Whooping Cough Most Dangerous Child's Disease

State Board of Health
Louisville, Kentucky,
September 18, 1933.

"The seriousness of whooping cough usually takes an upward curve with the approach of winter and reaches its peak in March. It is important, therefore, that all possible precautions be taken early, if the coming season is to prove, in any degree, an exception to the general rule heretofore obtaining.

"The widespread ignorance as to the seriousness of whooping cough," says Dr. J. L. Jones, State Epidemiologist, "constitutes the greatest difficulty with which health officials are confronted in connection with its control. The great bulk of the lay public and a not inconsiderable percentage of the medical profession itself fail utterly to appreciate the frequency and dangerous character of this disease. By the property informed, however, it is regarded as one of the most dreaded diseases of childhood, not only because an attack may be so severe as to cause death in a short time, but also because of the many and grave complications, particularly pneumonia, with which it may be, and not infrequently is, attended. More than that, whooping cough is all too apt to leave some after-effect which weakens the child's constitution or damages to greater or less extent, the heart, kidneys or other organ.

"Especially important is it that mothers should be disabused of the wholly erroneous idea that children are going to have whooping cough and the other so-called diseases of childhood anyway and that, therefore, the earlier they get them and get over with them, the better for the children. The truth is that children do not necessarily have to have these diseases at all. They are, in most instances, preventable and, so, should be prevented.

"Whooping cough is a dangerous disease. During the past ten years it has caused more deaths in Kentucky than any one of the other acute communicable diseases of childhood. The number of children dying from this cause in the State in 1932 totaled 273.

"Whooping cough is also essentially a disease of infancy and early childhood. Eighty per cent of all deaths from whooping cough occur among children under three years of age, while 97 per cent of all deaths from disease occur among children under five years of age. That is, only three out of every one hundred children dying from whooping cough are over five years of age at the time the disease is contracted.

"The child contracting whooping cough before it is a year old runs more than fifty times as much chance of dying as does the child having the disease between the ages of five and fifteen years. The child having whooping cough between the ages of one and five years stands from twenty-five to thirty times as great a chance of losing its life as does the child contracting the disease after reaching the age of five years.

"In the light of these facts and figures, it becomes of the utmost importance to omit no effort to postpone an attack of whooping cough until the child has reached at least school or, preferably, the age of entering.

"Whooping cough, in its early stages, is easily mistaken for an ordinary cold. Its is, therefore, not easy of prevention to regard every cold in the young child as a possible disease germ and to call in the family physician. Also, care should be exercised to prevent babies and young children from coming in contact with persons young or old, who have colds.

"It is strongly recommended that the parents of whooping cough victims, and, preferably, as a precaution, the parents of concurrent contributed use. The State Board of Health therefore, is urging its administration to all children under five years of age who have been exposed to the disease. Therapeutically, or as a cure, the use of whooping cough vaccine, can be given to considerable extent. Large doses of freshly prepared vaccine, given early in the disease and at frequent intervals, can have an alleviating effect, but its use is not advised since the disease would seem irrational, since it has proven no practical results.

Whooping cough vaccine may be obtained, free of charge, from the State Board of Health.

ABOUT THE FARM

(Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.)

Tobacco is sometimes damaged by high humidity in the barn where it is supposed to be cured. Every time it takes up moisture or comes in so case the color is darkened. After the yellowing period is complete, the relative humidity should be reduced to about 65 per cent and maintained there by proper ventilation or the use of heat.

Kraut may be canned for use in late winter or spring. Pack in sterilized glass jars, add kraut brine to fill the jar, partly seal, process an hour in hot water bath or 40 minutes in a steam pressure cooker at 10 pounds pressure. Seal and store in a cool place.

The open-front poultry house is considered the best type for Kentucky conditions. It may be equipped with muslin curtains to let down during storms, but in the usual Kentucky weather no curtains are needed. The open front provides ventilation and direct sunlight for the birds.

Vegetables and fruits may be dried on a slanting roof with a southern exposure or on a large table in a sunny place. Spread a thin layer of the product in a tray or on a heavy canvas, sheets or muslin. Cover lightly with cheesecloth or thin muslin to protect from flies and other insects. Have the drier as far as possible from sources of dirt.

The day of butchering heavy hogs on the farm is about gone. The excess of lard and the coarseness of the meat make big animals undesirable, without saying anything that.

It's Fair Time

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Didn't Think Much Of "Kentucky Hospitality"

(Floyd County Times)

Don't get tired when you read what follows, just loosen your belt of you wear one and have a good laugh. Consider the source. Remember that, though our people are libelled, it has been done by another poor publicity-seeker, who was the recipient of our hospitality and then went away to tell a fanciful story, with just enough truth in it to sell. The Cincinnati Post which evidently is hungry for a story of any kind from "them hills."

And, when you come to the paragraph in which this feminine court part of Barren Munchausen tells of being followed, let no woman become jealous of her husband. After seeing this woman's picture, we are certain none of our men were interested in her.

The "Story":

Miss Virginia Browne says that Wheelwright, Ky., is a place where "men are kings and women are just their slaves." And she's indignant. "They let their husbands whip them and go right back for more."

Now Miss Browne, a young lady nurse and social worker, should know whereof she speaks. She spent three months in the mountain mining town of Wheelwright. But speaking her mind there was not so easy. "Strangers keep quiet (maybe for lucky mountains.)

Fortunately for Miss Browne, her suppressed indignation she is now in Cincinnati visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry Snyder, 447 Warner St. "Now he says, "I can let them have it." But first of all, where is Wheelwright, Ky? Well, it's 10 miles, as the crow flies, from the Virginia border, and 10 miles from Pikeville. Or, a smaller mining center, Bonco (we've not a crow, to get there from Pikeville you've got to travel 40 miles on a bad road, or one of those dubious mountain railways. And that's a story.

When Miss Browne was in that Celtic-filled land, where descendants of Kentucky sing about the "Old Fine Time," and the "Wreck of the 97," business was flourishing. "There were five killed and 25 injured during my stay," she says, "they don't call it fighting, they call it defending themselves."

"Turning again to the fair sex, as represented in the mountains, Miss Browne was surprised at their ferocity for moonshine.

"I've seen women drink down moon," she observed, astonished. "One time a man and woman came out with two gallons of moonshine. They didn't leave (over in Bonco) but sat down and drank until the supply ran out. And then it was the woman who left. The man was out!

But mountaineers have long been funny about their beverages, as Miss Browne hastens to explain. Even the children drink the hard stuff. "It's the old jug and tin-cup prescription."

"The fights frequently start from gossip. One neighbor talks about another and there you have it. There's plenty of talk and plenty of curiosity when a bride-to-be comes to town. He actually is followed until the local folk are satisfied about what brought him there.

"I was followed myself for several days, and you don't know what a creepy feeling it is. If they had ever found out that I was just there to study them, and eventually write a book about them, probably they would still be following me."

Miss Browne, a tall, straight, firm person, has lots of courage. She is going back into the mountains, to gather data for her book.

"But," she says, "I don't think I'll go back to Wheelwright. I don't think I'd be welcome there."

THE GARDEN

PREPARATION FOR WINTER II

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

Last week the advantages for, and the points against the generally accepted practice of planting a garden in the fall were discussed. Suggested, too, was the advisability of growing a winter crop, as being more suited universally applicable, regardless of the situation of the garden, and, for that matter, that of the gardener.

In farm practice, or when truck crops are being grown, it is easy to arrange for a winter cover, because arrangements are involved of crops maturing together, and harvested all at one time. In a country where rows here and there go out of production without much scheduling, it is rather more difficult, but a gardener will arrange to put together vegetables that mature at the same time much of the difficulty is removed. For example, the garden may be divided into an "early garden" and a late one, each sown to the winter cover when space becomes available.

The best crop to use is one which is sure to survive the winter, one that can take advantage of growing days now and then. In these respects, rye is best, for it is winter hardy. In the southern half of Kentucky barley may be used, the straw is finer and it rots more quickly than rye but is not dependably hardy, the data over Elliott may be sown as late as October 1. Hairy vetch is dependably hardy in most any scheme. Both return a satisfactory amount of humus to the soil, as well as the plantlood they gather in the course of the winter; crimson clover, for example, is perhaps best except for their storing it. This rate of seeding is 1 peck to a space 100 feet square, about ½ acre. Disturbing the soil or loosening the surface with a hoe is all the ground preparation required. The seed may be covered by a light dusting of soil, or by a rake.

A better winter cover than either of these is hairy vetch, for, because it is a legume, it stores up nitrogen which is taken from the air. The humus it furnishes is quite as large as that returned by either rye or barley. Because, however, its propagating date is during the month of early September, it can hardly be made to fit into a garden without sacrifice of vegetables.

The seeding of any of the foregoing is considerably facilitated by the fact that only small acreages are ordinarily available in time, no matter what crop arrangement is followed. In such gardens, green manure may be used. True, they may survive the winter, and the quantity of green material they provide may be relatively small, but their effect is always beneficial, as many gardeners who have used them have noted. In a small, hardscrewed garden, where scattered rows or patches become vacant, at scattered intervals, green are expected indeed, because of the simplicity with which the ground can be prepared for them, and the ease with which they are sown. Good practice is to make a mixture of mustard, kale, turnip, turnip greens and winter radishes to sow at the rate of half ounce to the square feet. The soil should be prepared by raking it or perhaps hoeing it; the seed is adequately covered by the rains.

Than greens and turnips may be had, until quite severe weather, and spring greens the first following. If nothing survives, the sown portions of the garden may be spaded quite as early as if there had been left bare, with the benefit, of course, the turned-under matter gives. Gardeners who anticipate a shortage of manure may make arrangements down their garden to greens, both for the human they provide, and for the plantlood they store that might otherwise be lost through the winter.

Camphor kept in the silver drawer will prevent tarnishing.

Manure Produces The Best Tobacco

The most interesting development in rotation tests at the Agricultural Experiment Station in recent years is the marked superiority of white burley tobacco grown on land treated with manure. This is true where the manure was used directly on tobacco and where it was applied to a preceding crop.

In the earlier years of the experiment nitrogenous fertilizer gave as good results as manure. Now, even heavy applications of nitrate of soda fail to give as good results as manure.

These experiments show conclusively that continued production of a high quality burley tobacco cannot be accomplished in short rotations without the use of manure, plowed under of legume crops or heavy applications of commercial fertilizer.

The value of manure in the production of tobacco causes the Experiment Station to call farmers' attention to conserving manure and its to growing tobacco of a high quality. Manure is not plentiful on many tobacco farms because of the fact that animals are kept in corrals rather than in barns.

The application of eight to ten tons of manure to the acre in the fall or winter on land that is to be plowed for tobacco the following spring, is recommended by the Experiment Station. On many farms this should be supplemented by the use of a complete fertilizer. At least a liberal application of a phosphate fertilizer should be used in connection with the manure on most soils outside of the central Bluegrass region.

Georgia has a law prohibiting the sale of any kind of beverage that even looks like beer.

THE STATE GASOLINE TAX

The Kentucky Gasoline Tax Law was passed in 1929 with a tax of one cent per gallon. In 1934 this tax was increased to three cents and in 1936 to five cents. The cost of collection is small, never being under one half of one per cent and the revenue is enormous. The law provides for the expenditure of the proceeds above cost of collection for Highway Purposes. Quoting from the Bureau of Highway Department has received from this agency as of March 31 last, the total of $34,622,47.

There are twenty six states which are obtaining a portion of their gasoline tax proceeds to their city for street maintenance and existence. The base for this is that street can sheds that the urban population of the various states furnish so only the bulk of gasoline tax revenue. Our neighbor states Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, California, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado