# Tidbits of Kentucky Folklore

BY Gordon Wilson, Ph.D.
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BOWLING GREEN, KY.

### ON THE SMELL OF BOOKS

Much has been made of the contents of books, but I cannot recall having ever seen any discussion of their odor. Emerson says something about the odor of good deeds. This is rather far-fetched as a figure of speech, but the smell of books, a sort of distinctive one for every book, is a matter of common experience. You practical-minded ones will hasten to tell me that this odor arises from the kind of ink used, the paper itself, or the musty places where the books have been stored. I suppose you are right, but I just must believe that some of the odor comes from the contents of the book itself. If there is an odor of sanctity, why not an odor of literature, or religion, or even politics (God save the mark!)?

Our old family Bible had an odor all its own. When I used to look at its pictures, which I thought to be photographs, I noticed the odor and unconsciously associated it with some of the rather lurid pictures of Hell. Even today, when I accidentally encounter a book with a smell like that, I find myself reviewing such scenes as Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac, Adam and Eve's flight from Eden, with a very kind-faced angel in pursuit, or of the Last Judgment. This last picture is especially vivid. A rather wily old fellow is inviting a group of people wading a river to come into his den, from which smoke, apparently not from cookery, is issuing. Especially did I associate the smell of that picture with the smell of that smoke. Many times since childhood I have smelled burning flesh, horseflesh, chiefly, and it has always reminded me of that old half-tone plate in the family Bible.

One day our teacher brought to the little country schoolhouse a copy of Shakespeare's complete works. My, how that odor mystified us! I heard the teacher say strange words about somebody named Shylock and somebody else called Hamlet, but I remembered the odor of the book better than the names and still associate Hamlet's spectacular career and Shylock's pound of flesh with that old book and its smell.

In the bureau drawer we kept a package of old letters. Letters used to mean so much more than they do now that families rather prided themselves on the number and the age of the letters on hand. On sacred occasions some of them were brought out and read, painfully, for the writing with a quill pen was probably none too plain at first, and the years had faded the ink, too. What they were about at our house I canont remember, but I know that there was a smell about these old letters that many years cannot destroy in memory.

Recently I reread my dog-eared copy of Thoreau's Walden, a copy that I owned when I lived in the country near old Fidelity. This experience took me on many an excursion into my boyhood, for the odor that I first detected in the book when it came through the mail is still there. Besides, from numerous trips to the woods with me it had acquired the smell of fallen leaves and ferns and moss and spicewood and numerous flowers that were pressed in it. And a lot of invisible things got mixed up with the little old volume, so that a whiff of its distinctive odor brings back trees, landscapes, hills, streams, and all of my boyhood. You probably would say the book smells musty, and you would probably be right; but you do not have my memories.

Young hogs weighing approximately 200 pounds are considered best for home slaughter. Allow clean water but withhold feed 18 hours before killing. Do not run or otherwise excite the animal in the slaughtering process.

Postmaster General Farley could hardly be accused of playing politics when he closed the postoffice at Grassy Point, N. Y., his birthplace, a couple of weeks ago. There just was not business enough to justify keeping it open.

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## Outstanding Seniors Selected at Eastern State

The members of the senior class at Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College shown above have been elected to appear in "The American College Year Book" for 1938. "The American College Year Book" is a Who's Who of outstanding college students in the United States. Persons who are elected to appear in this book must be outstanding in some phase of college activity. The seniors pictured above were selected for scholarship, service, popularity, athletic ability, and other desirable qualities. A brief biography and a photograph of each senior will appear in "The American College Year Book."

### TO CURB HASTY MARRIAGE

(Ashland Independent)

Hasty marriage received further legislative setbacks this year, with nine states enacting or revising laws establishing waiting periods between marriage license applications and the actual wedding ceremony, a year-end survey by the Council of State Governments shows. The nine states are: Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Their action brings the total number of anti-hasty marriage states to twenty-six.

Waiting periods set up in the new laws vary from two days to ten days. Among all states with such restrictions, Delaware, with a delay of 24 hours, has the shortest wait, while Wisconsin has the longest, requiring a lapse of ten days before would-be honey-mooners may obtain a licence. Two states require a two-day wait; eight states and the District of Columbia, three days, and fourteen other states, five days.

Several of the nation's best know "Gretna Greens" were erased this year by new laws in Maryland and West Virginia. California, Mississippi, Ohio and other states which have rigid marriage statutes have learned that impatient couples find hasty wedding accommodations in near-by towns across the border in states more lenient.

