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WARREN R. FISHER JR. .... Editor-Publisher

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Best Medium

The Western World, of Bandon, Oregon, points out: "After all the revolutionary changes which have taken place in the advertising world in the last ten years, the newspaper—it is now proven—remains the best medium of advertising."

The proof is found in the lineage figures. As the World adds: "In spite of all the competition from new media, newspaper advertising continues to grow and the public continues to express its confidence in newspapers to an amazing degree."

The newspaper—large or small, daily or weekly—is an established American institution. Nothing has changed that—and nothing will as long as we remain a free nation.

Tools Of Agriculture

As part of a natural evolution, the farm machinery dealer must be much more than a salesman. He must be something of an engineer, with a thorough-going knowledge of what the equipment can do, and what equipment is best suited to each agricultural task. And the farm equipment industry must see to it that the dealers live up to this goal.

That is the substance of some remarks made a short time ago by an executive of one of the leading equipment companies. He said: "An equipment dealer actually is selling machine tools of agriculture, some of which are complicated in design, and complicated in operation too. Owners and operators must know the best way to run this equipment if they are to get their investment back in terms of time saved, drudgery eliminated, stands improved, and profit increased at harvest time."

This involves both a responsibility and an opportunity. The farm equipment industry is meeting that responsibility by continuous training and teaching of dealers and field representatives. And it is living up to the opportunity by broadening its market not just for farm equipment, but for the right kind of farm equipment, properly used and maintained.

Here, too, is more evidence of the fact that modern farming is a business and a highly skilled craft. The machine has been a powerful force in bringing about that development. The wise farmer will take full advantage of the valuable factual information the well-schooled dealer has to offer.

They're Your Dimes

"A good thing to remember," says the Abilene, Kansas, Daily Reflector, "in these days of all kinds of 'federal aids' is that the federal government hasn't got a dime that it doesn't take away from the people, so it can't give anything to a school system, building program, county welfare, flood control, crop surpluses or anything else, without first having taken it away from the people."

In this gigantic federal process of taking and giving, a large chunk of the local taxpayer's dollar goes to support the bureaucracy which provides "give away" services that in most cases could be better handled locally in the first place. Moreover, the money that is taken from the people and returned in part under the guise of "federal aid" is to a large extent extracted from the taxpayers indirectly. The next time you hear the political cry for a higher tax on a business or an industry, you should remember that the latter are like government too, in one respect. They have no money except what they take from consumers in payment for products or services. Their profits are either regulated by law or by competition. When additional taxes are levied against them they are forced to become collection agencies for government. The taxes are passed along to their customers.

The old saying that you can't get something for nothing is still true, even though many of us act like we don't believe it.

TID BITS

No harm wished the stranger but where do you live at?

If you think that folk psychology is wearing thin or that radios and television sets have transformed human nature, you should come with me on some of the trips that I take to study birds. Every spring, when I know it is time to hear Whip-poor-wills and their cousins, the Chuck-will's-widows, I go out to certain areas where I am most likely to hear these night callers. On several occasions I have been spotted by suspicious people who cannot understand what a fat, middle-aged man might be doing by sitting in his car by a roadside and listening intensely or else walking up and down a lonely country road waiting for seven o'clock and the first nightbird songs to happen at the same time. This spring I had the usual experience. I drew to the side of a country road about a half hour before sunset and waited for the daytime birds to sing their evening songs and the night birds to take over. A rather rough-looking fellow, about as old as I, came by in his car, stopped, and politely asked me whether I was having car trouble. I carefully explained that I had come out to hear Whip-poor-wills. His only comment was: "Where do you live at?" I hastened to explain that I was a college professor in his neighboring good-sized town and that I studied birds for a hobby. He drove away in his car and on up a rough, rocky, winding country road, probably wondering what sort of lie I would tell the next fellow who asked to relieve me from any trouble my car might be having. Soon after he left, the night birds began their songs, and I drifted back to my home, convinced again that whatever someone does that is not a matter of general knowledge is a thing to be suspected and questioned. I was not near any place where a cold spring flowing down from a hillside might have been utilized for what cold spring water is said to be very useful; in fact, I was only a few hundred yards from a great national highway, where dozens of cars whizzed by while my suspicious friend was putting me through a standard set of questions when a strange character drifts into a remote community.

