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Long Term Leases Best For Landowner, Tenant

It's land leasing time again for tenant farm families in Nicholas county, but that shouldn't always mean it's moving time, Robert M. Clarke, Farm Security Administration Supervisor, said Monday.

"For years many tenants in Nicholas county have followed the practice or custom of moving each year," he said. "This has become such an expensive custom in the loss of human and natural resources that it has attracted the attention of agricultural leaders of the nation.

"Surveys have shown that it costs the farmer $50 or more each time he moves and that the landowner's loss is even greater. The community also loses by so much moving, because the families do not stay in a community long enough to contribute to its well being.

"In attempting to help the farm families rehabilitate themselves, the Farm Security Administration, in cooperation with the Extension Service and other agricultural agencies, has worked out a flexible farm lease that provides a basis for longer term leases which benefit the tenant, owner, and community.

"Many of the troubles of farm families are due to shortsightedness. Too often farmers have planned on a one-year basis of a one crop system of farming. We have learned that this does not pay because it brings poverty to the people and steals the fertility of the soil.

"Under the FSA's rehabilitation program we are urging the farm tenants to secure a long term lease—or leases with renewal clauses—and we are seeking the cooperation of the landowners in this program. Low income farm families need long leases if they are to rehabilitate themselves and the land they farm.

"Owners know that it has been the practice of tenants to mine the soil each year—but with a long term lease, it is to the advantage of the tenant and the landowner to work together to improve the fertility of the soil. The FSA aids farmers by establishing environmental sanitation programs in some counties where the tenants have long term leases.

"Long term leases mean that the owners' soil is improved, his property maintained and the value of his property is increased as the tenant's production increases and as the tenant is able to diversify his crops.

"FSA borrowers are proving to the satisfaction of many landowners that long term leases are beneficial to everyone.

Owners and tenants interested in learning more of the flexible farm lease may obtain copies of the lease at the FSA office. Mr. Clarke's office is located in Owensville, Ky. in the Glenn Perry Building.

Mr. Clarke announced that approximate 20 Nicholas farm families have been added to the program in the county during the 1940 crop year. Many of these families have secured written leases for the first time.

BLUE LICKS

(Alma Barnett, Cor.)

About 70 young people gathered at the home of Martha Ann Hillock one night recently. From there they went to the Blue Licks Museum where they enjoyed a weiner roast.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Burden, of Erlanger, were recent guests of her aunts, Mrs. Ed Barnett and Mrs. George Selby.

Mr. and Mrs. William Richie, Russell Bellamy and Mrs. George Selby spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Stewart at Mt. Olivet.

Mrs. Martha Kenton is visiting relatives near Millersburg.

Come to Sunday school at Blue Licks. You will always find a welcome.

Mrs. Ed Hunter and little daughter spent Friday with Alma Barnett and mother.

Mrs. Charles Kenton spent Saturday in Carlisle.

Miss Kathleen Mann, of Carlisle, was a recent guest of Martha Ann Hillock.

W. C. Maffett, of Detroit, Mich., spent the week end with Mr. Charles Kenton.

STONY CREEK

(Mrs. George E. Bowles, Cor.)

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Shrout and family and Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Selbren and family, of Cincinnati, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tilden Shrout and son.

Mr. and Mrs. Carol Vice spent a few days last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gilby Vice and family.

Mrs. Dora Sellers and Floyd Mattox spent one day last week with Mr. and Mrs. Lee Anderson and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cummins, of Erlanger, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tilden Shrout and son.

Mrs. Lute Anderson and children are visiting her mother, Mrs. Dora Sellers.

Several relatives and friends gathered at the home of Harvey Ellison and surprised him with a birthday dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Lacy Dampier and family were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dampier and son.

Mrs. Mabel Shrout is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Tilden Shrout and son.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hall and son were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Kokendoffer and family.

Mrs. John McGinley spent one day recently with Mrs. Thomas Dampier.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Boaz's and son had as their guests, Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dampier, Hurshel Dampier, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hall and son, Mrs. Eddie Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dampier and son, Miss Blanche Barnett, F. H. Bowles, Cleve Dampier and Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Dampier and son.

