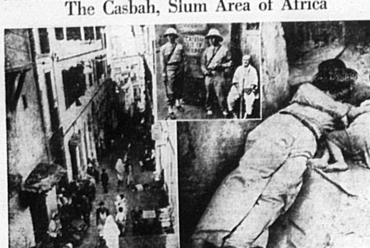
The Casbah, Slum Area of Africa



Even commandos can't get into the Casbah, old and evil city of Algiers, North Africa. It's a forbidden zone. Left: A street scene in the Casbah. Inset top center: Military police at one of the entrances to the notorious section. Right: A native and his child lie in the gutter of a street in the Casbah.

TIDBITS of Kentucky Folklore

By Dr. Gordon Wilson
Western Ky. State Teachers College

TOM-WALKERS

Stylish people called them stilts, but the boys and girls who used them, and they ought to know, called them tom-walkers. It has been a quarter of a century or longer since I heard the word, and I probably would not have remembered it again had I not recently read one of the mountain stories of James Still, where I encountered the word johnny-walkers. That set up some emotions that ultimately restored the old word I used to know.

All of us have felt since time immemorial our painful limitations. Our husky bodies do not fly easily, but inventors have long ago done something about that. Short people like me always have felt their limitations in stature. Boys began to do something about this long ago and accomplished a little. Not to have felt the thrill of walking on tom-walkers is to have missed being a complete boy in the nineties.

When we were little, we wanted to get up in the world and longed, sometimes vainly, to grow up so we could look down on the heads of our ex-tormentors. But growth was so slow that we had to resort to ingenuity. Hence came tom-walkers. First we made short little ones, so that we added only three or four inches to our chubby height. But this did not last long; as we ran up like a bean vine in height, we desired more and more to see beyond the ordinary height. And so we made longer stilts and endangered our lives in so doing. The boy I envied enough to bring down the wrath of the Ten Commandments on me made such high tom-walkers that he actually stepped over the yard paling fence and did not get hurt, either. But I was too great a coward to try to emulate him. wish now I had. Even a few scars would be an evidence that I rose above the short, stocky world that I have lived in always.

It has often come back to me since I became a mature man that being up high was one of the daily desires of my boyhood life. If I had a minute to spare, I walked the top plank of the yard fence. When there was company in apple time, the boy and I would get our hats full of apples and climb to the top of the stable to eat them. Even my childhood sweetheart and I enjoyed playing house most when she occupied a tall sweetgum and my house was the next one to it. When the wind blew, we clung tenaciously to our masts, thrilled more than I fear either of us could be thrilled today at any earthly event. Climbing a hill was great sport, but it was even greater if the hill ended in a sheer precipice, where we could sit with our feet dangling over nothingness. Richard Halliburton tells with joy how his companion in a climb of Mont Blanc got his biggest thrill from the dangerous experience because he could spit a mile after getting on top of the peak. That man, whoever he was, was a boy just like you and me when we climbed and endangered our necks.

Often I have said that I sympathized with Zacchaeus. I pretend that I have organized a club of particularly short people to be known as the Zacchaeus Club, with the sycamore tree as our emblem. That is my way of taking as calmly as possible my shortness, but it also expresses in dry humor the longing we all have felt for stature that is thinkable only in fairy stories and that would be a trifle unhandy in most phases of our daily lives. But still I sometimes long to have Alice in Wonderland's opportunity to eat a cake and tower up until I got tired of growing and then take another bite from the other cake and come back to stern and short-statured reality.

FORWARD OR BACKWARD?

Since rubber became scarcer than we had known during the whole life of the automobile industry, all sorts of foolish things have been said about our returning permanently to horse and-buggy days. Some of the people who have made dire prophecies about this going backward have the merit of being in high positions, through their own actual abilities or through accident. This being in high positions gives their words more weight than such words deserve.

Lovers of folklore sometimes find themselves in the same predicament, for they can see that some of the things we have outgrown or are outgrowing really were better than the customs or devices that succeeded them. It would seem that folklorists who have read or thought about man's progress would see that all history is against our going backward, at least deliberately doing so. In spite of the fact that some of the oldest inventions have continued alongside the latest ones, in every case the later ones have steadily gained ground, the older ones have lost. When the buggy came in, did not people purchase a buggy as soon as possible? Did they willingly stick to ox wagons or, once having owned a buggy, did they go back to the older means of transportation? When paved roads came along, did people refuse to use them or willingly return to the mud variety?

Sentimentality gets badly mixed up in many minds with common sense. It is thinkable that many of us may have to forego the use of automobiles because of our lack of sufficient funds to own them, but it is beyond the pale of intelligence that humanity, having once invented such useful machines, will ever allow the ideas be lost. Besides, our modern world has been keyed so long to gasoline engines of many forms, the commonest being the automobile engine, that it would be harder for the leopard to change his spots than for us to give up our hard-won machinery.

