WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS—

...tive Onto Vital Ruhr; ...me Rule to Filipinos; Men ...3 Face Draft Call

...ters Newspaper Union. ...expressed in these columns, they are those of ...Western Newspaper Union and not necessarily of this newspaper.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Constructed by the Germans, this dugout in France was put to use by U. S. troops, with doughboys shown cleaning up, writing home and relaxing behind the lines.

EUROPE:
Onto Ruhr

Giving ground in a desperate attempt to concentrate their forces for battle on more defensible terrain, the Germans fell back on the Rhine from the Ruhr and Saar, in a sector under the crushing weight of U. S. and British armies, which moved quickly to exploit any opening for a decisive breakthrough.

Leading the charge across the Rhineland plains, the U. S. 9th army headed for Dusseldorf and the vital Ruhr valley, much bombed heart of German industry, while the U. S. 1st army smashed onto ancient, steepled Cologne, transport hub of the region. At the northern end of the line, British and Canadian troops joined the 9th army in bearing down on the Ruhr.

While these Allied forces rode through roads, disorganized enemy units, the U. S. 3rd army smashed at the rim of the coal and iron-rich Saar, encountering stiff resistance along the range of the fortified Eifel mountains and the defenses guarding the broad Moselle valley route to the Rhine.

Meanwhile, the overwhelmingly superior Allied air force kept up its heavy bombardment of German railways in a supreme attempt to knock out the enemy's communication lines and hamper the movement of his troops.

Feel We War

Bleary-eyed peasants, carrying small packs of belongings, with the women bewildered and the men stolid, trudged back from the forward battle area as the Yanks moved forward in their Rhineland drive.

Plodding over roads heavily rutted by the Yanks' heavy military vehicles, the refugees streamed back in the gray misty mist, which added to the bleakness of the barren fields. In the background, black smoke curled from burning villages.

Peasants, whose sole possessions lay in the ground they cultivated, these refugees refused to move from the path of the war until the battle was almost on top of them and artillery and aerial bombardment had a pattern of destruction right in their back yards. They gave mute evidence that Germany was feeling the war just as those sands of others had felt it in other countries in the path of the totalitarian avalanche of conflict.

Swirling Battle

While the Germans still had room to fall back on the Rhine in the west, they enjoyed no such flexibility in the east, where they were compelled to fight for their hold to the approaches to Berlin and industrial Saxony to the south.

With Zhukov's First White Russian and Konev's First Ukrainian armies astride the last river barriers to Berlin and Saxony, the German high command flung seasoned armored forces into what Nazi propagandists called a "merry-go-round" of death in an effort to thwart a major Red breakthrough to the heart of the Reich.

Meanwhile, the Russians maintained their heavy pressure against German forces lined along their flanks on the north and south, in an attempt to frustrate any Nazi effort to attack them from their rear during the course of their frontal assault on Berlin and Saxony. In bloody fighting on the northern flank, the Russians seized major gains in the Baltic coastal area, closing close up to the Baltic sea and threatening to split the enemy in two.

SUNNY ITALY

Reports from the Italian front that fighting has been somewhat bogged down by snow storms as a result of the prevailing impression that sunny Italy was a semi-tropical land of orange groves, olive groves, and life in the open.

Northern Italy is in the same latitude as Maine, and has a colder climate not unlike much of the continent to the north. Central and southern Italy are warmer because of lower latitudes and more direct influence of the Mediterranean.

PACIFIC:
New Airfields

Even as doughty U. S. marines—the famed "Devildogs" of the country's services—cleared airfields on bloody, volcanic Iwo Jima, 750 miles from Tokyo, American carrier and land based aircraft continued to hurl destruction from the sky on the enemy homeland, seeking to wear down opposing air strength and ruin military and industrial facilities.

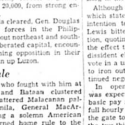
Threat to U. S. Super-Fort bases in the Marianas, 800 miles to the south, Iwo Jima's airfields offer to be put to use by the U. S. for attacks on Japan's string of homeland islands. Even as American planes lit on the rebuilt runways, marines continued to work their way to the north end of Iwo Jima, rooting out desperate enemy forces, originally estimated at 20,000, from strong entrenchments.

With Manila cleared, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces in the Philippines struck southeast and south-east of the liberated capital, encountering stiffening opposition in their drive to clean up Luzon.

Home Rule

With men who fought with him at Corregidor and Bataan clustered around in battered Malaranon palace in Manila, General MacArthur, fulfilling a solemn American pledge, relaxed home rule to the Philippines in liberated areas.

