Kentucky —THEN and NOW

by L.G. Kennamer, Ph.D.
EASTERN TEACHERS COLLEGE
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

FAYETTE COUNTY, Concluded

The rich fertile lands of Fayette and its surrounding counties still cast their spell over the whole state. The forests of yesterday have been supplanted by the bluegrass, pastures teeming with blooded stock, and rich cultivated lands with heavy yields of corn and tobacco. Some one has called this county the center of the garden of Kentucky, as rich and productive as any land the sun ever shone on. Most of the land of Fayette county is in farms and in cultivation. Livestock, corn, and tobacco are her wealth, but by no means her only wealth. Great truck and market gardens surround the city of Lexington and provide sufficient vegetables for the needs of her population. Great manufacturing and storage plants, large wholesale and retail enterprises provide employment for her energetic population.

At one time Lexington was known as the Athens of the West, and it is today one of the leading educational centers of the South. For here are located six high schools, two academies, and four colleges. The latter are the University of Kentucky, Transylvania University, Sayre and Hamilton College. These institutions are great and thriving factories in which the raw and energetic youth of Kentucky are developed into educated citizens of the commonwealth. The home of Fayette county are most interesting. They range from humble cottages to mansions of amazing luxuriousness and richness, yet within them all abounds the spirit of Kentucky hospitality.

Lexington is the chief retail, wholesale, educational, recreational and industrial center of the eastern half of central Kentucky, and is also the chief market for the agricultural products of this region. The city is a music and cultural center which affords profitable and cultural entertainment to its citizens and those of the surrounding counties. The Lexington Herald and the Lexington Leader, through the cooperation of good transportation schedules, serve thousands of Kentucky homes. From this metropolis of the Bluegrass travel highways radiate to all parts of the country and tie up Lexington with all the great cities of this country. Fourteen out of every fifteen farms of Fayette county are located on paved roads. Three trunk railroads, the Louisville and Nashville, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Southern, afford excellent schedules to all parts of the country. Lexington is the home of the Southeastern Greyhound Lines and possesses one of the finest systems of freight and passenger transportation in the United States.

Fayette county is an important part of the Kentucky of beauty and of memory. It is a leading light in education, in industry, in agriculture and in transportation. It is famous for its fine Burley tobacco and is known throughout the world as the home of the finest thoroughbred horse-breeding establishments and many country estates. Kentucky's sons and daughters know of no finer place to live. It is a magnificent land.

THE GARDEN

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

By John S. Gardner, Kentucky College of Agriculture

As they get older, garden vegetable plants become more and more subject to the old-age diseases rust and "blight," the term used collectively for the leaf-spots and anthracnoses, likely to beset almost any vegetable in the garden. At the same time, the season becomes sustainedly warm, in-so-far-as rainfall is concerned, interspersed with sudden showers followed by steamy, muggy periods, ideal conditions under which the rusts and the blights spread.

These are spore diseases, the spores washed about on even faint breezes which alighting on the vegetable leaves, literally "bore" their way in. Once inside the leaf, in the moist condition they find there they multiply rapidly, killing tissue, in "spots" which grow until the entire leaves are involved and drop off. Loss of leaves is important to the vegetable crop for they are prevented from, or at least greatly reduced in making starches and sugars, the food compounds for which the vegetable is grown.

Once the spores have gained foothold, it is too late to do much be done to stop these diseases, been before spores have been "stuck" and then put in 1-1 pound of screened hydrated lime. Close the sprayer outlet and shake for 15 times, to make 2-12 gallons of 1-1-50 Bordeaux.

Spraying should begin as soon as any rusting or spotting is seen on the lowest leaves, and all exposed surfaces should be covered, both top and bottom sides. In 10 days, on most occasions, or 2 weeks when growth is not so rapid, spraying should be repeated, and in 2 weeks again. A fourth spraying may be advisable on the latter, if the vegetable to be protected, has a program of 3 sprayings is quite adequate to saving many vegetables now lost to the diseases rust and blight.

Meetings To Show Good Sheep Types

Continued interest in improved types of breeding ewes for replacement purposes in Kentucky and for the building of flocks in sections where sheep are not now numerous, has caused the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky to arrange a series of meetings and ewe fairs for the period of June 14-24.

