JUST A LITTLE TADDECK

A remnant of something, like left-overs from dinner I think should be consumed at supper, used to be called a "taddeck" in my neighborhood. I did not know for many a day that the word was hard to find in even the big dictionaries, that there it was labelled "Dialectal." Only a few years ago I ran across the actual meaning of the word as it was used in the years before our ancestors—English, Irish, Scotch-Irish, German—came over here and settled in Kentucky. It was the term applied to the toll-dish or cup used by millers to take out their part of the grain from the "hurn," or quantity brought to the mill. A variant form of it was "toddick." Leaving out the vowel we used it, to designate a remnant. I went to mention an old toll-cup that still is doing service in an old-water mill in the Jackson Purchase and will probably be used until the mill itself has to retire before the waters behind the Gilbertsville Dam.

Away back in the past, so long back that some people claim it was the first year of the occupancy of the Purchase by white men, established a mill on Blood River by a man named Brandon. There the mill has been ever since, never very prepossessing in appearance but functioning steadily to the needs of the community. At various times there were enlargements made to the mill, so that in time it had a sawmill, a gristmill, a cotton gin, and a flour mill. Many of these functions long ago were dropped, but the grist mill persisted. The first mill stones, now in a private museum in Murray, were made by hand. The rushing through a chute.

One of the new things in the vegetable garden is a bush pumpkin. For pumpkins of good size are borne on compact bushes about the size of an Italian

legend is that it took three men the better part of a summer to quarry those stones and put them into shape for use at the mill. Not long ago I examined these old stones and was surprised at the fine workmanship displayed in those early pioneer times. There were plainly visible many fossils in the old stones; in some ways the stones themselves seemed fossils of a long-ago time, almost as remote in some ways as the small sea organisms that had left their skeletons in the limestone rock.

In the mill the old tollcup made over a century ago, has acquired a polish that cabinet makers might envy. Think of the many bushels of corn and wheat it has been plunged into to get its share of meal that it symbolizes! The Brandon miller is not the only one who uses literally had thumbs of gold because of the good meal they made. The old mill, in a place not too accessible, became a center of part of the life of people for miles around. The old water mill, taking on a little more age and picturesque ness as the years have grown in number, still stands by the intermittent, giving its stamp to the basic life of the whole section. Good it was around mill and, in a delicacy, the successive mill-stones have done their part in the useful and keeping the reputation that Old Man Brandon made so many, many years ago. And the old toll-cup, just a little taddeck, carries one back through all the time of the mill and its services and back to the old country where the word came from, already full of layer of ages of grinding meal on millstones turned by water falling over a dam or ray, were made by hand. The

narrow plant requiring about four square feet of space in the garden. This will enable packsize are borne on compact bush-o-lanterns to be grown in small gardens.

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THE GARDEN

By John S. Gardner, Kentucky College of Agriculture

The Mexican Bean Beetle And The Striped Cucumber Beetle

These two insects are discussed together because they have in common one characteristic, that of adroitness. However, both are easily outwitted by the gardener who is willing to follow the letter the otherwise method worked out by the Experiment Station.

Several things make the bean beetle more difficult to stop than other insects. One is that all its feeding is done on the under sides of the foliage, but a sprayer or a duster with an upturned nozzle easily puts the control material where it is effective.

Another is the speed with which this insect multiplies. Few gardeners become even aware of its presence before the leaves are in great measure destroyed. So the thing to do is to be the sign of the first egg cluster as a signal to give the first spraying. Thus the eggs that are there, and those that will be laid are surrounded with poison easily accessible to the young larvae as soon as they hatch. One dare not wait until the leaves are chewed into lace.

Still another difficulty, though a minor one, is that because of the tenderness of bean leaves, a spray containing magnesium arsenate for eggs is not safe to use on the foliage.

Thus, the control of the bean beetle is summed up in these directions: 1 Use arsenate with the eggs; 2 Use pyrethrum with the larvae.

It start when the first eggs appear, and keep on from then after the last eggs have been laid.