Many times I have cautioned my students against imagining that any particular age has arrived so completely that no further progress is possible or advisable. To many an older person whom I knew in my childhood the styles of dress of Mother's day were the sole standard for judgment. Whatever had come into style since then was immodest or worse. The woman who took the scraps from the dress that my sister made for a little girl and pieced out the short sleeves to make them modest was not a very isolated instance of this type of thinking. Just why a style that had been hallowed by usage by one's parents should have so much weight is more than I have ever been able to explain. By the same token, I should have worn at nineteen a shaving-brush beard right on the tip of my chin, for we have in our archives a picture (a tintype) of my father at that exalted age with such an adornment. Sticklers for keeping old styles find themselves badly puzzled when they try to explain why certain styles were permanently good and others were not. Unfortunately, many historians, or what ordinarily we call that, deliberately pick out certain conditions, say, in pre-Civil War Southern states and parade these as permanent things, forgetting or deliberately overlooking many ugly or unfortunate things that were as well-grounded as the things they delight to honor. Sanitation, for example, we forget when we draw the romantic pictures of the Old South; how would you like to have been a guest in one of the old mansions, now so defied, and to know that there was not a square inch of screening wire to be found on the place? Many of our poets in America who had never got nearer India or Persia than New York City or Boston used to write lovely things about the Orient, as if one needed only to go east of Suez to find all that aching hearts long for. I love to think that many of those same poets would have changed their tunes if they could have got within actual sight or smelling range of the Orient.

Here's Word from Bill!

". . . and tell my old gang down at the Telephone Company that I'm thinking of them. I see tons of telephone materials every day over here—in the form of tanks, shells and field communications equipment. We need a steady stream of these supplies to win—and being a telephone man, I know that telephone lines have to carry many calls affecting production and transportation of fighting equipment. So I hope you homefolks are helping to keep the wires clear, for war calls which MUST go through. Love, BILL"

* * *

Fellows like Bill Jones—on the fighting front—know what they're talking about when they say that Victory depends upon an unceasing flow of supplies. And at home, those directing the war effort rely on the telephone to keep munitions and men moving forward.

These urgent calls pass through the same local telephone equipment you use. Yet facilities can't be expanded to meet demands fully, because the necessary materials are being made into planes, tanks and guns.

By avoiding unnecessary local calls—and by speaking briefly *whenever* you talk—you help relieve crowded lines and switchboards for war duty. In that way you help speed vital war calls.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED

The American Way

CONGRESS MUST REGAIN RIGHTS

By George Peck

LINCOLN FREES THE WORKERS

In the 19th Century, Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves; in the 20th, another Lincoln—James F.—has set up a pattern for the emancipation of the workers. The union labor movement got its impetus in this country because unfortunately there were certain employers who, through avarice or shortsightedness, did not accord fair treatment and equitable wages to their employees. Labor Unions have been able, in many cases, to rectify wrongs and obtain a "square deal" for workers.

Our 20th Century Lincoln is President of the Lincoln Electric Company, Cleveland, Ohio. James F. certainly is not one of that small number of employers whose treatment of employees gave union leaders something to put their teeth into. As a matter of fact, had all employers put into practice the common-sense, fair methods that have been responsible for the outstanding success of Lincoln Electric Company, there would not have been the slightest need of labor unions in this U S A.

Jim Lincoln has treated his employees so well that the government now tells him that he is treating them too well—paying them too much. That's one for the book, isn't it?—an employer accused of paying his employees too high wages. Of course, the government is wrong—dead wrong—a state of affairs altogether too common in recent years. James F. Lincoln has not discovered any new or revolutionary formula; he simply has operated on the tried and proven American concept, that the **worker** who works harder and **better is entitled** to a greater **reward, than his** less diligent and **less efficient** fellow-worker.

This policy **has worked** out to the benefit of workers, stockholders and consumers, and since Pearl Harbor to the benefit of Uncle Sam. From 1929 to 1942, the selling price of Lincoln pro-

(Continued on page 7)

Relief At Last For Your Cough

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.

CREOMULSION
for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

Have You Tried The Bourbon Laundry?

Phone 33

Our Agent Will Be Glad To Stop.

Rough Dry Wash 7c Per Lb.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Nicholas Circuit Court
Clarine Frederick etc., Plaintiffs
Vs. Advertisement of Sale
Taylor Kimes, Defendant

By virtue of a Judgment and order of sale of the Nicholas Circuit Court rendered at the September term, 1943, in the above styled action, I shall proceed to offer for sale on the premises, in Dorseyville and Mungerville, in Nicholas County, Ky., at public auction on

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1943

at or about the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. on a credit of six and twelve months, one-half of the purchase price due and payable six months from date of sale, and one half due twelve months from date of sale, all the following described property, to-wit:

First Lot: A certain lot or parcel of ground situated in Dorsey's Addition to the City of Carlisle, Ky., bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point in the line of E. W. Morgan's lot; and the lot of Thomas Griffin; thence in an eastern direction 123 feet 6 inches, corner to Jno. Smoot lot; thence in a Southern direction with the line of Jacob Kimes 136 feet to Jacob Kimes; thence in a Western direction and with the line of Jacob Kimes 123 feet 6 inches corner to same; thence in a Northern direction with the line of Tom Griffin to the beginning." Being the same conveyed to Jacob Kimes by E. W. Morgan and wife by deed recorded in D. B. 37, page 535, Nicholas County Clerk's office.

