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THE GARDEN

TIMELY TOPICS

(By John S. Gardner, Kentucky College of Agriculture)

Celery.—The season of cool nights and improved moisture conditions is about to come, and celery will begin growing toward maturity. The first step in finishing celery is drawing soil to the row, and packing it about the stems so as to hold them upright. Very good, too, is sidedressing the rows with nitrate of soda, at the rate of 1 pound to 100 stalks. If water is at hand it is excellent to soak down the soil about the roots in order to dissolve the nitrate. Next best is to wait until just before a rain. A second dressing should be made in two weeks, when blanching can be begun.

A thorough spraying with 4-4-50 bordeaux should be given now.

There are two methods of blanching. One is to use soil, and the other boards or strips of roofing paper. For the easy-blanching types such as Silver Plume, Columbian and Golden Self-blanching, earth blanching is not generally used, because the blanching of these varieties is begun while the weather is still warm. The earth used in blanching lies so close to the stems that air is excluded, and heating and rotting takes place rapidly. The blanching of the winter varieties Winter Queen and Giant Pascal is begun about two weeks after that of the earlier sorts, and the weather is correspondingly cooler.

Fall Lettuce.—The last week in August is the time for setting fall lettuce seedlings in the garden or in coldframes. The soil should be well enriched with fairly well-rotted manure worked in thoroughly. It is advisable to shade the transplants during the heat of the day, with a lattice of brush or canvas, raised about 18 inches above the ground surface. The spacing for Grand Rapids leaf lettuce should be 8 inches each way, but that for New York, a heading sort, should be 12 inches. May we say, incidentally, that head lettuce, such as New York, Hanson (Big Boston should not be used in the fall) will make heads of itself; no tying is needed. In fact, tying up heads cannot help.

Beans.—Since there has been more or less of a shortage of this important vegetable, it is not a bad idea to try, even late as it is, to mature another planting. If any variety will do this, Tennessee Greenpod will. So may Red Valentine. Refertilizing, particularly with a phosphatic fertilizer, will hasten matters.

Cabbage Worm.—This pest has been most troublesome throughout the season, and shows little sign of abating. Calcium arsenate or lead arsenate and lime, in the proportions of 1 to 6, by weight, makes an effective dust.

Plant Lice.—It is well to watch closely the kale and turnip seedlings just coming up, for the plant lice start so unobtrusively that irreparable damage may be done in a short time. Nicotine sulphate spray or dust, or pyrethrum spray (either of the lately developed commercial forms) are control for plant lice.

Tomatoes.—If the foliage has been kept protected by bordeaux mixture, but if the fruit size is dwindling, it may be because of the exhaustion of fertility. This may be remedied by sowing nitrate of soda about the plants where the later roots are, at a radius of 12 to 15 inches from the center of the hills. The rate is 1 pound to 35 plants. Plants so fertilized will take on new life, when the fall rains come, and an acceptable "second crop" may be harvested.

FOOTWASHING RITES HELD

Footwashing, a religious rite observed annually in the Kentucky mountains for almost 150 years, featured the meeting Sunday of the congregation of the Thornton Baptist church at Mayking in Letcher county.

Services were held inside the church, the women standing on one side of the little building and the men on the other. More than twenty ministers took part in the services, which were attended by hundreds from the mountain section of Eastern Kentucky and Virginia.

Preceding the footwashing ceremonial, the bread and wine service was held. Practice of footwashing dates back to 1781, or soon after the founding of the first Baptist church in Kentucky. It was first conducted by John Taylor in the church he founded.

MISFORTUNE TARGET

The Cynthiana Democrat states that Mrs. Nell Crombie Lyne seems to be Harrison County's target for bad luck. Her misfortunes in recent months include: Loss of several thousand dollars through embezzlement of a defaulting bank cashier of a Paris bank; the theft of more than a thousand dollars in money and jewelry when her home at the Townsend Bridge was broken into and robbed; following this the home was burned to the ground and all contents destroyed.

Saturday morning her automobile caught fire and was burned in a field at her farm on the Paris road, where she had driven from town to see her brother, Mr. Crombie, who has charge of the farm. She had not been away from the car long when she saw it in flames. It is thought to have caught fire from the battery. The car was insured. Mrs. Lyne had left her purse with $8 in paper money in the car.

MAIL ORDERS HAVE DISADVANTAGES

See in the papers where a man who ordered a wife has just killed her and hisself. thats the truole about orderin things by mail. when a feller trades at home he can go in and look at the merchandise, handle it and see whether its a yard wide and all wool and if it aint he dont haffta buy it. where if he orders it without no return privileges he's either got to keep it, trade it off er kill it.—(Mickie's Musings in Cynthiana Democrat.

Asia is larger in area than North and South America combined.

ANTIQUE RACKET SPRINGS NEW ONE

Furniture Aged by Exposure to Elements.

New York.—Another trick of the antique racketeers has just come to light in New York city.

Nothing yet has been discovered to equal the beautifying effect of time upon all hard cabinet woods, but the racketeer has no time to wait. He hurries new furniture into the rain, the sun, the wind and the snow. He leaves it on the roof of a tall metropolitan building throughout all the seasons, where the elements beat upon the wood textures and leave their stain. He places an expensive cabinet back of a barn, in the open, where cattle knock against its sides. The racketeer smiles to himself—every knock is a dollar gained, dull knocks not so easily detected as those made with instruments, crushed glass or razor blades.

