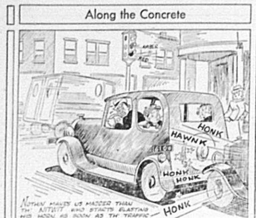
Along the Concrete



Annual Appeal For State Crippled Children

Citizens throughout Kentucky have an opportunity again to give the state's crippled child a "lift," as the Kentucky Society for Crippled Children mails to its contributors a letter telling of work accomplished during the past year and asking for a renewal of memberships. Memberships range from $1.00 to $100 and upon the support gained in this manner the Crippled Children Society depends for its existence. Upon the result of this annual appeal also depends the amount of supplementary funds turned over to the Kentucky Crippled Children Commission for extension of its work.

This spring the Society is not conducting an intensive campaign of personal solicitation, but is sending a regular membership appeal to friends who for many years have kept the work alive. They are members of service clubs—such as Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Women's Clubs, church societies—and individuals who realize what the splendid work of the allied organizations—Commission and Society—means to hundreds of boys and girls who, without the help given by these agencies through free clinics and free treatment, would remain lifelong cripples.

The Commission holds clinics in every part of the state, and finances care for crippled children in hospitals in Ashland, Louisville, and Lexington, where physicians and surgeons give freely of their time and skill to repair broken bodies. The Society aids the Commission in its program and promotes general interest in the social and educational needs of crippled children, as well as in their physical rehabilitation. The Society is organizing local committees in the various counties to study the problems of crippled children in their respective communities.

During 1938 the Commission examined in its clinics 2,594 cases and provided treatment for 1,161. There is always a waiting list and it is to help reach children on this waiting list that the Kentucky Society for Crippled Children asks for a renewal of membership.

Primitive Stock Raising Tabooed

Primitive hog raising methods are to be tabooed in Montgomery county, Kentucky, if a program adopted by a group of progressive farmers this spring goes over, reports County Agent Floyd McDaniel. Such proven methods as self-feeding, feeding for quick gains, special pastures, practical sanitation, and above all satisfactory breeding, must become general, if farmers are to do better with hogs, says the county agent. The group decided on the following methods:

1. Since purebred hogs are so easily and economically obtained, are better producers and feeders, make cheaper gains, finish with more quality, and above all are more attractive and more satisfactory to the owner, most farmers should own purebred sows.

2. Since it is a proved fact that the first 100 pounds gained by a pig requires such a small amount of feed, and the second 100 pounds but little more feed, when the pig is still young, farmers should try to make pigs weigh 200 pounds in at least 180 days. This will save feed and increase profits.

3. The moveable light-type hog house, just large enough to accommodate one sow and litter, is most economical, sanitary and satisfactory. It can be moved from pasture to pasture and conveniently used. The old central-type of hog house is not in keeping with profitable hog production, where alfalfa, lespedeza or clover are used as pasture.

DO TURKEYS LAY EVERY DAY?

Turkeys usually lay every other day for the first few days. After about 3 eggs they start laying every day until they become broody. Hens lay from 18 to 30 eggs in the first laying, depending upon the strain and breed of turkey. Any hen laying less than 18 eggs will not be very profitable to keep and if any continue to lay very small eggs through the whole litter they should be sold, or set the hen that lays small eggs.

If hens are broken from nests at first signs of broodiness they will be ready to put back in the pen in 3 days and must be back with the tom before starting second laying.

One mating will not take care of whole season's eggs as some think. It is best to keep a tom in pen with hens all season. This answers a question about whether to buy a tom after hens are laying if the tom has been killed.

It is best to keep one extra tom for every pen. If you are selling eggs this must be done as accidents will occur sometimes just when a tom is needed the worst. If it is late in season often a tom can not be found and then you will have to disappoint your customers by returning orders.

Attention Called By Law Governing Minnows

The "Angler's" attention is called to the laws which cover the seining of minnows in this state, by the Division of Game and Fish.

In the first place it is lawful for any person to take minnows with a seine from the public waters of this state to be used for bait for angling. Seines used in the taking of minnows must not be more than ten feet in length, four feet in width or height, with mesh not larger than one quarter inch.

