THE CARLISLE MERCURY

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9-25-1930

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

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FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

EUGENE FLOWERS — RUSSELLVILLE

FOR APPELLATE CLERK

FRANK OWENS — WICKLIFFE

THURSDAY JUNE 4, 1931

The Railroads' Problem Is Our Problem.

Hard times have brought to many people their first conception of the acuteness of the problem the railroads of this country are facing. It is none the less a problem of the taxpayer, and as he comes to realize this fact, some solution will be quickly sought, we believe, for the unfair handicap under which the railroads are laboring.

It is difficult to believe that the business depression alone is responsible for the dropping of six hundred thousand employes from the railroad payrolls in this country. More probable is the assumption that the practical elimination of branch line passenger traffic and the inroads freight motor buses have made on short haul freight are responsible for the wholesale laying off of railway workers.

The motor car has come to stay; the motor freight bus will be used more and more, in the opinion of this newspaper. Then, what is to be done to equalize matters as between a railroad, maintaining its own highly expensive right-of-way and paying enormous taxes to the counties and municipalities through which it passes and the motor transport lines, using the public highways and paying negligible taxes? This newspaper confesses that it doesn't know the answer, but it does know that when railroads find it unprofitable to maintain a mileage of way through communities like this, for instance, when approximately $11,000 paid to the county and city in taxes must be added to the burden of the individual taxpayer, there'll be much ado to find the answer.

"Already," says the Union County Advocate, "the two railroad companies whose lines pass through this city (Morganfield) are spending approximately $60,000 a year less here now than they did two years ago, the result of a decrease in the number of section men, etc., being cut off. But these companies are paying the same taxes. How can they do it? They cannot continue to pay this same tax over a very long period. When the bank is injured all around the tree, its death is inevitable."

Relatively the same condition of decreased personnel of railroad employes exist in Carlisle and in most other Kentucky communities. The depression in business may be partly responsible, but the handicap of an expensive right-of-way and heavy taxes in the race with a competition using the public highways and not appreciably taxed is the major factor causing the retrenchment in operation.

Eleven thousand dollars added to the tax bill of the railroads operating in this county would be no joke to the individual taxpayers in Nicholas and Bourbon counties. And it might happen. The problem of the railroads is every taxpayer's problem, and must be faced.

Mr. Robert J. Breckinridge, widely popular through the counties made as representative of the Lexington Herald, has resigned to become manager of the Lexington Herald, has resigned to become general agent for the Ohio State Life Insurance Company with offices in the Herald-Leader building. The company, which is fortunate in securing the services of a man so diversified popular and thoroughly capable as Mr. Breckinridge will sell it can be sold. Bob Breckinridge will sell it

Night-Prowling Bird Murderers.

Early morning shrieks, sprouting vines from the impenetrable thicket and the sense of evil lurking around the household to a realization that something unusual was happening. At the scene of the confusion, as the cries of distress were dying down, a few scattered feathers, mangled and blood stained, on the sod told plainly. How had secured one of those treedales all too common where households harbor cats. The victim seemed to be a fledgling wood thrush.

This an editorial writer in the Courier-Journal pictures one of the many tragedies that occur nightly during these days of bird nesting and they may almost without exception, be laid at the door of the domestic cat. Such tragedies, however, Prim, innocent pet by day, she lies curled up on a cushion, showing few traits of the prowling beast she becomes at night.

It is difficult to convince her owner that this purring pet quickly reverts to type after dark; that the average cat kills at least fifty song birds in a season; that the cat is a poor mouser compared with an owl, or a snake; that she is one of the most fitty of animals and has not one of the qualities which endear the ever-faithful dog to the human heart.

The Courier-Journal's writer suggests that a "Secret ball, purchasable at any pet shop, tied with a ribbon to the throat of that four-footed pet would save the life of many a songster and devourer of worms."

If you would banish affection on such an animal, the suggestion is a good one. However, this writer agrees with Dr. W. D. Funkhouser that the best use to which a cat can be put is fertilizer for a rose bush. In that role, no doubt, they serve well. One night last week we stumbled over one of these night-prowling murderers, intent on getting to the nest of a cat bird in a dogwood bush. Our brick-bat missed, so we would suggest, for the owner, a ball, but for the bird lover a .410 gauge shot gun loaded with number 5 shot. Or a 22 rifle will serve as well and you may keep the whole occurrence sub rosa, in more ways than one.