By the way of contrast, two days later I stopped in front of a country church that I have often visited, to listen to the birds in the trees around the building. Another man came by, one of my former students; he greeted me warmly, asked how many birds I had seen that morning, and seemed greatly pleased that I was observing birds around the old church and in the churchyard where sleep some of the distinguished people of that excellent community. I suppose that this second man could name no more birds than the first one, but his contact with the big world had taught him that such queer ducks as ornithologists do exist and that a man wandering around with a pair of binoculars slung around his neck is not trying to spy out a still or other questionable industry. The gap between the two men is one that is hard to bridge, without doubt, the first man was as sincere in his neighborliness as the second; he just didn't know what a fellow could be doing studying birds.

Though nearly fifty years separate me from Fidelity, I still know the folk feeling behind this strange suspiciousness. I never knew any one in our remote little world to suffer any physical harm from being a stranger, but we watched everybody who entered our dead-end community, knowing that we had two chances at him as he came in and as he turned around and went out. Sly hints or even direct questions usually brought the information we sought, and then we told everybody else about the wandering "Gypsy" who was camping down by Sulphur Spring or was driving through to the river in his dusty wagon. We certainly wished him and his bedragged family no harm; we wanted to know who he was and where he was going to and where he lived at.

A LITTLE YAPPIN'

By Nellie Crump

What, No Calories?

June has been proclaimed as dairy month, which is a good excuse for drinking a quart of milk at every sitting and between meals. Another helping of cottage cheese too, please—with cream!

—yap—

Which Shall It Be?

In observance of Recognition Day, special services will be held at the Carlisle Methodist church Sunday. Someone is going to be honored but there is that solemn promise not to tell. You will just have to come and see for yourself.

—yap—

Not Average Perhaps.

The official low-down says the average person ate 81 pounds of beef last year (that's a lot of bologna). If true, I got gyped for certain.

—yap—

Forgotten Birthday.

Time erases memory, it is said, and 164 years is a long time. Kentucky was admitted to the Union June 1, 1792.

—yap—

The following bit of verse is said to have come from Kansas recently to an old Carlisle friend—it found its way to this desk.

Eighty Years Young.

Old age is golden,
I've heard it said,
But I can scarce believe it
When I go to bed.
I place my ears in a drawer,
My teeth in a cup,
My eyes on a table
'till time to get up.
Ere sleep seals my eyelids
I say to myself
"Is there anything else
I should put on a shelf?"
But then comes the answer
"You still have your soul.
The spirit within you
is gloriously whole."
Your spirit is you
and it shines golden bright
And forever will shine
in the City of Light.
Yes, old age is golden
'twill bring us on a day
To youth that is ours
forever and aye
To joy everlasting
To peace evermore
With the Father of Light
On the evergreen shore.
Yaps—all . . .

requires a certified copy to the amount of trust funds. A separate attestation will be required from the non-admitted company certifying that its capital and surplus is not less than $200,000.

In a recent example, the Department discovered that one agent had placed coverage on a Kentucky automobile with a company considered unacceptable. The agent of this Indiana company was ordered to cancel all such policies and within 12 hours every policy was withdrawn and the unearned premium refunded to the policy holders. Less than a week later, the company was placed in receivership.

New uncooked jam recipe

Strawberry jam in January, with the delightful flavor of fresh berries in June, has at long last become possible. The surprising secret lies in not cooking the jam. Instead, the crushed berries, sugar and powdered pectin in water are combined and allowed to jelly, then the jam is sealed and frozen.

This unusual jam has the flavor and color of fresh fruit plus an attractive jellied texture that makes it spread well. It will keep in the refrigerator for a few months, or in the home freezer for as long as a year. To enjoy the jam at its best, it should be eaten promptly after the jar is opened.

If the jam is too firm when the jar is opened, stirring will soften it. If it tends to separate, stirring will blend it again.