The definition for "minnow" is this: "All small fish used for bait for angling except black bass, trout, crappie and rock bass or 'goggle-eye,' jack salmon or wall eyed pike, or striped bass."

The law states that any fish caught which are excluded from the definition of minnows must be without injury, immediately returned to the water from which they are taken.

Violation of this section of the Game and Fish laws, upon conviction, carries a fine of not less than $15 and not more than $100 for each offense.

Major James Brown, Director of the Division of Game and Fish, urges all anglers to help preserve the minnow supply in this state by taking only those that are needed for bait and returning the others to the water and to put all those minnows that are left over after the end of the fishing trip back in some branch or creek where they can be taken again later on when needed for bait.

Leaf Situation Expected To Remain Like 1938-39

Tobacco growers probably will sell their 1939 crops under demand conditions about the same as prevailed during the 1938-39 marketing season, in the opinion of Dr. H. B. Price, of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture.

According to the spring outlook report on tobacco, issued by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the prospects are for stable or moderately improved general business conditions throughout the remainder of 1939, and for a continuance of the present high level of cigarette consumption.

Burley growers report prospects for a decrease of a little more than 3 per cent in their 1939 plantings, compared with the 1938 acreage. "Assuming a five-year average yield," Dr. Price said, "the crop this year will be about 321 million pounds compared with the present estimate of 335 million pounds for the 1938 crop. Burley stocks on October 1, 1939, are expected to show a slight increase over a year earlier."

Again quoting from the outlook report, Dr. Price said that the burley outlook favors about the same or slightly larger domestic consumption of cigarettes and smoking mixtures in the 1939-40 season, and demand for the 1939 burley crop "may be about the same as for the 1938 production." A large proportion of the 1938 crop consisted of smoking grades which brought lower prices relative to burley on the heavy side than in previous years.

The fire-cured acreage for 1939 is indicated at about 12 per cent smaller than in 1938. Growers of dark air-cured tobacco report intentions to reduce their plantings this year about 11 per cent. With average yields on these acreages in 1939, crops would turn out about the same production as the record low of fire-cured and dark air-cured produced in 1938.

These smaller acreages of dark types appear about in line with the downward trend in the demand and disappearance of these tobaccos, Dr. Price pointed out. Total supplies of the dark tobaccos probably will be even smaller in 1939-40 than in the present season. "It is reasonable to believe," he added, "that the average quality of the new crops will turn out superior to the lower average of the fire-cured and dark air-cured produced in 1938."

THE GARDEN

A NUMBER OF THINGS

By John S. Gardner, Kentucky College of Agriculture

This week is to be dealt with a list of minor vegetables, rather those whose discussing does not need a full article. They are early beets, carrots, sweet corn and beans.

Beets and Carrots—Both, root crops, these can be described together. The soil should be fine and friable, so that smooth roots may result. Fertility should be balanced; too much nitrogen as in fresh manure will cause them to "grow to top." If manure is used, it should be balanced with superphosphate, or, if there is any doubt of fertility with high-grade fertilizer, as 4-8-6 or 5-10-5. Superphosphate should be broadcast, 1 pound to each 50 square feet of space, or sown where the rows are to be in a "ribbon" 12 inches wide, 1 pound to 50 feet. Complete fertilizer should be used in the same way, but at double these rates.

Seed should be sown in early April, in drills from 12 to 24 inches apart, 1 ounce of seed to 50 feet of row. Covering should be no deeper than 1-2 inch. Seedlings in each case should be thinned to stand 1 1-2 inches.

The best early beet is Crosby's Egyptian, and the carrot to use is Chantenay, for although this variety is a bit behind Early Orange or other extremely early ones, its shapeliness and color recommend it. Also, it is a splendid winter-keeper, sown in May, after which the weather and the soil become so warm, carrot seed sprouts with uncertainty.

Sweet Corn—Corn land must be rich, for to grow good corn stalk growth should be lush. Stable manure is good to use, but better balanced with superphosphate, or a complete fertilizer at rates given.