Said the general: "My country has kept the faith. American soldiers came here as an army of free men dedicated with your people to the



No swivel chair official, Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal witnessed another major action in the Pacific, in following the marines' assault on Iwo Jima from a flagship and later visiting the shell-pecked beachhead. One year before, Forrestal, then under secretary of the navy, viewed the marines' invasion of Tarawa Atoll in the Marshalls. After witnessing the attack on Iwo Jima, Forrestal conferred with Admiral Nimitz at Guam.

cause of human liberty. They came to redeem a sacred trust and happiness of your homes without fear of intrusion. You are now a liberated people."

In accepting home rule, Philippine President Sergio Osmena asked for all opposing political elements to unite for the reconstruction task.

DRAFT:
30 to 32 Next

Emphasizing the heavy demand for nonfield replacements, the near exhaustion of the pool of 18 to 25 year olds and the extremely limited supply of men 26 through 29, Selective Service called for the induction of registrants from 30 to 32 not necessary to the war effort.

With Director Hershey revealing that men over 20 would make up at least 30 per cent of inductees by the end of the year, Selective Service ruled that only registrants over that age deemed necessary to war activity would receive consideration for deferment, whereas formerly they were just rendered to be employed in essential industry.

Meanwhile, Representative Flannagan (R., Va.) and Senator Tydings (Md.) pressed a bill of legislation under which essential farm workers would not be considered for induction by compelling their importance to others in different fields.

Texans Tote Shoolin Irons

There are still enough open spaces in Texas for pesky varmints to multiply and cross breed. Because of the increasing shortages of manpower and powder and shot, coyotes and bobcats have increased in number during the war years causing serious cattle losses.

Farmers, ranchmen, oil field workers, and boundmen joined to kill the critters.

PAN-AMERICA:
Economic Charter

Stressing the necessity of prosperity for political stability, U. S. representatives to the Pan-American conference in Mexico City proposed a program for orderly development of the hemisphere based upon the principle of private enterprise.

After speaking out against the organization of monopolies and state enterprise as repressive trusts, the U. S. proposed such positive action as the lowering of trade barriers; equal access of all nations on even terms to raw materials; use of the proposed international monetary fund to stabilize currencies and of the world bank to promote reconstruction.

Fair treatment for enterprise, skill and capital brought from one country to another was also asked for in line with warnings that investors could not be expected to put their money in states where changing political complexions upset the economy.

Air Superiority

Below appears the box score of the warring nations' air strength, showing war production and supporting advancing ground forces:

AAF LOSSES

Lost in aerial combat over Germany	4,000
Lost in aerial combat vs. Japan	1,200
Lost in aerial combat in Italy	1,000
Lost by anti-aircraft vs. Europe	1,000
Destroyed on ground vs. Germany	3,000
Destroyed on ground vs. Japan	1,000
Probably destroyed in combat	2,000
Lost by accidents, etc., vs. Japan	1,000

AXIS LOSSES

Destroyed in aerial combat	31,000
Probably destroyed in combat	8,000
Destroyed on ground	25,000
Probably destroyed on the ground	2,500
Lost by accidents, etc.	1,000
	68,450

COAL MINES:
Open Parleys

Even as United Mine Workers opened negotiations with operators for a new contract, Harold L. Ickes, retired Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and members of the Smith-Connally act compelled him to file a 30-day notice with the department that the miners might walk out in the event of a snag in the discussions.

Although complying with the law, which states that a 30-day notice of intent to strike is necessary, Ickes bitterly assailed the legislation, quoting President Roosevelt to the effect that the act would enable "unscrupulous men to screw a strike vote in a union while headed south to iron out difficulties through continued negotiation.

In opening negotiations, Ickes was expected to ask for a boost in basic pay from $1 to $1.25 an hour; full hourly rate for travel time from the gate to the mine face instead of the two-thirds now allowed, and differentials of 5 and 10 cents an hour for second and third shifts.

CANADA:
Draft Riot

Devoted to self-rule, French-Canadian blood continued to run hot over the dominion's selective conscription policy, with a mob of 1,500 people rioting over most of the city's individuals' military status in Drummondville, Quebec.

With feelings running at their highest since the bloody anti-conscription riots of 1917, citizens rushed drinking establishments, looting stores, smashing windows of restaurants and theaters for deserters and delinquents, as the fights broke out people overturned police cars and tried to free 12 prisoners.

Though the dominion's compromise policy calls for the drafting of only 16,000 of the home army's 63,000 members, for overseas service, the French-Canadians resented virtual conscription as an invasion of their self-rule for the interest of the British empire.

DIPLOMACY:
New Allies

Faced with the Big Three's ultimatum that a declaration of war against the Axis was necessary to any country's participation in the United Nations' peacetime political and economic conference in San Francisco, April 25, both Turkey and Egypt finally jumped on the Allied bandwagon.

As a result of its declaration, Turkey was expected to get rights broke at straits linking the Mediterranean and Black seas for shipment of supplies to Russia, and to increase its army of 23 divisions, equipped with both Axis and Allied equipment, to the mop-up of Nazi held islands in the Aegean sea, threatening vital near eastern water routes.

Egypt's declaration was marred by the assassination of Prime Minister Ahmed Maher, who was shot to death by a 22-year-old extremist party member as he stepped down from the speaker's dais and was leaving the chamber of deputies. However, the shooting was laid to other reasons than the declaration.

RECLAIM CLOTHING

Reclamation of clothing and equipage consisting of 1,000,000 yards of textile fabrics each year is being effected under the quartermaster general's reclamation program in the U. S. alone.

Total yardage saved is made up of more than 57,000,000 yards of cotton goods, some 25,000,000 yards of woolens and worsteds, and more than 2,000,000 yards of cotton duck, all made of ill damaged wreckage, which is restored to usefulness.

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS

TIDBITS of Kentucky Foklore

By Dr. Gordon Wilson
Western Ky. State Teachers College

McGUFFEY'S READERS—I

One of my graduate students is making a study of the famous McGuffey Readers, a study that should be interesting to all sorts of old-timers. I shall not anticipate what she discovers as to their origin and long history. Let me, as a representative of that other generation that is always queer to the present, younger generation, give some of my own memories and impressions of the readers as I knew them.

Well, I was nearly grown before I so much as ever saw any one kind of reader. We inherited our readers almost as much as we inherited our name and habit and custom. The dog-eared old volumes descended to us like a family relic. As I was the baby of my family, all my readers except the 1st boiler, were already old when they came to me. Just before the end of my grade days in the school house at Fidelity, I actually had a copy of a FIFTH READER and the 6th and 7th and I still have it and can testify to its worth. Generations of people had learned laboriously to read from these books, had learned other literature, and spelled the new words and written them on the back walls and had thrilled at the few stiff pictures scattered through the volumes. If ever any series of books became an institution in its own right, it was these old

Professor McGuffey, I have decided, was a good deal better as a writer in Ohio and issued his textbooks as only one part of a long career. When a boy I thought of him as no more tangible than Shakespeare or Moses. Later I was grown. I knew his grandson, Professor McGuffey of Miami, Oxford, Ohio, and went to college with several of his great-grandchildren and knew that the name of the latter was a household word. Then I learned how we used the McGuffey texts would like to laugh at some of the new ideas about education that we have heard so much about since the beginning of World War II. Why, we learned the greatness of America from them. One would read the simplest things. We knew that our Founding Fathers were great men and that the world. We could recite in spread-eagle fashion many of the traditional classics of our Americanism. There was no "look and say" in the readers, either, about, right and wrong. Wrong is always wrong, and right always right. Some of the moral lessons seem a little too obvious for the sophisticated, but when we were neither modern nor sophisticates they sank deeper. I, who doesn't, some of the basic moral truth presented on our own British travel. In spite of the fact that some of the selections are now being pretty far removed from of great literature, there is a conscious effort to exclude good literature without doing violence to the two other great purposes of school work—giving us the moral the author. It is interesting to see how the same as time went on became more and more literary, and patriotic motives of the author.

Reading in the older times, as I have so often said in this column, was not silent. We learned to read aloud, and we read aloud. Even when we studied at our desks, we read in a whisper, so that it was a figure of speech to speak of a silent schoolroom. Then we memorized pieces to say on Friday afternoons or to say in class. Often we recited in concert, another supposedly modern device to teach appreciation of literature. I can recall nothing of my childhood any more vividly than these concert readings and our Friday afternoon pieces. We were being exposed to literature—great, near-great, and ordinary—and were finding it not bad at all.

One of my former students, interested as much in folklore as I have been a few years ago put in her country school a whole Friday-afternoon program of favorites from the McGuffey Readers. She had two or more from each of the five readers and after preparing her children in the old-fashioned way, bows and all, she invited the whole community in to renew memories, just as I have tried to do in this brief little essay.

