MEAT IS SHRINKING

(Hawkins News)

Big-high meat prices have cut into the family budgets until the average wage-earner cannot purchase quite as much meat from the store as they could a few years ago. Beef and pork have advanced from 15 to 25 per cent in the last few months and the end is not yet. Further decline expert further rises as the season advances.

The lowly ham sandwich still seems destined here to 15c and our restaurants to 20c and some may even attempt a price of about 1-1/2 times years ago.

Bacon, which is another meat item which is to enter a price war before long, is also on the rise. Round steak prices now average around 30 cents, sirloin from 35 to 40 and porterhouse 40 to 45.

Church roasts that sold from 25 to 30 cents a few years ago, are now from 35 to 40 cents and rump roasts 30 and 35 cents against a 20 cent price heretofore.

George Bernard Shaw, in the words of his English country host, "has a ravishing hair which he can subject to no discipline all day long."

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KENTUCKY STATE FAIR SEPT. 13-18

YOUR FAIR EVERY YEAR

PUBLIC SALE

Farm of 33 acres, 3½ miles from Carlisle on the East Union road, owned by the late G. Stone, will be offered for sale at public auction on

Saturday, Aug. 28

at 10 o'clock a. m., at the home. Improvements consist of good 6-room dwelling, good barn, plenty of water.

T. W. STONE, Agt.
J. T. JACKSON, Auctioneer

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- Women's World ..... 1 yr.

Group B—Pick One
- American Fruit Grower ..... 1 yr.
- Capper's Farmer ..... 1 yr.
- Dixie and Ladyf ..... 1 yr.
- Fiction Journal ..... 1 yr.
- Farm Journal ..... 1 yr.
- Good Stories ..... 1 yr.
- Household ..... 1 yr.
- Pictorial Review ..... 1 yr.
- Progressive Farmer ..... 1 yr.
- Successful Farming ..... 1 yr.
- Today's Housewife ..... 1 yr.
- Women's World ..... 1 yr.

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UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, Director of Religious Education, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.

Lesson for August 29

GOD CONDEMNS DISOBEDIENCE

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 3:1-13, 22-24; Romans 5:12-19; Isaiah 53:3-6. Revised Version.

GOLDEN TEXT—Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams.—I Samuel 15:22.

The use of interesting figures is financially unprofitable to the man, scientifically specious and destructive, morally degrading, and morally wrong.

I. The Problem.

The selected Old Testament Scriptures which comprise our lesson present the use of innocents as causing four socially undesirable results:

(1) Religious disobedience (Gen. 3:1-7; Isa. 30:7). Two things we may rightfully expect of those who serve the nation in its religious life: (1) a vision of God and obedience to that vision in life and service, and (2) the exercise of sound God-guided judgment in the affairs of the people. But what happens when the prophet and the priest turn to wine and strong drink. "They are in vision" (Isa. 28:7). That is, they have no clear conception of divine truth, and lead the people into error. Further, we see they stumble in judgment." To every true servant of God comes repeatedly the opportunity and the need of rendering judgment, that is, of observing and enumerating those to whom he ministers. If he mind is befuddled by the use of alcohol or, for that matter, of any drug, he is unfit for the office and is himself and causes his people to stumble.

A sad incident is related in Lev. 10:1-3. Nadab and Abihu, appointed to the priesthood and invested with all its privileges and duties, but among with several so fire to be offered before the Lord. Both and brought was the judgment they required. We are not told directly that they were intoxicated, but it is implied in the fact that there is an immediate injunction against the use of wine by the priests.

Last summer I think that such a thing could not happen in our day. the writer mentioned word which recently came to him that a leading seminary has professors on its staff who defend the so-called moderate use of alcoholic drink.

2. Political disorder (Prov. 1:5). While political habits make acute, monous protestations that government agencies are not influenced by the liquor interests, it is common knowledge even those who are slightly informed that the two are closely associated. The result of this that unholy alliance is rightly described in Prov. 31:5—They forget the law, and pervert the judgment of any of the afflicted. Such a condition is rather to be expected than otherwise. Where there is no vision the people perish, and rulers of alcoholic beverages.

3. Natural loss (Isa. 28:1-4). "Drunkards" with "wine" stumbled down, sacrificed to the god of intoxication, such is the picture of the man who gives himself to drink. Poverty, with all its accompanying problems, is the natural result of the sale and use of intoxicants. Some liquor dealers may be expected to secure a certain life of opposition to their business, but the fact remains, "He do not profit himself much, but he that hateth gifts shall live." So when loved ones lose their positions, their health, their homes, and even their lives where the poor man must look for the cause of his misfortune, he usually finds it in drink.

4. Personal destruction (Isa. 28:7). "These also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way; the priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink, they are swallowed up of wine, they are out of the way through strong drink; they err in vision, they stumble in judgment." Not only does the use of intoxicants destroy the moral and spiritual life by causing the individual to stumble, but it also destroys the physical life. Statistics show that the average life of the drunkard is from 10 to 15 years less than that of the abstainer. Add to this the fact that the drunkard is a menace to society, and we have a picture of destruction that is appalling.