The best early variety of semi-sweet corn is Early Adams but those who want their sweet corn should use Black Mexican. Next in season, and for "roasting ears," Pearl or Louisville market or Paducah market may be used. For really sweet corn, the new white Aunt Mary's or Stowell's Evergreen should be chosen or the yellow kerneled Golden Cross Bantam, resistant to the root rot that so sorely afflicts the regular Golden Bantam. To be at its best, sweet corn should be pulled at the milk stage. In order to have it come at a schedule that the family can take care of it, plantings should be made every two weeks, enough to provide a two-weeks' supply.

Beans—Even though beans are considered a "warm" crop, the venture will pay to make the first planting by mid-April, using Red Valentine or Tennessee Greenpod. The land should be somewhat "poor;" certainly it should not be over-manured, for beans respond to too rich conditions by making splendid vines but setting few beans. It is always well to supply phosphorus in superphosphate, as suggested above, or the same general fertilizers previously recommended may be used.

The seed bed should be deep and well-prepared. The seed is sown in drills 24 to 36 inches apart, using 1 pound to 50 feet.

Beans, like corn, should be harvested at their prime. For that reason, successive plantings should be made bi-monthly; for average purposes 10 feet per person should be planted each time. Beginning in May, the better stringless varieties, Stringless Greenpod or Full Measure should be the varieties. The plantings in June and July should be double those previously, to provide canning surpluses.

No discussion on beans would be complete without at least making mention of the Mexican beetle. Later, but in good time, its control will be discussed in full.

Kentucky Wheat And Rye In Only Fair Condition

Kentucky's wheat and rye have come through the winter in only fair condition, but pastures were 8 points better than the 10-year average, according to the April 1 crop and livestock report for Kentucky issued by the Louisville office of H. F. Bryant, Kentucky statistician for the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The condition of wheat April 1 indicates a probable production of 5,964,000 bushels in Kentucky this year compared to 8,280,000 bushels produced in 1938 and 4,623,000 bushels the 19-year (1928-37) average production which includes the bad freezeout of the Kentucky crop in 1928. The unusually high yield per acre in 1938 produced an unusually large total production. This April 1 forecast will be subject to revision hereafter depending on later development of the crop.

Rye condition in Kentucky April 1 this year was only 77 per cent of normal compared to 91 per cent a year ago and the April 1 10-year average of 80 per cent.

Pastures of all kinds were only moderately advanced, averaging 80 per cent of normal April 1 this year compared to 85 per cent a year ago when they were unusually early, and 72 per cent the April 1 10-year average.

Daily milk production of 10.2 pounds per cow in herds of Kentucky farmers reporting compared with 10.5 pounds April 1, 1938, and 9.9 pounds average for April 1, 1928-37.

"Of all the cants in this canting world, deliver me from the cant of criticism.—Sterne.

How To Control Tobacco Insects

Recommendations for the control of tobacco insects, as made by a joint committee of representatives of tobacco states and the United States Department of Agriculture, are given in a new circular of the Kentucky College of Agriculture. Insects for which controls are prescribed include flea beetle, hornworms, black European slug, cutworms, grasshoppers, budworms, green June Beetle larvae and sod webworms. The committee was made up of men from Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Florida, Connecticut and the Department of Agriculture.

Stored linens will not become yellow if the inside of the linen closet is painted a deep blue.

Steaks, pork and lamb chops, ground meat, bacon and other cuts of meat will shrink if stored in the refrigerator unwrapped.

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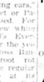

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MACK
Percheron Stallion, 9 years old, weighs around 1400 pounds. Mack is the same horse that Dan Mitchell has stood for several years. Will make the season at Tunnell Hill, 5 miles from Carlisle on U. S. Highway 32. Fee $8.00 to insure a living colt. Care taken to prevent accidents but not responsible should any occur.
C. N. PURCELL
4-13-2t Ewing, Ky., R. 1

KING
Thoroughbred Belgian stallion, weighs 1650 pounds, dark bay, good breeder, will make the season at my barn one mile south of Saltwell. Fee $10 to insure a living colt. Money due when colt comes or mare is parted with. W. S. Gaunce & Son. 4-13-3t

BLACK PERCHERON STALLION
Purebred Percheron, weighs about 1800 pounds, 9 years old, a fine colt producer. Will make the season at my barn on U. S. Highway 68 five miles from Carlisle, two miles from Millersburg at $10 to insure a living colt. J. Clarke Leer, Jr., Carlisle, Ky., R. F. D. 2. 4-6-6t