The American Way
NATIONS, TOO
CAN DIET
By George Peck

The story has often been told about the half-witted farmer who conducted an experiment with his horses. He had come to the conclusion that it was costing him too much to feed them, and so one day he cut down on their quantity of food. This seemingly did not adversely affect their health or efficiency, so he made a further curtailment, still with no apparent harmful results.

What this farmer overlooked was that his horses had been well fed over a long period of time and had built up a reservoir of fat, upon which they were drawing to carry on. So he kept cutting down even gradually until finally he was feeding them entirely too little to keep them going, were already dead in his scheme, asked him how it worked out. The man was pleased with the success as far as I was able to carry on with it, but during the horses' collapse and death, I wasn't able to finish it.

It's a silly story, isn't it? It seems incredible that any farmer ever lived who could have been such a fool. Most certainly not an American farmer. Perhaps it really is incredible.

But whether real or imaginary, the story has been conducting and it thinks is a new experiment. It is one which is being carried on in America today. Our government has been conducting it for a few years. It is the experiment of trying to carry on the functions for the welfare and protection of its citizens.

Therefore, it would seem like extending good horse-sense to make sure there always will be plenty of taxpayers, else to pay that very necessary feed money!

Nothing should ever be done to cut down the number of individuals or groups upon whom government can levy taxes, and what is more important, be able to collect them.

Unfortunately, our American experimenters already have succeeded in withdrawing a considerable number of former taxpayers and if their experiment is not called to a halt, eventually they will eliminate every one of them.

When the government taxes over a privately-owned business or sets up a business of its own in competition with a private business, it wipes out some taxpayers, because a government-owned business does not pay taxes. It is easy to realize then, that if the socialistic planners who are gaining headway and earth to have Uncle Sam take over all business in this country, succeed in carrying out their plan, this nation one day will find itself without one single taxpayer.

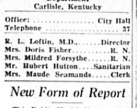
Just like the farmer's horses, this nation has a lot of fat on its bones, accumulated over a century and a half of sumptuous and ample feeding—in fact, more fat than any other nation has ever had in all history. It is possible that while I refer to kill off America that was the case with Russia or countries that were subjected to the ruthless rule of dictators who pointed to the profligate policies of squad distribution of wealth and squandering of the national treasure. But, I don't think it much possession as the fattest and most important nation in the world. It skims undivided unsophisticated country that out of state of emancipation from debt has already expended drawers are allowed to continue to have their fat and their high-in

The story about the foolish farmer who starved his horses may be pure fiction, but there is nothing fictitious about the other stories and other thought they impolitic or unwise. Let's not overlook it and America about continue to fatten to starvation and death.

MERCHANTS ASLEEP

Within a radius of three hundred miles I know of six towns, with populations ranging from 2,000 to 6,000, which at one time had only local newspapers. They also had merchants who were content to save several expense. Now they have newspaper. I should mention

Hopkins Drug Company and drug stores everywhere



KENTUCKY KLEENITE
Baby Chicks
Feeding Service U.S.

AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666
Cold Preparations as directed

ART for the READERS' SAKE

He adds graphic interest to the news . . . through color and line

LOUIS DEY . . . Art Director of The Courier-Journal and the Sunday Roto Magazine, has been the instrument of change and improvement in your newspaper's appearance. Throughout the past twenty-two years, his T-square has slipped across the pages, introducing magazine layouts for feature and editorial lay-outs . . . vital color to the Roto Magazine.

A native Kentuckian, Louis studied under the famed Paul Plaschke and entered the newspaper field to become one department-head to another, leaving organized art in his wake. The bugle blew for him in 1932, and Mrs. and Mrs. Carey Robertson had launched the new Roto Magazine. Army orders for men 38, they was released after basic training with the infantry at Camp Wheeler, Ga., and further service at Ft. Knox.

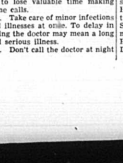
Louis says the army gave him a new interest in food, so that upon his return to the newspapers, he renewed his collaboration with Cissy Gregg, Food Consultant, and Harold Davis, color photographer, developing food pages timed to the needs of war living. Today the Roto Magazine carries more full color food pictures than any other magazine in the country.

A man of great charm and appeal, it is impossible to explain how he has managed to escape the bonds of matrimony. His hobby is photographing the babies of his friends.

News and features accentuated by the finest art work

DAILY and SUNDAY In

The Courier-Journal



* Read in 140,211 Homes Daily
• • • 226,206 Homes on Sunday

Try this Easy Way to...
CLEAN DENTAL PLATES
At last, a scientific way to clean dentures, plates and bridges. IT'S A LIFT when it comes to cleaning dentures. Just a pinch of LIFT added to a glass of water, Add a denture, stains and odors vanish like magic. Recommended by the makers of the original Polident. Get LIFT today at your druggist for Kleenite today.