Striped cucumber beetles may be done after pools have formed in depressions where the soil has not only poisonous, deadly to insects, but to man as well.

As for the cucumber beetle, its adroitness does not lie in the damage becomes apparent as long after it is done, quite too late to stop the damage. The explanation is every year statewide that cucumbers and their relatives of that family "die overnight." That they do is true but the killing actually begins when the beetle first appears and keeps through. Then it is that the adult beetles lay eggs among the roots of the plants and do a pink, brown-headed larvae that begin immediately to feed on them. Some seedlings are destroyed outright, but others whose side roots are partly consumed may live to set fruit and bring the beetle have reached the feeding limit, the remaining roots, but then die.

Now, inasmuch as the danger time is when the seedlings are beginning to come up, that is the time control should be begun too. This is to omit the possibility of the beetle from the soil begins to heave, and at first there are few, three, three, that start. The direct control system is Pyrox Powder or dusting with hydrated lime or calcium arsenate. It pays to be familiar with the beetles that feed out, for the dust is applied first thing in the morning when the dew on the plants is still present, and on through a lack of tobacco extract or soap solution. It is up to 20-thirties, all three apart, have been found to be good.

More detailed information about the beetle is available and may be found in Kentucky Circular 239, which may be had from the county agricultural agent, or direct from the College of Agriculture, at Lexington. All circulars are free for the asking.

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Improved Uniform International
SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

Lesson for May 26

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JEREMIAH ANNOUNCES THE NEW COVENANT

LESSON TEXT—Jeremiah 31:31-37.
GOLDEN TEXT—I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts; and will be their God, and they shall be my people.—Jeremiah 31:33.

God's law written in the hearts of all men—surely that is the ultimate goal of all of our efforts, and thrown we will find the solution of all of our problems. Jeremiah, the prophet, in the midst of a despairing people with only scorn and sorrow before them became of their sinful rebellion against God, gives a prophetic foresight of the day when all Israel and Judah shall know God. Sin was to be forgiven, fellowship restored, and not ever all the earth were to know God. Obviously, that prophecy is still true for Israel, but in the meantime God has permitted us to enter into the enjoyment of our covenant of grace.

I. The Old Covenant (vv. 21, 32).

The promise of a new covenant at once raises the question, "What was the old covenant?" We do not have space to make any complete study of it, but we note that while God did make a great covenant with Abraham, founding the nation of Israel (Gen. 17:1-14), the reference here is to the covenant which He made with Moses (Exod. 20:22-23:33), and which was ratified in

1. National in scope. The old covenant was made with Israel as a nation and could bring blessing to the other nations of the earth only indirectly. Israel was to be a priest and kingdom of priests (Exod. 19:6).

2. Temporary in purpose and duration. God was here dealing with Israel as a child (Gal. 4:1-3). He was giving them a law which would be a schoolmaster to lead them to Christ (Gal. 3:24). The blessings of the old covenant were limited to the land of Palestine and to the national but also in that it was conditional. God's promise hinged on His word in Exodus 19:5. "Now therefore, if ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above all people." In other words, the fulfillment of this covenant was dependent on the faithfulness of the people. We know that they failed.

3. Broken by Israel (v. 32). God says He was "an husband" to or unto Israel. He was patient, tender, forgiving, always trying to win them to Himself. He used His great power on their behalf as He "took them by the hand," and yet we read "my covenant they brake" (v. 32). Israel's failure is a story of God's promise and goodness, that is the history of man under law. Now, however, we turn to the new covenant of grace.

II. The New Covenant (vv. 33-37).

Jeremiah looked forward to the day when there was to be a new covenant that is

1. Inward in reality (v. 33). The reference here is not to a law written in a book, stone, or tablet, but in the heart, or broken heart from which the issues of life flow. The law was now has is to be written in the heart of man. It is a spiritual something which he shares as a member of a great nation.