MACK REX
Registered Percheron Stallion, 6 years old, weighs 2,000 pounds. Mack Rex is the same horse that I have stood for the past three years. He is an extra good breeder. Fee, $10 to insure a living colt.
BLACK JOE
Black jack, with white points, 15 hands high, good bone and ear and good foot. Black Joe is a No. 1 colt producer. Fee, $12.50 to insure a living colt.
Care taken to prevent accidents but not responsible should any occur. Season money due when colt comes or mare is parted with.
The above stock will make the season at my farm at Jackstown.
MACK RITCHIE
Carlisle, Ky., R. F. D. 1
Phone 4503 3-30-tf

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, Dean of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
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Lesson for April 23

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PAUL WINS RECOGNITION FOR GENTILE CHRISTIANS

LESSON TEXT—Acts 15:22-29; Galatians 2:1, 2, 9, 10.

GOLDEN TEXT—A man is not justified by the works of the law, but by the faith of Jesus Christ.—Galatians 2:16.

Persecution from outside was soon followed by what was even more serious—difficulty within the Church. If Satan cannot destroy God's work in one way, he cunningly tries another plan. Although the first council at Jerusalem (Acts 11) had decided that "to the Gentiles also hath God granted repentance unto life," the question did not stay settled, for there were persistent Judaizing teachers who now contended that even though the Gentiles could be saved, they had to come into the Church by way of Judaism and first fulfill the Jewish rite of circumcision.

I. A Serious Difference of Opinion—Grace Versus Law.

The story of how this vital and fundamental question came up is found in the early verses of Acts 15. The entire future of the gospel ministry was in a sense dependent on the solution of this problem. Christianity is the only religious faith in the world that presents justification by grace as the way of redemption; all others follow (more or less) the path of salvation by works. The question now was: Shall works of the law be mingled with grace—can Jesus Christ alone save men, or is salvation through Jesus Christ plus something else? How was such a serious question to be settled? Should argument and strife be permitted to go on until the stronger party prevailed? Better judgment indicated the desirability of

II. A Christian Method of Settlement—Council not Controversy.

There may be times when it becomes the duty of the Christian worker to take an uncompromising stand for the truth of God and refuse to be moved, come what may. But certainly there should be no such spirit in dealing with differing interpretations of Scripture on the part of sincere and earnest Christian brethren. How much would be gained in the Church today if, instead of magnifying differences and permitting personal desires and ambitions to intervene, men were willing to sit down in the spirit of Christ around the tables of Christian council and brotherhood, presided over and directed by the Holy Spirit (see Acts 15:28).

The whole question was honestly and carefully considered by the second council at Jerusalem, with the result that there was a vindication of the preachers of God's grace. After presenting a plain disavowal of those who had troubled them and subverted their souls (what a serious thing it is to teach error concerning God's Word!), the council being of one accord, gave recognition to Paul and Barnabas as men who had "hazarded their lives for the name of the Lord Jesus" and were worthy of confidence and support.

No man should think more highly of himself than he ought. Humility is a Christian grace which well befits a sinner saved by grace. But the Bible abounds with admonitions to honor one another, to recognize the laborer as being worthy of his hire, to give recognition to those who are over us in the Lord. The brethren at Jerusalem were thoughtful and courteous enough to so honor and encourage Paul and Barnabas. We could well follow their example in recognition of faithful servants of Christ in our own church or Community.

III. A Momentous Decision—Salvation by Grace.

The final decision of the council is sent not only by Paul and Barnabas, but also by a committee from Jerusalem, a gracious gesture of fellowship. Courtesy is not out of place in dealing with even such difficult things as controversies on Christian doctrine—in fact it should be most in place in such a situation.

As a matter of record (a wise procedure in such a case), a letter was sent which, after addressing the Gentiles as "brethren," reviewed the history of the matter and then, without mentioning circumcision at all, puts upon the Gentiles "no greater burden than the necessary things." And what were these? Those things which relate to purity of life as those who were enjoying Christian liberty. The law of Moses need not be kept as a ground of salvation. They were saved by grace. But grace can never be the cloak of careless living, nor can liberty in Christ be interpreted as license to live in sin. We are set free in Christ, not that we may sin, but that we may "go and sin no more."