KLEENITE the Brushless Way
Get KLEENITE today at Carlisle Drug Co., and all good druggists.

PUBLIC HEALTH NEWS

Carlisle, Kentucky — Annual Report—Nicholas County Health Department — March 8, 1945

Public Health News

Annual Report
Nicholas County Health Department
Carlisle, Kentucky

Office: ..... City Hall
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E. L. Loftin, M.D. ..... Director
Mrs. Doris Fisher ..... R. N.
Mrs. Mildred Forsythe ..... R. N.
Mr. Hubert Hutton ..... Sanitarian
Mrs. Maude Seamands ..... Clerk

New Form of Report

This Public Health News report, which is essentially put out in the form of a booklet, necessarily by reason of the expense involved in very limited numbers, going only to officials and contributing agencies, is being put out in newspaper style this time in order that it may be available to all of the reading public.

The success of a health department is measured largely by the degree of public support. The public health has been very cooperative, but it is felt that an even greater measure of cooperation might be achieved if more people in the County were aware of the many activities of their Health Department, and the services it renders.

It is felt, too, that a general publication of the more important features of the health program, to the largest possible number of people may result in their making more demands for services which the department offers and of which the department desires that citizens avail themselves.

Your Health Department is eager to serve you, in every way it can for the common good in the work of the preventive medicine and better environmental conditions.

Public-Minded Officials, Public-Spirited Citizens

It is said that "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

That perhaps often expresses our attitude toward those in high places about us, whom we feel free to criticize but whom we sometimes fail to laud.

Nicholas county, by and large, has as fine an aggregation of officials, both city and county, as can be found anywhere; men and women who devote themselves unstintedly to the duties at hand, often for small remuneration or smaller appreciation.

The same holds true for our public-spirited men and women, whose services are given freely without whom a well-ordered community would be impossible.

It has been our experience of your Health Department that when it was found necessary to call upon these officials and citizens, that they, without question, gave their support fully and freely.

Your Health Department wishes to take this opportunity to thank publicly all of those men and women who have contributed to the success of the health program; without the assistance of whom the department could not have attained its present degree of success during the year just closed.

The Family Doctor

Your Health Department was set up to offer such service and advice which would help to prevent disease and its spread. But, when disease actually strikes you or members of your family, it is to your family physician that you turn to enable you to get rid of disease. By and large, your family physician is your best friend. He understands your problems and problems and how best to cope with them; in him you place your faith and your trust, because he has proven over years past a long period of time that he is never-failing and never-lacking when dark clouds hang low over your home and the lives of you and your loved ones.

During these strenuous war-time days, the family doctor faces a tremendous task. Many doctors have gone to the services, leaving the burden of those left behind with much work longer hours and administer to many more patients to make up for the medical personnel now engaged in war activities. It is still possible for the local doctors to take care of the immediate needs of our people if the public will cooperate and help the doctors to use their time to the best advantage.

Help your doctor to help you. Here are a few simple rules:

1. Make appointments and go to the doctor's office whenever possible. He is set-up to do better work there and will not be required to lose valuable time making home calls.

2. Take care of minor infections and illnesses at once. To delay in seeing the doctor may mean a long and serious illness.

3. Don't call the doctor at night unless absolutely necessary

4. Don't seek the advice of untrained people.

The prescribing of medicine is a fine art and the compounding of medicine a science. Use your doctors and druggists to best advantage.

2307 Immunizations Given by Nicholas Co. Health Dept.

Two thousand three hundred and nine immunizations against communicable diseases were given during 1944 by the Nicholas County Health Department.

While this is a goodly number in proportion to population, the health officials seek to make it even better in 1945, to the end that the number of sufferers from the several sections of the State. The Health Department here, along with other civic groups and public minded citizens, sponsored the local campaign and these sanatoriums in Nicholas county.

The Commission members visited the schools, talked to the youngsters to look over proposed sites, made an institutional canvass and public places where it is dropped upon any child within reach of the fly. The fly is not built to fly but will walk across your piece of pie, your bread, your meat, your fruit laden hairy feet, or sip your milk from the rim of the glass, or your cream from the cream pitcher spout, depositing perhaps the germs of some horrible disease in the process. Baby's milk bottle is the fly's delight in the fly, and the young and innocent darling of your heart, whom you would fight, and die for, if subjected by your enemies, is always in danger in the category of disease.