As in making cooked strawberry jam sound, ripe fruit should be used. To wash the berries, place a few at a time in a pan of water, then carefully lift them out and remove the stems.

This recipe comes from home economists at the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Add 5 cups of sugar to 3 cups of crushed berries. Mix well and allow to stand 20 minutes with occasional stirring. Dissolve 1 package of powdered pectin in 1 cup of water, bring to a boil and boil 1 minute. Add this liquid to the berry mixture and stir 2 minutes.

Ladle jam into jelly glasses filling to within ½ inch of the top. Cover and let stand until jellied, 24 to 48 hours if necessary. Seal with hot paraffin and cover with metal lid. Put in refrigerator or home freezer at once. Makes 9 six-ounce glasses.

Raspberries or blackberries may be substituted for the strawberries, using the same amounts. Peeled crushed peaches also may be used, about 2½ pounds being necessary.

ing covered mud tunnels from their deep subterranean nests along concrete foundations until the wood on which they feed is reached.

Sever the wood-ground connections where they exist, says W. A. Price, University of Kentucky Experiment Station entomologist, and watch for mud tunnels on concrete or stone walls, and two big steps have been taken toward termite control.

Then trench around foundations and apply recommended poisons, he says, for the other big step in a control program.

All wooden supports in contact with the ground should be replaced with concrete or steel. If porch lattice work or siding touch the ground, remove the three or four inches closest the ground.

Here's how trenching is done: Dig a trench about three feet deep and of shovel-width around the outside foundations of houses which have full basements. These trenches should be close to the outside foundation wall.

After all dirt is removed, treat the trench bottom with one of the recommended poisons. Fill in six inches of dirt and repeat the poison application. Repeat this until the trench is filled, treating for every six-inch layer of earth.

Apply the poisons around supports under the house, and to the soil generally under the house, if there is a partial basement or no basement.

Watch the filled-in porch-type construction, where there is a concrete slab cover. It may be necessary to drill ½-inch holes, vertically in these slabs, so poison can be poured down them to get around foundations under the slab. The holes should be six inches away from the house and 18 inches apart. About a gallon of insecticide per hole is administered.

Recommended poisons are Dieldrin emulsion concentrate at the rate of one gallon in 60 gallons of water, chlordane emulsion concentrate (75 percent) at the rate of one gallon in 50 gallons of water, or sodium arsenite, one pound of powder in one gallon of water.

Secretary of the Interior McKay has declared that coal is the fuel the nation "must rely upon in the years to come."

Injures arm while working in quarry; interest is purchased in pharmacy

Thursday, June 4, 1936

—20—

Billy Harper, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Harper, suffered a badly bruised arm Monday while at work at the rock quarry on the farm of Forrest Dalzell.

—20—

Mrs. Kate Earlywine suffered a fracture of the right leg in a fall at her home at Barterville last Wednesday. She was brought to the Johnson hospital, where her leg was put in a cast, after which she was removed to her home.

—20—

The fire department was called Friday morning to the home of Allen Hopkins on Sycamore street where sparks from a burning trash pile had set fire to the roof of an outbuilding. Damage was slight.

—20—

The store building at Blue Licks owned by Mrs. M. C. Hawkins of Carlisle, and formerly occupied by Eddie Roy Price, was burned to the ground early Thursday morning.

—20—

Stripping of blue grass seed will start this week. The crop this year is almost a complete failure farmers say. The cold weather last winter froze out much of the blue grass.

—20—

S. T. Cameron has about finished the remodeling of the old W. I. Dorsey home on Dorsey avenue.

—20—

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Walton, of the East Union road, on the 3rd, a daughter.

Thursday, June 8, 1916

—40—

Allen Hopkins and Esla Watkins purchase interest in Tureman's Pharmacy, where they are clerks.

—40—

Store of Lutcher Vice and residence of W. M. Roberts at Moorefield destroyed by fire.

—40—

School census shows, 2,311 children of school age in rural schools and 447 in Carlisle school.

—40—

More than 100 persons attended annual banquet of Carlisle High School Alumni reunion.

