Roy Miller, prohibition agent, under a two-year sentence for manslaughter, and granted a stay of execution by governor Sampson, has been holding a state job with the game and fish commission since July 1929. Appointments on this commission are directly under the governor. When the fact that he held this office became known, Miller resigned.

There are millions of people in China who have never seen nor eaten rice.

Fulks drop into Kirkland's sale Saturday, write your name on a slip of paper and drop it in the box. The first name read off gets a $ x 12 rug, 2nd name large pair of bed blankets, 3rd name a pair of $5.00 shoes—all free to you. Drawing and Big Box Social at 3 p. m. sharp.

A recent law in New Hampshire requiring all tree surgeons to be licensed aims to reduce damage done to valuable trees by inexpert operators.

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Harper's Garage

College Advises Planting Of Millet, Rye And Barley

The college of Agriculture has sent to all county agents a statement concerning crops that may yet be sown, to provide feed for livestock. It says millet is practically the only summer forage crop that may be planted yet with any assurance of making a profitable yield of hay. A seeding of this crop is worth trying as late as August 10. Turnips will often make a fair yield if planted by August 10, the statement says.

The college authorities declare the most dependable source of fall, winter and spring feed is rye pasture. Rye sown in late August or early September gives abundant pasture under favorable growing conditions until freezing weather, and can often be pastured a greater part of the winter. It furnishes the earliest spring pasture also. Winter barley or wheat also afford good fall and spring pasture, but are not as winter-hardy as rye.

Winter barley is a dependable grain crop in Kentucky on good land, and will furnish the earliest grain feed that can be produced for next year. Barley should be sown from September 1 to 20. It may be advisable also in many cases to sow wheat for furnish early grain feed, the statement declares.

The department makes the following recommendations in regard to handling the corn this year:

"Much of the corn crop of Kentucky will not make grain. Such corn, if properly harvested, has a feeding value much greater than ordinary corn fodder. Where silos are available, it should be put into the silo. Farmers who have no silos should cut this corn before many of the leaves have dried and cure in small, carefully tied shocks, not over 100 hills a shock. As soon as sufficiently dry to keep, it should be put under cover, as it will quickly spoil in the field in damp weather. The best method of handling dried corn is to store or cut it when cured. If saved without damage, the product will be almost equal in good hay in feeding value. Where the corn is very short it may be cut with a grain binder.

"Ordinary corn stover or fodder is too valuable a feed to waste this year, and all corn left for cattle should be cut as soon as the ears mature. This will give the best quality feed. The farmer who has more fodder than he needs probably will find it profitable to shred and bale the surplus for sale as stock fodders."

Synthetic illac used in perfumes is made from turpentine.

COWS ON PASTURE WILL PRODUCE MORE IF FED GRAIN

The importance of feeding grain to dairy cows while on pasture is shown by a comparison of two herds in the the Shelby-Henry Association of the Kentucky Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

Both herds, A and B, were well cared for during the winter, but feeding was stopped on Herd B when turned on pasture.

In May, herd B averaged 619 pounds of milk, 26.0 pounds of butter-fat and in June 578 pounds of milk, with 26.0 pounds of butter-fat.

Herd A which was fed grain while on pasture produced 824 pounds of milk, 33.5 pounds of butter-fat in the month of May, and 747 pounds of milk with 33.9 pounds of butter-fat in June.

These figures show that the same amount of butter-fat was produced in June as in May by Herd A while Herd B dropped off 4 pounds per cow. In milk production B averaged 222 pounds less for June than for May, while A dropped off only 77 pounds in the same period.

Besides the decrease in milk production during the summer months, the lack of feeding grain while on pasture decreases the production during the Fall and Winter months.

It is best to give all cows a six weeks dry period and high producing cows should be dry for 2 months before calving. Check up on the freshening dates of your cows and turn those dry which are due to freshen within six weeks or two months.

If heifers and dry cows eat all they feed them because they will need to be fat to maintain production during the busy fall months.

This is a good time to mow the weeds and bushes in pastures.

Dry pasture does not furnish much protein. It is also a good plan to increase the amount of high protein concentrate in the grain mixture.

Study your bran to determine whether it will be comfortable and convenient enough this winter. Your tenley and county agent will be glad to help you with your plans.