It is perhaps well to know that the fly lives for twenty days upon a piece of pie, your piece of bread, your meat, but are about to eat, must first vomit up a secretion, between which tends to so liquify the particle of food that the fly can suck it back into its mouth. This is the method by which unacceptable, thereby befouling your food and having it heavily contaminated with the deadly germs of disease.

Do you not think it is high time that we as a people arouse ourselves to the control of pests, and the housefly and so sanitate our privies, our barns, our place of handling, that the fly will cease to menace our existence?

The Dirty Rat

That epithet can be applied to the rat without stretching the truth in the smallest degree, and the rat is a known carrier of such terrible diseases as bubonic plague, the cause for the filthy habits left exposed in alleyways, open privies, and trash cellars. One good rat control measure is to starve the rat by the removal of his source of support, he will depart from your premises to seek "greener pastures" elsewhere.

Red-Squill powder is used widely in the control of rats, which is a powder made from a plant of the squill genus, also called sea-onion, and belongs to the lily family. It grows wild among the rocks bordering the Mediterranean, especially in southern Italy. It is toxic to rats but is relatively harmless to human beings and domestic animals.

Bulletins on Rat Control are available at your Health Department, Carlisle, and set forth simply, how to rat-proof buildings.

By concerted effort, by the proper protection of garbage—placing it only in metal cans with tight fitting covers—and the liberal use of Red Squill around the premises, Carlisle can be made practically free of rats, saving citizens many dollars in destroyed property, and freeing the community of a potent source of disease, for the rat gets around to all the filthy places and then enters your home and perhaps contaminates exposed food during the hours when you are asleep and unaware of his presence.

Mosquito Control

During the year, the lack of proper sewage disposal was made evident by the inconvenience caused

Tuberculosis

Nicholas County needs a sanitorium in which to care for our tubercular patients at large, without which the department must depend largely primarily for health education and the epidemiological investigation as it relates to the discovery of new cases and their contacts.

However, during the year a Sanatoria commission was appointed by Governor Willis and the Legislature to select sites for new tuberculosis sanatoriums in several sections of the State. The Health Department here, along with other civic groups, urged that a sanatorium be built which has so severe a reaction that its use in the department has been discontinued.

Although neighboring counties had an epidemic of Infantile Paralysis (Polio-myelitis) Nicholas county was spared such an epidemic for which we should be thankful.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

During the year, 169 patients were admitted to service, in addition to which there were 25 consultations with physicians relative to communicable disease cases.

Three field visits were made to typhoid fever cases (1 case only being reported); 172 field visits were made to scarlet fever cases; 211 field visits were made to cases of measles; 119 visits made to cases of whooping cough; 6 to chicken-pox cases; 5 to poliomyelitis cases; 162 persons were immunized against smallpox; 26 against diphtheria—under 1 year; 58 against diphtheria—1 through 4 years; 277 against diphtheria —5 years and over.

798 were immunized against typhoid fever; 267 immunized against whooping cough; 723 persons received tuberculin tests.

Typhoid immunizations are given in three injections the first year and one injection each year thereafter

During 1944, Nicholas county had some communicable diseases against which there are no immunizations. Among these were one case of meningitis; 56 cases of measles; 1 case of mumps; 2 cases of poliomyelitis; and there were 36 cases of scarlet fever, with other cases of the non-immunization, but which has so severe a reaction that its use in the department has been discontinued.

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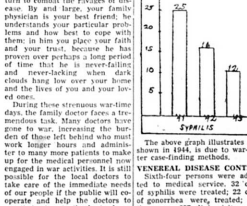

The above graph illustrates need for control measures. The increase shown in 1944, is due to war-time shifting of population and to better case-finding methods.

INTERNAL DISEASE CONTROL

Sixth-four persons were admitted to medical service. 32 cases of syphilis were treated; 22 cases of gonorrhea were, treated; and there were 687 clinic visits, or office visits, made by patients to the Health Department for treatment, of which visits 549 were for syphilis treatments and 138 for gonorrhea. 24 field visits were made to these patients.

During 1944, Nicholas County secured another FIRST in that her Health Department, along with two other departments in the State, was chosen to begin treatment of Gonorrhea using Sodium Penicillin, the new wonder drug. Due to the shortage of this drug, however, its use was restricted to those cases which failed to respond to other types of treatments but this famous ONE DAY cure for Gonorrhea was at the disposal of our citizenship. There were 4 cases of Gonorrhea being so treated.