BANTA

Mr. and Mrs. Walls McCowan had for their Sunday afternoon guests, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Lawrence, Miss Bettie Frederick, Mr. and Mrs. Mason Bryant and little daughter, Mrs. Newton Brothers and son, of Carlisle, and Carl Hamm, of Oakland Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Hamm, of Banta, and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hamm, of Oklahoma, are spending the week in Ohio with friends and relatives.

Misses Bettie and Pauline Frederick, Gene Brothers and Miss Peggy Bryant spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Owen Frederick and little daughter.

Hobart Shannon has been on the sick list the past week.

Mrs. Jeff Moreland continues quite ill.

Mrs. Lawrence Woodard is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Billy Vaughn, at Carlisle.

Mrs. John Woodard and little son visited Mrs. Walls McCowan one afternoon last week.

OAKLAND MILLS

Miss Geneva Shannon spent Tuesday night with Louise Hughes near Blue Licks.

Mrs. Ed Prather and two children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Shannon and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Hamm had as Sunday guests Mr. and Mrs. Earl Hamm and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Frymann and two sons, of Carlisle.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Ruddell, of Carlisle, spent a few hours Sunday with Tom McCowan.

Charles Hamm, of Cincinnati, spent the week end with his parents here.

Hobart Shannon is no better at this writing.

Mrs. Laura Purcell spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Raymond King and family.

TAYLOR'S CREEK

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Hamilton spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Teddie Chinkerbeard and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hinton and daughter were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Clay Herrin were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sapp and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard McIlvain spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hamilton.

The final proof of greatness lies in being able to endure contumely without resentment.—Elbert Hubbard.

MONEY TALKS

Frederick W. Stamm, Economist and Director of Adult Education, University of Louisville

Buy now and save.

Increasing costs ahead for the retailer, wholesaler, and manufacturer invariably mean increasing prices. For the past few years retailers and wholesalers have followed a handsome policy of buying policy. They have kept their stocks low. Now is the time for them to reverse that policy. We should buy and buy for weeks in advance now.

First, labor bottlenecks are developing in the armament heavy industries, and manufacturers are beginning to bid against each other for skilled labor. This is sending wages and ultimately production costs up. The Government is bidding for material and men previously used in private industry. This is sending wages and material prices up. Britain is buying at the rate of two billion dollars a year. This is also sending prices up.

I can see very little in the future that will reverse these trends anything but a rise in prices.

From now on, merchandise on the retailers' shelves will be more valuable than money in the bank. Low inventories in times of rising prices are a greater hazard than high inventories. When inventories rise replacement costs alone advance. And if labor shortages actually do develop in some industries, replacements may be hard to come by. Forward buying now means profits to the merchant.

To the consumer the same thing holds true. Groceries, clothing, fuel, rents are pointing higher. A well stocked larder is bound to work to your advantage.

Buy now and save.

Kentucky Youths Lead Nation In Volunteering

Under the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act, states and districts within states may fill their quotas with volunteers and thus avoid the necessity of actually drafting any men. Some, however, will find it necessary to draft nearly all of their quotas.

Basically, the system works as follows: Registration on October 16, according to the Census Bureau, will show about 16,000,000 men between the draft ages of 21 and 35 inclusive. It is expected that about 5,000,000 of these will be assigned to Class 4-F because of dependents, essential jobs or other reasons for deferment. If 500,000 of these Class 1 men were found in a given state, that would be 10 per cent of the state's quota. That state's basic quota would then be 10 per cent of the nation's quota, which is 400,000 for the first draft call, or 40,000.

The law provides, however, that weight be given to the number of men that the states already have serving in the armed forces on the days the quotas are fixed in relation to population and the records of other states. When the quotas have been established, draft boards will call up men between the ages of 21 and 35. They will go into same units as those to be drafted and receive the same one year training. When the volunteers have been counted, the board will draft as many Class 1 men as are necessary to fill their quotas. To be accepted as a one-year volunteer after registration, a man must be assignable to Class 1, that is, he must not have dependents as an essential job.

Kentucky leads the nation in the proportion of its young men who have volunteered. War Department records show that the state has had 9,514 volunteers per each 1,000 subject to registration. South Carolina is second with 8,868 and Michigan has the lowest percentage, with 1,73 per 1,000 subject to registration.

How long a turkey should be roasted depends on the size of the turkey and temperature of stuffing. For a medium-sized turkey of from 10 to 16 pounds roasting 18 to 20 minutes per pound is the time for roasting in a moderate, 300-degree Fahrenheit oven.

Experiment Station Compiles Figures

Farmers, business men, teachers, county agents, students and other persons interested in agriculture now have available, in a bulletin issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Lexington, complete figures on prices and production in Kentucky for the 30 years of 1910 through 1939.

In the first part of the bulletin, prices are listed in tables where they can readily be found, for crops and livestock, month by month throughout the past 30 years; and the second part of the bulletin gives figures on acreages, production, prices and total farm values.

For instance, Kentucky farm growers in January, 1910, received $1.11 a bushel for apples; in August of the same year, 60 cents; while in February and March, 1920, apples sold for $3.30 a bushel. Similar figures are given for all other crops and for livestock, month by month.

Should a potato grower want to review production and prices he will find a table with all figures. In 1910, for instance, Kentucky grew 57,900 acres of potatoes for commercial sale, the average yield was 91 bushels to the acre, the total production 5,187,000 bushels, the average price 59 cents a bushel, and the estimated farm value, $3,060,000. Statistics are given on production and prices of all farm products year by year.

Figures on tobacco are given for the past 20 years.

The bulletin thus presents in handy form complete information on farm production and prices for the past generation. The authors are A. J. Brown and Dana G. Carroll of the Department of Markets and Rural Finance of the Experiment Station.

To Relieve Misery of COLDS take 666 LIQUID TABLETS SALVE NOSE DROPS

EAST UNION

(Mrs. Essel Barr, Cor.)

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Bishop and daughter, of Lexington, Mrs. Mattie Wilson, of Carlisle, and Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Wood and son, of Cincinnati, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Stephenson and daughter, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Stephenson and daughter.

Mrs. Ernest Standfield, Mrs. Richard Thomas, Mrs. William Foster, Misses Dorcas and Pauline Russell, Mrs. Robert George and Mrs. Raymond House were guests of Mrs. Russell Harr and son one day last week.

Miss Dean McKenzie, of Little Rock, and Miss Lillie Belle Alexander were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ham last week.

Miss Louise Stephenson, of Danville, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Graves Stephenson.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Conyers and son and Mr. and Mrs. Mark Thomas and son were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Thomas.

Mrs. William Foster spent one day last week with her mother, Mrs. Morgan Ring.

Henry House Bramblett, of Lexington, spent the week end at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond House and Misses Pauline and Dorcas Russell were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert George.

TRIMBLE THEATRE

Mt. Sterling, Ky.

THURSDAY, OCT. 3
"The Sea Hawk"
Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall

FRIDAY, OCT. 4
"Babies For Sale"
Rochelle Hudson

SATURDAY, OCT. 5
"Rocky Mountain Ranger"
Serial And Shorts

SUNDAY, OCT. 6
"Golden Fleecing"
Lew Ayres, Rita Johnson

MON.-TUES., OCT. 7-8
"Men Who Talked Too Much"
George Brent and Virginia Bruce
—Mr. Sterling Nights—

WED.-THURS., OCT. 9-10
"The Howards Of Virginia"
Cary Grant, Martha Scott

TABB PROGRAM

SATURDAY, OCT. 5
"Mountain Rythm"
New Serial And Shorts

SUNDAY, OCT. 6
"Never Say Die"
News And Shorts

School TAX Books Now Ready

School has opened! Please pay your School Tax Promply.

Sam K. Veach

Tidbits of Kentucky Folklore

by Sadie Wilson, Ph.D.

WESTERN KENTUCKY TEACHERS COLLEGE BOWLING GREEN, KY.