"In countless New York back yards," says a Collier's Weekly investigator, "furniture is ageing for the racketeers, and when it is ripe enough to be taken into a shop for the final rubbing and polishing, enough of the storm-ravaged wood will be left to indicate an old, if not too honest, past. The sale of this type of furniture has been so brisk at times that one racketeer was known to be unable to cope with his trade without outside help. It was impossible for his small finishing staff to do over enough furniture to keep up with orders.

American Negro Gets Rich in Foreign Legion

Sidi-Bel-Abbes, Morocco.—The only American negro in the hard living, hard fighting French Foreign Legion is Jackie Walker from San Francisco, and Jackie would not leave the Legion for anything. He is making a small fortune as a private under the French tricolor.

Jackie Walker is the leader of the Legion's own jazz band. Eleven years ago, when he was eighteen, he came over in a cattle boat and enlisted in the Second regiment. At first he had too much fighting to do to think of increasing his meager pay of five sous (one cent) per day, but since the war with the Riff ended he decided to form his own jazz band and, with readily given permission, to play in the cafes for money after his daily duty was done.

At night, under the twinkling stars on the edge of the desert, Europeans, desert chieftains, sheiks from the Sahara gather in the brightly lighted cafes and listen to Jackie Walker's jazz band play a languorous melody or a snappy jazz tune. There are six members of the band, two other Americans, one Scotch boy from Glasgow, an Englishman and a Parisian.

End Terrorism of Night Riders in New Mexico

Santa Fe, N. M.—A band of outlaws, mysterious masked riders of the night, who for six years left terror, arson, and death in their trail across New Mexico, has been broken up by the arrest and conviction of five of the seven killers.

Felix Lovato, leader of the night riders, was sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary. The two remaining members of the band are still being sought.

Like outlaw bands of the old West, the men, spurred and booted, rode their horses down on isolated ranches in the Arriba district, burned, pillaged, and sometimes killed.

For six years they terrorized the entire countryside, although the identity of the riders appeared to be an open secret.

Finally H. C. Martin, a private detective, rounded up the gang and obtained evidence which resulted in their convictions.

Government Report Shows Mineral Products Decline

Washington.—An 18 per cent decline in the estimated total value of mineral products in the United States in 1930, as compared with 1929, has been reported by the bureau of mines of the Commerce department. The estimated value of mineral products in this country in 1930 was approximately $4,795,000,000, the bureau reported. The decline was said to be the result of the depression prevailing during the year.

Brain Tests Worthless, Says College President

Buffalo, N. Y.—Frederick C. Ferry, president of Hamilton college, in an address at the University club here, said intelligence contests are worthless. Hamilton does not have them. "I am glad that we let the other colleges experiment," Ferry said. "We have always believed them a waste of time, and I understand those institutions which favored them most a short time ago are now discarding them."

Auk's Egg Sold for $1,500

London.—A great auk's egg was sold at Covent garden for $1,500. There are about 70 specimens of this egg in existence. The egg was one of ten found in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1861. One of these eggs brought as high as $1,600 some years ago.

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Breed Ewes Now For Early Lambs

It is especially important to Kentucky farmers to market lambs ahead of Western lambs. This can be done, but farmers must breed their ewes early. During the early part of the season the main competition is from Tennessee and California. Later lambs from the northwest and central west are moved to market in large quantities, thus increasing market supply.

In a study made by the Experiment Station, University of Kentucky, prices of lambs show a distinct drop in June. Often this decline amounts to as much as $3 per hundred. Consequently if Kentucky lambs were finished for market piror to this June decline in prices, even at a slightly greater cost of production, farmers would be well paid for it.

In order to produce early lambs the ewes should be bred in either August or September. This would result in lambs being dropped in January or February. Some farmers would of necessity have to chagne their methods slightly and give more care to the ewe prior to lambing. More feeding both prior to lambing and afterward will be necessary, as pastures during that period will not be sufficiently advanced to provide the necessary feed. Feed, however, from all present indications should be relatively cheap next winter, and farmers could undoubtedly afford to use more of it in getting lambs on the market early.

Recommend Grinding Wheat For Livestock

Information received at the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, indicates that considerable wheat will be fed to livestock in Kentucky this year.

In order to secure the best results in feeding wheat to hogs, it is suggested that it be coarsely ground. This means just enough to crack all grains. A supplement, such as tankage or milk, should be fed with wheat, but in no event should the supplement and wheat be mixed.

Soaking is a poor substitute for grinding. Ground wheat is about 20 percent more efficient than whole wheat, experiments show, while soaked wheat is only about 5 percent better than whole dry wheat.

In some instances farmers have mixed wheat and corn, the theory being that the mixture is superior to wheat alone. Such is not the case. It is true, however, that hogs do not relish wheat so well as they do some other grains.

If both wheat and corn are available to feed, it is considered better to feed the entire amount of one at a time, before beginning to feed the other.

