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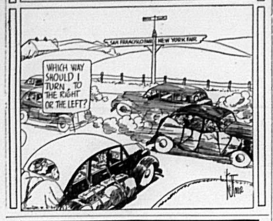

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THE FACULTY EXPERTS of THE UNIVERSITY of LOUISVILLE

KENTUCKY LAMB

By Marie R. Barkley, Department of Home Economics, University of Kentucky

Kentuckians! Do you know that here in your own state the sheep and lamb industry is a $10,000,000 industry? Do you know, also, that ninety per cent of the lambs grown here are shipped to eastern markets?

Why not use more of this delicious meat grown right here on your own soil?

Are you aware of the fact that the nutritive value of lamb and mutton is quite comparable to that of beef and other meats? The protein is the most valuable contribution of meat to the diet. This is particularly true of the muscle cell proteins since they contain all the amino acids needed for tissue building in approximately correct proportions. In addition to the valuable proteins present, lean meat is especially rich in phosphorus and iron, but low in sodium. It is a good source of vitamin G and appreciable amounts of vitamin A are present in the fat.

Are you among the ninety per cent, according to government figures, who prefer lamb to mutton? If so, you can distinguish easily the difference. The hardness and color of the bones are good indications of age. Redness in the bones indicates a young animal; whiteness indicates age. The "break joint" is the most reliable indication of age. In young lamb the fore feet may be broken easily exposing four well-defined ridges. The bones are porous and reddish in color, while in mutton they have become hard and white. The flesh of lamb is pinkish in color while that of mutton is dull red. The lean is fine grained and has a velvety texture. It is also marbled with fat. It is also creamy white or slightly pink in color, while in mutton it is clear white and quite brittle.

Do you know the cuts of lamb on the market?

The legs, the loin and rib chops are the lamb cuts most in demand, but the shoulder and breast sections are equal in tenderness and flavor and they are much more in lower price. The lamb riblets and lamb shanks are a little less tender cuts but make excellent meat for the best methods of cooking these cuts of lamb.

All cuts of lamb are tender and therefore may be cooked by dry heat, that is roasting, broiling or pan broiling. Leg of lamb is roasted at a temperature of 300 degrees F. for the entire cooking period in an uncovered roaster. Allow 30-35 minutes per pound or look to an internal temperature of 175 degrees-180 degrees F. Searing at high temperature is unnecessary as sealing does not seal in the juices; however, meat may be seared if a browner exterior is desired. In this case the roast is placed in a hot oven (500 degrees F. for about 20-30 minutes, then the cooking is completed at 300 degrees F. Allow 10 minutes more if boned cuts are used. The chops, both rib and loin, are three fourths of an inch thick, require 10-12 minutes to broil. Stuffed breast of lamb should be roasted in an oven at 300 degrees F. temperature for one and one-half to one and three-fourths hours.

Lamb should never be served rare but medium or well done. It should also be served piping hot on a hot platter or thoroughly cold. The melting point of lamb and mutton fat is high, and if served lukewarm at a temperature in our unpalatable, pasty consistency and if eaten at this temperature leaves a disagreeable mutton flavor in the mouth.

The "frill," which is the pointed-like covering on lamb and mutton, should not be removed when roasting leg of lamb. While the "frill" is left on, the meat roasts in less time, the cooking losses are less, the meat is more juicy and there is no difference in flavor. It should be removed from the chops, however, as it is tough and dry, and there is so much cut surface exposed in a chop that the "frill" would have little effect in protecting the juices.

30 Per Cent Increase In Pigs In Kentucky

A total of 146,000 sows farrowed spring pigs on Kentucky farms for the 1939 season, as compared to 112,000 farrowing for the 1938 spring pig crop, which was an increase of 30 per cent in number of sows farrowed. Pigs saved were 920,000 in this state for this spring's crop, or 26 per cent more pigs than were saved in the 1938 spring season.

For the United States as a whole the 1939 pig crop is expected to be the third largest since 1924. The increase in hog production in prospect for 1939 over 1938 is larger than that of any other year on record, according to the June pig crop report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Destroy Marihuana Worth $10,000,000

A "$10,000,000 patch" of marihuana weed, found growing on the campus game preserve of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, has been destroyed by federal agents.

The patch consisted of a 10-acre tract of the weed which the agents had been watching since last fall when it was planted. The agents had hoped to catch the persons who planted it.

The $10,000,000 estimate was made because persons who said that amount of money could have been obtained for the narcotic weed if distributed efficiently through College authorities were unaware of its presence, it was said.

— VISIT —

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July 28 Proclaimed Kentucky Lamb Week

Kentucky's sheep industry, looming next to King Burley Tobacco as a source of farm income in a number of the state's best farming counties, made its bid for home and national recognition June 24, when a committee representing sheep producers of the state requested and received from Gov. A. B. Chandler a proclamation designating July 28 as "Kentucky Lamb Week."

The governor's proclamation stated, in effect, that the sheep industry represents an investment of approximately $10,000,000 and brings an annual income of approximately $7,000,000 to the state's farmers. It called attention to the wholesome effect of the industry on the prosperity of the state and country, and cited the fact that Kentucky Spring Lamb is actually better advertised and more extensively consumed in the large metropolitan centers than in the country where it is produced.

Receiving the proclamation from Governor Chandler were Virgil Steed, president of the Fayette County Farm Bureau; R. Healey Shouse, Fayette county farmer and lamb producer; Ollie Price, district Farm Bureau representative, and Dan Goodman, editor the Sheepman Magazine.

Immediately after the proclamation was outgrowth of an effort started two months ago to organize the state's lamb producers, wholesalers and wholesale and retail distributors to better publicize the sheep industry for the benefit of both producers and consumers. Dr. F. L. Duffy, of Cynthiana, was chairman of the ad-a-Kentucky Sheep Growers Committee, consisting of representatives of each phase of the sheep industry, working with Ollie Price serving as secretary.

For nearly 20 years Kentucky farmers have been the largest lamb states producing the highest quality lamb. The abundant pastures and favorable climate conditions have been important factors in this leadership. Like the widely publicized California citrus fruit producers, as well as the orchard men who grow the famous Georgia peach, Kentucky sheep producers believe they have a product worthy of the attention of the rest of the world, but they are asking more of the home-folks to try serving Kentucky lamb as the product highly recommended for consumption. In the last few months, the sheep and meat dealers of the state also are expected to cooperate, as well as hotels and restaurants.

Meeting with Kentucky sheepmen in Kentucky Lamb Week are the Associated Chain Stores of the State, consisting of one of the chains but of other stores. Joe T. Lovett, Murray, has represented the chain stores in working out plans for the state promotional campaign. In addition to the chain, the independent grocery and meat dealers of the state also are expected to cooperate, as well as hotels and restaurants.

R. M. Bagby To Speak Over WHAS Friday

R. M. Bagby, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor, will give his views on the important issues before the people of Kentucky in a radio broadcast Friday night, July 7, at 6:45 p. m. over station WHAS.

Mr. Bagby is the son of the late Captain James T. Bagby, owner of the steamboat "Fannie Dugan" which use to ply the waters of the Ohio.

He was born on a farm in Greenup county and from there his father moved his family to Ashland, Ky., where R. M., at the age of 6 received his first experience in the business field, by selling newspapers.

A FINE GIFT FOR SOME ONE

A SUBSCRIPTION To THIS NEWSPAPER

THE GARDEN

"SECOND CROP" POTATOES

By John S. Gardner, Kentucky College of Agriculture

Originally, the name "second crop" was made to mean a late crop of potatoes grown where an early one was produced in the same year. Because of increasing shortage of stable manure with which to keep the land in condition and because of the encroachment of disease, the practice was abandoned, but the term persists, applied to late summer plantings of Irish Cobbler and Triumphs, and frequently of other varieties. The seed used is kept for planting condition by keeping it on cold storage.