Various types of western ewes suitable to Kentucky conditions, together with their lambs and the rams that sired the lambs, and all so representative flocks, will be exhibited. Farmers and sheepmen, Richard C. Miller and others from the College of Agriculture, and H. F. Cox, head of the sheep department at the Kansas Agricultural College, will discuss sheep raising and the production of hay, pasture and other crops for sheep.

Plans are being made to accommodate at least 4,000 farmers at the meetings, including visitors from Tennessee and other states. The meetings will be at Lexington, June 14; Monticello, June 16; Paintsville, June 17; Leitchfield, June 21; Elkton, June 23, and Bardwell, June 24. All meetings will begin at 10 o'clock.

GEMS FOR YOUR SCRAPBOOK

"Patience"

"Patience is not passive on the contrary it is active. It is concentrated strength."—Schurz.

"Patience is power, with time and patience the mulberry leaf becomes silk."—Chinese Proverb.

"The greater hope, the more patience in risks, thinking and right action, and faith in the blessing of relief and comfort, and patience."—Mary Baker Eddy.

"Patience is better but its fruit is sweet."—Rousseau.

"Now we exhort you, brethren, warn them that are unruly, . . . support the weak, be patient toward all men."—Paul.

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All aboard neighbor!

Here the actual sound of The Pan-American. Tune in WSM this Saturday, just P. M. now week ends.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

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Stock Breeding School At U. Of Ky. June 29-30

A livestock breeding school at the University of Kentucky June 29-30 will bring to the state some of the most famous stockmen and animal husbandry authorities in the world. Included as lecturers are Dr. H. D. Goodale, geneticist at the Mt. Hope Farm in Massachusetts; Perry B. Gatins, noted Kentucky breeder and president of the American Jersey Club; Dr. S. M. Salisbury, professor at Ohio State University and eminent judge of dairy cattle; Dr. Fred W. Miller, Wisconsin veterinarian and physiologist, and Col. S. N. Wadsworth, director of the Afimoud and Co. livestock bureau.

Other speakers are members of the faculty of the Kentucky College of Agriculture and Experiment Station and prominent farmers and stockmen. Associations of Kentucky breeders of Jersey, Holstein, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Hereford and Shorthorn cattle, and of swine and sheep will meet during the two days session.

The purpose of the course is to present in practical language information bearing on the place of genetics in livestock breeding, to illustrate how characters associated with production are inherited, and to aid in the development of breeding programs embracing breed type and production.

The course will be open to all, and there will be no tuition or fees. Dairy farmers, poultrymen and breeders of cattle, swine, sheep and horses are expected from Kentucky and other states.

U. Of K. Plans Show Of Good Type Sheep

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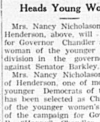
Heads Young Women



MRS. NANCY GEASTT

wife of Henderson county, prominent in the affairs of the young Democrats in the second congressional district and her clients has worked for her on numerous occasions, particularly in campaigning for the state at large.

Mrs. Geastt is campaign chairwoman for Henderson county for Governor Chandler in his race for the Democratic nomination for the U. S. Senate in 1936. She was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in Philadelphia from the second district and previously had been a delegate to the party's state convention in Louisville.

She is secretary of the Democratic Clubs of the second district.

Since the organization of the Young Democratic clubs in Kentucky, Mrs. Grasty has always been active either in her home county of Henderson or in the state and congressional district.

In addition she is actively interested in civic and social work in her community. She is married to George Grasty, a Henderson banker. They have one child.

Mrs. Grasty will coordinate her campaign work with Mrs. W. Lee O'Daniel, **head of the women's division of Governor Chandler.**

Cultivation Is Good For Young Trees

To get best results with young fruit trees, cultivate thoroughly in summer and sow rye and vetch in winter cover crops. Experiments of Ross Baker, in charge of Horticulture Department Station.

Peach, plum and apple trees grown between and pruned more when cultivated during the summer than those which were left and sowed to cover crop. Cultivated trees produced larger and more valuable fruit than those left in sod. Average yield per tree was plus 3-13 bushels and when thinned, peaches were grown larger.