This year's Illinois law imposing a three-day waiting period helped make marriage a major industry in Crown Point and Valparaiso, Ind. Governor M. Clifford Townsend, of Indiana, recently urged that his state's marriage laws follow its neighbors, most of whom provide a waiting period and two of whom, Illinois and Wisconsin, have hygienic marriage laws.

Three states, Alabama, North Dakota and Wyoming, this year passed laws requiring that the man must undergo social disease tests before marriage, while Illinois, Michigan, New Hampshire, Oregon and Wisconsin made this requirement for both applicants. The New Hampshire law is effective Oct. 31, 1938, and the Oregon law is subject to a referendum at the 1938 election. Ten states now require that one or both parties to the marriage contract undergo such tests.

### A REAL ACCOMPLISHMENT

(Somerset Journal)

The biennial report of the Kentucky Public Service Commission has reached our desk. The report shows in the two-year period some 34 companies have made reductions in utilities rates totaling about two and a half million dollars and affecting more than a half million customers. Here is a report of real accomplishments. The members of the commission are J. C. W. Beckham, James W. Cammack, Jr., and Thomas B. McGregor.

One of the outstanding accomplishments of the commission has been the promotion of rural electric service throughout the state. Many rural communities that have never had electric power and lights before are now to receive opportunities for electrical service through cooperative agreements partly sponsored by the Kentucky Commission and the federal government.

This service is to be available at a rate of one and a half cents per kilowatt. The accomplishments of the commission have been brought about without any fight against the utilities companies.

## Freedom of Press

NEW YORK—Portraying "the unadorned truth," this statue will be dedicated to the constitutional right of freedom of the press in the "Four Freedom" statuary group on the Central Mall of the New York World's Fair 1939.

## New Standards For Dog Feeds Set

The adoption of minimum chemical standards and other rules and regulations to govern the manufacture and sale of canned dog feeds in Kentucky is announced by J. D. Turner, head of the department of commercial feeds at the University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

Effective January 1, dog feeds sold in Kentucky are to contain a mimimum of 10 per cent of protein and 2 per cent of fat and a maximum of 1 1-2 per cent of fiber and 74 per cent of water. Registration forms have been mailed to manufacturers and distributors.

The dog feed business has grown like mushrooms during the last few years and it now is estimated to be about a half-billion dollar business, according to Mr. Turner. "Its operation is in such a chaotic condition that it is a question whether it should be dignified by calling it an industry or whether the term 'racket' would not be more appropriate," he declared.

One hundred and forty-two samples of canned dog feeds were analyzed at the Experiment Station. Many of them, it was reported, contained cheap materials, were incorrectly labelled, and were even short in net weight. Some were 85 per cent water, which means that the nutrients would cost as much as 40 cents a pound, according to research workers at the Experiment Station.

### FLU STUDY

(Pathfinder)

Influenza is one of the world's most troublesome diseases. Every winter, with appalling regularity, hundreds of thousands are stricken with this illness, whose symptoms are those of a bad cold, but whose effect is severe weakening of the system.

In the United States alone from 1931 to 1935, an average of 24.6 persons per 100,000 died of flu. In the latter year, when the death rate was down to 22.1, 28,230 Americans succumbed. Everyone old enough to recall the World War remembers the devastating flu epidemic of 1918-19, when people in war-crowded cities dropped dead without a chance of medical assistance and more than 500,000 persons perished.

Last week, with the 1938 flu season approaching, doctors of the Rockefeller Foundation were launching an unusual attack on the disease—a study of the effects of influenza on a whole community. As subject for their unique "municipal case history" the scientists had chosen a little hamlet about 45 miles from New York City called Yorktown Heights.

There, for the next five or perhaps 10 years, investigators will keep careful clinical check on 1,000 of the village's 1,275 residents. Salt water gargled by flu patients and blood from those believed to be immune will be sent to the Foundation's New York laboratories for study and analysis.

Among the theories to be checked during the lengthy study will be one that animals, particularly live swine, may be carriers of the disease. Tests with ferrets have already shown that they are susceptible to flu. If the animal theory is borne out, it may be possible to perfect an immunizing serum.