Second Lot: A certain lot of ground in Dorsey's addition to the City of Carlisle, Ky., bounded as follows:

"Beginning at a corner to Jas. A. Barlow's lot in the margin of McCracken Street; thence East 144 feet to Ed Shankland's lot (now Kimes) thence South with Jacob Kimes' line 67 feet 6 inches to a stone in line of H. B. Burnaw (now David Trumbo); thence with Trumbo's line west 144 feet to the margin of McCracken street; thence with the margin of said street 67 feet 6 inches to the beginning."

Being the same conveyed to Jacob Kimes by Lottie Myers by deed recorded in D. B. 40 page 138 same office.

Third Lot: A certain lot or parcel of land lying on McCracken Street on the West side thereof in Dorsey's addition to the City of Carlisle, Ky., bounded as follows:

"Beginning at a post a corner to Jas. George's lot and in line of Harry Burnaw's lot; thence East 112 feet with Jas. George and J. K. Sudduth line to the West margin of McCracken Street, corner to J. K. Sudduth; thence South 134 feet with West Margin of McCracken Street to a post, corner to Jacob Kimes; thence with said Jacob Kimes line W 112 feet to a stake in Kimes line and corner to Harry Burnaw; thence North in a straight line 134 feet to the beginning."

Being the same conveyed to Jacob Kimes by James George et al. by deed recorded in D. B. 40 page 139 said office.

Fourth Lot: A certain lot or parcel of land situated in Dorsey's Addition to the City of Carlisle, Ky., bounded as follows:

"Beginning at a stone corner to Jas. Barlow lot and Reveal lot; thence South 161 feet to a stone, a corner to one of the lots of Jimmie Shankland; thence East 100 feet to a stone in Jimmie Shankland's line and corner to said first party's other lot; thence North 177 feet to Mrs. Stewart's corner; thence West with Stewart's line and Reveal line 100 feet to the beginning.

Being the same property conveyed to Jacob Kimes by Celia Shankland etc., by deed recorded in D. B. 40 page 140 same office.

Fifth Lot: A certain lot of land located on McCracken Street in Dorsey's addition to the City of Carlisle, Ky., bounded as follows:

"Beginning at a stone in the East Margin of McCracken Street, corner to Presley Myers; thence with said margin of said street south 68¼ feet to a post, a corner to said second party; thence E 146 feet to a post corner to Jimmie Shankland; thence North 70 feet to a stone corner to Presley Myers; thence W 146 feet to the beginning."

Being the same property conveyed to Jacob Kimes by H. B. Burnaw and wife, by deed recorded in D. B. 40, page 141 said office.

Sixth Lot: A certain lot of ground with all improvements thereon, situated in Dorsey's Addition to the City of Carlisle, Ky., fronting on Race Street of said Addition, bounded as follows:

A certain lot of ground situated in Dorseyville, an addition to the City of Carlisle, Ky., fronting on Race Street of said Addition and bounded and abutted by the lots of Myers and Jacob Kimes.

Being the same conveyed to Jacob Kimes by Bruce Tune, single, by deed dated and recorded in D. B. 24, page 521, said office.

Seventh Lot: A certain lot of ground situated on New Street in Dorsey's Addition to the City of Carlisle, Ky., bounded as follows:

"Beginning in the margin of New Street, corner to lot of Markland; thence with margin of said street eastward 100 feet to the lands of first party; thence North with the lands of Harry Burnaw, 120 feet more or less; thence in a North direction 100 feet to lot of Markland; thence Southward with Markland's line 120 feet more or less to the beginning."

Being the same lot conveyed to Jacob Kimes by T. A. Dorsey and wife by deed Oct. 20th, 1900, D. B. 18, p. 437, said office.

Eighth Lot: A certain lot of land in Dorsey's Addition to the City of Carlisle, Ky., described as follows:

"Beginning at a corner to the lot of H. B. Burnaw; thence S 120 feet to New Street; thence with the margin of New Street E 50 feet to the other land of T. A. Dorsey; thence 120 feet more or less to the lot of H. B. Burnaw; thence W 50 feet to the beginning."

Being the same lot conveyed to Jacob Kimes by T. A. Dorsey and wife Dec. 5th, 1900, recorded in D. B. 18, page 438 said office.

Ninth Lot: A certain lot of ground lying a short distance East of the City of Carlisle, Ky., on the East Union Pike, bounded and abutted on the West by the lot of Sallie Fields (now Millard Feebock) on the South by a branch, a tributary to Brushy Fork Creek, on the East by the lot of Tom Stone, and on the North by the East Union Turnpike Road.

Being the same lot inherited by Jacob Kimes from his father, Sam Kimes, he being the only surviving heir at law of Sam Kimes, and held, owned and used by Jacob Kimes, openly, notoriously and adversely for more than 40 years continuously.

Tenth Lot: A certain lot of land situated in Dorsey's Addition to the City of Carlisle, Ky., bounded as follows:

"Beginning in the West Margin of McCracken Street in Harry Burnaw's line; thence East with said line to a stake corner to said Harry Burnaw in Shankland's line; thence with said Shankland's line South to the North margin of Race Street; thence West with the North margin of Race Street to the East margin of McCracken Street; thence N with East margin of McCracken street to the point of beginning."

Being the same lot conveyed to Ola Kimes by T. A. Dorsey and wife, Nov. 19th, 1902, see D. B. 20 page 132, said office.

Said lots will be sold SEPARATELY.

The taxes due and payable in the year 1943 will be paid by the estate.

Said Sale is made herein for the purpose of settling the Estates of Jacob Kimes, deceased, and Ola Kimes, deceased, and for the purpose of paying the indebtedness, interest and costs of the estate of descendents and in settlement of such estates. Said indebtedness amounting to $250.93, and Court Costs amounting to——

For the purchase price, the purchaser or purchasers with approved surety or sureties, must execute bond payable to the undersigned Special Commissioner, bearing legal interest from date of sale until paid, and having the force and effect of a replevin bond on which execution may be issued if not paid at maturity.

A lien shall be retained on the property as additional security to secure the payment of the purchase money.

Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

J. P. Ross, Special Commissioner, Nicholas Circuit Court
Conley & McCartney,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
11-4-3t

MATHIAS INSURANCE AGENCY

PUBLIC SALE

OF

CARTER COUNTY, NICHOLAS COUNTY and FLEMING COUNTY REAL ESTATE

As Executor of the Estate of Mrs. Bettie Logan, deceased, I will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, near Enterprise, in Carter County, Kentucky, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1943 at 10:30 A. M.,

the following described real property, known as the Dr. G. R. Logan Land:

1st Tract: 225 Acres, lying on the east side of the County Road running from Soldier Fork to Flat Fork of Tiger. This land contains valuable timber, and is abundant in silica.

2nd Tract: Contains 63 Acres, and lies on the west side of said County Road running from Soldier Fork to Flat Fork of Tiger. Improvements on this land consist of a 7 room dwelling, with halls and porches, also necessary outbuildings; an A-1 Feed Barn, with several stalls; crib, etc. All buildings in good condition.

Both tracts subject to State Highways.

TERMS: Cash, or its equivalent when deed is made. Deed to be made immediately and possession of said lands given to purchaser.

The undersigned Executor will also sell on the premises at Public Auction on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1943

the following described lands located in Nicholas and Fleming Counties, Kentucky:

At the hour of 10:30 A. M. will sell the following lands located in Nicholas County:

1st: A vacant Lot, containing ½ Acre, located at Pleasant Valley, Kentucky.

2nd: 146¾ Acres, located near Pleasant Valley, Kentucky. Improvements on this tract consist of a 6 room dwelling, and necessary outbuildings; a 4 Acre Tobacco Barn; good 10 stall feed barn; cribs, etc. All buildings are in good repair, and this land is well watered.

At the hour of 11:30 A. M. will sell the following described tract of land, lying in Fleming County, Kentucky:

150 Acres, which lies near the above tract, but lies in Fleming County. Improvements consist of a 7 room dwelling, and all necessary outbuildings; and a good 40x60 Tobacco Barn. Land is well watered.

TERMS: One-half cash when deed is made; and one-half in payments to suit purchasers, to bear interest, if deferred.

Deeds will be made and possession given immediately, subject to rights of tenants occupying said lands.

Anyone wishing to look over the Nicholas and Fleming lands will be shown same by the undersigned Executor.

The Nicholas county farm will be offered in two tracts and as a whole.

The Fleming county farm will be offered in two tracts and as a whole.

J. M. HERNDON, Exor.
Estate of Bettie Logan, dec'd.

I. B. Ross, Atty., Carlisle, Ky.
Geo. D. Scott, Jr., Auctioneer, Carlisle, Ky.

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Of Interest to Farmers of Nicholas County

Dean Cooper Deplores Land Price Inflation

A statement deploring inflation in land prices has been issued by Dean Thomas P. Cooper of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

Questions are constantly arising about land prices and whether they are responding to inflation, Dean Cooper said. Land is in strong demand, is selling rather readily and prices have risen considerably in the past two years, he added.

The two principal classes of buyers listed by Dean Cooper are farmers who purchase adjoining land, and city and town persons who buy land as a place to invest surplus funds. Many farmers buying land are placing themselves in a position to farm more efficiently, he believed.

"Great inflation in farm land price is undesirable," Dean Cooper declared. "Persons who remember the last war readily understand the difficulties that inflation brings."

Farmers and others thinking about speculating in land might ponder a report which the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station made of the land boom in Central Kentucky after World War I. Approximately 7,000 farm sales were recorded in seven counties, and in 1920 alone nearly a fifth of all farms in these counties changed hands.

Here is what the Experiment Station report says about 167 transactions studied: "For the 167 purchases the average net worth at the time of the purchase during 1918 to 1922 was $18,179. Their average loss on the farm land during this period was 62.9 per cent of the net worth, or $11,440."

The report says that many farmers who plunged in land did not have money enough to live on after they paid the interest on the mortgages.

It is also pointed out that losses among farmers during the boom were not confined to land. There were "unsuccessful investments in village and city real estate and in stocks. Some farmers lost money in oil development companies. . . ."

Farm Woman Lends Hand When Needed

Mrs. Carl Cotton, a member of the Disputanta Homemakers' Club in Rockcastle county, is one of hundreds of farm women who helped produce and save food in Kentucky this year.