Comments of Kentucky newspapers upon Ed Morrow's announcement that he will run against Senator Barkley indicate the general impression that Ed is hitting off more than he can chew.

Shakertown Should Be Preserved.

It is not necessary, we think, for conservationist to apologize for their attitude these days, when they urge the preservation of scenic beauties or of some historic site or building. Time was when those who sought to save natural beauties and spots of historic interest from despoliation were dubbed sentimentalists and scoffed as impractical dreamers.

The automobile has changed all that. Today the shrewd business man, as well as the nature-lover and the historian, realizes that it is worth money to a State to preserve a Cumberland Falls, an Old Kentucky Home, a Blue Licks Battlefield.

Into such a classification, The Mercury believes, Shakertown, in Mercer county, naturally falls. As the erstwhile home of a colony of Shakers, the spot carries an historic interest that is unusual; as an example of an architecture of distinguished simplicity alone it is well worth preservation. Saved, it will be paid for by visitors attracted thereto.

Naturally the owner of the land is not to be blamed for wishing to make a good sale of the property but the State of Kentucky will be the loser, if Shakertown becomes an, epileptic colony. Thousands of acres, admirably situated, are available for the establishment of such a colony. And there is but one Shakertown.

The Echo Of An Old War-Cry.

There is no question that is receiving more intensive study, more serious consideration by the ablest economists and financiers of the world than the question of the effect on world prosperity and world trade of the limited amount of gold and the fall in the price of silver as measured by gold.

Men who are recognized as the highest authorities have expressed deep concern at the probability that the supply of gold is not adequate for the foundation of the financial systems of the nations of the world, that, therefore, there will be a continued depression in the prices of all commodities as measured by gold.

The decrease in the price of silver in the last five years has had a most baneful effect on world trade. What is the solution, what the remedy for the present situation is the subject of acute and anxious discussion in the chancelleries and great counting houses of every nation—From an Editorial in the Lexington Herald.

Away back in the days of the puff sleeve and the bustle, we seem to remember having listened intently with wide eyed conception of a boy to all about to endless and heated arguments anent "the gold standard" and that plan advanced by an eloquent young Nebraskan out of the West with a scheme for the "free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1." Somehow the old war-cry of the Free Silverites popped into mind when we read the editorial quoted above.

We didn't know what it was all about then; we are not so certain that our conception of "bimetallism" of that was the words and "the gold standard" is not a bit hazy yet. But it would be strange if the monetary theories of William Jennings Bryan were due to be hailed as not so radical, or as unsound, as the staid and horrified bankers believed them to be in a day when men chewed "Battlaxe" and women recited for a every and left fag and figure to the male dudes.

Straws Of Hope.

One grasps like a drowning man at straws of hope in the sea of depression these days. It is pleasing to read that an executive of the Bowery Savings Bank in New York recently said that as much as $10,000 offered for savings deposits in one day had been refused; that another bank "has limited amount of savings to any individual." Banks find such deposits unprofitable, not being able to put the money to work at sufficient interest rate.

Of course, when money is thus hoarded, there is less business being done, unemployment increases. Still it is well to know that the money is here; that it will be available, when we emerge from our depression and free the real bottom of this depression under our feet.

A local farmer contributes another "straw," or rather a substantial chuck of hope, in his statement that he more alfalfa off a field last week—with two or more cuttings yet to come—than he harvested all of last season. That sounds downright encouragin, and strengthens the belief that when crops begin to be harvested and moved a normal spirit—prosperity, which the progressticators are constinuctly predicting is "just around the corner" will commence to be visible to the average man.

A Growing Tendency To Conserve.

The purchase by the Federal Government of 24,000 acres of land in the Red River section of Powell, White and Menifee counties was announced last week. Eventually—it is hoped during this year—$70,000 acres, extending to a Federal Forest Reserve, will be purchased.

The conservation of the timber on this tract, to say nothing of the economic results that are contemplated in the growth of unfirmed land, will be both to the Federal Government and to Kentucky.