DROUTH RESULTS AS BAD AS EARTHQUAKE, FLOODS

"The ravages of the unprecedented drouth now threaten not only the depletion of flocks and herds in the state, but the loss of all farm crops," said W. S. Bell, President of the Louisville Live Stock Exchange, in commenting on the situation in Kentucky. Mr. Bell stated that a meeting of the Louisville Live Stock Exchange was called and a committee appointed to cooperate with the Louisville Board of Trade and Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation in presenting the matter to the Governor.

The Louisville Live Stock Exchange will also cooperate with the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation in seeking the appointment of a state commission to work with the state authorities in an investigation of these distressing conditions in order that aid may be given where most needed.

"Conditions resulting from the drouth," said Mr. Bell, "while not as spectacular as those resulting from floods and earthquakes are none the less grievous and homicidal aid should be given to those people in the drouth stricken regions who are patiently and silently facing this great affliction."

Uncle Jim's Advice
By JANE OSBORN

"I'M SORRY," said the girl in the outer office as she regarded John Dorema Monday aggressively, "but Mr. John Dorema and his uncle, the other Mr. John Dorema, are tied up in important conference. He simply cannot be interrupted."

The conference certainly was important, but not just the way the girl in the outer office thought it was. John Dorema, Sr., sat at his glass-covered mahogany desk, quite filled back, smoking with all the serenity of a philosopher. His nephew sat almost as comfortably, also smoking, in an ample chair at the side of the desk. John Dorema, Sr., was president of the concern and his nephew was secretary. In the absence of the vice president and the treasurer, who completed the executive quartet of the concern, they were holding conference alone. Everyone who did not attend these conferences regarded them as of almost solemn importance.

"Of course, you ought to get married," said the elder Dorema.

"I guess you're right, Uncle John," said his namesake. "I've met a lot of nice girls lately, but I can't say that there is one of them that would want to marry me."

"How many have you proposed to?" asked the uncle.

The nephew was nonplussed at the question. "Why, none of them," he stored. "I never proposed to a girl in my life. I—"

The blowoff said the older man, chuckling and looking over his glasses at his nephew in mild amusement, "I'll give you a bit of advice, and at the same time make a confession. When I was a younger man I was a good deal like you. Not bad looking, but not the sort that the girls just naturally fell for. I resolved to get married, so I made up my mind that I'd 'woo' every girl I knew that was at all attractive. I wouldn't wait until I fell in love with a girl so deeply that it would hurt to have her turn me down," he added the uncle seriously. "I had made up my mind that if any girl ever did take me in good faith I wouldn't disappoint her. I'd stand by my guns.

"Well, I met a girl—a rather plain girl—and just from force of habit I courted her, and before I knew it I was engaged to her. That is how I married your aunt Mary."

"But she is an attractive woman."

"Yes," chuckled the uncle. "That's the funny thing about it. So my plan was a good one after all. Now, if you want to get married my advice to you is that you start in making love just to get used to it."

The per er Dorema owed all his success in life to taking his Uncle John's advice. And by the time he left the conference in his uncle's room that morning he had definitely made up his mind to take the older man's advice in this matter.

To get to his own office he had to cross through the outer office. He was much preoccupied, not with business but with thoughts of this new plan of life he was going to live he would begin. And as he wondered he almost collided with Jane Monday. Jane Monday had come from her home four hundred miles away. Tom Monday, her brother, worked and lived here in the big city. She was passing through on her way to a house party and had only a few hours. She had lost her brother's address and wanted to get in touch with him. His name was not in the telephone directory, but she had found John's business place and here she was. John remembered her as one of the prettiest girls at a house party he had attended a year ago with his old college chum Tom Monday. Her very prettiness had made him excessively shy then. Now he remembered only Uncle John's advice.

"It's almost luncheon time," he said. "I'm going to take you to luncheon and you can look up your brother later."

"You're very disturterful," she said and John Dorema told her of his experience had taught him that was the best policy.

At luncheon John Dorema bolted intently into the eyes of the girl opposite to him.

"I've often hoped that I would see you again," he fabricated.

"I'm pretty good natured. "I suppose I'll have to confess," she said falteringly. "I thought a good deal about you after that house party and—and I really haven't had time to do dives at all. I just deliberately called on you because I wanted to see you (do you think I'm dreadfully bold?"