Although there are only two in her family, she prepared for winter by growing and canning approximately 500 quarts of fruits and vegetables, and will add meat and sweet potatoes. Apples and beans were dried. Then she expects to can about 35 pounds of beef and meat from two hogs. So far she has used no blue stamps and red ones for a pound of weiners only.

While her husband works away from home Mrs. Cotton helps their tenant on their 180-acre farm. There are 10 cows to milk, cream being sold and skimmilk fed to hogs. She also cares for 145 pullets.

Mrs. Cotton helps in setting, hoeing, suckering, worming and housing tobacco. She also rode the disk harrow in putting in small grain. In fact, whatever the farm job to be done, Mrs. Cotton is there to help when she is needed.

Hospital Service For Farm Families

Through the Farm Bureau, farm families in Fayette county are being offered group insurance whereby they get hospital care in sickness and accident. The service, known as the Blue Cross, is used by business and industrial concerns, and by farmers in several states. Individuals and families enrolling may go to hospitals in Lexington, Louisville, Danville, Georgetown and Paris.

Subsidy Payments For Dairy Farmers

To help offset increased feed costs, dairy farmers are to receive subsidy payments of 35 cents a hundred pounds of milk sold for 4 cents a pound of butterfat. Those selling farm butter will be entitled to 80 per cent of the butterfat rate, and where cream is sold to consumers the rate will be 20 per cent of the butterfat rate.

To get these payments producers should take records of sales to their county Agricultural Adjustment Agency office.

Puts Leaf in Brooder

J. W. Seltsam, a 4-H club boy in Boyle county, primed about 100 pounds of tobacco and cured it with a brooder stove in a brooder house. John C. Overstreet, Boyle county farmer, primed 360 pounds from two acres at a cost of $10. Claude Burger saved 500 pounds from two acres and J. T. Cole 500 pounds from three acres.

Hybrid Corn Valuable

Will Goad of Warren county says he could have paid $100 a bushel for hybrid corn seed and still made money. His hybrid corn is producing 50 to 60 bushels to the acre and his common kinds 25 to 30 bushels.

Town Garden Produces

On a lot 36 by 60 feet, Howard Douglas of Middlesboro, Ky., grew practically all the vegetables his family needed from May 1 through Sept. 15. In that time he spent 98 cents for vegetables at the store. Mrs. Douglas also was able to can 215 quarts from the garden. Twenty-three kinds of garden products were grown.

Soybeans Yield Well

Sowing 60 acres to the new Gibson soybean, an Indiana variety, W. E. Lacy of Christian county, Kentucky, harvested almost 20 bushels to the acre. This was about twice the average yield of combined beans this season. About half of the Christian county crop was cut for hay, as a result of drouth.

Recipe Of The Week

With storage cellars and lockers fairly bursting with the fruits of summer Victory gardens, there will be no shortage of good things on Kentucky's Thanksgiving tables, despit limiting ration points. Taking the place of the customary turkey probably will be a fat roast chicken; colorful currant or raspberry jelly may substitute for hard-to-get cranberries, while spicy pumpkin pecan custard, topped with honey meringue, will provide the familiar delicious flavor of a traditional dessert. As on the first Thanksgiving, housewives will be especially grateful as they select health-giving vegetables from their abundant supply of squash, potatoes, parsnips, onions, corn and all the other vegetables produced by their own labor.

From food specialists at the Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics comes this menu for a Thanksgiving dinner: fruit cocktail of canned and fresh fruits, roast chicken, mashed potatoes, squash, congealed vegetable salad cranberry relish or currant jelly, whole wheat rolls and pumpkin-pecan custard with honey meringue.

Pumpkin-Pecan Custard
2 c. cooked strained pumpkin
½ c. brown sugar
2 tsp. mixed ground cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and ginger
¾ tsp. salt
3 eggs
½ c. pecans
1½ c. milk

Mix the spices and sugar, add to the pumpkin. Add slightly beaten egg yolks, pecans and scalded milk. Mix well. Pour into a baking dish or individual custard cups and bake in a slow oven, 300 to 325 degrees, for about 45 minutes, or until an inserted knife comes out clean.

Beat the egg whites until fluffy. Add gradually 2 tablespoonfuls of honey and continue beating until the whites are stiff. When custard is done, cover with meringue and bake in slow oven until brown. A few drops of honey on top of the meringue adds to the attractiveness.

Don't let winter mud bog down food production!

Now is the time to get ready for winter and spring by building a concrete pavement in your barnyard or feed lot. Such work cannot be done when the ground is deep in mud. Planned and built now, it will begin at once to help you save feed and manure, reduce labor, increase beef, pork and dairy production.

No reinforcing steel needed. Just some cement, sand, and gravel or crushed stone. If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or building material dealer.

As part of its wartime service to farmers, this Association will gladly send free instructions on how to build concrete farm pavements without the use of reinforcing steel. Just paste coupon on penny postcard.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
611 Merchants' Bank Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind.
I am interested in paving my feed lot or barnyard before winter. Please send free instructions for building concrete pavement without reinforcing steel.
Name..............
Street or R. R. No..............
City.............. State..........