Many pet-lovers in Yorktown Heights, which was chosen from among several New York communities as "typical," scoffed at the animal-carrier theory. Nearly all the villagers were quite ready, however, to do everything they could to aid the study. Speaking for his fellow-townsmen, Town Supervisor Theodore Hill explained:

"We feel that we are contributing something to science."

### THE GOOD OLD HOME BURG

(Russell Times)

People sometimes become discontented in their little home towns, and think these places are too dull. They would like to go to some place where there is more going on.

But if work or business forces them for a time to leave the community with which they are familiar, they are usually mighty glad to come back. The big city may be more exciting, but all those strange and indifferent faces convey no thought of friendship. When such people return to the old home burg, they are glad to get back. The handclasp of this and that friend, the cordial welcome home, the regret people express because the absent ones stayed away too long, are better than the thrills and excitements of the strange city.

Alice Moore, "pancake tester" for an Akron, O., grain products company, estimates that she has cooked 500,000 pancakes in the last year.

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, Dean of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
© Western Newspaper Union.

### Lesson for January 16

### BEGINNING A LIFE OF SERVICE

LESSON TEXT—Mark 1:14-28.
GOLDEN TEXT—The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand: repent ye, and believe the gospel.—Mark 1:15.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus' First Helpers.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Why the Fishermen Followed Jesus.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Serving Now.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Adjusting Life to Service.

The public ministry of our Lord was not begun with any great fanfare of publicity. Leaving Judea where the entrenched forces of formal religion had joined the forces of sin and degradation in opposition to him, and which had brought about the imprisonment of John, our Lord appears in his home country, Galilee.

**I. Preaching the Gospel (vv. 14, 15, 21, 22).**

His first activity is worthy of careful note, for it is not exactly what one might expect in this Gospel of Mark, which we have already characterized as the Gospel of mighty deeds rather than of words. Jesus came to work miracles, and he did work them, and continues to do the miraculous even in our day. It is therefore significant that his first recorded work was that of preaching, his second that of calling and preparing fellow workers, and last of all the miraculous healing of the demoniac.

From a human viewpoint one would think that the opposite order would prevail. First let the Master do some mighty miracle to catch the attention of the people, then organize a great "party," and then preach. Much of the so-called evangelistic effort in our day follows that human formula and fails of lasting results. Observe the man who magnifies preaching and gives the Word of God pre-eminence, and you will see real spiritual accomplishments.

Jesus preached faith and repentance, or perhaps one should say repentance and faith (v. 15). They go together in our Lord's preaching. Let us follow his example.

We read in verse 2 that the hearers were astonished because he spoke with authority. They had been accustomed to hearing the lawyers dispute on the basis of the authority of the law, now the lawgiver himself stood in their midst. He did not set aside the law, but he gave it an interpretation and direction which surprised them.

**II. Calling Disciples (vv. 16-20).**

The orderly development of any work calls for the choosing and training of associates. Moody is said to have observed that "it is a greater thing to put ten men to work than it is to do ten men's work." Our Lord was no mere human leader, but he desired and used fellow-workers and he committed to them the carrying on of his work after he departed.

God still calls men into his service. Would that grace might be given to each one to whom such a call may come to respond "straightway," as did the disciples. The writer has just read the letter of a heart-broken man who has refused to answer God's call for four long years, and now comes with a broken body which may hinder his usefulness for life. Such tragedies may be averted by prompt and willing obedience.

**III. Healing the Demoniac (vv. 23-28).**

Three things stand out in this story. The first is that the Son of God has power over the demons of Satan. Any effort to "fight the Devil" in our own power is foredoomed to failure. But in the name of Jesus Christ we may bid him depart from us. Thank God, it works!

The other thought is also of vital import. The demons recognized Jesus, they knew that he was "the Holy One of God" (v. 24), and they bore public testimony of that fact. And yet they were demons, the enemies of God. Saving faith in the Lord Jesus Christ is more than a knowledge of his claims, a pious repetition of his name even though it be done in public. Let us make sure that we have a living faith in the Son of God.

Our final observation is that our Lord did not permit the demons to testify concerning him. Christ and his church do not need the flattering words or the financial support of unbelievers. Every time we accept them we weaken our testimony and make ourselves ridiculous before the world. If unbelievers think well of Christ let them show their sincerity by seeking him as Saviour and Lord. Then both they and their gifts will be acceptable and to his glory.

**Physical Handicaps**

The failure to overcome our physical handicaps is only one of many indications that few of us ever discover ourselves.