It is gratifying to note the constant growth of the tendency to conserve natural resources that for the last one hundred and fifty years have been wantonly squandered. Had this movement started fifty years ago, thousands of acres now wasted, rutted and unproductive would have been productive land today, miles of flood-swept areas would have been saved from the desolation of raging waters.

WHO WILL FINALLY PAY THE TAXES?

That the taxpayer is dependent upon the railroads to help support the burden of taxes for schools, churches, etc., is shown in a forceful manner by the enormous amount of taxes which run into millions of dollars each year, now paid by the railroads in communities where they are located.

Getting down to brass tacks, let's look for a moment at the situation at home. In 1930 the total amount of taxes collected in Morganfield was $126,909.98. Of this amount $41,743.84 was city tax, the remainder being county tax. Records show that the Illinois Central System, the L. & N. Railroad Company, the American Express Company and the Postal Telegraph Company paid more than 33 per cent of the entire amount collected for county taxes, or $12,564.50. These same companies also paid $2,416.06 of the city taxes, a total of $14,980.56 being handed over by four agencies which go hand in hand in serving the American public.

Already the two railroad companies whose lines pass through this city are spending approximately $60,000 a year less here now than they did two years ago, the result of train crews, operators, section men, etc., being cut off. But these companies are paying the same taxes. How can they do it? They cannot continue to pay this same tax over a very long period. When the bank is injured all around the tree, its death is inevitable.

It is obvious to a school child that the taxpayers burden has been lessened through all these years by the railroads operating in this, and other communities as well. The railroads in return are entitled to thorough and intelligent consideration for their aggressiveness. They deserve a careful study by every thinking taxpayer who lives in this community and who intends to make this his home in the future.

Carried to its ultimate conclusion—ignoring the railroad problem and non support of these institutions in the future will react upon the people by heaping additional burdens upon the taxpayer at a time when he is least able to pay.—Union County Advocate.

30 Years Ago

Thursday, June 6, 1901

Thomas Pyrman, of the county, lost sight of eye while sawing lumber when piece of timber strikes him in eye.

Governor Beckham appoints David Bell, of this county, a delegate to the National Farmers Congress to be held at Washington.

School board elects Miss Frances and Gordon, of Lexington, as teacher in the high school to succeed Miss Armstrong, of Tennessee.

Horse driven in buggy by Mrs. James A. Fisher becomes frightened at wagon and runs away, throwing Mrs. Fisher out. She was badly injured.

At a meeting of the city council Monday night, Councilmen Peters and Engineer Rice were appointed a committee to go to Claiborne, Ohio, to look at fire engines.

At a meeting of the Democratic county committee Saturday, a resolution was adopted declining a recount of the votes in the Assessor's race as demanded by E. D. Bedford.

Died—Mrs. D. D. Bodd, 78, at her home on Stony Creek on June 4th—John McNamara, 24, a native of Carlisle, in Virginia on June 2nd—Mrs. Rebecca Hamilton, at her home in the Belleville section on May 26th.

Married—Miss Minnie Hollar and Mr. Robert B. Hardin, both of this county, by Rev. Mr. Mann—Miss Chandler, of Millersburg, and Mr. Everett Thomas, of Headquarters, on May 22nd.—Miss Mae Huff and Mr. Christian J. Frey, both of Carlisle on June 5th.

53 YEARS AGO

Thursday, June 6, 1878

Married—Miss Lizzie Piper, of Millersburg, and Mr. Claude Miller, of this county, on June 5th.

At an election held Saturday, R. T. King, Jason L. Saunders and A. R. Fisher were elected school trustees.

During the past two years more than 1,500 persons have participated in law suits in the Nicholas courts.

Miss Emma D. Mann, daughter of James Mann, preaches in Methodist church with fliver commission services.

Dr. R. J. H. Tilton leaves for extended trip through Boles county, Md., where he owns several hundred acres of land.

New Methodist church here dedicated Sunday. Dr. Dodd, of Vanderbilt University, and Rev. George Baxter, of Covington, principal speakers.

Henry Fritz, Dr. G. W. Adair and T. P. Tureman, building committee, accept plans for new Methodist church and ask for bids for contracting.

Joseph F. Tureman, I. H. Piper and J. A. Chappell appointed committee to arrange for a reunion of Old Settlers Association on June 15, the sixty-second anniversary of the first sale of town lots in Carlisle.