THE FRONT PORCH

Recently I made another trip into the mountains and rejoiced to see in their untouched purity some of the institutions that other parts of the state are rapidly losing. Nothing clings to my memory of the trip more than the front porches of the simpler homes. A house without a porch was rare indeed. Since space is at a great premium in small houses with good-sized families occupying them, nearly all of the front porches had their own use as storehouses. Many a household article was quietly little as it drove along, things hanging up on nails or pegs or sitting against the wall. Even things up under the joists sometimes were in sight. I know the type of thing put up on the joists so well that a small bundle protruding told me at once that here was a butter knife or a tobacco knife. That large lump back in the shadows was probably a whetstock. In the midst of the things often sat men or women, doing their work. Some of them were bottoming chairs, others were weaving baskets, and others were churning or shelling beans for dinner. All of this time I was in my mind with other times and reminded me of what I had personally experienced or had read of.

In many places I saw people sitting out in the yard, another passing institution in many parts of the state. Those people were cutting apples to dry or were peeling other fruit to be canned indoors. I observed that nearly every yard had one or more mere visitors, who were probably offering bits of neighborhood gossip to while away the time for those who were working. Again the small house sometimes lacks room for all of the things that need to be done. Out under the maple tree or in the shade of the house is as good a place as any and a time-honored one to carry on the work of the farm home.

Mere room is not the only reason behind sitting on the porch and in the yard. Here is greater freedom: floors are not so easily soiled, one can chew his tobacco more readily, and the people who pass along the big road can be seen and greeted. Just recently I saw a woman washing right out against the road, when there was a spacious back yard. The constant parade of cars must have kept the back-breaking work from getting monotonous. There is something appealing about those front-porch or side-yard groups. A passer-by can stop without feeling that he is paying a visit, it is easy to drift in or out of the conversation and then be on one's way. If it is fruit that is being worked, one can get plenty to eat while regaling the workers with news. If there are plenty of knives, you can offer your services and peel apples or peaches or pears as a sort of friendly lift while your tarry. It is not necessary to have a chair offered you if the people you stop to see are on the porch; you can and will sit on the porch floor and dangle your feet. If I were an artist, I would like to photograph or paint some of these front-porch groups that I have seen recently; they would illustrate home industry, neighborliness, and forethought all in one.

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KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY INCORPORATED

F. J. Hardesty, Manager

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 October 6

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LUKE AND HIS GOSPEL

LESSON TEXT—Luke 1:1-4; Acts 1:1; Colossians 4:14; 2 Timothy 4:11.

GOLDEN TEXT—It seemed good to me also, having had perfect understanding from the outset, to write unto thee in order, that thou mayest know the certainty of the things wherein thou hast been instructed.—Luke 1:3, 4.

Reading a book is a privilege and should be an illuminating and stirring experience. What a pity that so few read good books in our day! To study a book is a far more fruitful and lasting experience. Books are the books worthy of prolonged and repeated study. There do we find one of the great differences between books and the Book, the Bible. Again and again we turn to its pages and find it inexhaustible, ever interesting, informing, and soul-stirring in its beauty and power.

In reading any book, we want to know who wrote it, what kind of man he was, why he wrote, what he wrote about, and why he wrote the book he wrote. We recognize that the Holy Spirit is the real author of the Bible (2 Pet. 1:20, 21; 2 Tim. 3:16), but He chose and used human writers. Let us spend a few minutes in study of the Gospel attributed to Luke, to see what we can learn about the author and his writing.

I. The Writer—Luke.

1. Author—Evangelist—Beloved Physician. Luke is found in the New Testament in the introductory words of the book he wrote (Luke 1:1-4), and in the writings of his friend and fellow-worker, Paul. These are his words:

1. Nationality and Religion. He was a "Greek" in a generic sense, the Greek name "Boukas" and, since we know from Colossians 4:11 and 14 that he was a "man of the circumcision," we know he was a Greek proselyte to Judaism. We know where and by whom he was born in Christ, we do not know, but we know that this intellectual Greek was in all his Christian life the perfection of personality, found in Christ the fulfillment of all his desires and dreams.

2. Profession—a Physician (Col. 4:14). See also medical terms in his writings. Luke wrote scholarly Greek; he was familiar with the Greek medical schools (Arnot, Bible Studies, Acts 27); he joined with his scientific accuracy an artistic culture that revealed in his writings.

3. His Friends. A man's friends indicate his character. Luke had a close friend and associate in Christ, Paul (2 Tim. 4:11; Philem. 24). Luke was evidently a man of deep and abiding faith. He was close friend of Paul, of course, and of the Lord Jesus, and of the apostles.

4. His Activities. Follow Paul's activities (Acts 16:11, 20; 20:5, 6, and cities where organized groups of the gospel.

II. The Book—the Gospel by Luke.

To have written a book may be a doubtful distinction, but to have been used of the Holy Spirit to write such a book as the Gospel of Luke is honor and privilege. Following Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, we note:

1. Its Subject. "The Word" (Luke 1:2). He wrote about the perfect personality, Jesus Christ, the Lord (like John (John 1:14), recognized that it was the eternal Word, the Word which became flesh in the perfect humanity of Jesus Christ.

2. Its Sources. He doubtless read what many had written (Luke 1:1). He also had access to the witnesses (Luke 1:2) and "ministers of the word" who had known the truth. His sources were excellent and unimpeachable.

3. Its Method. He "traced the course" (for so does the R. V. properly translate Luke 1:3) of the material he gathered; that is, he did original research and verification and always under the control and guidance of the Holy Spirit. This result was "in order of all things "in order" After gathering, sifting, investigating, the holy Spirit saw that Luke put all things in proper order (see 1 Cor. 14:33, 40).

4. Its Purpose. Luke wanted Theophilus (and others who read his Gospel) to know with "certainty" (Luke 1:4) those things in which he was already instructed by word of mouth. Important matters must always be written down, carefully and in order. To pass things on by word of mouth invariably results in change, conscious or unconscious. So desperately vital a matter as our eternal salvation calls for writings, exact and complete. Luke, who had a knowledge of all these things, was moved by the Holy Spirit to write and give to us these glorious Gospel which we are to study from now until the end of March, 1941.

A closing word. A 12-page booklet, **Can America Be Saved?** by the writer of these notes, will be sent free on request. Use the address above. A post card will do, but if convenient, enclose postage. Your comments or suggestions regarding the lessons will also be appreciated.

It Pays To Advertise

Sees Need Of More Trees In Kentucky

Practically every farm in Kentucky needs more trees, and a great many need shrubs for foundation and screen plantings, advises N. R. Elliott, landscape specialist for the Kentucky College of Agriculture. There are two planting times, fall and spring, but fall planting is accepted as the better of the two.

In making tree plantings, keep in mind that there are three sizes. When the space is small, approximately 20 by 20, use small trees such as dogwood and redbud. If the size is something like 30 by 60 use pinoak and yellowwoods. Then for the largest space, use elm, red oak, white oak, and black walnut.

Fortunately, in nearly every section of Kentucky farmers can find good trees in the woods and nearby woodlots. These are ideal for farm plantings. Among the better trees are tulip poplar, oaks, hard maples, sweet gum, sour gum, ash, white pine, dogwood, redbud and haws. In planting keep three things in mind.

(1) Trees should be dug with good root-system. The larger kinds are 16 to 20 inches long on either side of the trunk, as soon as they are dug cover roots with wet burlap or blankets that have been dampened.

(2) Dig the hole plenty large enough to accommodate the root spread naturally, and deep enough to allow roots to go down at least inches deeper than it was grown before moved. Always have plenty of water at hand to water root and hold water. If the soil is very poor, it is better to add manure or other fertilizer, or from the vegetable, garden, or from the woods, but be careful not to have been growing. It is not advisable to add manure or fertilizer to the actual planting hole trees or shrubs.

(3) Care of the tree—Do not prune the top by removing 10 to 12 inches from the end of each limb, but prune back to a main central stem. As soon as possible after planting, cut back lower branches to ground with pruning shears. Prune so as to keep a symmetrical shape, with strong limbs. Leave this on until it dies and falls off. Prune back to will be in approximately two years. Trees will be more free from injury by the sun.

Individuality. Effort adds. Effort adds. Do not recognize kinds of trees after the leaves fall. Trees are individuals. Look into the woods or by the streams now and mark specimens to be dug in the fall. Dig them with balls and place leaves and the wood has ripened.

With regard to natural shrubs, Elliott says: Remember (1) Shrubs are individual. He is no same as another, wild current, wild cherry, wild plum, wild crab, wild haws. These can be moved in the fall and transplanted in groups, making good appearance and protection, serving as screens, or specimens. Prune to keep symmetrical shape. Prune to distribute the plants evenly. Remove old stems, if they grow tall. Use several plants of the same kind in a group.

Lists Practices In Firing Burley

A new bulletin of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station dealing with curing burley tobacco, has just been issued. It lists the following practices which are considered most dependable:

(1) Allowing the tobacco to yellow a few days before starting fires; (2) firing slowly the first few days; (3) avoiding too intense heat by having enough space between stalves and barns; (4) opening doors and ventilators to allow an outward movement of moist air, and (5) placing the fires so that a circulation of warm air reached all parts of the barn.

How They Answer The Questions

Here is how public opinion on Mr. Roosevelt divided in reply to the following question in the Fortune Magazine survey:

"Which one of the following statements comes closest to expressing your own opinion of Mr. Roosevelt?"

In times like these, it is absolutely essential to have a man like Mr. Roosevelt in Washington. (26.7%; there may be some reasons against having Roosevelt for another four years, but on the whole it is the best thing to do, 26.5%; total 53.2%.

While Roosevelt has done some good things, the country would be better off under Willkie for the next four years, 22.2%.

The reelection of Mr. Roosevelt for another four years would be a very bad thing for the country, 10.7; total 32.9%.

Don't know, 8.1%.

The Fortune Survey of Public Opinion then asked:

"Which one of these four statements comes closest to expressing your opinion of Wendell Willkie?"

Willkie is just the man the country needs for President during the next four years, 11.5%; even though Willkie doesn't quite fill my ideal, his business and international experience as he needs, he still would make a better President than Roosevelt, 21.1%; total 33.6%.

Willkie is probably an honest and capable businessman, but he hasn't the right experience to be President in times like these, 36.1%; the election of a man like Mr. Willkie would be a very foul thing for the country, 9.4%; total 45.5%.

Your Family Too!

HYPOCRITICAL parents make for skeptical children.

That statement not only refers to the neighbor's children, but to your own. When the intelligent leaders of our citizenry talk about juvenile crime, as about the efforts of laterns and liquor on "teen age youngsters, many parents read it as just so many words, instead of stopping to remember that such facts may hit home in their own family!

A poll of 22,000 youths throughout the United States on the question of whether drinking of alcoholic beverages is a serious evil among young persons resulted in an affirmative response by a ratio of approximately four to one. The questionnaire was sent by the Rev. Daniel Lord, S. J., editor of the Queen's Work, young people's magazine, according to a press wire service report from St. Louis.

Six positive steps recently were listed by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president of National W. C. T. U., for parents who want to keep boys and girls out of saloons and taverns. The list of "do's" included:

1. Set a sober example.

2. Urge youth to participate in healthful sports.

3. Help youth to have a social life in some non-alcoholic surroundings and to know that alcohol never changed a wallflower into a glamorous girl.

4. Convince youth that a drink never helped a boy or girl to get or hold a job.

5. Help strengthen youth spiritually as religious conviction is the strongest basis for temperate living.

6. By regulatory or prohibitory laws help to remove the easy accessibility of intoxicating liquor.

Youth wants a place to congregate and have good time. Behind the young people from the corner drug store, the Prince organization, which though there was recorded a strong appeal by youth that to get out of tavern surroundings by endorsement of dance, fruit juice and soft drinks, of liquorless night clubs, and non-alcoholic curb service stands.

Study of the tobacco slaughter of youths each year—with a large percentage dead at 21 years, and the appeal to girls to safeguard themselves against their boyfriends who to get is a car if the driver had too much gin drink.

ARMY HOSTESSES

(Ashland Independent)

If things keep on the way they are going, veterans of the World War will begin to feel toward the boys about to be drafted as a father feels toward a son just entering his old alma mater. They'd like to be back where they were 23 years ago—just as young.

For the 1940 training camps are going to be a lot different from the ones the older generation knew. And it isn't just that this is peacetime conscription, either, though that is part of it. Army authorities have learned by experience that morale is as important as guns and equipment. Being about to take some 800,000 youths from their homes and jobs, they feel that it is only fair to provide a little fun along with the discipline.

At any rate, a Washington dispatch reports that the Army will engage its own hostesses to direct clubhouse cafeteria and arrange social activities. Maybe this will sound a little too country-clubby to some of the doughboys of the last war whose chief relaxation (within the jurisdiction of the training camp) used to be writing letters or playing checkers at the Y. Sometimes entertainers put on an impromptu performance, but that was about the extent of the social life.

Now young ladies are going to be helped in social programs the boys happy. Perhaps some of them will be leaving home for the first time. Others will be getting their first taste of self discipline. The purpose is to make the transition a little easier. But all entertainment will be under direct Army supervision. Private organizations can establish any kind of center they please—outside the camp. Even the Y and the Knights of Columbus will no longer be allowed on the "campus."

This picture may look a little brighter than it really is. If any of the camp-sheriffs get it into heads that this hostess business means a gay vacation, they will soon be disillusioned. Preparedness and national defense are serious thing. It means work and study, drill and field training. When the smoke settles, a lot of the boys will be ready to hit the hay. At least, girls will get acclimated to the life. Social events and recreation will have a place, but they aren't first on the calendar.

THE GARDEN

Autopsy And Taps

By John S. Gardner, Kentucky College Of Agriculture

Ordinarily, an autopsy is a tedious processing, an inductive inquiry into what made the body cease ticking. This one, however, is not so. There is no body, but a garden, a garden, however, that perhaps did not tick this summer as well as it might. It is well, though, at this time to conduct such a rite, lest garden disappointment be softened by the passing of the winter, or by the optimism that always comes with the spring.

All summer long, letters have been coming to ask explanation for the untimely death of this or that vegetable, or of the failure of some to behave as they should. Most of the letters run to a pattern, their main purport being of tomatoes, cabbage, lima beans, peppers and the like.

Some tomatoes failed because of the wilt, a disease that causes the dying of whole plants just as the first fruits are barely set. Inasmuch as this trouble comes because of germs in the soil which can truly be described as "tomato-sick," no treatment of the plants or of the soil can avail, but it can be evaded by using the wilt-proof varieties, such as Pritchard and Break O'Day, now obtainable universally, even in "seed" locality, but there early-planted. Again, of tomatoes, there was the trouble of fruit still green, to which several causes contributed. One was the wet, cool season early; another was the lack of phosphorus to drive the fruits to ripening, also perhaps an excessive proportion of nitrogen, as when stable manure was used by itself. Adding 20 per cent superphosphate would have helped, even to mitigating the effects of the unfriendly season.

The sun-burning of tomatoes appears to have been common. But a great deal of this could have been avoided by spraying with Bordeaux, to delay the dropping of the leaves because of blight.

Blossom-end rot of tomatoes and peppers figured largely in the letters. Adding humus to the soil would have prevented much of this, the humus causing the soil to retain moisture better between rains, thus making smaller the contrast between extreme wetness and dryness.

There were cabbage failures. The plants yellowed and dried just as heading should have been beginning. To use yellowed resistant Wisconsin All-Seasons or Wisconsin No. 8 would have made possible the growing of cabbage even in gardens saturated with the disease.

Many lima beans made excessive foliage but few pods. Unbalanced fertilizers had been the cause or the wrong fertilizer had been added to the manure helps limas set pods, and the most dependable varieties are Fordhook or Yopp's Bush, and King of the Garden, for a pole one.

Fortunately the Mexican bean beetle was troublesome only locally, but there it was merely vigilance to discover the beetles early, and then persistence in applying the proper insecticide at the correct way.

Some gardens, sad to relate, failed because they were underfed. A balanced fertilizer, and humus, would have prevented this.

These are only a few of the troubles about which gardeners have complained this summer, but remedies for them are at hand, as are, in fact, those for most of the ills that afflict the garden. Now, at the close of the season, soon to come, prudent gardeners will bethink themselves of things that want waiting for over-winter relief, does not gripe, is not habit-forming. Sold at Hopkins Drug Store. By mail 15 cents extra.

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SAMPLE COPY ON REQUEST

IS YOUR HOME SAFE?

If Fire Comes, Property Values Are Destroyed, Human Lives Endangered

NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION WEEK, OCT. 6-12, POINTS THE WAY TO HOME SAFETY

If Fire does occur and residents are with the Fire Prevention Week campaign in mind, have no place to run in which to hide.

Five Ways To Guide to Home Safety

Chimneys and Flues cause most fires in farm homes. The best type of chimney is built from ground up with foundation on brick foundation and brick in the side. The chimney usually rests every five feet.

Cracks and stones cracked from top to bottom before winter fires are started each year. Look for cracks and stones cracked by burned mortar. Fire stone most closely where holden from view as in closets and attic. A big though the attic may save your home.

Wooden flues that lack chimneys require extra protection. Brick on edge chimneys cannot be trusted. They should be inspected carefully and often. If repairs are needed employ a competent and experienced mechanic.

City or cement block chimneys of poor design roof are dangerous and should be avoided.

BE SURE THAT YOUR CHIMNEYS ARE SAFE

Sparks on Roof come second as the cause of fires in farm homes.

Old fuzzy shingle roofs are dangerous. Replace them or as soon as possible with a roofing material that will not burn.

Where shingle roof is not replaced, protect with a spark arrester on the top of the chimney.

To reduce the spark hazard where soft coal or wood are used, clean the soot from chimneys at least once each year.

Gasoline and Kerosene cause many fires as well as loss of life on farms.

Do not use either of them to start or quicken fires. This practice has proved fatal to a large number.

Do not fill the reservoir of stove, lamp, or lantern by artificial light, but by daylight or electric flashlight.

Gasoline or similar products, if kept in storage on the farm, should be confined to a small building for this purpose only, and detached 75 feet or more from other buildings.

A few gallons of gasoline, not exceeding 5 gallons, may be kept in dwelling if in a tight or safety can, but not in basements and if confined to a back room or rear porch away from all open fire.

Furnaces, Stoves and Fireplaces are hazards which need to be guarded. Fire is a great blessing when kept under control. Appliances for heating and cooking should be so maintained as to insure their safety.

Furnace room floor and space above furnace should be kept clean and free of combustible material.

Ashes should be cooled before being put into wooden or metal receptacles.

Stoves should be a safe distance from walls and woodwork. Do not keep wooden directly behind stove and close to stove.

Stove doors should close securely so they will not fall open under pressure.

Open fires in fireplaces should be enclosed by screen with screen wire mesh to prevent sparks from reaching hearth.

Hearthpieces should be cleaned each year; should be securely wired to chimney; should have safety thimble if passing through floor or partition; should not enter chimney in attic or unoccupied room.

Do not deposit ashes until ashes where they might start a fire.

Keep matches in glass, earthenware or metal container out of reach of children.

Lighting Equipment which illuminates through the medium of an open flame, whether from gasoline, kerosene or any other combustible material, is dangerous.

Keep lamps at a safe distance from curtains or any highly combustible material.

Gasoline lamps and lanterns produce intense heat and should not be placed where anything above them could be ignited.

Electric lights are comparatively safe if properly installed. Avoid installation by novices or handymen. Wiring should be done by a competent and experienced contractor in conformity with the rules of the National Electrical Code, Administration or other approved code. If present wiring was not so installed, have it checked by a competent electrical inspector.

There Are Other less important hazards which threaten your home. Watch for them and BE CAREFUL ALWAYS.

Check Up on your own home by following this guide to safety and keep these instructions for future reference.

Your Cooperation is urged by the Agricultural Committee of the National Fire Waste Council, 419 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, and by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York. You can obtain further information on fire prevention by addressing either of these organizations.

THIS 1940 CAMPAIGN FOR SAFER FARM HOMES NEEDS YOUR EARNEST SUPPORT