Where sowed clover or lespedeza, trees were stunted whereas those sowed to rye made good growth during summer tended to mature growth as well as yield. Fall cultivation, June 1 and then sowed to lespedeza gave satisfactory results.

Cook Mourns Passing Of Hash-Slinger Slang

Gone now noted Idaho cook, who gave a king of food his favorite dish a dignified job that the picturesque slang of the hashery is no more. Among the terms that Lee remembers from earlier days are these orders.

Two in the water—two boiled eggs coming up the lookout—hash with a wad of hay—three swimmers and sauer-kraut juice—Sinker coffee.

Also school-cry switch—toast and jelly—peanut butter sand with slip her twice and send her out—blondes—steak; and, man oh man, a bear—a chance—beef steer.

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

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

Lesson for June 12

FACING THE SUPREME TEST OF SERVICE

LESSON TEXT—Mark 14:32-36.
GOLDEN TEXT—Not what I will, but what thou wilt.—Mark 14:36.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Goes to the Garden.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Learning Obedience.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Facing the Fate of Disciples.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Facing the Cross of God's Will.

No man has ever faced such a crisis as Jesus faced. He was the Son of God incarnate in order to bear the sins of the world. No one can ever fully understand the agony of soul involved when God "made Him to be sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteousness of God in him" (II Cor. 5:21). It is therefore true that we may never say that we have gone through what Christ went through at a very real sense in which our Lord's experience is blessed by His discipline, in a lower degree and as ordinary human beings.

Our lesson brings before us the closing scene of Thursday, before the crucifixion on Friday. It is crowded with important events, among them the washing of the Passover, the revelation that there was a traitor among the disciples, the institution of the Lord's supper, the agonizing prayer of our Lord's soul, the inferentially proper in the garden.

I. Exceeding Sorrowful (vv. 32-34).

The text uses many words to convey the depth of His soul's agony. Among them are words which have in them a the fully medium of Greek, which indicate that He experienced something far more severe than death. He was not a coward. He was not afraid to die. His soul was in agony because of the sin of mankind, the shame and dishonor of the cross, the sin of the world, and that He was "sorrowful even unto death" (v. 34).

Since this was the road that Christ was to travel, shall not His servants tread it still?

II. Alone with God (vv. 37-41).

Jesus took with Him into the recluded place in the Garden the three who were closest to Him in the circle of disciples. He counted on their sympathy in the agonizing in His hour of anguish. Merely to have them near Him, to know that they were there to watch and pray even though they could not share His agonies, was to be a comfort to Him. We try to do as much for one another in hours of bereavement and disappointment, but how much greater was the opportunity of these three, and how ignominiously they failed. The spirit was willing (v. 23), but the flesh took the upper hand, and they slept. He was alone with His Father, when He prayed, and it were needless to say that might pass from Him, but in the end and beautiful submission, "not what I will, but what thou will."

The follower of Jesus will know this experience, too. While he will not find it to be true that there is nothing more precious than the fellowship of God, he will find it preparatory to expect the area of God to be fellows. Nothing is more bitter experience in human relationships than the realization that you should stand by, come what may, and find that they have fallen asleep through our hour of soul-struggle.

III. Betrayed by a Kiss (vv. 42-46).

To betray the one who had done nothing but good, who had loved him and cared for him, who had washing of his feet, this would have been far more than we could have expected of even the sub-blackened heart of a Judas. But he did the measure of his ignominy to overtopping by betraying his Lord with the sign of affection—a kiss.

We know full well that we may not stand on the same ground as our Lord even here, for, whereas He had done nothing to merit betrayal, we at our best are not able to stand forth without fault. Nevertheless, great is the hurt when we face the betrayal of life. It may be one whom we have befriended, who has been the object of our loving thought and care, and who in the hour when he thinks to gain himself some advantage or avenge some fancied wrong strikes us in the back, even as he smilingly professes to be a friend. Shall we be embittered in soul and give like for like? God forbid! Let us rather say as Jesus did to Judas, "Friend, wherefore art thou come?" (Matt. 26:50.)

IV. He Knew All

The righteous perisheth, and no man layeth it to heart: and merciful men are taken away, none considering that the righteous is taken away from the evil to come. He shall enter into peace.—Isa. 57:1, 2.