Three S. C. C. Groups Complete

In the Soil Conservation District in Nicholas county the work of signing agreements with individual farmers is progressing satisfactorily according to a statement of the Work Unit Leader. The policy of working by groups have been followed from the start and now three groups have been completed. Although others may later be included in the below mentioned groups, those with complete soil conservation plans worked out to date are as follows:

Group 1—John G. Allison, M. A. Caunce, A. L. Ritchie, and Robt. Maybrier.

Group 2—Alton Rose, E. A. Higgins, A. R. Fisher, J. E. Kenney, Cleary Fightmaster, and Edward Ruggles.

Group 3—Frank Henry, Charles Whaley, Doctor G. T. Cowan, J. B. Shannon, George B. Bell, Marion Davis, J. G. Denton, J. H. Sumptor, W. W. House, and F. L. Ballard.

It was explained that most of the machinery which the District will have in the future will be available only to men who have complete S. C. S. agreements. Mr. Nichols further explained that complete lists had been secured and some work done on seven other groups. That it was only a matter of time and work to bring the list up to one hundred agreements.

As a matter of policy the Work Unit Leaders do not like to contact groups too far in advance although they encourage neighborhood leaders to make up lists of men who desire the service and present them, that they may be filed in the District office and thus be ready for consideration in the order they are received.

Improves Pasture
(By Mahlon P. Nichols)

A few years ago Billy Conway purchased an old farm that was badly worn by sheet erosion and considerable gullying. Mr. Conway was not so much interested in getting a few dollars out of this farm at once but rather wanted to put it in shape that it would produce more in the future.

At the recommnedation of the County Agent, he approached the officials of the CCC Camp, then located at Carlisle, for assistance. The Soil Conservation Service assisted him in working out a plan for building up this farm. In the plan, treatment with lime and phosphate, heavier seedings of grasses and legumes and diversion ditches were included in a satisfactory six year rotation of crops on part of the farm, while other fields too steep to be included in the rotation, were designated as permanent pasture.

The prime purpose of this article is to point out the splendid results achieved already on the field East of the barn and on the Scrub Grass road. Much of this field consists of a 30% or greater slope. After this had been treated with limestone and phosphate, diversion ditches were constructed to help hold the soil until the winter cover could get a good start. Grasses were seeded in the fall and clovers in the spring. On the thinner portions Korean clover and Timothy were seeded, while on other portions Red clover, Orchard grass, Bluegrass, and Sweet clover were seeded. The most interesting thing is that all have done splendidly, in spite of the severe late summer and fall drought. Men who are well qualified believe one and one-half acres of this new pasture would support an animal unit. On adjoining untreated fields three acres would not support an animal unit. Billy is well satisfied that he is producing so much more beef to feed the soldiers, as he is one of them himself.

Among The County Agents

Early-set tobacco in Green county made one of the best crops in years, both in yield and in quality.

Two hundred and seven lockers have been rented for a new frozen food bank at Falmouth, Pendleton county.

Five farmers purchased 25 bushels of Thorne wheat seed, the first to grow this variety in Allen county.

Because of the high price of alfalfa seed, some Henderson county farmers substituted red clover.

Benny Pugh of Breathitt county and his 16-year-old son together made $25 a day picking up potatoes in Maine.

Meade county farmers paid 25 cents a shock or $5 a day plus board and room for corn cutting.

Two mechanical corn pickers helped harvest the corn crop in Bath county.

On four Saturdays, seven farm women sold $504 worth of products on the homemakers' market at Murray, Calloway county.

Sell Us Your Car For Cash
FRED BRYANT MOTOR CO.
Union Station Viaduct
Phone 3810 Lexington, Ky.

An unusually large number of Christian county farmers have purchased feeder cattle in Texas.

One Nelson county field of Ky. 103 corn produced 107 bushels to the acre, and another field 98 bushels.

Sorghum molasses has been selling at $1.25 to $1.50 a gallon at mills in Morgan county.

Buford White, Logan county 4-H club boy, raised and fattened 24 hogs this year.

Hogging down corn helped solve labor problems for E. N. Salmon and W. R. Walker, Adair county farmers.

Sacks Buy War Bond

Mrs. Don McDaniel, a member of the Hommakers' clubs at Pine Knob, Grayson county, bought a war bond with money saved by using feed sacks to make sheets, pillow cases, dish towels, underwear and other articles.

MILK RECORDS REQUESTED

Sales records on milk or milk products sold during the month of October by Nicholas county producers should be furnished the County Triple-A office before November 30, if producers wish to apply for payments under the Dairy Feed Payment Program, was the announcement made last week by H. L. Herndon, Chairman of the Nicholas County Agricultural Adjustment Agency Committee.

Unless the producer has been advised officially that records of his sales of milk or milk products will be furnished by the milk purchaser, he should furnish these records himself.

The rates of payments are: 35 cents per hundred pounds of whole milk sold; and 4 cents per pound of butterfat sold. (Rates of payment for other milk products will be based on butterfat content.

Applications for payments on November and December sales will be made during the month of January 1944. The current Dairy Feed Payment Program of the War Food Administration, designed to partially offset increased costs of feed, covers the period October 1 through December 31, 1943.

To apply for payment, the milk producer simply has to present evidence of his sales in the form of customary sales slips, receipts, stubs obtained from the milk purchaser, or if necessary in some other form acceptable to the County Committee. Evidence of feed purchases will not be required.

When the application has been presented and sales records have been approved by the County Committee, a draft will be made on the Commodity Credit Corporation in favor of the producer by a member of the County Committee. This draft can be cashed at any bank.

CARLISLE FUTURE FARMERS SHOW AND SELL BEEVES AT ANNUAL SHOW-SALE

Four Carlisle Future Farmers showed and sold five calves in the Future Farmer Division of the annual Fat Cattle Show and Sale held at the Bourbon Stock Yards in Louisville recently. The boys were Steve Atkinson, Dan Auxier, Ewell Clinkenbeard, and Cecil Robinson.

The Future Farmers won a total of $15.35 in prize money, and the calves were later sold at prices satisfactory to the boys. All cattle entered in the Future Farmer Division of the show were graded into Prime, Choice, Good, Medium, and lower grades, and awards were made on a grade basis.

These young farmers are to be congratulated on their achievement as well as on the contribution this much beef will make to the war effort.

G. B. Leonard is teacher of vocational agriculture and adviser to the Future Farmers at Carlisle.

WAR FLAG OVER CAPITOL DOME

The American flag which the first Marines who landed on Guadalcanal carried ashore was flown over the Capitol dome on the Marine Corps' birthday Wednesday because it signified the first successful offensive launched by American forces in this great war."

Churchill says the worst fighting for the British is yet to come. We thought they did it at Singapore.

FOR SALE
Whole Wheat Distillers Grains Protein 27%.
Price lower than 24% Dairy.
Make arrangements for your winter supply, Good Cow Supplement.
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Corn To Be Sold At Ceiling Prices

Ceiling prices which farmers in the 56 central and eastern Kentucky counties included in the Lexington district of the Office of Price Administration may charge for shelled, ear and snapped corn have been announced by Graham Y. Donaldson, Lexington, district price specialist.

Based on the Chicago base price of $1.07 a bushel for No. 2 yellow shelled corn, the prices on this type of corn in the Lexington district range from $1.18 to $1.28 a bushel.

Prices set for No. 2 yellow shelled corn by the bushel in central Kentucky counties are as follows:

Fayette, Scott, Bourbon, Clark and Harrison, $1.20; Nicholas, Fleming, Madison, Jessamine and Jackson, $1.24; Montgomery, $1.22; Perry, $1.28; Garrard, $1.25; Estill, $1.26; Woodford, $1.23, and Breathitt, $1.28.

White corn is 13 cents a bushel higher than prices for No. 2 yellow corn, ear corn is two and one-half cents per bushel less than shelled corn, and snapped corn is three and one-half cents less than shelled corn.

On the basis of ceiling prices, ear corn by the barrel must not be sold by the farmers for more than $5.88½ in counties having a $1.20 ceiling for No. 2 yellow shelled corn.

Lists of the corn ceiling prices have been sent to all county agents, millers and price panels in this district.

SOME OLD GLORY HISTORY

English Visitor Gives Interesting Data on Stars and Stripes

In a letter to the editor of the New York Times, Eric Underwood, an Englishman, has the following to say about our national flag:

An unofficial English visitor, I have just returned from a lecture tour in thirty-six States. It has been my privilege to address many university audiences, and I have been surprised at the large number of students who are unaware of the origin of the Stars and Stripes in the national flag. And this ignorance, it may be added, all too frequently has not been confined to the students.

I have further come across recently a small book which is widely sold in the 5 and 10 cent stores, which says: "The origin of the Stars and Stripes is unknown."

When in England I have had the pleasure on a number of occasions of taking American visitors to Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, the home of that branch of the Washingtons from which the founder of the Republic was descended, and of showing them the Washington coat of arms in the church there. When a visitor confessed that he had not known that the shield of these armorial bearings was the origin of Old Glory I had concluded his was an exceptional case.

It appears that this is not so. There may be even some of your readers who do not know that the shield of this old English family of squires consists of a row of stars above a series of stripes—in heraldic language molets and bends—and that there can be no question that this is the origin of the national flag.

Any doubt on the subject was put to rest by an interesting experience I had when lecturing to a popular audience in New England. I had expressed surprise that, while the national flag was displayed more in the United States than perhaps in any other country, so few Americans seemed to know its origin. At the end of my talk an elderly lady came up and told me that her aunt had told her that when a little girl she had sat on the knee of the aged Betsy Ross, who had impressed upon her that she must never forget that she had made the Stars and Stripes out of the arms of "Colonel" Washington. There seems to be no printed record of this, and most of the recognized histories are silent on the subject.

In addition to this, another interesting fact has been established of which even the omniscient Encyclopaedia Britannica seems unaware—that the American eagle also is of English breed.

It is true that the crest of the Sulgrave Washingtons was a raven, but they had come from earlier Washingtons settled in Lancashier in the fourteenth century, and these had for their crest an eagle with raised wings—the bird of freedom today.

It may be of interest to add that the mother of Laurence Washington of Warton, Lancashire, the first owner of Sulgrave, was Margaret Kitson, whose brother Thomas was a direct ancestor of Winston Churchill. George Washington and Mr. Churchill are therefore blood relations, having a common ancestor in Robert Kitson, the father of Margaret and Thomas. . . .

It only remains to add that the average Englishman knows no more of the origin of the Union Jack than his American cousin does of Old Glory.

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Fayette, the only county in Kentucky, fully equipped with voting machines, saved the taxpayers $10,434 in this year's elections.

Father Michael Jaglowicz, veteran priest, widely known throughout Kentucky and president of St. Mary's College for seventy-five years, died at Lebanon, November 10. He spoke seven languages and had had audiences with five Popes.

Roy Lee Wafford, 34, Lexington, was believed to be the highest paid Army private in the State when he was inducted in service last week. His wife and nine children entitle him to $240 a month for dependents, plus $28 a month for himself.

G. Lloyd Haydon, 83, chairman of the Washington County Democratic Committee for thirty-five years, died at his home in Springfield last week.

Glen Earl Jones, 11, Cynthiana, was sentenced to serve in the Kentucky House of Reform at Greendale until he is 21 for the fatal shooting of Billy Barnes, 12, while playing near a rock quarry last week.

The Kentucky Hotel in Louisville was fined $21,500 for violation of rent ceiling regulations last week on sixty-six counts.

Gov. Keen Johnson has allowed the College of Engineering of the University of Kentucky $30,000 to be used in finding and defining metallic mineral deposits in the state.

Union county exceeded its War Fund goal by $12,000.

The War Department has awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross to Lt. Julian Darlington, who was among the missing in the Ploesti bombing in Rumania August 1. He is the son of Bishop U. V. W. Darlington of the Louisville and Kentucky districts of the Methodist church.

An Air Medal with Oak-leaf cluster, awarded to Lieut. Jack G Adair, who is missing in action, was presented to his father, Allan P. Adair, Bourbon county, at an Armistice Day program. Lieutenant Adair, a bomber pilot, has been reported as missing since July 28 int he European area.

After twenty-three years service, E. V. Hall has resigned as cashier of the Farmers Deposit Bank of Pearce, Fant & Co., Flemingsburg.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Wendell L. Willkie and the Governors of the seven states bordering Kentucky will be invited to attend the inauguration of Simeon S. Willis of Ashland as Governor of Kentucky December 7.

An automobile rolled from its parking place and crashed through a plate glass window of J. C. Brandenburg's grocery store on High street in Lexington Thursday morning, coming to a stop a few inches from where the groceryman was standing.

The infant son of Mrs. Clifford Howard died in her arms in a Greenup drug store where she had gone for medicine to treat his whooping cough.

Berry L. Stone, 37, walked into the Clark county jail Saturday and told jailer Omer Booth that he had shot to death his mother, Mrs. Lula Stone Thomas, 55, and seriously wounded his step-father, Robert Thomas.

A Sunday ceremony, attended by 3,000 civilians and service men, opened Paducah's new United Service Organization center.

About 400 lay and clerical delegates attended the 105th annual session of the Memphis Conference of the Methodist Church at Murray last week. Bishop U. V. W. Darlington presided.

The State Fair Board presented Gov. Keen Johnson with a handsome wrist watch in appreciation of his services in behalf of the board, at a meeteing in Louisville last week.

Seven service stations of Hopkinsville, Madisonville and Nortonville were closed for periods ranging from ten to ninety days during O. P. A. hearings at Hopkinsville on gasoline rationing violations.

Two Peruvian Army officers made a tour of inspection of the Armored Command at Ft. Knox, the Army Remount Service post at Lexington and the Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot this week.

Col. Matt J. Winn, chief sponsor of the Kentucky Derby, was honored by the thoroughbred club of America as the outstanding turf figure of 1943 at their annual dinner at the Phoenix hotel in Lexington Saturday night.

Four men were killed instantly when a northbound Louisville and Nashville train struck the automobile in which they were riding at a crossing near Berea Saturday night.

Unless they raise their sanitation ratings, approximately one-fourth of the restaurants and eating places in Louisville and Jefferson county will be closed, according to a warning issued by the Health Department.

More than half of the apple crop in Hickman county was sold in the orchards for $1.25 a bushel tree-run, including culls and throw-outs. It was the best apple crop in five years.

Bishop U. V. W. Darlington of the Kentucky Diocese of the Methodist church, was notified by the Red Cross that his son, Lt. Julian Darlington, previously reported killed in action, is a prisoner of war in Bulgaria.

Forty-four Kentucky counties have surpassed their goals in the War Chest drive according to Dr. Frank L. McVey's announcement Tuesday.

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PUBLICSALE

Saturday Morning, November 27, 1943
At 10 O'Clock
On the premises, Bald Hill Pike, 1 mile from Blue Lick Springs, I will offer for sale

1 gray mare—a good one	Fence Stretchers
2 good cows giving milk	plows and other tools
12 head sheep	4 or 5 tons of hay
1 mowing machine	some straw in bales
1 good hay rake	Household and kitchen furniture
1 Pendle harrow	1 good cream separator
1 good tobacco setter	1 cooking stove
1 new sled	1 heating stove

and other articles too numerous to mention.

Tobacco sticks for sale.

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