II. The Solution, a Divine Principle (Rom. 5:12-19).

Thousands of Christian people have solved not only their own problem, but practically every question of conduct and social life by accepting this principle. Surely no true follower of Christ will be guilty of doing anything that will cause any brother to be offended, to stumble, or to be made weak.

I. Foundations

The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of women; the foundation of political happiness is confidence in the integrity of men; the foundation of happiness, temporal and eternal, is reliance on the goodness of God—Lord Bacon.

Reading Good Books

Book love is your pass to the greatest and purest and the most perfect pleasures that God has prepared for His creatures.—

MATHIAS INSURANCE AGENCY
JOE MATHIAS, AGENT

Where wanted for buy only, Korean hospedora is usually not star until in full bloom, which is about the middle of August in most of Kentucky. Kobe, Tennessee 16 and Common hospedora are not ready until two or three weeks later.

THE GARDEN

GETTING READY FOR NEXT YEAR

By John S. Gardner, Kentucky College of Agriculture

Gardening for 1937 is over, for those who have only the sowing of autumn greens and turnips for the winter. These should be sown in every spot that heavier vacate by vegetables harvested, even to cover the garden completely, for they serve as green manure. Rye, of course, is serving rye or barley in many sections to turn under, but that is a story for later setting. For the present preparing for next year's garden purchase of the season of asking account of stock, clearing the deck, as it were, for 1938.

Every year, gardeners run into varieties that perform so well, and so discard those that did not do. If this matter is not till until need is purchased next spring it may be overlooked, and disappointment again follow.

Perhaps new varieties were used this year. Likely a real disovery was made. If so, record it permanently. Perhaps it turned out that the Bucksbill chose was made necessary because of the failure of the dealer to get what was needed or because the gardener failed until early emergency was upon him. Good With the results of this year are still poignant, the harvest will do well to make notes to correct here. Needing to purchase—and if he does not do it—will be the result.

The matter is time of seeding and time of harvesting. Here some trouble, good intentions, and the gardener may to fail. Some seeds are observed to be dormant they will grow sooner every year. If the crop should before it headed or if the tomatoes to ripen up before the first clutter ripened, the gardener has failed to make proper use of time. Failure to plant later crop when early ones were destroyed would be an error. Failure to plant a succession of crops from seed sown in the spring is another error. Failure to plant enough of particular vine for the same reason is another error. Failure to plant next year, and next year, and next year.

Many gardeners who know the value of fall plowing and who have done the same plant plowed under the growth of summer still take the trouble to plow in the fall. Many gardeners who have been in the habit of turning under the entire plant of tomatoes still take the trouble to do so. Many gardeners who have been in the habit of turning under the entire plant of tomatoes still take the trouble to do so. Many gardeners who have been in the habit of turning under the entire plant of tomatoes still take the trouble to do so.

It is worthy of note that for the last half of the 19-year period the average yield per acre was 13.3 bushels short, 17 bushels, and 7,500 pounds.

Tests have shown that sufficient stores of lime and phosphorus have been built up in the soil to produce good crops for several years if manure is carefully saved and returned.

FUTURE FARMERS OF KENTUCKY

(Lexington Herald)

Future Farmers of America who are members of the Kentucky branches of this organization are meeting at the present time at the University of Kentucky. They are discussing the problems of agriculture and of the state generally, for there is no way in a state like this, to separate the real needs and problems of one group or section from those of another.

There is no better investment that any one could make today than a Kentucky farm, no more promising profession or business that any one could follow than agriculture in this state, as long as Nature and benefited by man's skill and energy.

Time was when boys and girls were leaving the farms to join the mad rush to the crowded cities to work in factories and to enjoy the better advantages offered in the thickly populated industrial centers.

Today there is no need for such a thing. For that The Herald congratulates not only these future farmers but Kentucky, also, that they will remain here in the future.

Corn Silver Figs Gain Pound Daily

Nine pigs which R. H. Brewer of Green county is feeding in the Kentucky sub-farmer concern were weighing a pound gain daily when 115 days old. Each is a good hog, weighing 200 pounds, feed capacity, the litter netted 10 pounds of pork for each bushel of shelled corn fed.

In finishing the litter, Mr. Brewer plans to top ground wheat pasture for 30 days, supplementing with skimmilk or Cookside, and finishing off on corn. He expects gain 100 pounds on six bushels of corn, or 200 pounds on two bushels of tankage or its equivalent and skimmilk. Mr. Brewer is in charge of swine feeding again in charge of the tankage work for the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky. Thus, he notes, at least a part of the wheat crop thus profitably be marketed through hogs.

County Agent H. H. Dickerson reports that feed production is up all in the liking of the garden here, with excellent yields of corn, beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, and potatoes.