Secret of Holiness

They ask me for secrets of holiness. For myself I know no secret than to love God with all my heart and my neighbor (who is all mankind) as myself.

Paaducah Baby Smothers Beneath Blanket On Crib

Entangled in a blanket on his crib, Harry Franklin Scott, five months-old baby, died at his home last week in Paducah despite efforts of a fire department rescue squad to revive him.

The child's mother said she had left the room only a few moments before when she heard muffled cries. She returned immediately and found the blanket over the baby's head.

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50-lb. Mattresses $4.95
4-coil double-bed Springs, $4.95

The Variety Store

FATHER'S FIRST OBLIGATION

—Harlan Daily Enterprise.

Nothing could more fully illustrate the failures we make in the simple business of living than do some of the stories about the "men" which have come out of the depression.

An example is a recent speech given before the annual convention of sheriffs and police chiefs by Judge Andrew McBrayer, chief of Police Andrew McBrayer of Wichita Grove Missouri, and that speech has been widely broadcast about a reduction in juvenile delinquency.

Here is how it has worked out: Two years ago, he said, there were some cases no work at all—and no have spent more time about the home. Two years ago, he said, that time they have been able to get back to work. Two years ago there were some and have given more relationship and parents would not other have had.

Few days ago when a father's thoughtful guidance turn to Boy of eighteen, Judge McDonnell: "At the start of the depression, everyone worry—worried with Coloradoan politics." No, he said, that problem and also effect on human behavior as you would care to find. And it would seem to constitute a pretty severe indictment of the great American Dad, when you stop to think about it.

Getting acquainted with his own son ought to be Number One on Dad's list of regular duties. If he had evolved the understanding and comradeship which make the Lad feel confident of his first confidence and cast one that situation to pass the youngster the Lad's problems with take him aside from dangerous paths, he hasn't failed to do his first obligation. That ought to be pretty clear that is a good many of the Lads who have gone astray Dad's job, so he has not many sorrows, but he has lost some kind of heritage

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Dispelling The Fog

By Charles Michelson Director Of Publicity, Democratic National Committee

Because Harry Hopkins has expressed a preference for one candidate for the U. S. Senatorship in Iowa, his native state, horror and amazie is expressed by some of those who always express horror and amaze at anything done by the present administration at Washington or any member thereof.

Yes, in this episode a dastardly attempt is use the relief appropriations for the WPA, of which Mr. Hopkins is administrator, as a weapon to campaign against all of those who have opposed any of the President's policies.

It appears that Harry Hopkins, when asked by newspaper reporters what his view was of the primary contest between Congressman Wearin and Senator Gillette, replied that while he was no longer a citizen of Iowa, though he was born and educated there, he would vote for Wearin if he still lived there.

To read some minds back a few years how much excitement would it have caused Harry Hopkins, Franklin Roosevelt, or master General Harry New, expressed a preference for one or another of the Republican candidates for Senator in Indiana. In fact I seem to remember that Harry New, committed to Jim Watson, was strongly urging Roosevelt to come back, there and make a speech very much criticism when President Theodore Roosevelt, a Republican, had visited Mark Hanna said widely known of the young group of Democratic leaders in Ohio, and get it through the newspapers revealed that in the Hoover administration, Harry New was strong up in the administration circles with Governor George M. Nettis, the Republican Governor of Indiana, who wanted to vote for Senator George Norris.

Would anybody have been great excited had Secretary of the Interior and ex Republican Chairman Dr. Hubert Work, concerned himself with Colorado politics? No, in those good old days the Republican high command was so sure of the Senators and Congressmen. They went out there in the Rocky Mountain region and it was very generally known that unless a candidate was a factory to the state machine and the national machine, he was doing time for something.

It might be supposed, from the terrible shock that some of the anti-administration fellows appear to feel, that Harry Hopkins proposed standing at a disbursement window with the wind blowing in one hand and dollars in the other, checking off the party worthy and the party unworthy, to make sure that nobody got a meal or a WPA job who wasn't with Harry Hopkins initially.

Now, in 1936 there was a mass of relief disbursements in Maine and Vermont. Governor Landon's supporters shrilled that the relief administration was using Maine and Vermont as a laboratory to see how many votes could be purchased by the expenditure of relief appropriation. If there were anything to the theory of administration of Harry Hopkins statement, it would appear that Maine and Vermont would be the last states in the Union that could not be bought.