—40—

J. T. Bowe, of Headquarters suffers painful injuries when horse runs away.

—40—

Contractors finish construction of Maysville and Lexington road and Carlisle road from city limits to Bourbon county line.

—40—

Beach Hargis paroled from Frankfort reformatory after serving six years of life sentence for slaying his father, Judge James Hargis, in Breathitt county.

—40—

Following new officers elected at congregational meeting at Christian church: Elder, L. T. Potts; deacons, R. L. Gillespie, H. T. Letton, and W. M. Roberts; trustee, H. C. Reed.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. John Williamson, of the county, a daughter.—To Mr. and Mrs. George Grimes, of East Union a daughter.—To Mr. and Mrs. Memphis Ritchie, of Barterville on the 4th, a daughter.—To Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Cantrill, of East Union, on the 2nd, a daughter.

KENTUCKIANS IN WASHINGTON

By Gil Kingsbury

A BIRTHDAY:

It passed unnoticed but Kentucky last week had a birthday. On June 1, 1792, the commonwealth was admitted to the Union and three days later the governor and the general assembly gathered at the state capitol, Lexington. It was then, according to the records at the Library of Congress, that five commissioners, Robert Todd, John Allen, John Edwards, Henry Lee and Robert Kennedy, agreed upon Frankfort as the seat of government.

PAY IS SET:

As is customary with members of the General Assembly since that day, the first one in the state immediately set a figure as salary. Each man was to receive $1 per diem with another $12 pay for the entire session.

Governor Shelby, our first executive, met with his assemblymen and delivered his speech in person. He had been elected a month previous, in May of 1792.

ELECTION DATES: We ran across the above figures while searching for some data on Kentucky elections.

The recent primary, the first one held in May in many a year, did not set a precedent. As a matter of fact, records here in the Capitol indicate that elections were held almost at will.

For example, the second governor of Kentucky, James Garrard, was elected in May when he defeated General Benjamin Logan. That was back in 1796.

OTHER DATES:

The commonwealth also elected a governor in August of 1800 when Governor Garrard was selected to succeed himself. Four years later, Christopher Greenup was named the chief executive also in an August election.

In fact a search of the records indicate that for the first 75 years of statehood, general elections all were held in August. Only in later years was the date changed to November and the primary held in August. This year, precedent was broken and Kentucky voters went to the polls in May.

Poultry shortcourse set June 11-13

The thirty-second annual poultry shortcourse at the University of Kentucky will be held at the livestock judging pavilion at the Experiment Station Farm on June 11 to 13. The first session is scheduled to begin at 8 a.m., DST, according to W. M. Insko, head of the poultry section.

Selection of poultry for laying flocks, pullorum-typhoid testing procedures, hatchery management, feeding and management of laying flocks, and general regulations pertaining to the National Poultry Improvement Plan will be subjects for discussion during the course.

Hatcherymen and others are invited to attend, said Prof. Insko.

farm facts FOR KENTUCKY FOLKS

by Wm. C. Johnstone

AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVE

KENTUCKY BANKERS ASSOCIATION

JUNE 1956

Strawberry Reflections — For the past two weeks I have been harvesting small acreage of strawberries and have had an opportunity to reflect on the changes that have taken place in berry growing since I was county agent in McCracken County thirty years ago, during the period when that area was at the peak of the state's fruit industry.

Berry production is safer now than it used to be because of the new insecticides, such as chlordane, to control insects, and new fungicides, especially "captan," to control diseases and rots. New varieties of berries, especially the Tennessee Beauty, are much superior to the old ones, both as to yield and quality.

On the other hand, some things are more difficult. Good pickers are harder to find. Women, who are the best pickers, don't like to work in the field like they used to, and modern youth just don't like that kind of work. Production costs have risen much more than income. **But strawberries are a good additional source of income for the small farmer,** especially if he has a working family. They should be a community enterprise with a cooperative marketing set-up. Growers in our community who depend upon the local market got only half the price received by the shippers.