PROTECT HOME MERCHANTS

(Falmouth Outlook)

The Outlook has from time to time urged that the City Council pass prohibitory laws against salesmen coming to Falmouth and selling inferior goods to our citizens under the pretext that the goods were being sold at a bargain. These salesmen always find unsuspecting buyers who believe these cock and bull stories that they are told. Last Saturday three foreigners canvassed the town with interior linoleum and sold it higher than it could be bought at local stores. Rug salesmen have visited our town in the past and sold inferior rugs which they said had been smuggled into this country by soldiers and sailors. These fake salesmen were even dressed in uniforms to prove that they were telling the truth. Every article that has been sold by these fakes has proven inferior. We do not say that some of our citizens are ignorant to deal with them, but we do say that too much confidence is placed in these strangers. The city should pass an ordinance to keep them out and protect our home merchants who are doing a legitimate business and supporting the city with their tax money.

WHAT'S NEWS?

For use in small residences or apartments, a pipe organ has been invented that takes up no more room than a grand piano, which it resembles.

Nine persons can examine an object at the same time with a new microscope having multiple eye-pieces.

A scrubbing shaving brush in which an absorbent sponge-like material is used instead of bristles is an English invention.

Spraying apparatus using a mixture of hot water and oil has been developed with which a locomotive can be washed in ten minutes.

A handle at their base enables the strings of new tennis rackets to be tightened or loosened at will.

Apparatus has been developed to utilize the heat produced by rotating electrical machinery to warm buildings.

With a new locking device for automobiles all doors are locked at once by pressing a button.

LEISURE

(William Henry Davies)

What is this life if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.

No time to stand beneath the boughs
And stare as long as sheep or cows.

No time to see, when woods we pass,
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.

No time to see, in broad daylight,
Streams full of stars, like stars at night.

No time to turn at Beauty's glance,
And watch her feet, how they can dance.

No time to wait till her mouth can
Enrich that smile her eyes began.

A poor life this if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.

PROGRESS IS SHOWN IN ARMY AIR CORPS

Defenses Strengthened, Say Aviation Heads.

Washington.—Under the impetus of the five year expansion plan adopted by congress in 1926, the army air corps has been vastly strengthened, in the view of War department aviation experts.

While holding still more planes and officers are necessary for a well rounded military air defense, the air corps, in summarizing its achievements of the last few years, pointed to what it considers rapid progress both in technical equipment and skill of pilots.

Under the five year plan, adopted in 1926, but not put into effect until 1927, the air corps was to have 1,800 "serviceable" planes, 1,650 regular officers, 550 reserve officers on duty each year and 15,000 enlisted men in 1932. The material program has gone forward according to schedule, save for a deficit of 63 planes, construction of which was delayed until 1933 because of an anticipated treasury deficit at the time the 1932 budget was drawn up.

Lacks Sufficient Planes.

According to the present schedule of increases, the air corps will have its 15,000 enlisted men in 1932, but is likely to be short 200 officers, because congress has not provided for them. Also, the air corps has lacked sufficient planes to keep 550 reserve officers on duty constantly, officials said.

Air corps officers take particular pride in the technical advances made in fighting ships during the last two years. In 1929, they point out, pursuit planes had a high speed of 165 miles per hour; now it is 192. Ability to climb, one of the prime requisites of a combat plane, has also been increased. New pursuit ships can go up to 30,000 feet, compared with 21,000 two years ago.

Simultaneously, armament has been made more deadly. In 1929 pursuit planes carried two 30 caliber machine guns capable of firing 2,500 yards. Now a 50 caliber gun has replaced the smaller kind, bringing greater destructiveness. A 50 caliber bullet is no larger than one's finger; yet it strikes with a force of five tons.

Bombs Also Improved.

Bombs, too, have been improved. A new supersensitive fuse has been designed, capable of exploding on contact with surfaces as light as an airplane wing. Modern pursuit pilots, instead of coming within close range of a bombing formation and exposing themselves to machine gun fire, can bombard bombers from a safe altitude, officers point out.

Bombing planes now carry six men, speed 130 miles per hour and carry 4,000 pounds of bombs. More, they carry a veritable arsenal to fight off enemy attacks—four machine guns, advantageously mounted to fire at nearly any angle.

Meanwhile, experimenters in the field and laboratory workers are striving to make war in the air even more deadly. They are concentrating their energies particularly on attack planes.

Famed Theater May Live Again as West's Shrine

Central City, Colo.—Famous actors again may bow into the wings of the Central City opera house just as they did in the turbulent gold days when the playhouse was a center of entertainment for this section of the West.

Heirs of the original builder, Peter MacFarlane, have expressed a desire to make a shrine for drama of the granite theater, which was erected in 1878 when Denver was but little more than a village on the banks of Cherry creek and offered nothing in the way of entertainment except cheap dance halls and saloons.

MacFarlane's heirs have offered the theater to the University of Denver. If the university accepts, a revival is planned. Central City is but 40 miles from Denver and may be reached in a short time by automobile.

Backers of the move believe that tourists from all parts of the world would visit the playhouse, once the Mecca for the stout hearted men and women of an adventurous age.

Boa Constrictor Rides North in Banana Bunch

Philadelphia, Pa.—A young emperor boa constrictor is making his home in the Philadelphia zoo after a journey from the jungles of tropical Brazil in a bunch of bananas.

The snake caused a near panic when Philip Braverman, who operates a fruit store, unwrapped the cover from a bunch of bananas he had purchased from Brazil. The snake dropped to the floor and police were summoned who captured it and turned it over to C. Emerson Brown, director of the zoo. Brown said that it was a rare specimen and that he had never heard of a boa constrictor making the trip from Brazil in a bunch of bananas.

Experiments Show Milk Is Injured by Sunlight

Modesto, Calif.—Keep your bottled milk out of the sunlight if you wish to preserve its fresh flavor. That is the advice of the local branch of the dairy division of the University of California College of Agriculture, following tests. The experimenters said ten minutes' exposure to sunlight will give bottled milk a slight "off" flavor, and three-quarters of an hour will give it that "cardboard-like" taste.

Dancing Worse Than Athletics, Educator Says

Kingston, Ont.—College studies suffer more from students' dancing than from athletics, says Dr. W. Hamilton Fyfe, principal of Queen's university. Dr. Fyfe admits, however, that "it would be a waste of words to deplore at length the excessive demands of dancing upon the time of some students." Athletic students are better students than those who spend their spare time dancing, he declares.

CLASSIFED ADS ARE READ

McGUFFEY AND HIS READER

Nowhere has any one pictured the life of an average American better than Herbert Quick, in the period in which he lived, 1861-1926. Quick in his "One Man's Life," devoted a whole chapter to paying tribute to "My Debt to the McGuffey Brothers:" "I had," he says of his childhood in rural Iowa, "a burning thirst for books. On those farms a boy or girl with my appetite for literature was a frog in a desert." The thirst was satisfied and, more important, was stimulated to aspiration for further satisfaction, by "an old dog-earned volume of McGuffey's, the standard school Readers of my day. My mastery of the First and Second Readers—just the opening of the marvels of the printed page—was a poignant delight, gave me a sort of ecstasy. These textbooks constitute the most influential volumes ever published in America."

To say Quick's broad assertion is more inspired by affection than dictated by exactness, to answer him by pointing out that McGuffey was merely the compiler of the selections so fondly remembered, and that only the authors of them, Shakespeare and Milton and the others, are important—all that is easy. But is it safe to underestimate the man who, for millions of Americans just at the right moment in their fleeting adolescence, opened the gate to literature?

The history of McGuffey and the origin of the Readers he compiled provide one of those occasions when it is possible to go one remove back of the man, and identify, with reasonable accuracy, his inspiration; or at least identify an incident that was indispensable in enabling the man to do what he did. . . .

In the year 1802, in the part of Pennsylvania that was then the American frontier, a Presbyterian clergyman named Thomas Hughes erected a building known for a long time as the "Old Stone Academy." To solicit funds for the school, Hughes traveled about the country on horseback. One day in the summer of 1818, riding through Trumbull County, Ohio, in his horse's feet, Hughes passed a log cabin, half-hidden from the road by dust so deep it deadened the sound of bushes, in the garden of which the traveler overheard a woman praying. Her prayer was an appeal that God might send some means by which her children could get an education. Hughes, riding on, asked at the next cabin who the woman was, learned the name and was told the circumstances of the family. He turned back, sought the distressed mother, and took the oldest son, William Holmes McGuffey, into the "Old Stone Academy."

To the knowledge of the writer of this page, the influences thus casually set in motion were flowing in broad streams through the life of America more than a hundred years later.—Mark Sullivan, in "Our Times, Vol. II America Finding Herself."

HYMN OF HATE

Two Negroes who had been engaged to mow the lawn of a big hotel were quarreling.

"Niggah," said one, "does yew know whut I done wish? I done wish dat hotel wonder had a thousan' rooms in it, and that yew wuz laid out daid in ev'y room!"—Tid-Bits

LIKE THE REST OF US

Wifey: "There's an old clothes man at the door."

Hubby: "Tell him I've got all I need."—Judge.

ALLEN'S
PARLOR FURNACE
The Only Modern Heater With Oldtime Fireside Cheer

When the swinging, outer cabinet doors are opened you have all of the cheer, comfort and restfulness that for centuries have been associated with the open fireplace. Only in Allen's do you get this wonderful combination—the ruddy glow of the fire and clean, circulating moist warm air.

Allen's is the modern, efficient furnace that is placed above the floor. Heats the whole house. Requires no cellar—no installation expense—no costly radiators or fittings. Burns any fuel—saves 25 to 50 per cent. Harmonizes with finest furnishings. Porcelain enamel finish—beautiful natural walnut effect.

The New Heat Radiating Fin Construction is another exclusive Allen Feature you should know more about. Come in and let us show you how it increases heating surface 100 per cent.

C. R. King

TWI-LIGHT LEAGUE

The batting average of the Twilight League to an dincluding August 21 is as follows:

	AB.	R	H.	PCT.
Alexander (A)	43	20	20	.465
Smith (A)	45	14	20	.444
Cook (C)	43	16	19	.442
Barnett (R)	32	7	14	.437
Gaunce (C)	59	12	22	.373
Sexton (G)	53	16	19	.358
Smiser (C)	14	4	5	.356
R. Cook (R)	35	12	12	.342
Lee (R)	6	0	2	.333
Seamands (G)	45	8	15	.333
C. Ross (C)	40	8	13	.325
Smathers (A)	53	16	17	.321
Pitman (A)	36	7	11	.305
Thompson (A)	47	16	14	.295
F. Clark (C)	41	9	12	.293
Talbert (C)	48	12	14	.292
Epperson (G)	50	10	14	.280
Ross (A)	29	10	8	.276
Dixon (R)	49	8	13	.265
Curry (R)	27	7	7	.261
Stephenson (R)	23	5	6	.260
Cannon (G)	46	9	12	.260
Roberts (G)	8	1	2	.250
E. Clark (R)	45	12	11	.244
Leer (A)	23	3	5	.210
Osborne (C)	33	6	7	.212
Tilton (A)	33	4	7	.212
Yates (G)	19	1	4	.210
Scott (G)	35	3	7	.200
L. Clark (G)	30	4	6	.200
Shrout (G)	26	5	5	.192
Henry (A)	47	8	9	.191
Colliver (R)	42	11	8	.190
Hughes (C)	38	3	7	.184
Clink (R)	28	4	5	.17
Lemons (A)	41	4	7	.170
Peters (C)	21	3	3	.133
Hopkins (R)	23	3	3	.130
Brayfield (A)	45	4	6	.130
Gaither (C)	22	3	2	.090

Standing of the clubs:

	W	L	PCT
Reds	9	4	.692
Athletics	8	5	.615
Cubs	5	8	.385
Giants	4	9	.308

COLONIAL COOKING

When the house was built, bricks had not come into use in this part of the Colony, and, like the chimney, the oven was made of stone. Its iron door was about three feet from the floor, the open space underneath being a receptacle for big kettles, or sometimes for the oven-wood, cut three feet long, which must be perfectly dry before using. Mandy allowed no one but herself to superintend the important office of filling the oven with wood and lighting it by a shovelful of coals from the hearth. When the wood had burned the coals were skillfully taken out with the long-handled "peel" and then, with a wet broom made of cornhusks, the stones were swept clean. She put the loaves of bread on the stones, by means of a flat wooden shovel and the children, ever pepping in anticipatory delight, held their breath as she brought from the butt'ry the pies that had been waiting behind that closed door, for Mandy's "baking" began often before cockcrow.

A steady and skillful hand was needed to place all properly, that each should have the desired amount of heat. The pie-plates were of brown earthen-ware, rounding and somewhat unsteady of base, and to place one, full of liquid pumpkin far in the hot recess, was well-night impossible. A tin dipper had not cheered a housewife's eye, and though a gourd might be used for dipping water, it could not serve all purposes. This difficulty was met by wooden spoons with handles half a yard long, and a squarish-shaped bowl holding nearly half a pint, that, supplemented by Mandy's long reach, could safely fill to the brim the half-filled pie-plates. Now and again a pan of gingerbread sent out delicious odors from the oven when the watchful goddess took observations.

Then there were times in the fruit seasons when, the other cooking being finished, with an air of mystery she placed in the dark oven a stone-pot, well covered, holding, as she alone knew, plums, gooseberries, or other fruits and their modicum of loaf sugar, leaving it in place till the following day, and repeating the process after three bakings, for thus she sometimes made sweetmeats.

After the bread was baked, the oven was often reheated for the baking of meats, or, if the never-lacking cookies and seed-cakes were to have their turn, or anything requiring a quick heat for a short time, a good handful of pine wood set alight in the middle of the oven would serve both cook and cookies.—Jane De Forest Shelton, inn "The Salt-Box House."

WATER LILIES

(F. Mildred Rickman)

Water lilies:
Swimming, swaying, floating
In a pool of silver.
Creamy, lemon, rose, and crimson,
Cups of sunset glory.
Smiling up with golden rays
To greet a golden sun.
And as the wind ruffles and disturbs
the pool
The circling ripples
Open into rings of light;
And the tinted chalices
Dip and poise and swing
In the eddying currents
Of air and water.

Their smooth round leaves
Lie like green islands;
Or go drifting, drifting,
Till suddenly they rise and turn
Like fairy boats that hoist each winged sail
And fain would cast away
From anchorage; to fly and find
A far, still shore of silence;
Where are no changing winds,
But ever light illumined,
A mirrored calm, and sweet tranquility.

A British archaeologist has found that he can sometimes locate the buried remains of ancient Roman camps by pounding on the ground and listening for the difference in sound.

INSIDE INFORMATION

To remove chewing gum from a washable dress, soften the stain with egg white and then wash.

Live poultry shipped to market brings better prices if it is graded according to age, sex and size. It pays to ship the different classes in separate coops.

Soap dye or powdered tint can be used in a soap shaker to save using the hands in the water when dissolving or blending the dye.

There are three possible causes for tough pickles. One is a vinegar that is too strong. Another is too much salt in the solution. A third is too much sugar in the solution. Before you start pickling be sure you have reliable directions.

If you bake cake in pans thicker than tin, a higher temperature will be needed at the beginning of baking and a lower temperature at the end of the baking period, since published oven temperatures are usually worked out for the thinner pans.

The walrus in "Alice in Wonderland" sang of many things from cabbages to kings. If he had only known, the cabbage has some patrician relatives in its own family, for cauliflower, broccoli, and brussels sprouts are its royal vegetable descendants and there really isn't so much difference between a cabbage and a king after all.

When "moth balls" are composed entirely of naphthalene, the most common ingredient, no ingredient statement is required by the Federal Food and Drug Administration to appear on the label although the administration sees no objection to the statement, "Active Ingredient 100 per cent." But if they consist of naphthalene and an inert ingredient, the label must bear a statement to show clearly the presence of the inert substance.

Cottage cheese is delicious in salads. Pile it lightly on lettuce leaves or shredded cabbage. Add a colorful garnish such as diced pickled beet, strips of pimento, chopped green pepper, or sliced raw tomato, and French mayonnaise, or boiled dressing. Or, for a more elaborate salad, mix the cheese with chopped nuts or olives and form into balls or mold in cups. Cottage cheese also combines well with fruits, fresh, stewed, or canned in salads.

Is your boy in his "teens" always hungry? Scientists say it is quite normal for him to crave more food, perhaps, than anyone else in the family. Because of his great activity he requires almost as much energy food as a grown man doing very heavy, active work, and because he is growing very rapidly, he needs almost one and a half times as much food that fresh fruits and vegetables in addition to the energy foods that are usually present in his diet, such as bread and butter, cereals, potatoes, cake and pastry.

Fresh tomatoes can be filled with almost any left-over meat or vegetables for a stuffed tomato salad. A filling made of chopped meat such as chicken, veal, or tongue, cooked peas, chopped pickle or cucumber, celery, and salad dressings, is very good. After the tomatoes have been peeled and scooped out, they should be seasoned inside with salt, turned upside down to drain, and placed in the icebox until the time to fill and serve them.

Make an oilcloth bag to slip over the end of the ironing board that stands on the floor when the board is put away. This will keep it clean.

Spiced cherries, preserved with vinegar, make a good relish. Here's a recipe. Wash and pit large, sour, red cherries. Add three-fourths of their weight or measure of sugar. Sprinkle the sugar over the fruit in layers and let it stand overnight. In the morning stir until the sugar is dissolved and then press the juice well from the cherries. Tie a small quantity of whole spices in a loose cheesecloth bag, drop this into the juice, and boil it down until it is three-fourths of the original quantity. Pour hot over the drained cherries and add 2 tablespoons of vinegar to each pint. Seal and keep two weeks before using.

Throughout the entire year. . .
4 to 1
*Sales Leadership**

Four people have purchased the Buick Eight to every *one* buyer of any other of the thirteen eights in Buick's price range during the twelve months since its introduction. This four-to-one preference—in days when America is scrutinizing values more closely than ever before—fully confirms the value leadership of The Eight as Buick Builds It. It is this outstanding value which causes 89 per cent of all Buick owners to buy Buicks again and again.

** Buick has sold four times as many eights as the next most popular eight in its field, August 1, 1930, through July, 1931, according to official figures by R. L. Polk & Co.*

Four Series—22 Models
$1025 to $2035
f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

Martin's Garage
West Main St. Carlisle, Ky
THE EIGHT AS BUICK BUILDS IT

A monument will be established at Boonesboro, Ky., marking the spot where Daniel Boone established the first outpost of civilization on the frontier.

CHEVROLET
Leads Them All
Buy with the Crowd

Official Resistration in the United States for the first six months of 1931 of cars in the price class of Chevrolet:

Chevrolet - 368,907
Ford - 350,801
Pointiac - 47,230
Essex - 29,592
Willeys - 23,137
Plymouth - 19,772

MARTIN'S GARAGE

HINTS TO FARMERS

Late summer or early fall is the best time to seed new lawns or renovate old ones. Annual weeds and hot, dry weather are likely to injure lawns seeded in the spring.

Don't use strong soap or soap powders on dishes decorated with gilt.

Watermelons are a good source of two important vitamins, A and C, and contain detectable amounts of two others, B and G.

To remove grass stains from washable materials, treat them while fresh with hot water and soap, rubbing vigorously. If traces of stain remain on white linen or cotton materials, they may be bleached out with Javelle water.

Save small pieces of soap from the kitchen and bathroom and run them through your meat grinder to make soap chips. Be sure to wash your food chopper well. Fill a jar with soap chips and hot water and let it stand, to make soap jelly, for various kinds of washing needs, including shampoos.

Late-maturing birds in the poultry flock are usually poor producers. At the U. S. Animal Husnandry Experiment Farm at Beltsville, Md., two years ago, the Rhode Island Reds that began to lay in September and October averaged 212 and 209 eggs respectively for their first year, but those starting to lay in January laid an average of only 161 eggs in the year. Similar records in other years showed similar results.

Blotting paper is a great help in the household. Keep a package of new, white, good-sized blotters in the desk and in the sideboard. When a bowl of flowers tips over on a polished table or ink is spilled, or milk or fruit juice spills on the tablecloth, take up the liquid quickly with a piece of blotting paper before it penetrates or spreads. Use a blotter to remove candlewax drippings. Scrape off what you can with a dull knife, then lay the cloth between clean white blotters and press with a hot iron. The blotters will absorb the melted grease.