**Seeing Ourselves**

We see time's furrows on another's brow; how few themselves, in that just mirror, see!—Young.

**Pleasures**

A man that knows how to mix pleasures with business, is never entirely possessed by them.

**Long Trip for Washington**

Washington took four days to go from Mt. Vernon to Philadelphia more than 150 years ago, when he arrived May 13, 1787 for the Constitutional convention, a distance of approximately 160 miles.


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## Crop Rotation Lengthens The Life Of The Soil

Lengthen your crop rotation and lengthen the life of your soil, is the advice of D. O. Williams, superintendent of CCC Camp SCS-18 gives to the farmers who are interested in preserving their land and increasing their crop yields.

The value of improved crop rotations as a soil-conserving measure is being demonstrated on a number of Nicholas county farms, he reports. Prominent in the list is the H. T. Letton farm, using a rotation of tobacco, wheat, blue grass and clover, and that of J. W. Miller, using an 8 year rotation of corn, rye, blue grass and clover.

"That a rotation is valuable in preventing soil washing is shown in results of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station," Mr. Williams said. "A continuous corn crop lost 20 tons of soil per acre annually; a rotation of corn, wheat and clover lost 3 3-4 tons; and a rotation of corn, wheat, and two years mixed hay lost only 2 tons per acre annually."

Not only does a rotation using alfalfa tend to reduce soil erosion, but it will add fertility to the soil and increase crop yields, he said, in citing experiments at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. In Ohio, a 3-year rotation of corn, wheat and alfalfa produced 8 more bushels per acre, and approximately one ton more of hay, than did a 3-year rotation of corn wheat and red clover.

Farmers interested in securing more detailed information concerning crop rotations were urged to see County Agricultural Agent, Carlisle, Kentucky or contact the camp which is operated by the Soil Conservation Service.

Ulysses Walsh, newspaperman of Johnson City, Tenn., has a collection of more than 4,000 phonograph records, ranging in date from 18[illegible] to the most modern discs.


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## BUFFALO TRACE

(Lillie Gaunce, Correspondent)

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Gaunce spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Norman Varner near Mt. Pleasant.

Miss Frances Smith and Jean Kenney spent one day recently with James Smith at Headquarters.

Lillie Gaunce spent one day the past week with Mr. and Mrs. Victor Gaunce at Headquarters.

Mrs. Henry Sexton and son and Lillie Gaunce spent one day recently with her sister, Mrs. Ed Webster in Winchester.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bowe and Mr. and Mrs. Keller Bowe, of Monroe, Michigan, have gone to spend the remainder of the winter with Mr. Bowe's daughter, Mrs. Jack Haverfield and family in Orlanda, Florida.

Mrs. Walker Gaunce spent one day the past week with Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Cartee at Saltwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sexton spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Roy Sexton and family near Miller Station.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson Gifford, of Cincinnati, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Gaunce.

Lillie Gaunce spent one day last week with Mrs. Ollie Gaunce and Miss Mattie Jones.

Mrs. Martha Gaunce and Mrs. Robert Gaunce and son, of Beaver, spent Monday with Mrs. Floyd Gaunce.

Mr and Mrs. Walker Gaunce spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Silas Hinkston and family near North Middletown.

Victor Gaunce spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. William Hollar in Robertson county.

Mrs. Ollie Gaunce, who has been a patient at the Johnson hospital the past week for treatment, has returned home very much improved.

## EAST UNION

(Mrs. Essel Barr, Correspondent)

Rev. and Mrs. Frances Goodrich were guests of Mrs. Russell Barr and son Tuesday.

Rev and Mrs. Robert Johnstone Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Wasson and Miss Geneva Wasson were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Henry and daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Elgin Stephenson and son have returned to their home in Warrenton, Va., after a week's visit with relatives and friends in this community.

Mrs. William Toy and son and Mrs. James Stephenson and daughter were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Toy Sunday. Mrs. Toy is ill.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Worth Scott, on Thursday, a son.

Rev. and Mrs. Goodrich were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Toy one evening the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Foster and son visited Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Ring and son one evening the past week.

Miss Anna Del Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Henry and Miss Vivian Trimble were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brambiett with a card party Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Barr and son were Sunday evening guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Berry at Sharpsburg.

## SCRUB GRASS

Mr. and Mrs. Hanson Walton and two sons spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Walton.

James Minton is visiting his mother, Mrs. Margaret Minton, who is ill.