2. Universal (vv. 34). From the least to the greatest, every man is to know God. The knowledge here assures its future complete fulfillment in the millennial kingdom of God has not forgotten His people. Even now, during this age, the spiritual fulfillment of the promise in the Church. It is true now that "they shall all be taught of God" (John 6:45). It is true now that "whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely" (Rev. 22:17). Nothing which he shares as a member of a great nation.

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Summing It Up

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Kentucky Wildlife

By Roger W. Barbour

EVERGREEN PLANTS

For the sake of simplicity, it is thought best to divide the evergreen plants of Kentucky into two groups, the non-seed-bearing, and the seed bearing. Non-seed bearing plants are those that do not produce seeds, but reproduce by spores or some other means. Seed-bearing plants, on the other hand, are those that reproduce by means of seeds.

The non-seed-bearing evergreens are perhaps more numerous than the seed-bearing evergreens in Kentucky, both in point of species and number of individuals. There are at least three major groups of non-seeding evergreens in Kentucky. The least common, and most primitive of these three groups is the liverwort group. Liverworts are small plants which like moist, shady places. They grow in moist places, and the leaflike portion of the plant grows flat on the surface of the ground. Perhaps the most common of the three groups is the moss group. No doubt you have seen many kinds of mosses as to be found in Kentucky. Mosses are the most conspicuous of the three groups, but liverworts and clubmosses. We must not overlook the clubmosses, though they are less numerous, are certainly more numerous than the mosses, pines, and cedars. Of the clubmosses there are three groups. The first of these groups are such trees as the hemlocks, pines, and cedars. Of these three groups, the pines are certainly more numerous than the other two groups in the number of individuals. At least four species of pines are found in Kentucky. It the needles are in bundles of five it is a white pine; if the needles are in bundles of three it is a pitch pine; if the needles are in bundles of two, it is a scrub pine, and if the needles are in bundles of twos and threes, it is a yellow pine. In the hemlock, the needles are single, and in the cedars, the leaves are scalelike. Of the cedars, the red cedar, or what is more commonly known as the "juniper" is the most common. Let me hasten to tell, however, that the hemlock is not the only evergreen that is found in Kentucky. Hemlock and spruce can readily be separated, since the sprays of hemlock are flat, while those of spruce are round.

The broad-leaved evergreens are both numerous and varied. Perhaps the best known are Mountain Laurel, Holly, and Rhododendron. Holly leaves possess spines along their margins, while those of Laurel and Rhododendron do not. Mountain Laurel and Rhododendron may be separated by the fact that Rhododendron has long leaves clustered at the tips of the branches while Laurel has shorter leaves which are scattered along the branches. In Eastern Kentucky Rhododendron is often called Laurel, and the Mountain Laurel is commonly known as Ivy.

It is strongly to be hoped that Kentuckians will take a greater interest in their native evergreens. Some of the most interesting and beautiful plants are in this group.

Girl Beats Boys Growing Tobacco

Margie Faught, Ohio county farm girl, beat all boys growing tobacco in the county when she entered the College of Agriculture, in competition with the Junior Fair of Farm composed of outstanding 4-H club boys. Miss Faught grew tobacco at the rate of 2,000 pounds per acre.

Eugene Blankenship, the junior corn growing champion, was the only county agent in the hills of Eastern Kentucky. He produced 100 bushels and 20 pounds of corn on a tract measuring slightly less than one acre.

Harry Lee Jones, 17 Perry County Negro boy, produced 1,000 pounds of tobacco on a tract measuring slightly less than one acre. A Perry Adair, Harrison county boy, is the champion poultry keeper of the state. He produced 411 eggs in the year.

Fourteen 4-H club members and members of the Junior Holstein Breeders Association of Kentucky, have been elected president of Clubs of Police on Sept. 22, 1936, in Kansas City, Mo., he described the latter group as "the most terrible period of criminal history in the life of America . . ." and added, "the forces of law enforcement during those years are being challenged on all sides by criminal hordes," and "in recent years . . . youth has been drifting deeper into crime."