At the same time we inaugurated the use of Penicillin of Gonorrhea, the growing of the Gonococci or bacteria which causes Gonorrhea) as a diagnostic measure. This procedure will diagnose cases of Gonorrhea which were previously impossible to definitely determine. By establishing the culture method, we become the second Health Department in Central or Eastern Kentucky which affords this service.

IN MEMORIAM
DR. T. H. BROWN

During the closing days of 1944, Carlisle and Nicholas County suffered a grievous loss in the passing of one of our most valuable and lovable citizens, Dr. T. H. Brown.

Dr. Brown was a man of great capabilities, a man who gave of himself far more freely than his failing health justified. He was a friendly, lovable character, and in his loss we lose not only a good doctor but a good friend of the Health Department.

We join with the legion of friends in expressing deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.

The House Fly

"Public Enemy No. 1"

The housefly has been an honored guest in our homes and places of business, so long that we are prone to overlook this very real menace as a germ-carrier and disease spreader. The fly has been accepted into places of abode during so many past centuries that it is hard to get some folks to realize its potential danger to our health and lives.

The fly breeds in excrement and feeds upon it and other filth as well as upon foods consumed by man. In this way it carries germs of all sorts on its hairy legs and feet. Germs are known to live for some time in the digestive tract of the fly and may be dropped on food or utensils in its excrement or in the material discharged from its mouth.

The prevention of fly breeding is the most important single element in housefly control. The daily removal of all manure and other farm waste and scattering it on fields is urged wherever practical. A manure spreader helps in doing this.

When daily removal is impossible, boxes or pits may be used for storage, but such structures should be fly-proof, and kept covered. The use of fly traps in connection with manure pits is advised to catch any flies that do manage to escape.

Around the home, the use of screening on all openings to the outside, the use of fly sprays, fly poisons, fly sprays, and fly swatters is recommended.

Since such terrible diseases as Infantile Paralysis, Typhoid fever, etc, are capable of being spread by the fly, we cannot pay too much attention to fly control methods.

The open privy is a common breeding ground for the fly, and this filth is carried to the kitchen and public places where it is dropped upon any food within reach of the fly. The fly is not built to fly but will walk across your piece of pie, your bread, your meat, your fruit laden hairy feet, or sip your milk from the rim of the glass, or your cream from the cream pitcher spout, depositing perhaps the germs of some horrible disease in the process. Baby's milk bottle is the fly's delight in the fly, and the young and innocent darling of your heart, whom you would fight, and die for, if subjected by your enemies, is always in danger in the category of disease.

It is perhaps well to know that the fly lives for twenty days upon a piece of pie, your piece of bread, your meat, but are about to eat, must first vomit up a secretion, between which tends to so liquify the particle of food that the fly can suck it back into its mouth. This is the method by which unacceptable, thereby befouling your food and having it heavily contaminated with the deadly germs of disease.

Do you not think it is high time that we as a people arouse ourselves to the control of pests, and the housefly and so sanitate our privies, our barns, our place of handling, that the fly will cease to menace our existence?

The Dirty Rat

That epithet can be applied to the rat without stretching the truth in the smallest degree, and the rat is a known carrier of such terrible diseases as bubonic plague, the cause for the filthy habits left exposed in alleyways, open privies, and trash cellars. One good rat control measure is to starve the rat by the removal of his source of support, he will depart from your premises to seek "greener pastures" elsewhere.

Red-Squill powder is used widely in the control of rats, which is a powder made from a plant of the squill genus, also called sea-onion, and belongs to the lily family. It grows wild among the rocks bordering the Mediterranean, especially in southern Italy. It is toxic to rats but is relatively harmless to human beings and domestic animals.

Bulletins on Rat Control are available at your Health Department, Carlisle, and set forth simply, how to rat-proof buildings.

By concerted effort, by the proper protection of garbage—placing it only in metal cans with tight fitting covers—and the liberal use of Red Squill around the premises, Carlisle can be made practically free of rats, saving citizens many dollars in destroyed property, and freeing the community of a potent source of disease, for the rat gets around to all the filthy places and then enters your home and perhaps contaminates exposed food during the hours when you are asleep and unaware of his presence.

Mosquito Control

During the year, the lack of proper sewage disposal was made evident by the inconvenience caused

Dental Trailer Secured Third Time

The Nicholas County Health Department was able to secure the services of the State Health Department dental trailer for the school children of Carlisle and Nicholas county during the year, with Dr. Kelly B. Cornelius in charge of the trailer. This was the third time the dental trailer was secured for dental examination and dental corrections here. This work was carried on here, with the cooperation of the local dentists.