"You're adorable," said John, trying to hide his exuberance. "I would have gone to you if you hadn't come to me. Jane, there's the bond you ever since I first saw you."

A fortnight later John Dorema, junior, held his hand out to his uncle. "I want to thank you, Uncle John, for your good advice. When I left your office the day you gave it to me I felt like I was going to get. I started in making love to her, lost to get the habit. And now we're engaged. We're going to be married as soon as she can get her clothes—and it happens that she's the prettiest girl I ever saw."

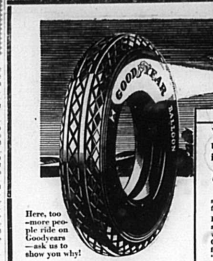
Connecticut Man First

The first white man to view the Antarctic mainland was Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer, a native of Stonington, Conn., who visited it in 1820 while on a sealing expedition.

Kirkland's 8 day Sale which closes Saturday is giving you men a chance to purchase the very best $1.00 union suit for winter for only $1.19. You save 2½ per suit or 62c on a pair. Why not now instead of later.

Bert Feldman, Atlanta grocer, has been robbed seven times by the same man. "I hope he breaks the habit," pray Feldman.

German agriculture is getting back to its prewar production level.



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We're up among the Leaders (so far) in the Zeppelin Race but— other Goodyear dealers are crowding us. We "sail" by sales—each tire or tube sold kicks up a favorable tail-wind for our Zeppelin.

Help us to win this Summer Race and we'll show our appreciation in values and service. Right now Goodyears are lower in price and finer than ever in history. And our "crew" is right on their toes to serve you!

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Handsome new Heavy Duty or Standard All-Weathers, or Double Eagles—AT LOWEST SUMMER PRICES! Let us make you an offer!

Bargains in Good Used Tires. Most sizes $1.50 up.

Harper's Garage

If You Want This Paper
We Want You to Have It

¶ TIMES are hard; money is scarce. No one has to tell us that at this newspaper office. We know it.

¶ OUR subscribers are following the usual procedure in times of depression—that is to pay everyone else before paying for the county paper.

¶ ACCEPTING this as inevitable, The Mercury has held on its lists subscriptions that in normal times would have been discontinued some weeks ago. We are willing to do our part to help, if you will do yours.

¶ WHEN YOU get a notice that your subscription has expired, instead of ignoring it, tell us something. If you can't pay for a full year, pay for 6 months. If you can't do that and want The Mercury to keep coming to your house, tell us so—and that you will pay for it, when you get the money to spare.

¶ IF YOU want this paper, we want you to have it. But when you ignore our repeated notices of expiration, how in the name of the Great Drought are we to tell whether you want it or not?

Hopefully yours,
THE PUBLISHERS

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Not a sale store, not an all summer long sale, but a great big, cyclonic, gate crashing, 8 DAY SALE with high gear merchandise sold at low gear price. **FREE**—To everybody promptly at 3 P. M. Saturday a pile of FREE SHOES thrown out on a table in the store as long as they last, FREE BLANKETS, FREE RUG, FREE $5 PAIR OF SHOES. Any time Saturday write your name on a slip of paper and drop it in the box. Promptly at 3 p.m. the drawing starts.

1st Name gets 9x12 Congoleum Rug

2nd Name gets large size pair of Bed Blankets

3rd Name drawn---Choice of any Pair of $5 Shoes in the store

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Every Article In This Store Marked Down

Kirkland's 8 Day Sale

THE GARDEN

ASPARAGUS AND RHUBARB

By John S. Gardner, Kentucky College of Agriculture

If our correspondence with Kentucky gardeners is an index, an almost universal wish is to have asparagus and rhubarb. Apparently, this wish is often unfulfilled even after a start has been made, as the queries as to how to "hold" their plantings once they have been started show.

A good many failures arise from hurried ground preparations, for the spring is a busy season. Fortunately for us in Kentucky both these vegetables may be set in the fall quite as well as in the spring. The exact time is from mid-August to mid-September. In many instances, inadequate fertilizing is done, and sometimes the plantings are shortlived, because of disease. All these difficulties can be gotten around.

Deep stirring of the soil is essential to good drainage; neither asparagus nor rhubarb can do well if they stand in water-logged soil. Again, since the plantings are expected to stand in the same soil for a long time, fertility must be provided all the way down. Manure is the best source and a 6-inch coat is not too much to turn under. Lacking manure, a high-grade complete fertilizer should be used, at the rate of 1 pound to 9 square feet.

The depth of setting for these two are different, asparagus being set from 6 to 10 inches deep, and rhubarb from 2 to 3 inches deep, so that a fairly deep stirring to cover the crowns is best. The spacing for asparagus is usually 24 inches, in rows from 3 to 4 feet wide; and for rhubarb, 3 feet square.

Rhubarb is much subject to a leaf-spot disease, which unchecked, results in total loss, sometimes in the first year. No variety is immune but control may be had by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, 4-4-50. The first spray is given when the pink crown buds first begin to show; a second in two weeks, and a third and a fourth, at two-week intervals.

The great disease trouble of asparagus is rust. Although Bordeaux spraying would help if it could be done, the much simpler way offers to use a variety which is resistant to the disease. The variety is "Washington," whose surname may be "Mary" or "Martha," depending on the nursery that offers it.

A word as to later management may not be amiss, for improper practice in this regard may defeat the most careful and suspicious start. Harvesting should not begin until a rhubarb planting has grown for one full year; no more than two-thirds of the usable leaves should be taken at any pulling. Asparagus should not be cut until the third full year of the planting, and the length of harvest should not be more than 4 weeks in that year. From then on, a 6-weeks' period is about right.

Both asparagus and rhubarb should be kept actively growing if they are to be kept up. Either manure or complete fertilizer may be used, at the rates just given. The time for application on rhubarb is just when the crown buds start; that on asparagus in its first two years, just before growth starts in the bread; none should have been begun the time to fertilize asparagus is the very last in the fall of the season. Both the manure or the fertilizer should be worked into the ground as well as may be. A disk harrow will do an admirable job, in one the planting is a large one; in a smaller areas, a potato fork will serve.

Neither asparagus nor rhubarb are difficult to handle, and gardeners who have long been prevented from having them for one reason or another, may give the matter consideration now, and realize their wish.

RECOMMENDS POISON FOR GRASSHOPPERS

Grasshoppers have appeared in destructive numbers in the drouth areas of Kentucky. With the grass and hay crops nearly ruined, the insects' appetites attack cultivated crops, including tobacco and clover and alfalfa.

It is possible to combat grasshoppers by scattering a poisoned bait. Prof. W. A. Price of the University of Kentucky Experiment Station and College of Agriculture gives the following formula for a bait: 25 pounds of bran, one pound of paris green, 2 quarts of cheap molasses, 6 oranges or lemons and half a gallon of water.

Mix the bran and paris green dry. The water, molasses and fruit, including the peel, are then mixed and added to the poisoned bran. The mixture should be wet enough to mould in the hand but not soggy. Broadcast in early morning at the rate of 10 pounds to the acre.

When possible land infested with grasshoppers should be plowed and harrowed in the fall so as to bury the eggs deep enough to prevent the young from escaping through the soil. Clover and alfalfa, which are favorite breeding grounds, should be thoroughly disked in fall or early winter and harrowed, reports the following March.

REPORT ATTACK OF GIANT BEDBUG

The Experiment Station of the University of Kentucky recently received a specimen of an insect that was said to have bitten a baby and its mother. It was pronounced to be a giant bedbug or blood-sucking cone-nose.

The bite of this insect is painful and it appears to be accompanied with an injection of poison which results in a sore, itching wound, accompanied by burning pain which lasts two to four days.

Some relief may be obtained by bathing the wound with camphor and applying a paste of flour, water, salt and sugars. The relative, proportions of foods chosen from these groups should supply sufficient protein of the right kind, calories, minerals and vitamins.

"INSIDE" INFORMATION

Take it for granted that your child will eat hearty everything served to him, and be sure that he becomes acquainted with a variety of foods.

When making apple Jelly flavor a few glasses with mint and add green coloring. This will be appetizing to serve with lamb.

If your sewing machine has been closed for any length of time, it will probably need a thorough going over. Wipe and dust it carefully, fill your oil can with kerosene, oil every part and run it vigorously without thread until well loosened up. Then oil with good quality of machine oil and go over all the parts again. Wipe and clean carefully, stitch on scraps until the thread is perfectly clean, and as a final precaution, tie a bit of wool on the presser foot during the needle to prevent any oil from running down on the work.