To hasten the outing of pills place the bottle in a cup containing cold water in which a little salt has been dissolved.

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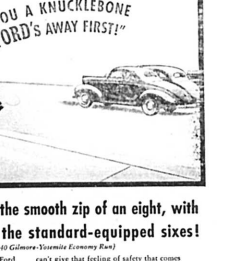
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Facing the Facts

By THE W. C. T. U.

IF THE American public has the facts, no one need worry about the public's final decision on any problem of one social importance.

But the public must have all the facts.

This has not been true in the case of the alcohol question since every of great wealth and their propaganda began in the late '70s as attack on national temperance.

The intelligent American public, especially small city and rural residents, can not long be fooled by misguided propaganda. John Q. Public has a habit—rather disconcerting to the stump-shouters—of looking claims squarely in the face to see how sound they are and of judging those claims on the basis of his own experience.

For 65 years the W. C. T. U. has fought for one goal—To build up and protect the American home. The W. C. T. U. members—and millions of others for that matter—believe sugar and its many fellow travelers—of social disease, poverty, drug-addiction, and polluted politics, are the deadliest enemies of the American home.

For 65 years the W. C. T. U. has studied the liquor problem from all angles. Since repeal in 1933 this study has been concentrated on the one basic issue: booze.

The world has made enormous advances during those 65 years in all branches of science and research. Yet, not one fact has been developed in all that time to disprove the basic premise that intoxicating liquor is the greatest single enemy of man and his home.

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$75,000 Sought For Kentucky Baptist Home

In the United States as a whole, only one baby in 80 is born a twin, but at the Kentucky Baptist Children's Home at Glendale, the ratio of twins is a little more than one to 18. Why twins are so plentiful among Baptist orphans is a mystery to Superintendent J. G. Barbe and his staff.

A partial explanation might be that single orphans are more likely to be taken into the homes of relatives, who might find it difficult to support twins. But this would hardly account for a prevalence of twins more than triple that found in the population as a whole.

The Kentucky Baptist Children's Home will be 25 years old June 23. Kentucky Baptists, who number 370,000, are planning a birthday celebration, purpose of which is to raise $75,000 for enlargement of the home.

To the existing main building will be added a wing which will accommodate 100 more children. There are 225 in the home now. This increase in population is forced by necessity, estate enlargement of the dining room and kitchen.

Private subscriptions have been made during those 65 years in construction of a residence for the superintendent and his family. Their removal from the main structure will provide more space for children, and will permit installation of an infirmary for cases necessitating them from the room they are in at present. These actually ill are treated at the Baptist Hospital in Louisville.

To Select Junior Week Winners In 12 Contests

Twelve district 4-H club contests are scheduled to be held in the state May 29 to June 1 to select boys and girls, clubs and individuals to compete for state championships in Kentucky 4-H Club Week at the University of Kentucky, June 10-15.

A home economics demonstration team, an agricultural practice demonstration team and a dairy foods judging team will be selected in each of the 12 districts. The men will be named in each district as a show, grain judging team, judges of foods, clothing and room improvement. The teams and individuals will receive champion honors at Junior Week.

Other events during Junior Week include a terracing and dairy production contests.

Each county 4-H club may be expected to attract 800 or more outstanding 4-H club boys and girls from the 120 counties in the state and a large number of local club leaders, agricultural extension workers and other persons interested in rural improvement.

WHAT IS EDUCATION?

(Carrollton News-Democrat)

Any garden flower or vegetable, can teach us a lot about the true nature of God's plan for it to a good plot of ground, practically anything which belongs to the climate in which the garden is located will find the soil best-suitable to it, and the same soil will grow and nourish an astonishing variety of plants. The soil does not in any way determine the kinds of plants which spring up, it merely sustains them. What it does is to receive the seed and soaked with rain; even the simple old cellar vegetables of our fathers are minced and rolled in crumbs and fried and puffed and embellished with raisins.

Nothing REAL Is Accomplish.

And all this means that we haven't a thing REAL things to do.