As a matter of fact, the distribution of the Government relief is for the most part in the states of Republicans in Republican territory, and presumably Democrats are more prevalent in the administration in Democratic territory. Harvard is particularly the bitterest critic of the establishment has some Harvard men who have agonized at seeing fine and important places in relief administration given to Republicans, picked for the job simply because they were supposed to be better qualified than the other fellows. In the distribution of the dozen billion dollars' worth of relief there have been no scandals, no conspicuous fraud, and I have an idea that as many of those who were caught in wrongdoing, or suspected of wrongdoing to be party as to the other.

It is doubtful if, prior to his advent in the Roosevelt administration, anybody knew or cared what political faith the administrator subscribed to. I think that among those who did not know was Harry Hopkins himself, for he was always followed no political lines. He rose as supervisor, as secretary, as director of welfare organizations—which, incidentally, is how he came to be in Iowa—and the big job when the great emergency welfare situation came along.

He will have to spend a lot of money this year, and for some years to come. The unemployed good times and bad times do not coincide with political happenings. No way as yet has been found of declaring a moratorium for relief during campaigns. People get hungry and cold in election years as in other years. But during campaigns, particularly campaigns conducted on the principle that whatever the incumbent administration does must be wrong, it is perhaps inevitable that the party in power should be accused of using the Works Progress funds to promote the candidacies of the administration's friends.

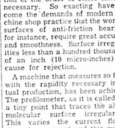
You may perhaps have noticed that we never get any details in these charges. Under our system of government the ballot is secret. The WPA worker or the men and women on relief can and do vote as they please, and in Iowa, for example, nobody is ever going to be able to tell whether individual Democrats in the primary cast their ballots for Congressman Wearin or for Senator Gillette.

Democratic Organizer

William H. Natcher, above, will organize for Governor Chandler the Young Democrats of Kentucky in the forthcoming race for senatorial nomination.

With the arrival of William H. Natcher, of Bowling Green, at state campaign headquarters active organization work among the young Demograts of Kentucky has been begun on a state wide basis by political leaders supporting Governor A. B. Chandler in his race for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate.

Mr. Natcher was appointed chairman of the Young Democrats division of the Chandler campaign Saturday by Judge Brady Stewart.



William H. Natcher.

State Campaign Chairman for Governor Chandler.

This personal choice of Judge Stewart is one of the most popular selections he could have made. For this young man is well known throughout the state. For in what every he has undertaken, whether it be selling baking powders from Premier Chandler, or assisting in the campaign of his friend with grocer George M. Nettis for governor, he has shown the ability to get things done. He is a former president of the Young Democratic Clubs of Kentucky.

He received his early education in the Warren county public schools later graduating from the Western State Teachers' College at Bowling Green. He studied law at the Kentucky State University College of Law, at Columbus, Ohio, where he received his degree. Upon graduation he was licensed to practice law both in Ohio and Kentucky.

Heavy Rains Deterrent To Planting Of Corn

Moderate to heavy rains last week interfered seriously with corn planting and preparation of land for corn, according to the U. S. Weather Bureau reported last week.

With soil sufficiently moist on four days, tobacco transplanting was interfered seriously with and planting of tobacco was at a standstill.

Cool weather generally prevailed throughout the state, with the average temperature about 5 degrees below normal.

Rainfall was fairly well distributed over the state, with the heaviest falls in the extreme southern counties.

Wheat heads improved generally, but some fields were lodged in the extreme southeastern districts. Harvest will begin within a few days, barring bad weather.

Barley harvest proceeded under favorable conditions in southern and central sections. Late barley was showed great improvement. Pastures are becoming luxuriant but seed bluegrass is lagging.

Gardens generally are fine, the bureau noted.

"Fingerprints" of Roads Show Slippery Surfaces

London.—A "fingerprint" method reminiscent of Scotland Yard technique has been devised by ministry of transport officials here to track down slippery road surfaces.

A section of the road is inked over and a smooth tire rolled along it. The tire is then transferred to a sheet of white paper, where an exact record of the surface texture is imprinted.