Says Poor Lawn Cause Of Weeds

Weeds are not the cause of a poor lawn; rather a poor lawn causes weeds, according to N. E. Hansen, landscape specialist at the South Dakota College of Agriculture.

For lawns he would do these things in the fall: Control weeds, cut grass short, and apply lawn fertilizer. Then starting next year and those years to follow: Cut grass short and the lush day it is cut. Rake it up. Water when the stand of grass is thin. Use two pounds of good lawn seed per 1,000 square feet. Lawn fertilizer should be harrowed in; but should not prevent a sparse stand.

Fertilizer should not be applied until fresh lawn seeds and grass plants are well established. The appearance a spring fertilizer is prepared the lawn is quite another year, and should not be applied until the fourth year.

Fertilizer should be applied in March. Adding a quarter pound of seed when it is being applied. Applications of manure should be made in the fall. Manure is used it should be well rotted. Apply not exceeding 20 tons per acre.

Tests Show Value Of Soil Treatment

The value of good soil treatment is brought out in a report of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station of results obtained from the use of limestone and superphosphate on Maury silt loam soil. Tests were made on 10 W. H. plots on the Experiment Station farm. The plots were limed at the rate of 2 tons per acre in 1930, and were then treated with 300 pounds per acre of 20 per cent superphosphate in 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936. Other plots were limed but not treated with superphosphate, and still others were treated with superphosphate but not limed. Check plots were left untreated.

The average yield of the first three crops without lime and superphosphate were corn, 21 bushels; wheat 5 bushels; hay was practically worthless. The average yield of the last three crops without lime and superphosphate were corn, 20 bushels; wheat 5 bushels; hay was practically worthless. The average yield of the first three crops with lime but without superphosphate were corn, 30 bushels; wheat 9 bushels; hay 1 ton. The average yield of the last three crops with lime but without superphosphate were corn, 29 bushels; wheat 9 bushels; hay 1 ton. The average yield of the first three crops with lime and superphosphate were corn, 49 bushels; wheat 15 bushels; hay 2 tons. The average yield of the last three crops with lime and superphosphate were corn, 47 bushels; wheat 15 bushels; hay 2 tons.

The average gain per acre per year from the use of lime was 1.7 bushels of corn, 1.3 bushels of wheat, and 0.1 ton of hay. The average gain per acre per year from the use of superphosphate was 1.3 bushels of corn, 0.8 bushel of wheat, and 0.1 ton of hay. The average gain per acre per year from the use of lime and superphosphate was 2.8 bushels of corn, 1.6 bushels of wheat, and 0.2 ton of hay.

The purchaser shall assume all taxes for the purchase price payable to Wm. Conley, Master Commissioner, with approved surety and to further secure the purchase price the title to said land will be retained on the land until

Said bonds to bear interest at 6 per cent from date until paid and to have the force and effect of replevin bonds.

The purchaser may pay all or any of or either of said bonds before maturity by paying the principal with interest to the date of payment.

The purchaser shall assume all unpaid taxes against said property for the year 1937 and thereafter in 1937 and thereafter.

If not already paid, the State and County taxes against said land which became due and payable in 1936 shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sale.

The amount to be realized on the day of sale is as follows:

Cash payment at 5 per cent from January 1st 1937 until paid.

Costs of this action in the sum of $.....

Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

Wm. Conley, Master Commissioner, by C. C.

J. F. Williams, Jr., A. Buckley, L. B. Ross, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

NICHOLAS CIRCUIT COURT
Corporation, Plaintiff,
vs.
Joseph Powell, et al., Defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale in the above styled action, I will on MONDAY SEPTEMBER 13, 1937 at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. at the courthouse door in Carlisle, Nicholas County, Kentucky, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder the following described property, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land in Nicholas County, Kentucky, on the waters of Stoner Creek, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone in the line of Mrs. Mary Powell's heirs, corner to Mrs. Mary Powell's heirs and Joseph Powell; thence with the line of Joseph Powell's heirs, S. 75 W. 14 poles to a stone, corner to Joseph Powell's heirs and Mrs. Mary Powell's heirs; thence with the line of Mrs. Mary Powell's heirs, S. 15 E. 30 poles to a stone, corner to Mrs. Mary Powell's heirs and Mrs. Mary Powell's heirs; thence with the line of Mrs. Mary Powell's heirs, N. 75 E. 14 poles to a stone, corner to Mrs. Mary Powell's heirs and Mrs. Mary Powell's heirs; thence with the line of Mrs. Mary Powell's heirs, N. 15 W. 30 poles to the beginning, containing 2½ acres, but subject to a right of way for ingress and egress over said land.

Being the same property conveyed to Joseph Powell by Ollie Watkins and Mary Powell by deed dated March 29, 1937, and deed book 29, page 111, and deed book 29, page 112, and deed book 29, page 113, and deed book 29, page 114, and deed book 29, page 115, and deed book 29, page 116, and deed book 29, page