It sounds so fortunate, so much as for as human beings are concerned, if we were to be envied! Electric have known women whose hands lights, gas stoves, boilers that were always full of cooking utensils, soaps, beauty parties, cultural and pseudo-political lectures, we encourage smart middle-aged women to talk new book and to read and to struggle to be current with God's promises and goodness, that is the nature of man under law. Now, however, we turn to the new covenant of grace.

II. The New Covenant (vv. 33-37).

Jeremiah looked forward to the day when there was to be a new covenant that is

1. Inward in reality (v. 33). The reference here is not to a law written in a book, stone, or tablet, but in the heart, or broken heart from which the issues of life flow. The law was now has is to be written in the heart of man. It is a spiritual something which he shares as a member of a great nation.

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Summing It Up

The man who has begun to live more seriously within, begins to live more simply without. — Phillips Brooke.

Kathleen Norris Says:

There's Deadly Boredom in Being Too Lucky

(Nell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

After dinner we listen to my good radio program and then Leonard goes to bed and reads for two or even three hours.

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

THE truth is, most of us Americans women live under unnatural conditions. Our lives are so easy that life is very hard for us!

We have to keep thinking up artificial ways of keeping busy. Our husbands, in our cities all around us, bitter needs of hunger, housing, unemployment, mothering of the motherless, comforting the hopeless, solving any tiny fraction of the millions of problems that our civilization leaves in its wake. But these are uninviting subjects.

What to Do?

So we support matinees, afternoon bridge, sewing, lecturing and book-binding classes, shops, beauty parties, cultural and pseudo-political lectures, we encourage smart middle-aged women to talk new book and to read and to struggle to be current with God's promises and goodness, that is the nature of man under law. Now, however, we turn to the new covenant of grace.

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MONEY TALKS

By Frederick W. Stamm, Economist, College of Agriculture and Education, University of Louisville

The dependence of the American people, farmers and city dwellers, on the outside world is well illustrated in the case of rubber. Thousands of farmers plow their fields with tractors equipped with rubber tires. Other thousands daily transport their produce to town or city market in automobiles and trucks equipped with rubber tires. Additional thousands drive to work in cars and ride milking machines with many vital parts made of rubber. And countless numbers of household conveniences are made from this commodity.

The U. S. grows virtually no rubber and consumes nearly 55 per cent of all that is grown in the world. Nearly 80 per cent of all the rubber grown in the world is used in automobile tires and tubes used by the American people.

Where do we secure this important product? About 50 per cent is grown in India, Malaya, Borneo and Ceylon, under the British flag. Another 40 per cent comes from the Dutch East Indies.

Who brings this raw rubber to the U. S.? About 40 per cent of all American rubber imports come into U. S. ports in British and Norwegian ships. Fortunately these producing areas are outside the European war zone and although under British and Dutch control have not been affected by the war.

The people of the U. S. have over 30,000,000 trucks and automobiles in operation on their highways—far more cars than are owned by any other people in the world. Rubber is vital in the American economy. It is among the many things vital even to our mode of living.

The U. S. is probably more independent of the rest of the world than any other country. Even so, we must still depend upon foreign sources for some of our vital raw materials.

CLINGING TO OLD BELIEFS

(Memphis Commercial Appeal)

Science has been saying for a good long time now that hogs are absolutely color blind and can't tell a red flag from any other kind. It is the fact that the rag moves that excites them, whether the color be yellow, red, blue, pink, orange, maroon, pomegranate, puce or what have you.

They all think, however, probably ninety-nine out of every one hundred persons will insist that red infuriates a bull. Maybe it got started because red is the color ordinarily associated with violent anger.

In many other instances, however, the tendency of man to cling to beliefs that have been handed down with as little basis in fact does cause a great deal of harm.

June 2-6 Important Week For Disciples

The week of June 2 to 6 will be a very important period for the Disciples of Christ in Kentucky. During that time a number of events of significance will occur in Lexington.