A perfectly smooth road becomes dangerously slippery when the surface of the water, instead of being squeezed into interstices present when the pavement is of comparatively rough texture, forms a liquid film between tire and road.

In the "fingerprint" tests, a slippery surface produces a smooth tire makes a full impression on the paper over the entire area of contact, whereas a comparatively "non-skid" surface, having numerous individual points of contact separated by channels through which water can escape, shows a speckled print.

GEMS FOR YOUR SCRAPBOOK

"Gratitude"

"If I only have the will to be grateful, I am so."—Seneca.

"He enjoys much who is thankful for little; a grateful mind is both a great and a happy mind."—Seneca.

"Gratitude is much more than a verbal expression of thanks. Action expresses more gratitude than speech."—Mary Baker Eddy.

"Problem Child" Needs New Teaching Methods Until Mind Matures

By MARJORIE VAN DE WATER

Detroit, Mich.—Defiant, restless, truant, and subject to temper outbursts. That is a picture of what school officials know as a "problem child."

It is also a typical picture of a child who has failed in learning to read, write and spell—particularly to read. Dr. Charles L. Vaughn, of Detroit's Psychopathic clinic, has learned from a study of boys at the Wayne County Training school.

These boys were from twelve to fifteen years old and yet tests showed them to be below grade three in reading. In other words they had spent about nine years in school trying to learn to read without success.

It is hard to realize the insult that such a prolonged failure is to the sensitive nature of a child. If he cannot learn to add, that is to some extent at least a private matter between his teacher, his parents, and himself. He can hide those arithmetic papers with the damning zeros.

But when it comes to reading, he is asked to read aloud before his school mates and demonstrate almost daily his weakness.

Shielded Be Humiliated.

If you have struggled with an exercise book, a dictionary in an puzzle, or one of those baffling Oriental cut-up puzzles, you know the exasperation that can result from failure even seem to audience jeers at your mistakes.

A child should not be forced to sit through reading lessons and other school subjects until his mind is completely exhausted. Before this possible, is Doctor Vaughn's conclusion.

Teachers should try new methods of instruction, the child is not ready for learning, or else the child should be given another type of program, the "problem child" in a picture camera is aimed at the waving light of the oscillograph.

How far machine shop precision has traveled during the age of power will be realized when it is recalled that Watt, inventor of the steam engine, was elated when he found that Wilkinson's boring mill could machine an engine cylinder true to within the thickness of a shilling.

The dawn of precision in machinery since Watt's invention of interchangeable parts was adopted early in the last century. Arms factories in Connecticut pioneered in measuring accurately with precision.

With accuracy increased many fold, this is the principle that underlies the machine age of today.

Asbestos Is Costly and America Hasn't Much of It

Washington.—Asbestos, magic wicking material once used in the non-burnable wicks of the ever-burning lamps lighted by the Vestal virgins of Rome, and now a part of nearly every farmer's oil stove, is not a single mineral, but a trade term applied to a number of fibrous materials, Dr. Oliver Bowles, of the United States bureau of mines, told the Geological society of Washington.

Commonly found associated with serpentine rocks, from which it is formed by alteration and recrystallization, asbestos varies in value from $750 a ton for inch-long fibers of chrysotile (a very high grade), down to less than the cost of mining for the short-fibered poorer grades.

Not well supplied with asbestos, the United States has commercially productive deposits only in Vermont and Arizona, but nearly all of it today is imported from Canada, which also produces much in Africa and Soviet Russia—sending small amounts.

Hot River Carries Away Radioactive Materials

New York.—Hot river, draining Mammoth Hot Springs, famed thermal region in Yellowstone, carries away radioactive materials equivalent to 40 grams of radium a year (exactly $800,000 if extracted) Drs. Herman Schlundt and Gerald F. Breckenridge, University of Missouri geologists, find.

Draining the deeply buried rocks of some of the heat-producing radium content, these hot spring waters, of uncertain origin, do not contain much radium per quart, but over a year's time the amount of radon, a radium by-product, reaches a very great total. Other hot springs, outside of Yellowstone park, also contain radium, suggesting that chemical changes deep in the earth are substantially the same wherever hot springs occur.