There were approximately 1356 examinations of school children made by Dr. Cornelius, and approximately 255 of these received dental corrections made by him.

The method employed was to have the trailer dentist make a list of the children he examined, showing the dental corrections, if any, they needed. The list was then gone over by the school teacher, who certified whether or not a child was indigent or able to pay a dentist for corrections needed. This list was then presented to the County dentist for review and certification. The list was then returned to Dr. Cornelius who proceeded to give the dental service to the indigent children referred and remainder to the family dentist. After the family dentist made the corrections indicated necessary for dental health, the list was returned to Dr. Cornelius who made a re-examination of the children so that such corrections as were found could be reported to the Health Department as completed.

Nicholas County Scores A First In Immunizations

The County of Nicholas was the first county in Kentucky to employ the use of Combined Toxoids of Diphtheria and H. Pertussis and Tetanus toxoid, both being being used by your Health Department during 1943 and 1944.

The effectiveness of such immunization is graphically illustrated by the following figures:

Immunizations for Whooping Cough 526

Of the total number immunized during the two-year period, only 17 developed Whooping Cough, which is just slightly in excess of 3%. In other words, of every 100 immunized, only about 3 developed Whooping Cough, which illustrates the great value of this immunization.

Those cases which did develop were so mild that there was no complication that there were no complications.

Of citizens of Carlisle by mosquitoes, whose natural breeding ground is stagnated pools of water, never lives not frequently flushed etc.

Sanitation Improvement Program Stressed In 1944

During 1944, the Sanitary Division of the Nicholas County Health Department stressed the self chiefly with inspection of food establishments, which included restaurants, hotels, meat markets, milk supplies, water supplies, school lunches, private and public insurance complaints, and related items of general sanitation.

In the course of the year 193 field visits were made to restaurants, hotels and stores, with 49 field visits to dary farms, 25 field visits to creameries, and 498 private premises inspections were made, with 101 private premise nuisances abated, and 6 public premise inspections were made, with 101 private premise nuisances abated

Milk samples were collected during the year, for analyses as to bacterial content and cleanliness by the Kentucky Health Laboratories, Lexington, Kentucky, the facilities of which are at the disposal of health departments throughout the State.

One hundred thirty-five water samples were collected in Nicholas county and sent to the above laboratories for a check as to their safety for drinking purposes, and bearing organisms. These samples included both the City supply and samples of private individuals, as well as those collected regularly from the various school water supplies of the County.

Numerous conferences were held with various officials relative to such matters as school sanitation, school water supplies and equipment.

A Clean-up Day was promulgated by the Health Department during the year, as has been the custom in recent years, on which day, through the cooperation of City and County officials, trucking facilities were made available to any citizen desiring to have refuse removed from his or her premises, where same had been placed in front of such property

Estimate of Value Of Service Rendered By Nicholas County Health Department

In the following table, the reader will get some idea of the value, expressed in dollars and cents, of the services rendered by your Health Department during the year 1944. In arriving at these figures, a ridiculously low rate for each kind of service rendered was assigned.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE	
Consultations with Physicians	$ 25.00
Field Visits	955.00
Immunizations	1134.50
Venereal Disease	733.00
Tuberculosis Control	263.55
Maternity Service	248.50
Infant and Preschool Hygiene	1589.00
School Hygiene	1522.50
Adult Hygiene	83.00
Morbidity	271.50
Crippled Children	43.00
General Sanitation	1234.00
Protection of Food and Milk	554.00
Laboratory Specimens, Grand Total Services Rendered for the Year	3288.00
	$12589 75

135 Water Samples Are Examined

One hundred thirty-five water samples were collected by the Nicholas County Health Department sanitarian and sent to the Public Service Laboratories, at Lexington, for analyses to determine the purity and freedom from disease-bearing germs.

The samples regularly submitted from the Carlisle city water supply generally indicated that Carlisle has a safe water source of drinking water. It was at times necessary to recommend a step-up in the chlorine content, in which the department had the good cooperation of Mr. Joe Clay the efficient Water Plant supervisor.

However, the samples collected from wells, cisterns and spring throughout the county did not show up so well. Many of them were found contaminated with the E. coli bacteria, which is the source eof typhoid fever and it was necessary to recommend that such water supplies be boiled or chlorinated with chloride of lime before being used.

The water supplies for the various schools in the county were regularly tested, likewise, and, wherever necessary, chlorination of such water supplies was done by the sanitarian as a function of the Health Department.

It was suggested, and a day appointed on which to carry out the plan, that if every householder in

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ADVERTISING PAYS—