THE SERVICE OF JOY

(Minnie Leona Upton)

Spring in the valley, and Spring on the hill,
Spring in the field, oh, so dreamily greening,
Spring in the willow, above the brook leaning,
Spring in the woods, where the late drifts lay chill,
And Spring in the young heart, brimmed over with glee,
Of this bent, burled, storm-buffeted old apple-tree!

Yes, Spring in full, beauty-thrilled ecstasy—see
The little tense buds, with the dawn-pink just showing,
Urged on to a loveliness rapturously glowing
By a pulse from the heart of the eager old tree,
Beating high with the need of its being to spend
All its strength in a Service of Joy, to the end!

TAKE HEART

(Edna Dean Proctor)

All day the stormy wind has blown
From off the dark and rainy sea;
No bird has past the window flown,
The only song has been the moan
The wind made in the willow-tree.

This is the summer's burial-time:
She died when dropped the earliest leaves;
And, cold upon her rosy prime,
Fell direful autumn's frosty rime;
Yet I am not as one that grieves.

For well I know o'er sunny seas
The bluebird waits for April skies;
And at the roots of forest trees
The May-flowers sleep in fragrant ease,
The violets hide their azure eyes.

O thou, by winds of grief o'erblown,
Beside some golden summer's bier,—
Take heart! Thy birds are only flown,
Thy blossoms sleeping, tearful sown,
To greet thee in the immortal year.

CORRYMEELA

(Moira O'Neill)

Over here in England I'm helpin' wi' the hay,
And I wisht I was in Ireland the livelong day;
Weary on the English hay, an' sorra take the wheat!
Och! Corrymeela, an' the blue sky over it.

There's a deep dumb river flowin' by beyont the heavy tree,
This livin' air is moithered wi' the hummin' o' the bees;
I wisht I'd hear the Claddagh burn go runnin' through the heat,
Past Corrymeela, wi' the blue sky over it.

The people that's in England is richer nor the Jews,
There's not the smallest young gossoon but thravels in his shoes!
I'd give the pipe between me teeth to see a barefut child,
Och! Corrymeela, an' the low south wind.

Here's hands so full o' money an' hearts so full o' care,
By the luck o' love! I'd still go light for all I did go bare.
"God save ye, colleen dhas," I said; the girl she thought me wild!
Fair Corrymeela, an' the low south wind.

D'ye mind me now, the song at night is mortal hard to raise,
The girls are heavy goin' here, the boys are ill to plase;
When ones't I'm out this workin' hive, 'tis I'll be back again—
Aye, Corrymeela, in the same soft rain.

The puff o' smoke from one ould roof before an English town!
For a shaugh wid Andy Feelan here I'd give a silver crown,
For a curl o' hair like Mollie's ye'll ask the like in vain,
Sweet Corrymeela, an' the same soft rain.

ICEBERGS ABSENT FROM OCEAN LANES

Conditions This Year Puzzle to Ice Patrol.

Boston.—Something meteorologically strange is happening in Greenland. The ice has not moved out and come down on the transatlantic steamship tracks as in other years. Two coast guard cutters, the Mohave and Pontchartrain, have been lying at Boston for weeks prepared to run down the year's first iceberg and send out warnings to vessels of its presence and location, but none has appeared.

A 125-foot patrol boat, the General Greene, sent out to scout and make sure no "mountain" of the deep had escaped notice, reported by radio that she found but two insignificant bergs, and those were down only as far as 47 and 48 degrees of latitude, or up east of St. John's, Newfoundland.

The season for icebergs is fast waning. April 1 to July 1 is the usual time for them, reckoning over a period of years. In 1914 the prowlers appeared on February 17, and did not disappear until August 8. Last year one loomed up on March 25, and all had gone on June 9. The year before the procession began on March 20.

Arctic Becoming Warmer.

Why icebergs leave home is now less important than why they do not. Weather experts of Washington found some time ago that certain parts of the Arctic region were becoming warmer, while other parts were growing colder. They set about to solve the mystery. In the Greenland sea, north of Europe, milder weather and less ice than ever has prevailed, while in the Bering sea and the regions of North America unusually heavy ice was reported. It was the kind that clung, and would not let go for a voyage south.

The Gulf stream, usually the target when meteorologists find themselves up against a problem, was blamed by some. It is known that the warm waters of the Gulf, as they swing northward toward Europe, eddy to the north in the direction of Greenland and the birthplace of bergs in Disko bay. The warmer water blasts the glaciers at the ocean edge, and chunks of them swing away.

Way of Icebergs.

The Labrador current picks them up, and its cold water nurses them along as they pass the coast of Baffin Land and Labrador. Further south the current swings back northward. It swirls and eddies. Some of the bergs continue in it back home. Others slide out to the south, some to drift and become ugly cast-offs, others to be caught up by the neighboring Gulf stream there and dispatched in its warm water.

Reports from fishermen, sealers and explorers about Spitzbergen and the eastern Arctic pointed to a radical change of climatic conditions and hitherto unheard of warmth in that part of the earth. Old glaciers had disappeared and land loomed bare where there had been but ice.

Capt. Martin Ingebrigtsen, who had sailed the eastern Arctic for 54 years, reported that he first noted the warmer conditions in 1918, and that as a region it was far different from what it was between 1868 and 1917.

German Poultry Shows Increase Since the War

Washington.—Despite the usual destruction of farm crops and farm animals brought about by a great war, Germany now has more poultry—chickens, ducks and geese—than it had before the start of the World war, according to a census conducted last December and made public by the Commerce department.

Steady increases are shown since 1925, resulting, at the end of last year, in 6,220,000 geese, 3,880,400 ducks and 87,967,300 chickens. These figures represent a substantial gain over those obtained for 1913, when there were 5,850,800 geese, 2,080,300 ducks, and 63,970,200 chickens.

Imports of eggs into Germany increased materially until 1928, when a decline began, the Commerce department announced. The 1930 imports were 219,508,830 dozen, about 20,000,000 dozen less than in 1928.

City Held Not Liable for Baseball Hurts

Buffalo, N. Y.—A city is not liable because a small boy in a public playground injures some one with a baseball, according to the appellate division of the Supreme court.

Miss Elizabeth Lane, a school-teacher, asked $5,000 because she was struck with a pitched ball which went wild and injured her as she left a residence across the street from the playground.

The court ruled that there "is nothing inherently dangerous about the game," and that the city was not negligent in permitting boys to play catch in the playground.

Airplane Carries Trio of Gunmen to Prison

Mount Clemens, Mich.—Macomb country authorities take no chances with Chicago gunmen. Three of them—Benjamin Schimerin, George Miller, and John Vincek—were convicted here recently of holding up a hotel and were sentenced to Jackson prison. They were taken to Jackson in an airplane to eliminate any chances of the escort being held up by their friends.

IS THIS SERVICE?

Lady: "Can you give me a room and bath?"

Clerk: "I can give you a room, madam, but you will have to take your own bath."

ANNUAL MEETING OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

To Be Held At East Union Church On Next Thursday, August 27. Program Announced

The annual convention of the Christian churches of Nicholas county will be held at the East Union church on Thursday, August 27, beginning at 9:45 and continuing throughout the day.

The theme for the convention will be "Forward with the Rural Church." The following program has been announced:

Morning

9:45—Worship period, Forrest Wasson

10:00—County President's Address, D. E. Wells

10:15—Address, "Kentucky Lives in the Country," State Worker.

10:45—Hymn

10:50—Address, "What the Rural Church Has Done for the Brotherhood," W. B. Dampier.

11:15—Address, "What's Right with the Rural Church," George Filer.

11:40—Appointment of committees: nominations, time and place, a county program, courtesies, our state paper.

11:50—Announcements

12:00—Adjournment for lunch

Afternoon

1:15—Devotional, Guy Neal

1:25—Business: Minutes of 1930 convention, reports by churches, reports of committees.

2:00—Hymn

2:05—Address, "The Lord's Supper and the Part Time Church," Reuben Anderson.

2:25—Address, "Forward with the Rural Church," S. H. Cunningham.

2:35—Hymn

3:00—Address, "The 1932 Centennial," Herdy Myers

3:20—Closing words and benediction.

FREE WHEELING

Young Jimmy was pushing his baby sister's perambulator down the street.

"Hey, Jimmie," called his buddy from across the street, "do you get paid for that?"

"Naw," replied Jimmy disgustedly; "this is a free wheeling job."—The Wheel.

NOTHING TO FEAR

Polite Little Person: "I'm afraid you're in the wrong seat, sir."

Burly Individual (reassuringly): "You've got nothing to be afraid of mister, so long as you don't try to move me."

YOUR Neighborhood GROCERY
KROGER STORES

Sugar, H & E	100 lb. Bag	$5.15
SODA CRACKERS, 2 lb. Box		23c
PEANUT BUTTER, C. Club, 1 lb. Jar		19c
MARSHMALLOW CREME, Pt. Jar		15c
GRAHAM CRACKERS, 2 lb. Box		27c
Potatoes	Irish Cobblers 10 lb. Han-D-Pak Bag 19c / 15 LB. PECK	29c
CHOC. MALTED MILK CAKES, Lb.		19c
BLACK WALNUT LOAF CAKES, Each		19c
JEWEL COFFEE, Lb.		19c
WONDERNUT or EATMORE OLEO, 2 lbs.		25c
Watermelons	26 Lbs. Average. EACH	33c

FLOUR, C. Club, 12 1-4 lb. Bag, 29c. 24 1-2 lb. Bag, 55c
Mason Jars, Pints, doz. 69c; Qts. doz. 79c; 1-2 Gal. doz. $1.09
JAR LIDS, Dozen 24c. RINGS, Dozen 5c
MALT SYRUP, Kroger's or Old Wurtzburg, 3 Cans $1.00

Bananas	Firm, Yellow, Ripened	4 Lbs. 17c

CONCORD GRAPES, first of season, 4 Qt. Basket 29c
Home-grown Tomatoes, 4 lbs. 25c. Mich. Celery, 2 stalks 15c

BEAN BACON, Sugar Cured, 2 lbs. 25c
Bologna Sausage, 2 lbs. 25c. Country Bacon, Lb. 18c

Lard	POUND 10c / 50 LB. CAN	$4.75

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