Oil Menaces Fish

Baltimore. — Offshore oil wells now being drilled in large numbers off the Texas coast were pointed out as menaces to the state's resources of oysters, shrimp, fish, and waterfowl, by Richard H. Pough, president of the National Audubon Societies, speaking here before the North American Wildlife conference.

"He who receives a benefit should never forget it; he who benefits should never remember it."—Charron.

"On that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!"—Psalms 107.

"There is as much greatness of mind in acknowledging a good turn, as in doing it."—Seneca.

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Keeping Up With Science

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Device That Tests Surface Accuracy Is Mechanical Marvel

By WATSON DAVIS

New York.—A human hair about 15 feet across. That is what it would be if it were magnified with one of the latest testing devices for automobile parts.

One of the wonders of modern mechanical engineering is the routine measurement of finely finished surfaces so smooth that magnification of the order of 50,000 times is necessary. So exacting have become the demands of modern machine shop practice that the working surfaces of anti-friction bearings, for instance, require great accuracy and smoothness. Surface irregularities less than a hundred thousandths of an inch (10 micro-inches) are cause for rejection.

A machine that measures so finely with the rapidity necessary in actual production, has been achieved. The problemeter, as it is called, has a top point that has been the almost molecular surface irregularities. This varies the current flowing through a magnet and this current is used through special amplifiers and circuits. Thus, electrically, there is created that high magnification necessary.

Record Written by Light.

The magnified replica of the surface desired is the light-written record of the oscillograph into which the current is fed. If a permanent record is desired, a photographic camera is aimed at the waving light of the oscillograph.

How far machine shop precision has traveled during the age of power will be realized when it is recalled that Watt, inventor of the steam engine, was elated when he found that Wilkinson's boring mill could machine an engine cylinder true to within the thickness of a shilling.

The dawn of precision in machinery since Watt's invention of interchangeable parts was adopted early in the last century. Arms factories in Connecticut pioneered in measuring accurately with precision.

With accuracy increased many fold, this is the principle that underlies the machine age of today.

Asbestos Is Costly and America Hasn't Much of It

Washington. — Asbestos, magic wicking material once used in the non-burnable wicks of the ever-burning lamps lighted by the Vestal virgins of Rome, and now a part of nearly every farmer's oil stove, is not a single mineral, but a trade term applied to a number of fibrous materials, Dr. Oliver Bowles, of the United States bureau of mines, told the Geological society of Washington.

Commonly found associated with serpentine rocks, from which it is formed by alteration and recrystallization, asbestos varies in value from $750 a ton for inch-long fibers of chrysotile (a very high grade), down to less than the cost of mining for the short-fibered poorer grades.

Not well supplied with asbestos, the United States has commercially productive deposits only in Vermont and Arizona, but nearly all of it today is imported from Canada, which also produces much in Africa and Soviet Russia—sending small amounts.

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Spongy Iron in Germany

Berlin.—Spongy iron that is soft and malleable like the metal is available for some of the same purposes has been developed here by a physicist, Dr. Hans Vogt, after many years of work. The material offers the further advantages that it is porous, lower in price, and can be produced from native ores.

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"If I only have the will to be grateful, I am so."—Seneca.

"He enjoys much who is thankful for little; a grateful mind is both a great and a happy mind."—Seneca.

"Gratitude is much more than a verbal expression of thanks. Action expresses more gratitude than speech."—Mary Baker Eddy.

Governor Chandler Crowns Laurel Queen At Pineville

Jeanne Barker, Louisville, selected as Queen of the Mountain Laurel Festival at Pineville, is shown above immediately after she was crowned by Governor A. B. Chandler. Flanking her and behind her are shown the attendants who were selected from a group of girls picked from various educational institutions of the state.

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Three Alcatraz prisoners are foiled in their attempt to escape from the penitentiary.

Czech Nazis attacked at Komotau, Czechslovakia, by anti-Fascist soldiers of Czech government.

President Roosevelt asks Congress for immediate appropriation to start navy building program.

Harry Hopkins, WPA Administrator, says recession may call for large increase in relief rolls.

Chicago closed doors of relief stations as funds for the work were exhausted.

Anton Lang, for 22 years actor of "The Christus" in the Passion Play, died at Munich.