Mrs. W. D. Swim spent Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Smoot.

Eugene Booth is able to be out after about four weeks illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Walton visited Taylor Bowen Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Minton had as Sunday guests Mrs. Russell Bowles and son, Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Bryant and Marcus Hendrix.

Mr. and Mrs. John McCarty and daughter spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. McCarty.

James Sadler spent Friday with James Minton.

Mr. and Mrs. Buford McIntosh spent Sunday night with Sam McIntosh and family.

Mrs. Lucy McCarty was called to the bedside of her mother, Mrs. Ed Anderson at Sherburne.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Swim spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Swim.

## PANTHER CREEK

Mrs. Jake Wagoner and daughter spent one day recently with Mrs. Annie Brinegar and son on the Maysville pike.

Mr. and Mrs. Roma Purcell spent Sunday in Bourbon county.

Mrs. Robert Maybrier spent Sunday afternoon with Mrs. James Parsons.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobert Ritchie and little daughter spent the week end with friends in Lexington.

Mr. and Mrs. Orville Fuller spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Hobert Ritchie.

Matt Gaunce remains very sick at home with pneumonia.

Orville Fuller spent Sunday at Headquarters with his mother who is very sick.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bishop have been confined to their home with flu.

Miss Dorothy Wagoner spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Jessie Crockett and family near Sardis.

Mrs. James Parsons, Mrs. Marion Davis and Mrs. Jessie Parsons spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stone and mother, Mrs. Margaret Minton.

## "Forest Retreat" One Of The Most Attractive Homes In Nicholas County

"Forrest Retreat," which was constructed by Governor Thomas Metcalfe shortly after his return home after serving with distinction as a Captain of Volunteers in the War of 1812, has been restored to its original beauty by Dr. and Mrs. Esla Asbury, of Cincinnati. Dr. and Mrs. Asbury spent the summer and week ends at the home. Governor Metcalfe, who was called "Old Stone Hammer," because of the fact that he was a stone mason, is said to have constructed practically all of the house with his own hands.

## Kentucky - THEN and NOW

by L. G. Kennamer, Ph.D.
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RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

### BOYLE COUNTY

The study of America may be approached from several points of view. Some prefer to study the nation as a whole; others choose the survey of each state as a unit; while a third group considers each county as the basis of understanding the great mosaic pattern of American life. The story of Kentucky, however simply told, is one of romance. Though it is unique and substantial, it is interwoven with the very fiber of the American Republic. Its native impulses have enriched the thought and increased the wealth of the western world. Its natural beauty and geographical location have wielded their influence and added to the treasures of the human spirit, which is a legacy for all time and all people.

Again and again have the great historians told this; but they have left it to the writers of romance to show the more intimate, the more humanly apepaling characteristics of this state, its people, and its richly endowed landscape. To the visiting tourist and radio listener, each of the Kentucky counties offers a hearty welcome and would have him enjoy the romantic but fundamentally important element that is linked with its geography, its history, and its people. Boyle county, ninety-fourth in age in the large family of Kentucky counties, was born in 1842 and named for Judge and Congressman John Boyle, of Kentucky. This little commonwealth of 186 square miles played a great part in the "Winning of the West" and its brief sweep of history integrates with that of the other counties of Kentucky and the nation as "Westward the course of empire takes its way." By definite purpose rather than by chance, the colonists of the Atlantic seaboard came into the "Great Meadow" of the Blue Grass Region—a section luxurious in growth and rich in promise. Some one has said of it that "Heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation."

It was here in the late decades of the eighteenth century that the pioneers inaugurated the Great Commonwealth of Kentucky and nurtured the life and development within; here suffering every hardship that came to them, the early settlers learned lessons of government and grew giant-size in their sense of independence and personal dignity; here, too, they laid the foundations of great religious and educational institutions that have rendered noble service for over a century and a half; here, too, years later, life on the plantation reached its apex of cultivated leisure, charm and graciousness. The pomp of those earlier generations is gone, but the gaiety of the people and their innate response to gentility live on. Boyle county settlers became men of wealth and cultivation, who established for themselves a harmonious standard of living; their vast estates with fine mansions, large lawns, stone fences, and blooded stock, heavy yields of tobacco and corn, ennobled the owner's concept of life and his manner of living. In the days of the early settlements, land was plentiful, cheap in price, and rich in fertility. The growing interest in tobacco growing and the increasing herds of livestock brought wealth to provide the better things of life.