Mounting Surpluses — Farmers are being encouraged to add to the corn surplus by the Secretary of Agriculture's recent announcement setting a support price of $1.25 a bushel for corn grown on non-controlled acres, compared to $1.50 for that grown on controlled acres. On my own farm, for instance, this ruling led us to plant 90 acres of corn rather than our allotted 49 acres, and reports indicate that the same thing is happening elsewhere.

Small Grains—The growing importance of small grain, especially barley and winter oats, to Kentucky's agriculture is apparent when one travels through the farming section of the state during May. Never have I seen so much fine barley and oats in Kentucky as I recently saw between Bowling Green and Hopkinsville. The new DuBois winter oats and Kenbar Barley have proven popular with the farmers in that area. A newer and better variety of barley, recently named Dayton, will be available for Kentucky farmers for the fist time this fall.

Farm Income—In last month's Farm Facts we reported a drop in Kentucky's farm income for the first two months of 1956 as compared to the same period in 1955. Income for that period dropped from $130 million to $86 million. The decrease was due to the drop in the sales value of tobacco sold during the two months. Considerable 1954 tobacco was sold in early 1955 but the 1955 crop was practically all sold in that year. The decrease of course means that the Kentucky farmers' expendable cash will be reduced by that amount unless additional income to offset the drop can be found elsewhere, which is unlikely.

One of the last remaining regions where giant gorillas survive in the wild is the high bamboo forest on the slopes of Belgian Congo volcanoes, says the National Geographic Society.

Children of some Berber tribesmen in North Africa wear pigtails hanging from the crown of their otherwise shaven heads. According to tradition, the pigtails enable angels to pull children up to heaven.

Use caution when purchasing auto insurance

The State Department of Insurance at Frankfort today urged Kentuckians to be extremely cautious when buying insurance, particularly automobile coverage.

Recently a member of unethical practices were discovered by the Kentucky State Commissioner of Insurance, C. P. Thurman, and his staff. As a result, regulations are being strengthened for the protection of all Kentucky citizens especially for the Surplus Line Brokers.

These brokers must see that their companies have the minimum capital and surplus before being placed in the Commonwealth.

The Department of Insurance

Home termite control given

Termite trouble develops where wooden supports from buildings touch the ground and allow the insects a chance to get into wooden structural members.

They also can get into wooden portions of buildings by mak-

YOUR HIGHWAYS BY JAY SCOTT

Auto, truck and truck-trailer manufacturers are betting billions of dollars on a bright future for America. Expenditures in 1956 for new factories, offices and production equipment will total two billion dollars and billions more will be spent in the next decade.

It pays to play safe. The U. S. Postoffice Department's safety program during 1955 reduced postal vehicle accidents in metropolitan areas to less than 4 for each 100,000 miles of postal driving.

The Federal Civil Defense Administration says passenger cars will move the bulk of the population in any pre-attack evacuation of cities ordered by the government. Also the auto may be used for protective shelter during air attack.

Bob Hope, back from a trip to England, reports "British roads are built on the principle one good turn deserves another."

A total of 8000 tons of freight moves nightly over the main highway between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Ninety eight college scholarships in Motor Transport Management at 72-year-old Tri-State College (Angola, Ind.) are being offered by the Roy Fruehauf Foundation and Fruehauf Trailer Company. Two scholarships are being offered in each of the 48 states and the District of Columbia. The total value of the 44 scholarships is $192,000.

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Cantaloupes	Jumbo 27's	39c
FLA. ORANGES	216's	doz. 49¢
CARROTS	lb. cello bag	2 for 29¢
Pillsbury FLOUR		5 lbs. 39c
IGA Frozen LEMONADE	6 oz. can	2 for 25c
Ballard BISCUITS	can	3 for 29c
IGA Cream Style Corn (white or golden)	303 can	2 for 33¢
Log Cabin Syrup	12 oz.	31¢
IGA Sno-Kreem Shortening	3 lbs.	83¢
Royal guest Salad Dressing	qt.	39¢
Marlene Margarine	2 lbs.	47¢

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THE TREND TODAY IS TO IGA 1926 1956 OUR 30th YEAR OF SAVINGS