It's time to be thinking of

Porch Furniture

See our Reed sets, Porch Swings, Aero-Lux Shades

Make your porch a pleasant summer living room

Sam T. Howe & Company

Incorporated

Classified Ads Cost Little But They Always Get Results

What Our Farm Implement Service Means to You

1. We sell implements that are especially adapted to this section, made by John Deere—a firm that has almost a hundred years' reputation for making only high quality goods and for standing back of its goods.
2. We show you the goods before you buy.
3. We set the implements up exactly right before we turn them over to you.
4. We are always ready to help you understand thoroughly the operation of the equipment we sell.
5. We maintain prompt repair service, so that when parts become worn, you can renew them without loss of time.

Be Sure to Consider These Features When You Get Ready to Buy.

C. R. KING

At this Store You Get QUALITY AND SERVICE

factories. homes. farms

Small users command the same efficient power supply as large users when they are served by a widespread transmission system. The small factory and the household have access to power produced efficiently in large electric generating plants, and distributed widely over the countryside by far-flung transmission lines. Today the same efficient power supply is being extended to the farms in ever-increasing numbers.

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY

Incorporated

HIGH LAMB SALE AT CYNTHIANA

Monday, May 25th, 1931, We Sold Lambs Higher Than Either Of The Terminal Markets At Cincinnati Or Louisville

Don't Be Deceived. We Have The Order Buyers--- Jonas Weil, Jay D. Weil, Julian Rogers, W. E. Hayes, Sam Sawyer, Duke Smith, Messrs Brothers, R. C. Pepper, R. C. Cobb. A Detailed Report of ALL Lambs Sold At Our Yards Monday, May 25 Are As Follows:

55 Ewe and Wether Lambs	$11.30 Per Hundred	47 Ewe and Buck Lambs	$10.60 Per Hundred
5 Ewe and Wether Lambs	11.00 Per Hundred	35 Ewe and Buck Lambs	10.55 Per Hundred
70 Ewe and Buck Lambs	11.00 Per Hundred	35 Ewe and Buck Lambs	10.55 Per Hundred
17 Ewe and Buck Lambs	11.00 Per Hundred	32 Ewe and Buck Lambs	10.50 Per Hundred
63 Ewe and Buck Lambs	10.75 Per Hundred	20 Ewe and Buck Lambs	10.25 Per Hundred
120 Ewe and Buck Lambs	10.75 Per Hundred	23 Ewe and Buck Lambs	10.25 Per Hundred
25 Ewe and Buck Lambs	10.75 Per Hundred	15 Winter Lambs	9.25 Per Hundred
9 Ewe and Buck Lambs	10.75 Per Hundred	33 Seconds	9.00 Per Hundred
32 Ewe and Buck Lambs	10.70 Per Hundred	44 Seconds	8.75 Per Hundred
21 Ewe and Buck Lambs	10.70 Per Hundred	5 Seconds	8.60 Per Hundred
		44 Skip Lambs	8.25 Per Hundred

These Lambs Ran 90 percent Buck Lambs. Our Buyers Have Not Been Discriminating Against Buck Lambs.
All Other Live Stock Sold At Proportional High Prices and Were Used By Packer Buyers.

Highest Prices - - Correct Weights - - Courteous Treatment - - Prompt Service

SALES EVERY MONDAY

CYNTHIANA LIVE STOCK & TOBACCO SALES COMPANY

AT ABDALLAH PARK

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Joe Alsop, 16, was drowned Thursday while swimming in a pond near Hermitage.

George Ray Cook, 21, suicided by drinking poison in a room in a hotel in Mt. Sterling.

Alonzo Franklin Reeves, 4 years old, was killed at Hazard Saturday when struck by a taxicab.

Heavy hogs dropped to $3.10 on the Maysville live stock market Monday, the lowest price in many years.

Herman Horning, Louisville, has been nominated as a candidate for Governor by the Socialist-Labor party.

Twelve persons were given penitentiary sentences during circuit court, which closed at Mt. Sterling Saturday.

Judge Sam Hurst, of Beattyville, last week announced as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

Clarence Pleasant told police at Henderson that his pockets were picked while he attended the Pentecostal church Saturday night. A man who occupied a pew with Pleasant was arrested.

Army worms have been found on a number of farms in Fayette county and a fight has been started to check the pests.

Two Ohio men were killed and seven other persons were injured in three automobile accidents near Richmond Saturday.

Harry Priester, Louisville, charged with participating in a bank robbery at Willsburg, was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

W. E. Deitenbacher, of Toledo, Ohio, has leased the Harrison Hotel at Cynthiana and took charge of the business Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Fowler, of Logan county, were found shot to death at their home, and Conner's verdict was murder and suicide.

Beginning next September the University of Kentucky will offer a four-year course in athletic coaching and physical education.

The death sentence imposed upon George Lewis, negro, by the Fayette circuit court for the murder of his wife was affirmed Friday by the court of appeals.

John L. White, 86, Union veteran of the Civil War, was killed in an automobile accident near Dixon, Webster county, Saturday night.

Miss Mattie Grace Taylor, 23, home economics teacher in the Morganfield high school was killed in an automobile accident near Beaver Dam Thursday.

William Wilson, 34, and Matt Harrell, 45, both of Tennessee, were killed instantly Friday when their automobile was struck by a passenger train near Anchorage.

A preliminary permit for a $46,000,000 power development on the lower Tennessee river in Kentucky was issued by the Federal Power Commission last week to a company formed by W. G. Waldo, Washington engineer.

An honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred at Berea College Monday by a college president father upon his son, a college president, when Dr. W. J. Hutchins, president of Berea, conferred the degree upon his son, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago.

Mrs. T. B. Pearson, 50, state president of the Kentucky Parent-Teacher Association, died Friday at her home in Richmond.

Mrs. Mary Louise Everhart died at her home in Louisville Friday from hydrophobia, as a result of being bitten by a dog on April 8.

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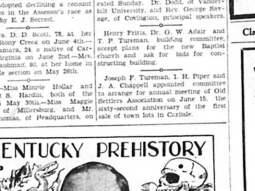
KENTUCKY PREHISTORY



DR W.D. FUNKHOUSER

ABORIGINAL VOCATIONS

Prehistoric man in Kentucky apparently had two principal vocations which allowed even for a little interesting to note that the intermediate stage—the pastoral stage—through which man is supposed to have passed in most parts of the world in his development from savagery to civilization, played little part in this region so far as any evidence yet secured would indicate. Apparently game was too plentiful and his hunting instincts too strong to have produced the desire for the only domestic animal which he seems to have adopted—the dog. Even after the modern Indian were all intermixed for we had no evidence in the white man on the continent, he retained the love for the horse and never ate the—was the dog. Later, of course, with the appearance of the white man on this continent, he received the horse. But the horse of the modern Indian were all introduced from Europe. Hence, the dog was in America in immediate Pre-Columbian times the only large piece of domesticated animal—and it affect conception of farming—and of agriculture.

That primitive man in Kentucky was a farmer, there is little doubt. A large percentage of his artifacts, particularly the flints, have to do with the hunting or with war, and of course, the flint knife and the weapons of the chase. His principal weapons of war were the flint spear and arrow for flint, horn and bone arrow-heads of all sizes, sizes and patterns are to be found in practically all parts of the state. The spear was usually hafted or set in a wooden handle and the arrow was then a quarter of an inch to fourth to sometimes twelve inches long. They are usually notched and are occasionally found attached to the shaft by strips of leather or strings of twisted fiber. We may judge by the rest of the bow and arrow by some modern Indian tribes, his ability with this weapon was probably excellent. Flint knives are also commonly found as part of his hunting equipment. Some of these are so large and heavy that they have rather clearly indicated that they may have been fastened to a shaft and used for this purpose also. Flint was also used for the making of the adze, in its modern sense, was actually used by the aboriginal Kentuckian. Skinning-knives, flesh-scrapers and awls are very abundantly and indicate that he made use of the abundant animal life of forest, field and stream for both food and clothing.

His fishing implements include fish-hooks of flint, bone, horn and shell, and various forms of spears, as well as such things as net-weights, mesh-spacers and net-shuttles. All these indicate fishing as well as a hunter.

So far as agriculture was concerned, it would appear that in ancient days the women did all the work. The agricultural implements are usually associated with the lives of the women—in the sections occupied by women in the graves of women. Probably the braves spent their time hunting and the squaws toiled and left the squaws to tend the crops. The commonest agricultural implement found in Kentucky is undoubtedly the stone hoe, probably because that implement is best fitted to some particular kind of soil or by the elements. Some of these hoes, particularly those found in association with the stone grave culture, are very beautifully executed geometric handicraft. Specimens from the Fourth county are beautifully made of flint, notched and well sharpened upon the two converging diagonal lines of the state are rudely chipped from south Kentucky and are so crude that they can hardly be recognized as artifacts. The agricultural crop was largely corn. This corn, the original American maize, was unknown to the world until the discovery of America. Ancient cooking places, hitch-in-stones and caches often yield corn and cobs in large quantities and it would seem that this was the chief crop of the prehistoric Kentuckian.

Matchless economy with six-cylinder smoothness

"Better than 20 miles to the gallon." "Its cost-per-mile is the lowest of any car." "Never have to add oil between crankcase changes." "Proof from Chevrolet owners." "Only a repair expense of $1.05." "It just runs and runs and runs."

—typical comments from owners of the Chevrolet Six

Chevrolet's 112" frame supports the load through the rear springs

Why is it that Chevrolet—a big, powerful, smooth-running six—actually costs less to operate and maintain than any other car you can buy? The answer lies in five outstanding factors of Chevrolet economy:

1. Efficient Engine Design makes Chevrolet fuel consumption so low that 20 miles to the gallon of gasoline is nothing unusual for a Chevrolet owner.

2. Modern Chassis Design—as evidenced by Chevrolet's long heavy frame, four parallel-mounted springs, and smooth-running six-cylinder engine—increases the ability of the Chevrolet Six to run dependably, day after day.

3. Excellence of Manufacture also adds to Chevrolet dependability and long life. Chevrolet pistons, for instance, are built so carefully, and held true to such close limits of precision, that many owners have gone 20,000 miles or more without having their motors opened for major servicing.

Chevrolet's pistons are built to close limits of precision

4. High-Quality Materials are used throughout the Chevrolet car—costly nickel steel, chrome-vanadium steels, chrome-nickel steels—to assure trouble-free, low-cost service for tens of thousands of miles.

5. Economical Nationwide Service, with its low flat-rate charges on labor and genuine parts, is available at 10,000 dealers throughout the country, who also offer the protection of the most liberal owner's service policy ever to back a low-priced car.

Remember—in addition to all these basic economies—Chevrolet offers the extra dollars-and-cents advantage of one of the lowest-delivered prices on the market. And this cost may be spread over a period of many months by the liberal G.M.A.C. plan.

NEW CHEVROLET SIX

The Great American Value

New low prices—Chevrolet passenger car prices range from $475 to $650. Truck chassis prices range from $325 to $590. All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich. Special equipment extra. Low delivered prices and easy terms.

See your dealer below

MARTIN'S GARAGE

PITIFUL RESIGNATION

(L. E. Eubanks)

A man of my acquaintance keeps his dog constantly tied. The animal gets no exercise, scant attention, and little companionship. In the pen he rented for a few weeks; now he has given up.

Many animals the world over are held captive without reflection. It never visi a zoo and look at the helpless captives without reflecting on their magnificent, though heart-breaking, resignation. What a life! They but give up? Every hand is against them, no one understands their pleadings for liberty and the life that nature gave them.

Domestic pets are often but little better off. A certain cat must take a daily punishment from the small child of the family. On the occasions when puss resented the child's cruelties the child's mother punished the cat severely. A few repetitions of this, and it was up to puss to decide: giving up or dissenting was the only course.

When a pet's remontarance is punished or ignored or so long that the animal gives up, then the proud owner tells of his skill in training, and explains that his charge is now used to the order of things against which it at first fought.

If you have a pet you love, don't tolerate resignation for contentment. Be absolutely fair with the animal and try sincerely to make it comfortable and happy.

The prisoners in a penitentiary develop a degree of habituation, but not even a child regards them as contentment. Life subject the defenseless and harmless animal to much the same indignities and it would be entirely satisfied: we interpret resignation as contentment.

DEFERRED PAYMENTS

Oh, I have bought a radio,
A Ilkie house and lot.
A fur coat and some furniture,
A roadster and what not.

I'd love to buy an aeroplane,
And fly about like town,
But they have got been offered yet,
For just $10 down.

—Chicago Daily News.

CO. AGENT'S NOTES

SPRING ARMY WORM

Army worms have made their appearance in Garrard and Fayette counties. County Agent Jones suggests that Nicholas farmers be on guard.

Outbreaks of the true army worm usually follow cold, wet springs, and the most anticipated visits of the pest are now beginning to materialize in the extreme southeastern part of Kentucky where the season is a few days earlier than any other section of the State. As the season advances we anticipate invasions in other parts of the state.

The insect feeds upon grasses, millet, wheat in its unripe stages, corn, oats, barley and rye. Alfalfa and clover are rarely ever attacked.

Winter is passed in the worm stages. Early in spring the over-wintering worms pass into a resting or pupal stage and from these come the moths or miller of April. The moths fly in swarms to favorable places for the development of their offspring. Each female may lay 500 or more eggs. This is accomplished by depositing them in the eggs come small green worms that can be found early in May feeding on rank growing wheat, rye and grass. After feeding two or three weeks on these crops the worms migrate to corn fields where the crops are more succulent. At this time the worms feed ravenously and devour entire fields of grass and grain. After feeding a few days longer the worms become full grown, pass into the ground and two weeks later another crop of moths appear. There are three generations of this pest per year. Fortunately the last two broods seldom ever produce noticeable injury and rarely are there two successive outbreaks in any given locality.

At this time grass and small grain and rye fields especially those spots where the growth is rank should be examined for the presence of worms. If present they will be found near the base of the plant. Should they be discovered in numbers over a small area the grass or grain should be mowed, raked, covered with straw and burned. If distributed over a large area the crop should be sprayed heavily with Paris Green, one pound to fifty gallons of water. The crop should not be pastured.

After the worms start migrating from one field to another the line of march should be broken up by establishing a dust furrow. This is made by plowing a deep furrow using the breaking plow and throwing the landside away from the line of march or toward the field to be protected. A dust furrow three inches deep and as wide as the furrow. When the worms attempt to go over this barrier they lose their footing and drop back to the bottom. A keg dragged through the furrow at this time will kill most of the worms. Also post holes may be dug at intervals of ten feet in the furrow. When worms collect in these they can be killed by lassoing or treating with kerosene. The post holes are used as an alternative for dragging the keg through the furrow.

A poison bait is used in connection with the dust furrow. To 25 pounds bran and one pound of Paris Green add the juices of six oranges or lemons, two quarts of syrup and enough water to make the bran moist but not soppy. Broadcast this in the infested area at the rate of twelve to fifteen pounds to the acre.

CUCUMBER BEETLE CONTROL

Many calls are coming to the County Agents office for methods of controlling the cucumber beetle which infests melons and cucumbers. Mr. Maison is recommending a formula from the Department of Entomology and Botany of the Experiment Station at Lexington which is a dust composed of 1 pound of calcium arsenate and 20 pounds of gypsum or landplaster. Secure preferably burnered gypsum from lumber dealers, sift out the lair with an ordinary fly screen and add the calcium arsenate then mix thoroughly.

Apply with a good hand dusting machine. A steady stream of dust is better where there are rows. Where puffs are preferred for hills. A simple duster will suffice for the small garden.

The striped cucumber beetle is hard to control as it avoids poison or the poisoned section of a plant, so the dust must be applied thoroughly. It also burrows in the ground to meet the seedlings coming through the soil. For this reason the hills should receive a dusting before the plants appear. After the plants come through, they should be kept covered with dust until beetles disappear.

Those interested in controlling insects of the garden should secure a copy of The Vegetable Garden circular No. 243 by stopping at the County Agent's office, or write a card to R. J. Maison, County Agent, Carlisle, Ky., and a copy will be mailed to you by return mail.

This circular gives a thorough discussion of soil preparation fertilization, insect control and methods of storage of all vegetables commonly grown in this climate.

THE FLUNKER

He: That driver ahead must be Miss Pulitzer, my old school teacher.
She: Why?
He: She seems to be so reluctant about letting me pass.

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