## Increased Payments Effective January 1

An increase in employer and employe contribution rates to the Kentucky Unemployment Compensation Fund became effective January 1, V. E. Barnes, executive director of the Kentucky Unemployment Compensation Commission announced in a memorandum issued to employers subject to the job insurance act.

"The employer contribution rate," Barnes said, "is increased by law for 1938 from 1.8 per cent to 2.7 per cent while there is also an increase in the employe contribution rate from .9 of 1 per cent to 1 per cent. Both of these increases are provided for by the law itself."

Barnes called employers' attention to a provision in the law which states "if any employer fails to deduct the contribution of any of his employes at the time their wages are paid or at the time wages are paid for the next succeeding payroll period, he alone thereafter shall be liable for such contributions."

"In view of this provision of the law," Barnes declared, "employers should be duly careful to collect the increased percentage of contribution rate from their employes to avoid becoming themselves liable for this increased assessment. The commission has previously publicized this increase in rates for 1938 but numerous requests for information which are still being received leads the commission to repeat its earlier announcement to prevent, if possible, the occurrence of any situation in which the employer may become liable for his employes' contributions."

Pared apples will not darken if dipped in lemon, orange, grapefruit or pineapple juice.

## College Plans To Extend Assistance

Further assistance to farmers in problems connected with sheep raising, especially in the control and prevention of diseases and internal parasites, is planned by the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture this year.

Internal parasites and improper feeding cause most of the losses among sheep in Kentucky. Numerous examinations of dead sheep taken to the Agricultural Experiment Station last year revealed that stomach worms and other internal parasites had caused the death of more than a third of the animals. A fourth of them had died as the result of starvation or improper feeding, and about 15 per cent had died from pneumonia, due to exposure to the weather, lack of proper housing and lack of sanitation.

Increased numbers of sheep on relatively small permanent pastures, without proper rotation, have resulted in heavy infestation of pastures, yards and barns with the eggs and larvae of stomach worms and other parasites, says a statement from the department of animal pathology at the Experiment Station.

In some instances farmers drench their flocks every 30 days in an effort to control stomach worms, but the fact that this treatment must be repeated every month indicates that the worms are not controlled. Pasture rotation as now practiced by most farmers consists of a change of pasture every three to eight weeks. This system is considered good for the pasture, but is wholly ineffective from the standpoint of parasite prevention.

In addition to better pasture management, there is need for improved sanitation of barns and yards and in housing and feeding, says the statement.

The college is planning to hold meetings for sheep raisers where problems can be discussed and methods to control and prevent diseases and parasites be considered. Then, in cooperation with farmers, demonstration flocks will be established in several counties to put into effect a system of management based on parasite control.

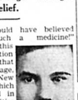
An effort also will be made to show that through barn and yard sanitation many intestinal disturbances may be prevented, and that through the use of pastures free of parasitic infestation lambs may be raised to market age without becoming seriously infested with internal parasites.

June, July and August are the months when parasitic infestation is the heaviest. Losses among late lambs, when purchased for feeding purposes, is often high and is largely due to parasitic infestation and lack of proper feed during the summer months. Thus prevention of parasites for late lambs is considered more important than for early lambs that go to market not later than June.

Late ewe lambs, and early ewe lambs not in marketable condition often become heavily infested with parasites during the summer months, and when retained for breeding they are a source of supply of worm eggs. They are usually under-developed and on the whole are below average as breeding stock.


"SO NERVOUS I COULD SCREAM"

Lady's Stomach So Gassy Felt Like It Would Burst; But Van-Tage Brought Blessed Relief.



Mrs. Dickinson

"I never would have believed there was such a medicine!" People over this Entire Section are saying that about Van-Tage, the Amazing New Medicine which is being sold in large quantities here. Recently, Mrs. J. M. Dickinson, of Cannelton, W. Va. (16 Miles From Charleston), stated:

"Regardless of what I ate, I would bloat with gas and my stomach would swell so far that I would think it was going to burst. I could hardly get my breath. I also had sluggish bowels and I got so nervous with all this suffering that I could scream. I did everything I knew to do, trying to get relief, but without results, and then I found Van-Tage, and I want to say that this Wonderful Medicine turned out to be just what I needed. Now I can even eat BEANS OR ONIONS. Such foods would have been poison to me a month ago. I simply feel better than in years and I gladly give you my statement and publicly endorse this Truly Great Medicine."