Blessed Day

Blessed is the day whose morning is sanctified! Successful is the day whose first victory is won by prayer! Holy is the day whose dawn finds thee on the top of the mount!—Joseph Parker

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Indian Mound Excavated By U. K. Archaelogists

It took a thousand Indians five years to build—but it took only 30 WPA workers a year to tear down the largest earth mound known to exist in Kentucky.

Excavation of the mound, located two miles from Mt. Sterling in Montgomery county, Kentucky, was recently completed by WPA labor under the direction of the University of Kentucky department of Archaeology and Anthropology. Mt. Sterling took its name from the mound which was originally known as Sterling's mound.

Thirty-one feet high and 180 feet in diameter, the mound was on the highest point in Montgomery county. Authorities estimate that a thousand Indians worked for over five years to build it. Using an average of 30 workers a day, with modern tools, it took the University of Kentucky department of Archaeology a year to excavate the mound.

The prehistoric Indians buried in the mound belong to the Adena culture. Nineteen log tombs were found in the mound, and of these 13 were double, containing the bones of a male and female Indian. The theory has been advanced that the wife was made to follow her husband, even to the grave. One of the Indians uncovered was decapitated and was buried with his head in his lap.

Various artifacts such as copper, a mica mirror, were found buried with the Indians. A small hill has been leveled, and time has been turned back hundreds of years.

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Kentucky's Junior Hall of Fame

Kentucky farm boys and girls who win state championships in 4-H club work are grouped in a Junior Hall of Fame. Honored this year are champions in projects as follows: A. Percy Adair, Bourbon county, swine raising; Brownie Bolton, Grayson county, corn growing; Mary K. Ewbank, Gallatin county, sheep breeding; John Elmer Kalmey, Jefferson county, dairying; Dorisselwood Lemon, Harrison county, clothing making; Virginia Miller, Jefferson county, foods; Glenda Moultrie, Hickman county, canning; Patsy Mae Newell, Mason county, poultry raising; Robert Reisz, Daviess county, tobacco production; Kenton Ross, Garrard county, baby beef production, and Gladys Tilton, Fayette county, room improvement.

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Grow Flowers In Vegetable Garden

To save time and care in growing flowers around the farm home, many families find it practical to grow at least a part of their annual flowering plants in rows in the vegetable garden, where cultivation by hoe or horse cultivator will be easier than in flower beds.

In suggesting this method, N. R. Elliott of the Kentucky College of Agriculture points out that it is often a work saver to fill most of the space reserved for flowers with plantings of small shrubs, transplanted wild flowers, and long-lived plants such as irises, peonies, daffodils, daylilies, columbine, coreopsis and gaillardia.

HEADQUARTERS HONOR ROLL

Grade 1—James Howard, Harold Mattox, Jimmie Gaunce, Louise Howard, Mary Waugh, Billy Joe Duncan, John Ivan Reeves, Gracie Bell Ritchie.

Grade 2—Shelley Gaunce, Marguerite Ritchie, Christine Fryman, Nelma Rose Dotson, June Hollar, Wilma Collins, Don Ross Ritchie, Geneva Courtney.

Grade 3—Noel Phillips, Rouse Gaunce, Blanton Saunders, Marjorie Miller, Henry Gordley, R. L. Duncan, Francis Ritchie, Andy Fryman.

Grade 4—Preston Leroy Kendall, Nancy Reeves, E. J. Caswell, Peggy Morris, Evelyn Saunders, Julian Harp.

Grade 5—Addie Lee Saunders, Maxine Weddle, Meryl Padgett, Hazel Gaunce, Roberta Sosby, Corolla Hollar, Alfred Litzinger, Darold Earlywine, Carl Martin, Ivan Sexton.

Grade 6—Dorothy Ritchie, Frances Ritchie, Jane Hillock, Elsie Mae Wallace, Nellie Harpe, Ray Kenney, Frankie Gaunce, Bonnie Morris, Earl Feeback.