Fried okra is one of the vegetables that can be enjoyed from time to time in winter. Select young okra pods, wash them, and cut them crosswise in pieces between a fourth and a half inch thick. Allow 4 tablespoons of butter or 1 cup of salt pork, diced for cooking 2 quarts of okra. If salt pork is used, cook it in a skillet until crisp. Then remove the piece and use 6 to 8 tablespoons of the fat. Put in the okra, cover and cook about 16 minutes, stirring frequently to prevent burning. Remove the cover and continue to cook until the okra is tender and slightly brown. Add the crisp pork and serve at once.

VARIETY IN MEALS

The matter of variety and contrast in the texture and flavor of the foods combined in one meal is not always given sufficient thought. Serve something crunchy like toast or bread crumbs on a scalloped dish, something soft, as a white sauce or custard, something crisp and fresh, like lettuce or cold slaw, to give variety in texture. For variety in flavor some foods should be bland or mild, like potatoes, cabbage, onions, green peppers. There should also be something sour in itself, like tomato or pickles, or like spinach or beets, something that is ordinarily served with vinegar, or a salad with French dressing. Sweet flavor is usually provided in the dessert, or it may be introduced elsewhere, as in candied sweet potatoes, or as jelly with meat. The five food groups should also be represented—vegetables and fruit, cereal or starchy foods, effective, Protein, Fat and sugars. The relative, proportions of foods chosen from these groups should supply sufficient protein of the right kind, calories, minerals and vitamins.

FLEA MADE FOR AID BY KY. FARM FOR BLIND

Have you ever thought what it would mean to you if you were suddenly deprived of your sight? Just close your eyes for a few moments and get some small notion of what darkness is. Of course this experience will be but trifling, for you may restore your sight at will; not so with the blind; they are forced to go on and on to the end in darkness. Faces of loved ones and the great beauties of nature which mean so much to you are denied them.

Quite a number of worthy blind men in the State could be made comfortable and much happier if they were given a home where someone who understood their needs and capabilities could furnish them proper surroundings and occupation. With this idea in view, four years ago I bought and equipped, out of my private means, a farm at the corner of Blankenbaker Road and Ellingsworth Lane between Middletown and Jeffersontown where farming, gardening, poultry-keeping, and rabbit-raising are carried on; there is also a shop where at present three blind men are employed making brooms, mops, rugs and brushes.

Recently my monthly salary which I devoted to this farm has ceased. Will you help this cause by subscribing what you can? One dollar sent to the Kentucky Farm for the Blind, Anchorage, Route 3, will help much and at the same time brisk you one of our splendid brooms. If at any time you wish to donate or bequeath any money for this work, please make it payable to the Kentucky Farm for the Blind. C. B. Martin, Supt.

Yours truly,
C. B. Martin

Hemp was grown in China as early as 2,800 years before Christ.

HONEY IS TESTED BY WAFFLE TEST

Fifty-eight years ago a hive of honey bees made some white clover honey that has been kept by the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture and tested at intervals throughout a half century or more. Once almost colorless, this honey now resembles blackstrap molasses. Its original flavor has changed until it now tastes considerably like buckwheat honey. However, this honey would not be out of place on steaming hot cakes or waffles at this time but for the fact that the department plans to age it indefinitely or until it is no longer fit for consumption, testing it from time to time to note chemical changes. All kinds of honey darken after the first few years and the flavor also changes.

FLEA PRECAUTIONS

If your house is full of fleas, they are probably presents from your dog or cat, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. To destroy fleas on pet animals apply sturin powder or wash them in a fairly weak solution of saponified cresote or kerosene emulsion. Keep pet animals out of the house. Sprinkle about 3 pounds of flaked naphthalene over the floor of each infested room, keep the room closed for 12 hours, then sweep up the naphthalene remaining. Keep splinters and poultry from beneath buildings where fleas breed, and clean up trash in such places. Infested areas should be sprayed with crude oil emulsion and the ground where young fleas are growing should be covered with salt and wet down well.

Kirkland's Sale offers4, while they last—a Rayon Silk hose for ladies for 22c that are all first quality, no seconds.