VAN-TAGE contains over 30 Ingredients, so it is like taking several medicines at once! Brings forth gas and bloat, helps cleanse bowels and invigorates sluggish kidneys, so that people declare it made them feel different ALL OVER. Van-Tage is NOT expensive, so get it—TODAY—at the Hopkins Drug Store.


Good definitions, even if not original: A gossip is one who talks to you about others; a bore is one who talks to you about himself, and a brilliant conversationalist is one who talks to you about yourself.

With the aid of a 45-power microscopic lens, Jimmie Zaharee of Max, N. Dak., recently penned Lincoln's Gettysburg address on a human air 2½ inches long.

## How The Names Of Days Of Week Was Originated

Our days bear the indelible names honoring the pagan gods of thousands of years ago. Sunday is "sun" plus "day." It is after the sun god anciently regarded as all powerful and to whom the day was set aside for. Monday is "moon" day plus "day." The second day of the week was dedicated to Luna that it feel slighted, considering the deference tendered to the sun.

Tuesday was originally Tiwes (Tiws, and "day," Tiw being the Saxon god of war. The French know this day as Mardi or Mar's day, after Roman god of war. Wednesday is the modern version of Woden's day after Woden, chief of the Teutons as well as the Saxons.

Thursday or Thor's day was once upon a time sacred to Thor, Scandinavian god of Thunder.

Friday, the sixth day of the week, is love day, commemorating Frigo, the Saxon goddess of marriage and the wife of the head god Woden.

Last, but far from least, is Saturday, Saturdan's day, consecrated to Saturn, son of Heaven and Earth, and father of Jupiter, supreme deity and king of gods and men.

U. S. deficit increased 606 million dollars in past six months.

## Finland's Birthday

This month the republic of Finland is celebrating its 20th birthday, its independence having been declared on December 6, 1917. Prior to the World War the country had been an autonomous duchy of the Russian empire since 1809, and before that was a part of the kingdom of Sweden for six and a half centuries.

Helsingfors, the capital, has a population of approximately 270,000. The oldest city is Abo, which celebrated its 700th anniversary in 1929. The country has an area of 150,000 square miles, about equal to that of New England, New York and New Jersey combined.

Although the little nation has less than four million inhabitants, it has eight political parties. The Communist party was outlawed in 1925, and no Communist may become a member of the parliament. Both men and women vote, but not until they reach the age of 24.

Finland is the only country to pay every installment on its war debt to the United States as it became due. In 1934 it floated a 10 million dollar loan in New York at 4 per cent interest, with which to pay off bonds bearing higher rates.

The two Finns best known in America are Paavo Nurmi, the former world's champion long distance runner, and Jean Sibelius, by many considered the greatest living musical composer, now at work on his Eighth Symphony at the age of 72. The number of Finns unable to read and write is less than one-tenth of one per cent, another world record.

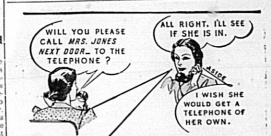
### THE FARM AND HOME

Spots and stains in clothing should be removed as soon as possible, since drying, exposure to air, washing or ironing tend to make their removal more difficult. The kind of stain and the material in the garment determine the method of removal.

If a lamb gets chilled, take it to a warm room and wrap it in a blanket. Do not permit it to lie on the floor or be in a draft. Some farmers put chilled lambs in water as warm as the elbow can bear. If this is done it must be thoroughly dried.

Silage is ideal roughage but not a complete feed. It should be supplemented with a feed containing considerable protein, such as cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal, soybean meal, peanut meal or a legume hay.

W. A. Bentley of Jericho, Va., recently photographed over 4,000 snow crystals separately and found that each one had distinct variations.


IS YOUR TELEPHONE IN YOUR NEIGHBOR'S HOME?

It is often embarrassing to ask a neighbor to let you use her telephone. Of course neighbors are gracious about lending, in your household's little emergencies, but sometimes it is troublesome to both parties when an unexpected caller wants to borrow the telephone.

Possibly the embarrassment in using a neighbor's telephone arises from the fact that while one can return flour or coffee in full, borrowed telephone service cannot be repaid in kind.

If you seriously consider the many services the telephone renders many times each day, and compare its value with the small cost, you will probably agree that it is false economy to try to do without it.

It is easy to order your telephone. Just get in touch with the Business Office, or give your order to any telephone employe.

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