Grade 7—Marjorie Rankin, Nancy Ruth Stump, Betty Jane Duncan, Relma Snapp, Marie Varner.

Grade 8—David Kennedy, Mary Evelyn Shaw, John Jenkins.

Freshmen—Virginia King, Dova Lee Miller, Louise McVey.

Sophomores—Mae Herrington, Virginia Anderson, Alberta Green, Pauline Fryman, Betsy Hamm.

Juniors—Sue Toadvine, Lois Barlow, Vivian Toadvine, Margaret Moss, Edward O'Neal.

Seniors—Ruby Herrington, Betty Lee Alexander, Thelma Anderson, Minnie D. Guthrie.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

(Carrollton News)

The United States in time of war would be as nearly self-sufficing as any nation on earth, and far more so than the great majority of them. There would be food enough from our own soil to prevent any such anxiety as England feels and such as would haunt most of the continental countries of Europe if they were in peril of a blockade. There would be an abundance of such industrial necessities as iron and copper, coal and petroleum.

With all of our vast and varied resources, however, there are some things of which we would stand in critical need if imports were suddenly cut off. One of these is rubber, which comes to us from the Far East and without which a large part of our transportation system would break down. We are also dependent on foreign sources for much of our wool and for no small portion of the leather we use. There are sundry other necessities which we do not produce in sufficient quantity to make us comfortable and assured in case of an extended war.

The Senate committee on military affairs, therefore, has recommended an outlay of twenty-five million dollars annually for four years to accumulate reserves of the raw material which we have to import. This assuredly is an important item in a reasonable program of national defense. It is preparedness against every predictable emergency that makes for confidence and security.

Suggests Using Quality House Paints

In buying exterior house paints, Prof. J. B. Kelley of the agricultural engineering department of the Kentucky College of Agriculture suggests two things:

1. Buy a high-quality prepared paint or else a lead and oil paint mixed by a competent painter.

2. Use the same kind of paint every year; for instance, do not use one kind one year, and the next a paint containing a different mixture as this may cause cracking, peeling and other bad results.

Experienced painters may prefer a paste paint because they can prepare undercoatings better. Getting exactly the right mix is a difficult job for the amateur. Also, paste paints usually come in white only so that the user has to do the tinting himself. Not only is this hard, but if the first batch runs out it is almost impossible for the amateur to get exactly the same tint a second time.

As to thinners, Prof. Kelley says turpentine remains the best for thinning.

Prof. Kelley offers the reminder that paint companies sell cheap, inferior paints, and also high-quality products sold at a higher price. The user gets what he pays for, and it is economy in the long run to buy only high-quality paint.

Other plants that go well in permanent flower beds are those that usually reseed from year to year—hollyyhocks, petunias, shasta daisies, larkspur, and cosmos. With these it is only necessary to hoe out surplus plants after cultivation has been delayed long enough to give the scattered seed a chance to sprout.

Many of the favorite annual flowers, such as zinnias, marigolds, calliopsis, verbenas, sweet peas and scabiosa, can be planted in rows like vegetables, convenient for cultivation, easy to gather for cut flowers, and pleasant to the eye when working in the garden. Many of the annuals bloom most freely and for the longest period if kept closely picked and not allowed to ripen seed. If these are planted in the vegetable garden, it is easy to gather a wealth of fine flowers wihtout injuring the display in the flower beds and border plantings around the house.

Classified Ads Pay.

Dispelling The Fog

(By Charles Michelson, Director of Publicity, Democratic National Committee.)

A good deal of mail reaching Democratic National Headquarters today naturally concerns the 1940 campaign and the various candidates of both parties for the Presidency.

Not a few of these letters announce the formation of clubs for the furtherance of particular candidacies and a few suggest the wisdom of the national Democratic organization endorsing the particular favorite of the group that sends the letter.

It ought to be obvious that the Democratic National Committee has no candidate. The individual members of the National Committee, of course, have their preferences but the body as a whole cannot ally itself in behalf of any individual, for the simple reason that it is the party organization and is bound to support the nominee of the Convention regardless of the personal feeling of any member or of all its members.

At present there appear to be about twenty incipient booms for the Presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket. As men do not strive as a rule for an empty honor, it is pretty plain that this multiplicity of aspirants indicates the confidence of the party in a smashing victory next year. Of course, practically every one of the potential candidates and his particular supporters are quite satisfied that such a victory will only be assured by that particular candidate's nomination. That is the customary attitude preceding the national convention and as practically all of the candidates take that view, there is further evidence of the validity of the Democratic expectations.

Naturally, there is similar activity on the Republican side, and an equal claiming on the part of each Republican aspirant's supporters that he alone is the man that can unseat the Democratic regime. There is, of course, this difference in the personnel of the opposing aspirants: Practically without exception all of the Democrats who are being mentioned as 1940 possibilities are men familiar with the problems of government. They are Senators of considerable service, Governors of States, Congressmen of eminence and position and distinction in the lower House, members of the Cabinet, or others of administrative experience.

I do not include in this list the President himself for so far, to the best of my knowledge, he has discussed the matter of a third candidacy with nobody. My guess has been, and continues to be, that he has not the slightest desire to go in for four years more of the terrific effort and tremendous task that confronts the next President. In other words, I believe that he would not take it unless he had to.

On the Republican side, however, dearth of experience in national or international affairs and the unfamiliarity with the vast issues, economic, domestic or foreign, with which the President must deal, is the prevalent complexion of those who seek the great office. True, there are exceptions to this generalization.

Mr. Hoover, for example, has had the experience. But, unfortunately for him, his period in the White House gave so little satisfaction that he was enthusiastically voted out of office when he sought re-election. Senator Vandenberg is another exception, but his boom appears to have been definitely eclipsed by the rising of new stars in the G. O. P. firmament. We come to Mr. Dewey of New York, whose sole venture into the field of political administration lies in being defeated for the Governorship of his State last year. Now there is nothing in the Constitution that says that a man whose sole education in government was as a prosecutor of criminal cases is not eligible for the presidency, but if his own State did not consider him good enough to be Governor, it might seem a likely deduction that his party at large might not think him worthy or capable of being the kind of a President we are going to need during the next four years. Then there is young Mr. Taft of Ohio, new-fledged Senator who never held any public office before—except as a member of the State Legislature—and whose main qualification appears to be that he is the son of a former President; and knowledge of government, in this country at least, is not hereditary.

Moreover, the Democratic possibilities are all men of definite opinion whose attitude toward all the problems that involve the welfare of the United States is announced and definite. They may be as far apart as the poles in their views, but at least nobody has to guess where they stand. The Republican candidates, on the other hand, are as vague in their policies as the slumbering Glenn Frank policy committee, which has been in existence for two years and hasn't been able to agree on the first plank of a platform yet.

The Republicans may urge, and in some cases have urged, that experience in government is not vital for a President, that he can call together a great Cabinet to supply whatever lack resides in himself. One trouble about this is that the people have nothing to do with electing a Cabinet and, in such a Cabinet as these opinionless candidates might wish, they would probably bring in men of totally divergent minds, productive of a chaos of contrary advice. After all, a President must be a President. Naturally he will seek the counsel of his official family and such other experts as occasion requires, but he must be strong enough in himself to differentiate between opposite schools of advice and take a course not because it is the viewpoint of one of his Cabinet, unless that viewpoint coincides with what the President deems is best for the national interest.

If the President should happen to be a minor figure, the real Chief Executive will be some strong fellow who dominates his mind. What the country demands is a President capable of exercising his own good judgment and incapable of being overawed by any of those he brings in to head the various departments, or by the still more dangerous influence of men or interests outside of the government. It may be that among the Republicans is one who might develop into such a head of the government, but there is nothing in the slender record of those mentioned to promise such an outcome. The American people are not likely to gamble on such a long chance as this.

FARM TOPICS

POULTRY MEN MUST FEED FOR RESULTS

Birds Need Balanced Ration That Is Palatable.

By Dr. G. F. Heuser of the Cornell Poultry Department.—WNU Service.

The important thing in feeding poultry is to get the birds to eat plenty of feed that is properly balanced. The method of feeding is important only as these aims are achieved.

To get enough feed consumed it probably means just a balanced ration that is palatable.

Rations for feeding poultry should be complete as to nourishment. When birds are confined, it becomes more difficult, but not impossible, to meet the requirements, as compared with birds that have access to a good range.

If the system of feeding results in enough use of feed daily, the emphasis should be not on the manner of feeding but on the ration itself.

Wide variations in feeding methods are possible so long as they do not hinder the birds in getting sufficient daily feed or interfere with the building of a ration complete with all essential nourishment.

Better Not Overfeed the Bull, Authority Asserts

One of the things to remember in feeding a mature bull is not to give him so much that he will become fat. It is better to keep him thin in flesh. It is well, too, to remember that feeding too much roughage to a bull in service is not a good practice. It may make him logy. When a bull is not in heavy service he can receive more liberal quantities of both hay and silage, but when in service it is well to limit the hay and perhaps feed no silage but increase the grain portion of his ration, says Hoard's Dairyman. As a rule, however, a bull can be fed 10 to 15 pounds of hay, preferably legume, without any injurious effect.

A mixture which could be used during breeding would be equal parts by weight of ground corn and cob meal, or just corn, and bran and cottonseed meal. We do not believe that as a rule it would be advisable to feed more than five pounds a day. If more is fed, then we would increase the bran to 200 pounds and use 100 pounds of corn and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal.

We prefer pea hay to redtop, but a little redtop could be fed for variety.

Conveniences on Farms

Surveying 3,000 typical farms the past year the United States census found that seven out of ten had automobiles, six had radios and four had electricity. Three out of nine had running water, two out of nine had bathrooms. One in three had tractors and one in four had motor trucks. Compared with the 1930 census of all farms, this indicated the proportion having tractors and radios has more than doubled, the percentage having electricity and water piped to bathrooms has increased by half. Farms with motor trucks increased from 18 to 24 per cent, and those with passenger automobiles from 64 to 71 per cent.

Egg Liver Oil

Hens used to give us eggs, and cod used to yield us liver oil; but that's all changed. Dr. H. B. Thomas, professor of animal research chemistry at the state university of Iowa, feeds his hens on irradiated yeast, which makes them lay eggs so full of vitamin D that each egg contains as much of that vital vitamin as do three teaspoonfuls of cod liver oil. Doctors used to say one drop of cod liver oil contained all the nourishment of three pounds of beef steak. It looks, then, says Tit-Bits Magazine, as though Doctor Thomas has succeeded in condensing a whole ox in an eggshell.

Notes for Farmers

Protection from dampness and from drafts are the two requirements that most poultry houses fail to meet.

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Tobacco growing, one of the principal farm industries of Onondaga county, N. Y., produced a heavy yield in 1938.

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Buckwheat production in the United States dropped from an annual 1927-36 average of 9,569,000 bushels to 6,682,000 bushels in 1938.

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TEACHING AS A VOCATION

By Dr. J. J. Oppenheimer Dean, College of Liberal Arts

For significant service to society, no profession offers greater or more varied opportunities than education. Of all public service groups teachers are the largest, and as education expands to include everyone, through the secondary schools, teachers will increase in numbers.

Salaries are not as high as the pay in some other professions, but most educational systems provide regular increases, and the profession has greater stability than others have. Also, for those who are truly suited to the vocation, there are other rewards. The teacher has prestige in the community, and he derives great satisfaction from his job of preparing the nation's young for their life's work.

Within every branch of teaching, from kindergarten to college, there are new fields to conquer, new methods, new careers, as the pace of modern life makes changes in education necessary, and those who pioneer in the new fields soon become leaders in them.

One significant change is that teaching is becoming more and more a profession for men. With fewer opportunities offered in business and agriculture, and with the constant increase in the teaching field, the masculine influence is on the up-grade in education. Especially in the administrative branch is the opportunity large, but it is by no means confined to that.

If you are considering teaching as a profession as you graduate from high school, ask yourself what the qualities are that a teacher should possess. Determine what the qualities are that make the teachers you admire, successful in heir work. Consult those teachers. And if you think you can qualify, make up your mind what kind of teaching you want to do, so that you will know what educational background you will need.

(Editors note: Your questions concerning problems of job finding will be promptly answered. Write care of this paper or directly to the University of Louisville.)

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