For the most part, "second crop" potatoes are grown for seed. In fact, it is doubtful whether such potatoes can economically be used as table stock. The seed is necessarily expensive, and the yields are generally far below those from spring crops. However, it is good economy on the part of the state last year as to produce their seed potatoes for spring planting, for the reason that it has been the price of almost any kind of seed, and if certified seed has been used, the quality of the seed that usually is better than that which that offered for sale; in effect, it is certified seed.

In Kentucky, planting time lies between July 15 and August 1, depending on the latitude. The latter is usually a dry time, the latitude of Louisville being such as to conserve moisture. This is an important factor, since the running under a green cover crop. Disking and dragging should be used to prepare the land, as these assist, disking and dragging being preferred to plowing, perhaps ten as four times. Thus rains are usually plentiful and the moisture competition of the weeds is removed. Cutworms have often killed several crops of weeds during this period, there will be no cutworms to cut the young plants, the potatoes are growing.

The seed should be cut 15 to 25 per cent larger than for spring planting, and the cut surfaces should be "healed over," to seal in the moisture needed to drive the sprouts through to the soil surface. The way to effect this healing is to place the cut seed in a pile, or in containers in a cool, place, and covering them with a light mulch of straw, sawdust, or other material. Tours are being arranged to flocks throughout the state, and a special effort is made for any farmers who may be interested. The schedule of these tours now are being arranged by the College of Agriculture.

Ky. Farmer Reader Of Country Papers

That Kentucky farmers are on their toes and more than keeping up with the times is the fact that moving world in their own community as well as in national and world affairs, is disclosed by a survey made by the National Fertilizer Association of the reading habits of farmers in the 31 farmers. The survey reports that 95 per cent or more than 5 out of 6 of the state's farmers take a weekly newspaper.

Farmers rate above the national results of the National Fertilizer Association's poll, which revealed that in 35 states 51 per cent of the farmers take a weekly paper.

The National Fertilizer Association survey was conducted to determine farmers' reading habits in use of fertilizer and to learn the sources of information farmers use and rely upon. Six hundred and fifty-two asked questions of farmers in 35 states 25 questions of vital importance to agriculture.

However, according to a recent study of contents of papers farmers read, general news although dominated, does not take the place of neighborhood and personal news which is of prime interest to farmer readers. Weekly newspapers, with their facilities for gathering and printing attractive local news, fill this requirement and account for their increasing popularity among rural readers.

Meetings Reveal Interest In Sheep

A series of meetings dealing with sheep raising held over the state by the Kentucky College of Agriculture in June, attracted more than 3,500 farmers, according to Richard C. Miller of the College. Western ewes and the best types of rams to use for the production of high-quality rams were exhibited, and management, feeding and breeding problems discussed.

Interest at the meetings indicated that a normal number of ewes will be brought into the state this season if the price is not too high. Ewes and lambs of three-cross ewes from the Northwest seem to be the favorite with the largest percentage of farmers, with second choice being good types of white-faced crossed from the Northwest. Ewes of Merino type from the Southwest have been rather disappointing, according to reports.

Hampshire-cross ewes purchased in the west last fall were exhibited at the meetings. About 19,000 of these ewes were brought into the state last year, and in most instances they developed into good breeding ewes. This is a plan that appeals to many farmers when the supply of Hampshire cross yearling ewes from the Northwest is limited or the price of lime, it is explained.

Miller considers lack of good pasture a serious factor in the production of strictly quality lambs. He suggests that farmers who plan to purchase ewes this year should make sure that they will be able to obtain good rams.

The majority of the better grade producers of Kentucky have for the past several years been producing their lambs so early that they can see the fulfillment of their efforts, perhaps, when they made and thus avoid the introduction of parasites which healthy sheep through purchased rams. This practice of purchasing ewes and of using purchased rams to select rams in good condition and vigorous, is better than those that have been highly injured for a number of years, and can prove disappointing as breeders.

The week of July 17, known as "Ram Week" in the sheep industry, is designated as the Ewe Week. Ewes have been set aside for the purpose of exhibiting ewes for those of rams at farms and in communities, and the best ewes, of right kind of rams. Tours are being arranged to flocks throughout the state, and a special effort is made for any farmers who may be interested. The schedule of these tours now are being arranged by the College of Agriculture.

Camp Schedule For 4-H Club Members

Kentucky district 4-H club camps, announced from the College of Agriculture at Lexington, include one at Crab Orchard July 10-14. Two will be held at the Western Kentucky Experiment Substation at Princeton, the first, July 17-21, and the second, July 24-28. Camps during the week of July 17 there will be a camp for the Purchase region at Columbus. Other camps the week of July 24 will be at Crestwood, Hardstown, Richmond and Paintsville. Camps will be held at the Robinson Experiment Substation at Quicksand, at Morehead and at Owensboro July 31-Aug. 11, and at London and Prospect the week of August 7.

New WPA Setup Will Cost More To State

Highway Commissioner Robert Humphreys said today that it probably would cost the state more money to share in Works Progress Administration projects under a revised setup which would require states and cities to pay 25 per cent of the aggregate cost of projects in their localities.

Humphreys said he didn't know whether the state would meet the new percentage requirements, but added, "We're working with the WPA with all the funds available."

The commissioner said the state put up $750,000 this year as its share of WPA projects exclusive of those on rural highways.

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PITMAN'S

NEWSPAPER ACCURACY

(Ashland Independent)

"The newspapers don't get things wrong," is a remark frequently made. Perhaps those who say they have just read 50 items in a newspaper, and have discovered an error in one of them. They overlook the 49 that were right, and are amused or disgusted by the one that was wrong.

Every error the newspaper makes is spread before the public for ridicule and censure. People usually see it, and it forms a subject of public conversation. If some merchant or clerk with whom you are dealing makes an error, no one knows about it except he and you.

Newspaper people constantly travel all over town and transmit weary miles to verify doubtful items and avoid errors. Newspaper work is done hurriedly. Few newspapers have forces of editors and reporters so large that every item can be verified with the utmost care. If a reporter has a dozen assignments to cover in an afternoon, he has to do some fishing from one to the other. Perhaps he did not make enough in one instance, but very likely he was worrying his editor, who was one of the leaders in the Liberty League's aliases three years ago, recently filed an report of receipts and expenditures with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. According to that report, it received $188,611.90 and expended $111,721.00, for the first three months of 1939. Among the contributors listed were three Rockefellers, two Mellons, two Weirs, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., duPont, and other various others of the famous sixty families. In all, thirteen of these wealthy men contributed $4,000 apiece. While I would not imitate that this was in the nature of an assessment, the thought comes up that when a battleship is to be built or a large order of supplies is offered by the government for competitive bids, a suspicious auditor looks on questioningly when these bids come in from diverse sections exactly alike.

Of course, these prominent subscribers to the Republican cause may have arrived at the amount expected of them for the first quarter of the year independently. It was perhaps only a coincidence that some of them did not give $5,000 and others $1000. The only $5,000 contribution listed comes from the "Massachusetts Republican Finance Committee," with no detail as to who gave it to the Bay State organization. There were, in addition to these, various thousand dollar, two thousand dollar and twenty-five hundred dollar contributions.

Approximately the same total was collected and spent by the Democratic National Committee. This money came in the form of payments on the Jackson Day Dinners and other affairs of the sort and I do not think that in the whole long list there was a contribution of more than one hundred dollars. Much of it was made up of $25 and $10 donations. The contrast with the Republican piffles the difference in the make-up of the minority and the majority political parties. Needless to say, I am in some degree envious of the size of these wads dumped on the Republican doorstep, or perhaps dredged up by the G. O. P. machine. But on the other hand, these lavish contributors know what they are trying to buy and perhaps feel that they have a chance to get the worth of their money. Fortunately, or unfortunately, the Democratic party wasn't anything for sale, and therefore has not the advantage of such generous customers. It may be recalled that in the 1936 campaign the Republicans gathered $3,963,853 that they reported and spent considerable in excess of that amount. $4,962,521, a difference of $371,669. And all that money brought the Republicans only Maine and Vermont. So this year's calculations may not be a very sound investment. At least, it could hardly be classified as such a good risk a tribe talks and demanding when a business man applies for a loan.

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WE APPEAL TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF KENTUCKY

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY School Lesson

By HAROLD L. LUNGREN, D.D., Dean of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. (Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for July 9

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JEROBOAM: A MAN WITH A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

LESSON TEXT—I Kings 11:26-40, 29-43. GOLDEN TEXT—Is all by man schoolmaster him, and he shall direct thy paths.—Proverbs 3:6.

Strength of personality apart from good character will not assure success but will, on the other hand, cause only intensified failure and disaster. We may even add divine promises of blessing which are given on condition of right living, and the man of courage and strength without good moral or spiritual character will only dissipate both promise and power and will become what is even worse than a failure—a bad example and a leader of wickedness.

I. Opportunity and Treachery (vv. 26-28).

Opportunity misused may become a curse, but that is the result when a man takes what might be a blessing and turns it into a blight. The life of Jeroboam is a warning against such sinfulness and at the same time it offers us an occasion to encourage young people to make the most of their opportunities for the glory of God.

That which commended Jeroboam to Solomon was that he was a man of courage and industry (v. 28). That combination will carry a man or woman to unlimited heights. The world is so full of timid and lazy folk, that the combination of a heart of valor and a willingness to work hard stands out in bold relief. Every sensible employer knows that fact and is quick to take hold of the advance such an individual. Times are hard and work is scarce, but opportunity still knocks at the door of the boy or girl, man or woman who is brave and diligent.

The sad thing was that there was treachery in the heart of Jeroboam. Had he been willing to wait God's time he would have received all that he did ultimately receive and more, but his strength of personality did not include good character, and he at once began to plot against the king who had given him his chance to develop and advance. Let us teach our young people to be loyal and true, as well as to be brave and ambitious.

II. Promise and Condition (vv. 29-31, 37-39).

God had reached the end of His patience with Solomon. He who had begun on his knees in the house of God, seeking wisdom that he might rule his people aright, had come to the end of his life in apostasy and the wicked indulgence of the wishes of his heathen wives. Through His prophet Ahijah, God made known the purpose to divide the kingdom into ten tribes and two—a separation which leads to no reunion while Israel was in the land.

Jeroboam was promised the ten tribes with the assurance of a great blessing which had been given to David. But this was definitely on the condition that he would "hearken—walk—do—keep" (v. 38) God's statutes. The fact that he failed only emphasizes the fact of the wickedness of the man, for he went on his way in defiance in spite of opportunity and blessing. Men are doing the same thing today. Oh, that we who have the assurance of God might be enabled to stop some such proposal on this coming Lord's Day.

III. Danger and Exile (v. 40).

Although Jeroboam in accordance with God's promise did ultimately come to his throne, it was by way of danger and a flight into Egypt. Solomon determined to destroy him and Jeroboam had to flee into exile. If he had gone God's way to the throne and had abided God's time, he might have spared himself both danger and exile in a heathen land.

Perchance some one who reads these lines is just now languishing in the exile of an Egypt of despair because he has failed to obey God. To such a one we say, do not fold! Jeroboam who went from exile into greater sin and sorrow. Turn back now, seek God in confession and contrition, and if need be, in salvation. Get back to God's way and enjoy His blessing.

