The Garden

The same insects and diseases affect late potatoes as bother the early crop, but their injury is intensified by the slower growing weather of the late summer. Besides, one other disease may need adding, the late blight that took such toll of last year's crop, in some places.

Insects are the Colorado beetle, black flea beetle, potato leafhopper, and blister beetle or "old-fashioned potato bugs." For all four DDT is the control.

The best way to apply it is in a spray, using the wettable powder form recommended for fly control in barns and on cattle. No oil form should be used on potatoes. Wettable DDT comes in two strengths, 50 percent and 25 percent. Of the 50 percent, 2 level teaspoons per gallon of water makes the spray, or one pound to 50 gallons; with the 25 percent kind, 4 teaspoons per gallon. A gallon of spray should cover about 200 feet of row.

DDT comes on the market, too, in 3 percent and 5 percent dust, ready to use. One pound should cover about 200 feet, with a good duster.

The time to start application is just when the sprouts of the potatoes break through, and two or three should follow, 10 days to 2 weeks apart. What is accomplished is that insects do not even alight and the leaves go about their business of making potato starch without hindrance. These sprayings have increased the crop by a third.

The blights cause the leaves to dry up before their "dying-down" time, and then potato-forming stops. Blight germs are everywhere present, blowing about in the air, and their control is to cover the potato leaves and stems with copper so that the germs cannot gain foothold.

Spraying is recommended, using home-mixed 4-4-50 bordeaux, but more convenient are any of the new fixed-coppers needing only to be dissolved in water. The amount (of the kinds made specifically for spraying) is 2 level teaspoons per gallon of water. One gallon to spray should cover approximately 200 feet.

Dusts are on the market, too, carrying about 5 percent of copper. One pound should cover from 200 to 300 feet, with a good duster.

The application program is the same as for DDT. In fact, DDT and copper may be combined to make an all-purpose spray; and solid are such combination dusts, ready to use, dry.

Pepsin Takes Out Ice Cream Stains

When Junior spills ice cream down the front of his best suit, use pepsin to remove the spot, is the advise of Miss Dorothy Threlkeld, specialist in clothing at the UK College of Agriculture and Home Economics. Other stains, such as eggs, milk, meat juice blood, perspiration, glue, gelatin and certain medicines like argyrol, also react to this new treatment.

First be sure the garment contains no soda or other alkali to react against the pepsin. Then dampen the spot with lukewarm water and sprinkle the powdered pepsin over it. Let it stand a half hour, keeping the spot damp. Then sponge and rinse well with water. Or sponge the spot with a solution made by dissolving 1 teaspoon of pepsin in 1 cup of lukewarm water until the stain disappears. Rinse thoroughly. Pepsin in dry powdered form is sold in drug stores.

Western Kentucky Field Day July 24-25

Farmers and other interested persons have been invited to the annual field day at the Western Kentucky Experiment Substation at Princeton, Caldwell county, July 24-25. Experiments with soils, crops, pasture, fruit and other phases of Western Kentucky agriculture will be inspected and discussed.

Principal speaker the first day will be S. C. Bohanan, county agent in Ballard county, and the second day, Stuart Brabant, county agent in Todd county.

Supt. S. J. Lowry extended the program to two days this year, in order to accommodate the large crowds which usually attend the meeting. The Experiment Substation principally serves 28 Western Kentucky counties, but the annual summer field day attracts farmers and business men from many other counties and from several other states.

Alfalfa Fed Hogs

Grazing 17 head of feeder hogs on four acres of alfalfa and feeding them corn with no supplement proved to be a good plan for Chittenden Bros. of Livingston county. Upon marketing their hogs, said Farm Agent Robert L. Rudolph, complete cost records showed they had received almost $4 per bushel for their corn.

Grover Miller of Calloway county produced 400 pounds of fescue seed per acre on 5 acres.

Record Vetch Acreage

Barren county farm land has been enriched with the largest acreage of vetch ever turned under for green manure, notes Farm Agent J. O. Horning. Several farmers cut small plots of vetch and crimson clover, weighing it before it wilted. In some cases, the total green weight exceeded 40 tons to the acre.

Silage From Clippings

Henry Maraman, dairyman of Bullitt county, is following his usual practice of making his pastures and filling his silo with clippings, says Farm Agent F. E. Rothwell. Using ground alfalfa hay mixed with dry ground corn for a preservative, he hopes to have 100 tons of grass silage.

A community pure water campaign is underway at Taylortown, Ohio county, as a result of a homemakers club lesson on water supply and sewage disposal.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS INCREASES

in monthly rates for local exchange telephone service and intra-state message toll service in the State of Kentucky filed with the Kentucky Public Service Commission July 16, 1947,

TO BECOME EFFECTIVE AUGUST 1, 1947 under the provisions of the Kentucky Statutes, are as follows:

LOUISVILLE, including those suburbs at Anchorage, Fern Creek, Harrods Creek, Jeffersontown, Pewee Valley and Pleasure Ridge Park who subscribe for Louisville Service:

CLASS OF LOCAL SERVICE

(Following increases apply where respective classes of service are offered)

BUSINESS		RESIDENCE	
Individual Line	$ .25	Individual Line	$ .15
4-Party Line	.25	2-Party Line	.15
5-Party Line	.25	4-Party Line	.15
Rural Line	.25	5-Party Line	.25
		Rural Line	.25

Allen, Allensville, Anchorage, Bagdad, Bardstown, Beattyville, Beaver Dam, Bedford, Benton, Bloomfield, Bowling Green, Burgin, Cadiz, Calhoun, Campbellsville, Carlisle, Carrollton, Central City, Chaplin, Clay, Clinton, Clintonville, Cloverport, Corbin, Cornishville, Corydon, Crab Orchard, Crofton, Cynthiana, Danville, Dawson Springs, Depoy, Dixon, Drakesboro, Earlington, Eddyville, Edgsten, Elkton, Eminence, Ensor, Fern Creek, Finchville, Ford, Frankfort, Franklin, Fredonia, Fulton, Georgetown, Gilbertsville, Gracey, Greenville, Guthrie, Habit, Hanson, Hardinsburg, Harlan, Harrodsburg, Harrods Creek, Hawesville, Henderson, Hickman, Hopkinsville, Island, Jackson, Jeffersontown, Junction City, LaFayette, Lancaster, Leitchfield, Little Rock, Livermore, Livermore, LaGrange, Lawrenceburg, Lebanon Junction, Lebanon, Marion, Mayfield, Maysville, Leoma, Macon, Mackville, Madisonville, Marion, Mayfield, Maysville, Middlesboro, Millersburg, Milton, Mooresville, Morganfield, Morganstown, Mortons Gap, Mt. Eden, Mt. Sterling, Murray, Nebo, Neon, New Castle, New Haven, North Middletown, North Pleasureville, Nortonville, Owensboro, Owenton, Paducah, Paintsville, Panther, Paris, Pembroke, Perryville, Pewee Valley, Pikeville, Pilot View, Pineville, Pleasant Ridge, Pleasure Ridge Park, Port Royal, Prestonsburg, Princeton, Providence, Richmond, Russellville, Sadieville, Salvisa, Sebree, Sharon Grove, Shawhan, Shelbyville, Simpsonville, Slaughters, Smithfield, Sorgho, Springfield, Stamping Ground, Stanford, Stanley, Stanton, St. Charles, Sturgis, Sulphur, Taylorsville, Trenton, Utica, Waco, Waddy, Waverly, Wayland, West Louisville, West Point, Whitesburg, Whitesville, Williamsburg, Willisburg, Winchester, Woodburn

(Following increases apply where respective classes of service are offered)

BUSINESS		RESIDENCE	
Individual Line	$ .25	Individual Line	.25
2-Party Line	.25	2-Party Line	.25
4-Party Line	.25	4-Party Line	.25
5-Party Line	.25	5-Party Line	.25
Multi-Party Line	.25	Multi-Party Line	.25
Rural Line	.25	Rural Line	.25

P. B. X. Stations: Message Rate, Louisville exchange, each per month:

Business	$ .25
Residence	.25
Hotel & Apartment, wiring company owned	.25
Hotel & Apartment, wiring subscriber owned	.25
All other exchanges, each per month:	
Business	$ .25
Residence	.25
Hotel & Apartment, wiring company owned	.25
Hotel & Apartment, wiring subscriber owned	.15

P. B. X. Trunks: Business Flat Rate, each per month:

Both way	1½ Bus. Ind. Line Flat Rate
Inward	3-4 Bus. Ind. Line Flat Rate

Service Connection Charges:

	Exchange Grouping—Station Basis 1-5,000	5,000-10,000	Over 10,000
(A) Instrumentalities not in Place:			
Bus. Main Station or PBX Trunk	$ .50	$ .50	$1.00
Res. Main Station or PBX Trunk	.50	.50	$1.00
(B) Instrumentalities in Place:			

Where service is established by the use of instrumentalities already in place on the applicant's premises, provided no change is made in the type or location of such instrumentalities, except changes necessary because of a change in class or grade of service:

For entire service or any instrument utilized	$ .25
For the reconnection of private branch exchange stations, entire system or each station reconnected to existing system	.25

The amount of the increase in initial period rates for message toll service within the State of Kentucky will be five cents for calls over 56 miles. The amount of the increase in the overtime period rate on these calls will be no more than five cents.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
Incorporated
J. M. McAlister, Kentucky Manager

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Wide Variety of Coal Heaters

WHEELER'S
302 Main Street Paris, Ky.

TODAY

Your electricity dollar buys twice as much as it did 10 or 12 years ago

TODAY

The overall cost of living is more than double what it was 12 years ago

In the last 12 years we have used
2,979,320
Tons of Kentucky Coal

That is enough to provide 10 tons of coal for every dwelling in four cities the size of Louisville, enough to insure a full year's employment for 2,383 miners, enough to fill 59,587 coal cars whose hauling made thousands of man-days of work for Kentucky railroad employees.

BUT THAT'S ONLY THE BEGINNING!

During those same 12 years . . . .

1. We paid $14,216,021 to our stockholders. Of this amount $11,253,882 went to preferred stockholders—5,731 of them Kentuckians. Less than $3,000,000 (about $250,000 a year) went to common stockholders.
2. We spent $15,986,095 for new construction in Kentucky—not counting payroll or regular maintenance.
3. We paid $1,341,720 in employee retirement funds and insurance—voluntary contributions to employee security.
4. We paid $25,294,322 in salaries and wages to our employees. They, in turn, spent most of this locally.
5. We paid $20,457,092.61 in Taxes . . . . . Federal, $11,412,090.85; City-County-Schools, $6,607,143.87; State, $2,437,857.89.

The dollars and cents story told by these figures does not begin to show the value of industry to Kentucky. The real story should be told in terms of human values—of employment, of the schools, roads, and state institutions made possible through the taxes paid by Kentucky industries and their employees. In addition to these millions of dollars poured into the economic life of Kentucky, we have also contributed, through electricity, to the comfort and conveniences of our fellow men. Because of these accumulative benefits, the governing bodies of our state should encourage and help the growth and development of Kentucky's tax-paying industries.

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Special Late Show Saturday Nite at 11 P. M.
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"JUKE JOINT" with Judy Jones And An All Colored Cast!
Louis Jordan in "RATION BLUES"
—Admission—
White 54c
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PARIS
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Youth Movie Show Saturday Morn. at 10 A. M.
Doors Open 9:30 A. M.
Shirley Temple in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm"
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3 Big Color Cartoons
RADIO SHOW On The Stage Over WLEX
Adm. 25c, incl. tax

Catholic Information

ALBERT OF THE BELGIANS—HARRY OF THE POLICE

On February 17th, 1934, Albert I, King of the Belgians, fell from a cliff and the world mourned.

On the very next day Harry Donajue, of the Philadelphia police, succumbed to a gangster's bullet, and his friends wept.

The sovereign of an entire nation and the guardian of a city's beat had one great thing in common—their way of knowing, loving, and serving God. Each assisted at Mass on Sundays. Each confessed his sins to a priest. Each received into his breat his God in Holy Communion. Each prayed to the Blessed Virgin Mother and to the saints.

King and policeman are now no more, but Albert and Harry will live on forever. They have gone, we believe, to join—and to hobnob with—Peter the fisherman who died on a cross—Pansy the colored woman who washed other folks' clothes—Micelangelo the painter of cathedrals and chapels—Michael Donnelly the painter of fences and barns—Louis the scientist who gave us "pasteurization"—Ludwig the waiter who served smiles with his beer.

The Church that shows the same Way, the same Truth, the same Life to a Belgian monarch and an American cop—to a first century fisherman and a 20th century washerwoman—is surely the Church that can rightly be called "catholic"; and just as surely, to our minds, the kind of church that an all-knowing, all-just God could and would establish. Doesn't that sound logical. And isn't it also logical to ask your Catholic neighbors for Catholic facts?

If it's anything Catholic, ask a Catholic!

The Redemptorist Fathers
St. John Mission House
617 E. Main Street
Carlisle, Kentucky

Late Lambs Can Be Well Finished

Several ways to make late lambs pay better have been found in six years of tests at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station at Lexington.

For instance, late lambs sheared in the first part of July gained much faster than unsheared lambs and produced heavier and better finished carcasses. They sheared 1½ to 3 pounds of wool.

The phenothiazine treatment to control parasites increased the rates of gain on late lambs, and proved superior to other worm treatments.

Tests are going on to determine the feeding values of bluegrass, orchard grass, lespedeza, alfalfa, soybeans, ladino clover and Kentucky 31 fescue.

Lespedeza, in years of heavy seed production, was found unsurpassed for finishing late lambs. Together with shearing and treatment with phenothiazine, lespedeza produced prime market lambs from tail-enders that had not reached market condition by July 15.

Ladino clover showed exceptional possibilities as a late pasture. Soybeans did a good job when young and leafy, but soon became stemmy and less palatable and did not stand grazing as well as some other forage crops.

Bluegrass, alone, it was found, did not serve too well in finishing late lambs, since it goes into semi-dormancy during the period when late lambs need young, tender forage of high palatability.

Annual Sheep Sale

FRIDAY, JULY 25
10 A. M.
1000 Stock Ewes 1000
Selected in Lots of 15 to 50
150 Registered and Pure Bred Rams 150
Phones 3835-3785

Blue Grass Stockyards Co.
Lexington, Ky.

New Circular Tells About Potash Problems

The potash problem on Kentucky farms is discussed by Prof. George Roberts, noted soils authority, in a new circular of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics. The problem has been brought about largely because crop residues and manure have not been returned to the land in sufficient amounts.

Here is what Prof. Roberts says farmers can do about it:

Use potash fertilizers on soils naturally deficient in potash. If in doubt, make small plot tests on the fields and have chemical soil tests made.

Grow enough legumes in crop rotations to fix large amounts of nitrogen. Conserve and return to the soil as much as possible of the crop residues and manure. Drag pastures at least twice a year to scatter manure dropped on them. Make field tests and chemical tests for need of additional potash.

For alfalfa in rotation on soils that do not supply enough potash for it, apply fertilizer potash for the alfalfa. Dont use manure on the alfalfa, for it retards nitrogen fixation. Use manure on the non-legume crops in the rotation, and as far ahead of the legumes as is practical.

For high-priced crops like tobacco, enough manure is not available, fertilize liberally with fertilizer potash along with other needed fertilizers, and carefully save and protect tobacco stalks for fertilizer. They are best applied about the time spring growth of crops begins.

Keep the soil covered with grass or cover crops to prevent losses by leaching and erosion.

Owsley Farmers Tile Low Lands

Hershall Allen of Owsley county, who owns a small farm with eight acres of bottom land, this spring installed 1,800 feet in four rows at a cost of $150. He and his son did most of the work. Like other Owsley farmers, Allen and Son are planning to grow grain on bottom land and devote hillsides to pasture.

About 16,000 feet of tile were installed this spring, and County Agent H. M. Williams has requested for 12,000 feet for next fall. Tile is being bought on a co-operative basis.

Interest In Dairying

County Agent Floyd McDaniel reports increased interest in dairying in Montgomery county, with several new barns built this season. E. M. Terry recently finished a four-stall milking parlor and G. B. Sneff is planning to build a similar layout. Many farmers are putting in milking machines.

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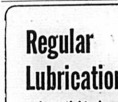
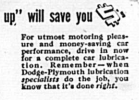


. . . and let's give the UNDERBODY a thorough going-over!



We'll examine spring shackles, U-bolts, shock absorbers, body and fender bolts, and all the other parts that might need tightening or replacement. Attention now can prevent repairs later.

For utmost motoring pleasure and money-saving car performance, drive in now for a complete car lubrication. Remember—when Dodge-Plymouth lubrication specialists do the job, you know that it's done right.

Buntin's Garage

Plant Bed Weed Control Needed

Bourbon county farmers who no longer have wood are faced with the need of other methods for controlling weeds in tobacco plant beds, says County Agent P. B. Watlington. Failure of cyanamid to control weeds on some farms this year brought the following comment from Agent Watlington:

"As we learn more about applying this material, it may prove valuable in controlling plant bed weeds. Many farmers must find ways other than burning, if they are to continue to grow their own tobacco plants."

Cows Produce Well

Topping monthly production records since the beginning of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association program was adopted in Carroll county, nine members reported that 160 cows produced an average of 802 pounds of milk and 33.9 pounds of butterfat in one month. Farm Agent Clyde Watts says improved pastures and feeding combined with better bred cows to give increased production.

TAXICAB

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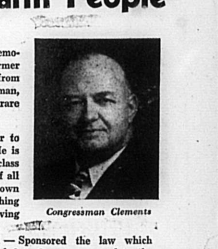
Farmer Earle Clements Pledges Real Help For Kentucky Farm People



Congressman Clements

EARLE CLEMENTS, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, is a farmer and the son of a farmer. A letter from another Union County farmer, H. R. Norman, Route 4, Morganfield, pays Clements this rare tribute:

". . . The first honest-to-goodness farmer to run for Governor in a good many years. He is not only a good farmer, but also a very high-class citizen who has the confidence and respect of all farmers in this county . . . He is not just a town man who owns a farm. He can do everything there is to do on the average farm, from driving a tractor, operating a cultivator, to vaccinating a hog.

"The farmers down here elected Earle as County Judge for two terms and he did a particularly good job. He got the county's money troubles straightened out and cut the debt in half. Earle has always been a leader in any movement for improving farm conditions, including soil conservation, Rural Electrification and better breeding for livestock."

In Congress Clements has:

1 — Sponsored the law which added 6 to 8 cents a pound to the price of dark tobacco.

2 — Helped, as a member of the House Agriculture Committee, in writing and enacting the Marketing and Research Act seeking new uses and markets for farm products.

Clements favors a stronger State Bureau of Marketing and pledges: "I shall put the State Government to work in the farmers' service."

For Governor

VOTE FOR CLEMENTS

IN THE AUGUST DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY