

Kentucky farmers have not been hard pressed for labor since the war as they are now. The big tobacco crop is requiring more labor than is available and those farmers who have little tobacco and need labor for filling silos and sending small grain cannot compete with the labor need for the available labor. Therefore, there will be some silos that may not be filled and the seeding of rye, wheat and barley will be delayed from ten days to two weeks. Farmers who have silos should fill them if it at all possible because statistics show that danger is the element to feed the farmer can use. Some of the big steer feeders of the state are getting away from the old practice of feeding steers from 60 to 90 months of corn and instead are feeding the silage, straw and cottonseed meal which naturally reduces the cost of their grains and they are doing better than money. If it gets too late to water rye, be sided or it will be in, in fact many farmers prefer to put it in at that stage.

Taking into consideration that labor and seed are high farmers should fall in some small grain on all the cultivated land. Land left without a seed crop washes badly during the winter and besides a crop of rye or barley will furnish early pasture to more than pay for all the expense on it. Land that has been sloppy especially need rye or barley pasture for winter and spring use. They are valuable also with hogs and cattle. Beef cattle feeders are beginning to use rye pasture early in the season and they are getting their steers before grass is ready to turn on. Wheat and barley have been profitable crops for the past year or two, but farmers generally have suffered a good money making crop of this state.—Lexington Herald.

PUBLIC HANGINGS IN STATE

Mercer County boasts that it has not had a legal execution within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Many other counties in the State have suffered the same dearth of the supreme penalty years and in some counties the last execution is so far back as to be forgotten.

In the days when rail executions were the vogue, the hanging of a criminal attracted thousands and hundreds of curious persons to witness the last exit of the culprit. One of the most notable public executions was that of a murderer of a young lady in Louisville about forty years ago. It was estimated that fully 100,000 persons were present when the fatal rope was put around the neck of the condemned man. The crowd was so large that it was necessary to use the telegraph to direct the people to the place of execution. Telegraph wires were strung in all directions and hundreds of persons were unable to see or hear any part of the execution