In making application of the lessons learned from the life of Jeroboam, let us not fail to point out that all down through the historical records he is referred to repeatedly as the man "who made Israel to sin." "Jeroboam's sins were not the sins of a common man. He is only kings, and kings' counselors, and popes, and bishops, and ministers, and editors, and such like, who can sin and make nations and churches and peoples also to sin. But they can do it. And they are doing it every day. The commonest and meanest man among us has more than enough of the terrible power of both sinning himself and making other men to sin" (Alexander Wayte).

To Be Saved

When a man is saved he is saved from something that does him harm. But that isn't all. He is saved for something that is good for him and everybody he comes in contact with.

MATHIAS INSURANCE AGENCY

JOE MATHIAS, AGENT

TO SELL 'EM, TELL 'EM— With An 'Ad

Dispelling The Fog

By Charles Michelson, Director of Publicity, Democratic National Committee

The Liberty League, which filmed the Republican party, begins in the 36 campaign, has been quiescent for a long time but it is still in existence, and though it does not appear to be doing any pamphlets in its own name, its soul (and pocketbooks) are still marching on.

The Republican National Committee, which was one of the Liberty League's aliases three years ago, recently filed its report of receipts and expenditures with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. According to that report, it received $188,611.90 and expended $111,721.00, for the first three months of 1939. Among the contributors listed were three Rockefellers, two Mellons, two Weirs, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., duPont, and other various others of the famous sixty families. In all, thirteen of these wealthy men contributed $4,000 apiece. While I would not imitate that this was in the nature of an assessment, the thought comes up that when a battleship is to be built or a large order of supplies is offered by the government for competitive bids, a suspicious auditor looks on questioningly when these bids come in from diverse sections exactly alike.

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Liquor Revenue In State Down $1,315,000

State Revenue Department figures indicate revenue from which has been cut in half the first year ended Friday was approximately $1,315,000 below the $7,190,661 of the previous year.

Since February 1 every month has shown an increase in whisky revenue and April and May have shown a sizable gain in beer revenue. The latter is ascribed by officials to Sunday beer sales in Louisville and other cities. Prior to February there had been a heavy decrease in the yield from whisky.

The drop in income from liquor licenses is attributed to restrictions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.

Whisky revenue up to June 28 was $1,089,745 compared to $4,752,264 the previous fiscal year, and beer brought in $932,285 compared to $992,410.

School For Blind Offers Educational Advantages

In Louisville there is located the Kentucky School for Blind where full educational opportunities are offered to visually handicapped children.

Eligible for admission are boys and girls between the ages of six and eighteen who are residents of Kentucky, and who are blind or whose sight is so defective that they cannot attend public school. It is further required that they be of sound mind and good health. There is no charge for tuition, books, board or laundry.

The regular school program includes kindergarten, grade school and a full four year accredited high school course. Special instruction is given in vocal and instrumental music, industrial work, vocational occupations and physical training.

There are separate schools for white and colored children with a staff of teachers for each.

The regular school term starts the second Monday in September and closes the second Wednesday in June, the children returning to their homes for the summer vacation.

It is the ardent wish of the Board and the Superintendent that every visually handicapped child in Kentucky take advantage of the highly specialized training. If you know of such ha child kindly report the case to Miss Catherine T. Moriarty, Superintendent, Kentucky School for Blind, Louisville, Kentucky.

Begin In Small Way Livestock Men Told

Begin with a small foundation of good animals, save the best females, and develop a herd or flock of sound quality, of known breeding and free from disease, Bach was the advice given to farmers and stock men attending the annual livestock breeding school at the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture. Men who develop herds through large purchases are seldom certain what they have, and are always running the risk of introducing disease.

Poultry raisers waste $10,000,000 a year on worthless poultry disease medicines, it was said at the meeting. Prevention is now the best method of curbing diseases. The Government is doing extensive work in breeding disease-resistant livestock, as has been done with plants.

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THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

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