Coatney Bros. IGA

FANCY TURNOUT—Christmas Spirit, owned by Hamilton Printing Co., Hamilton, Ohio, driven by Dennis Glenn, accompanied by Becky Buntin, Carlisle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Buntin Jr. are pictured above receiving first place awards from Michal and Jay Morford, daughter and son of Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Morford. At extreme left is Keller Hughes, ringmaster of the eighth annual VFW Horseshow held Saturday night at the Nicholas County high school athletic field.—Mercury photo

WALKING HORSE STAKE—1. First Bombers Jet, owned by Claude Brown, Morehead, ridden by Marvin Wilson. Ribbon sponsor Miss Sidney Crouch, escort Jack Dayton.—Mercury photo

Moorefield

By Miss Lena Hazelrigg

Mr. and Mrs. Hanson Judge and Mr. Paul Vice attended the commencement exercises at Midway Sunday afternoon.

Miss Brenda Hollar of Barterville is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Harold Gene Vice and family.

Miss Elenor Hamilton of Lexington visited Miss Edna Irvin the past week.

Mrs. Harvey Bromagen visited her brother, Mr. Glenn Gilvin and family, at Harrodsburg the past week.

Miss Bonnie Bradley was guest of Miss Lorena Clavell the past weekend and attended Sunday school and church at Mt. Zion.

Miss Brown of Warsaw and Billy and Johnny Straw of Carlisle attended Sunday school and church at the Christian church, Sunday morning. Miss Brown is an aunt of our new minister, Bro. Harris.

Miss Edna Irvin and Mr. Jerry Irvin were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Gene Vice and Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mitchell spent Saturday night and Sunday at Midway College, the guests of their daughter, Susie Mitchell, who was a member of the Junior College graduating class this year.

Rev. Richard Harris was dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Judge and family Sunday.

Mrs. William Straw and her guest, Miss Brown of Warsaw, attended Sunday evening services at the Christian church.

ROADSTER CLASS—1. Miss Giant Killer, owned and driven by Edwin Sims, Lexington. At right, Miss Claudia Hardin and Jack Dayton.—Mercury photo

LEAD PONY CLASS—1. Silver Masterpiece, owned by Dan Goodpastor and ridden by Dannie Runyon Goodpastor, Grange City.—Mercury photo

Algae control for farm ponds

Two treatments are recommended for removal of algae, which are fouling farm ponds this time of year and continue to do so through the summer.

Dr. James Herron, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station botanist, says bluestone-lime (Copper sulphate) is one old standby. The second is sodium **arsenite** (correct). Bluestone lime is applied whole in pond waters, while sodium arsenite is sprayed on affected areas. Neither will kill fish, if applied in the recommended proportions.

Herron said that while green algae are not poisonous, they are objectionable looking; sometimes produce bad odors; and have a tendency to clog irrigation equipment.

Bluestone lime is used as follows: Eight pounds of the material is recommended for each million gallons of water; this should be placed in a sack and dragged through the water, or smaller amounts put in separate bags to be dropped into the pond. The treatment should be repeated three to five times a season for good control.

Sodium arsenite (correct) is used as a spray, at the rate of 4 to 6 parts per million parts (correct) of water. One or two treatments in May or June usually will give good control throughout the season.

County agents have formulae for determining pond capacities, Herron said, and should be contacted regarding the treatment.

Although neither material is toxic to fish if used as recommended, when sodium arsenite is used livestock should be kept away from the pond about one week, or until there has been a good rain. Frequently concentrated amounts are spilled around the pond edge. Livestock could be injured by swallowing such concentrates.

Sodium arsenite has not proved as effective in tests when applied later in the algae growing season, Herron said, when plants are larger and more mature. Thus, bluestone lime is recommended for any treatments after July 1.

If the pond is heavily infested, treatment should be applied to only parts of the area at one time. If a heavily infested pond is treated over the entire surface, the decaying algae will absorb too much oxygen from the water and fish will suffocate.

When the algae are killed by treatment, they sink to the bottom of the ponds, Herron said.