The 75th anniversary of the College of the Bible, the oldest collegiate institution of the Disciples of Christ for the training of ministers, will be celebrated. At the same time the 104th annual convention of the Christian churches of Kentucky will be held in Lexington. Another important event of that week will be the 12th biennial meeting of the American Association of Theological Schools.

On Sunday, June 2, there will be services of thanksgiving and commemoration in all Kentucky Christian churches during the morning. In the afternoon there will be a pilgrimage to the Lexington cemetery, a concert by the Transylvania College Philharmonic Band, and in the evening Joint Recognition Service for the graduating seniors of Transylvania College and the College of the Bible.

On Monday, June 3, the commencement of Transylvania College and the College of the Bible will be held. On that day Monday evening the first session of the 104th convention will be held, with George F. Tinsley, Georgetown minister, the president's address, and with Hugo Black, justice of the supreme court, and Dr. Joseph Sloane Coffin, President of the Union Theological Seminary, of New York as speakers.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday there will be many important program features, including group conferences, luncheons, tours and fellowship. The entire program will be of value that all Disciples of Christ in Kentucky should make their way to Lexington for this week.

Give Tiny-Tots The Summer Air

Tiny tots can have no better health insurance than a large doses of summer-time. This is the opinion of Mrs. Mary Mumford Van Cleve, in charge of nursery School of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture.

A reasonable amount of sunshine tunines the child is hyperactive to be a healthy child, a constructive kind, lots of fresh milk and plenty of fruits as well as a balanced diet—these are items families can give their children that they alone will be true.

Dress the children in play suits, loosely but well-designed with plenty of play equipment; sandpiles, seesaws, large blocks, tricycles and similar things for small children.

Plan meals, and a tapering-off of play activity before bedtime so that a night is advised.

See that the sleeping quarters are well ventilated.

Milk or fresh fruit juice between meals is preferable to candy or "knickknacks."

THE FARM AND HOME

Poor and unimproved pastures are the greatest hindrances to economical production in many herds in this area, says J. F. Cosby, tester for the Hancock County Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

To have improved plant beds diseases, men working in beds should not use or otherwise handle tobacco on the day or night. Even their clothes should be brushed, especially their pockets. Most manufactured tobacco is safe to use.

Excesses should be avoided in preparing meals. Its is a judicious flavor really needs no embellishment to make it the best in the world. Even salt is unnecessary. A meal with much "sticks to the ribs."

If lye is used to clean drain pipes, the pipes must be flushed immediately with plenty of hot water. Otherwise the lye will combine with the grease to form a soft and red flue pipes. Lye will damage china and enamel finishes.

A baby does not need shoes until walking, shoes put on before then, generally for appearance, often do more harm than good. The first walking shoes should have flexible but firm soles, and broad enough to be a steady platform under each foot.

Pigs should weigh 2 1/2 pounds or more at birth. Smaller pigs are likely to be weak. Since largest loss of pigs takes place in the first weeks of their lives, the stronger the pig the greater the possibility of raising it.

EAST UNION

(Mrs. Essel Barr, Cor.)

Our school closed Friday after a year of much progress and we all are proud of our splendid teachers and hope that each will be with us again when school opens this fall.

Those on the perfect attendance rolls were Nancye Toy, Betty Lois Wilson, Katherine Terrell, Billy Allen Kokendoffer, Pansy Hutton, Pauline Bussell, Helen Moore, Nancye Scott, James Burnaw, Bronson McCarty, Charles Wilson, William Newell, James Kokendoffer, Robert Hutton, Calvin Wills, Sarah Brown, W. H. Terrell, Genevieve Pettit, Frank Terrell, Martha Sue Terrell, Louise Vice, William Hopkins, Nancye Duncan, James Craycraft, Lawrence Newell, Patsy Wills and Raymond Campbell.

Rev. Tomlin, of Carlisle, gave a very interesting talk at the chapel Wednesday morning on "Morals."

Rev. Fern and Miss Vivian Trimble were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Wasson and daughter.

Miss Lula Scott, of Paris, and Miss Dula Ashley, of Carlisle, visited Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hurley one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Buntin, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ham and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Ham were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Ham.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Toy, of Moorefield, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Toy last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Conyers and son were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Thomas and daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Robinson and Miss Gaye Robinson, of Moorefield, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Ham's children.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Stephenson, of Louisville, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Graves Stephenson.

STONY CREEK

Mrs. Drusia Hall spent the past week with Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hall and son.

Mr. and Mrs. Vester Mann and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Owen Mann.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hall and son and Mrs. Drusia Hall were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Anderson and family one night last week.

Mrs. Bruce Lawrence and Mrs. Keller Mason spent the week end with their mother Mrs. W. W. Burden.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Burden and family and Mr. and Mrs. Aden Muney and baby spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Bromagen and family.

Misses Lizzie Mae and Tleda Anderson and Mrs. Virginia Asbury spent Friday with Mrs. Roy Anderson.

Miss Edna Anderson spent Sunday with Lena and Alice Pumphrey.

Barber Bromagen spent Saturday night and Sunday with Roy Anderson and family.

SALTWELL

(U. G. Mattox, Cor.)

Rev. J. K. Hicks was called to Mt. Pleasant Wednesday to assist in the funeral of J. B. Wagoner.

Several from here attended the funeral of Luther H. Donahue at Barterville Friday afternoon, conducted by Rev. C. A. Sweazy, of Carlisle.

The Darlington young people held their meeting here Monday night.

Robert Kenney and wife and baby visited Lee Hollar and family Sunday afternoon.

Fred Hollar and family spent Sunday afternoon with U. G. Mattox and family.

Mrs. Vera Gaunce and Mrs. Elizabeth Martin spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Emory Asbury and two sons near Jacksontown.

Mrs. J. H. Halley, of Lexington is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Curtes.

Several from here attended the commencement address at Headquarters high school on Monday evening delivered by R. H. Wood, of Lexington. Among the graduates from here were Chester Ray Mattox, Margaret Kenney, Lois Barlow, Jean Cook and Imogene Ritchie. A large crowd was present.

C. F. Barlow, of Headquarters spent Sunday with Floyd Barlow and family.

Miss Sue M. Barlow spent from Thursday until Sunday with Mrs. Hettie Stamm.

Rev. J. K. Hicks will fill his regular appointment here next morning.

Jay Kenney and family spent Sunday with Mrs. M. E. Kenney and children.

BARTERVILLE

Alva Green had a valuable mare killed by lightning Sunday. The mare left a young colt.

It was reported that Mrs. Ed Green, of Leesburg, was dead, but the report was a mistake. She is not dead but seriously ill.

John Broderick, who has been ill, is much improved and able to be out.

Mrs. Bettie Donahue remains about the same.

Mr. and Mrs. John Broderick spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Broderick and family.

Mrs. J. C. Harbwine, who has been quite ill, is some better.

Uncle Berry Green, who is 91 years old, walked to Barterville Friday to be at the funeral of Luther Donahue.

Sam Ritchie and family moved to the farm of Hansen Gaunce.

Ory Fryman, wife and two children, of Millersburg, spent Sunday with John Morris and family.

Hudson Snapp and wife spent the day Sunday with Alva Green and family.

Americans are not the biggest meat eaters, says the Institute of American Meat Packers. From 1935 to 1939, inclusive, average per capita consumption was 137 pounds; in Argentina, 326 pounds; in New Zealand, 321 pounds, and in Australia, 305 pounds.

Turkey Raisers:
Because of the cold, wet weather, not more than half of the turkeys hatched have survived. You certainly can't take chances with your flock. Feed them the best turkey starter and mash and insure yourself good, strong, healthy poults. Feeding cheap feeds is a waste of money.
We have a complete line of Ballard's Insurance Turkey Starter and Turkey Mash, which is the best obtainable. The best is the cheapest in the long run.
Blue Grass Produce Co.
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