The Carlisle Mercury

ESTABLISHED 1867

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WARREN R. FISHER JR. .... Editor-Publisher
(Mrs.) Katherine T. Fisher .... Associate Editor

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20 YEARS AND 40 YEARS AGO

Youth breaks both wrists in fall; new post office building opened

Thursday, July 31, 1941

R. S. Kavanaugh, 10, son of Rolla Kavanaugh, suffered a fracture of the collar bone Saturday. He is confined to his home on Tureman avenue.

Donald Ritchie, 15, Cincinnati, Ohio, fell ten feet from a rock chimney at the home of Stanley Green in the Stoney Creek section Tuesday and was brought to the local hospital for treatment. He suffered both wrists broken a deep cut on the lower lip, and the loss of two upper teeth, hospital attaches reported he is resting as comfortable as cen be expected. Carlisle's new $75,000 brick postoffice building will be occupied and ready for business August 1, it was announced today by Mrs. Virginia C. Reynolds. The building was opened to the public last Saturday and more than 500 people visited the New building. Dedication of the building formally will be held, Mrs. Reynolds said, when United States Judge Fred Vinson, former United States representative from the district, and Joe E. Bates, the present representative, can be present.

The Carlisle stock market was steady Tuesday with 2284 head passing under the auctioneer's hammer.

Waller Boyd, news editor of the Mercury and Warren R. Fisher, business manager, were injured in a motorcycle accident about eight miles from Lexington on the Bryant Station road last Thursday.

BORN—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Wilson of Route 1, are parents of a 5½ pound son born Thursday, July 24th at the Johnson Memorial hospital.

MARRIED — A marriage license was issued July 16 to Louisi Munford Snapp, 16, and Joe Anna Mitchell, 18, both of this county.—A license was issued July 26, to Raymond S. Frederick, 23, and Minnie A. Mitchell, 16, both of this county.

DIED—Mrs. Emma Coons Atkinson, 77, widow of Robert Atkinson died at 11 o'clock Friday morning at her home at Sharpsburg.

Thursday, August 4, 1921

The body of Samuel Franklin Watkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Watkins of Oakland Mills arrived Saturday night from France and was buried in the Carlisle cemetery Sunday.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Other Lee Lawson, near Parks Hill, on July 31, a 6-pound son.—To Mr. and Mrs. James Y. Lowe of Mississippi, a daughter last Friday.

MARRIED—Miss Tishie Caswell, 19, and Elmer Hopkins, 22, in Paris last Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Tilda Longbotton, and John G. Lock, of Oklahoma, were granted a license to marry here last Saturday.

DIED—Mrs. Annie Money, age 75 years, died at her home in Flemingsburg, after an illness of several weeks. — Miss Emma Duncan, 59, at the home of her brother R. O. Duncan on Locust street, Tuesday night after an illness of several weeks.

A LITTLE YAPPIN'

By Nellie Crump

When Girls are Ten.

Last Friday was a very special day for little Miss Barbara Marshall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cray Marshall, my next door neighbors (mighty good ones too). All nine of her birthdays have been nice ones with gifts(ice cream and cake, but this time she was ten years old! Besides all the usual folderol, a brand-new bicycle was hitchhiking transportation on the back of daddy's car when he returned from Avon that afternoon.

—Yap—

Sandra's Wish Came True.

A dream came true recently for little Miss Sandra Nichols when her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Nichols, of Dorsey avenue, provided a private room for her as a birthday gift. While critically ill in the hospital several months ago she wished she had a room all her own at home. What would most parents have done, I'm askin' ya? These had a partition run in their own room which provides a small room for the little blonde. I have not seen it, but am told it really is a dream, with bed, dressing table and other items all her own, done in a color scheme of white and lilac. So full of the things dear to the heart of any little girl, it is referred to as Sandra's "cubby-hole."

—yap—

Unique Spend-the-Day.

The past week has gone down in history as a very special date for four dear old ladies two of whom observed their birthdays on July 17. Mrs. Eda Taylor had as her guests her daughter and son-in-law of Dayton, Ohio, and Miss Smith of Cynthiana, to help celebrate her 87th anniversary.

Also on July 17, Mrs. Mattie Delaney, formerly of Carlisle, observed her 88th birthday, but it was not until Friday that the three remaining Daily sisters got together for an old-time "Spend-the-Day" at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Anderson near Carlisle. This was their first day together in six years. Their names and ages are: Mrs. Ida Smith, 83½, Covington, (four living generations); Mrs. Mattie Delaney, 88, Covington, (four living generations); and Mrs. Drusia Hall, who observed her 95th anniversary last February (five living generations). She has made her home with the Andersons for several years.

The day was a rare occasion, one long to be pleasantly remembered.

—Yap—

After 60 Years Pass.

I wish to thank the unknown person who directed the Indiana car to my home Sunday afternoon. It was driven by a young girl, Carol Woosley, of Rushville, Ind. In the car were her grandmother, Mrs. Bertha Johnson, of Greenfield, Ind., her great-grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Williams, North Salem, Ind., (formerly of Nicholas County) and Mrs. Frona Gaither, Mayslick, Ky., sister of Wesley. Mrs. Williams is the former Mollie Bateman, who made her home here with the late Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hubbard on the Brayfield hill until she married in 1900 and moved to Indiana. She was chockfull of questions Sunday, especially about old members of the Carlisle Methodist church (old building—the present one was built in 1904) where she attended Sunday School so long ago. Teacher of her class was "a tall, slender lady named Dorsey" she recalled. She knew the late Rev. F. M. Hill, former pastor, and spoke of the tragedy in which he and his wife drowned in a flash flood half a century ago. If anyone remembers Mollie or Wesley please let me hear from you. It would be wonderful news to them.

—Yap—

The New Lake.

Nothing I can "dream up" is as appropriate to say about the new lake as the following poem which I found among old clippings. Nobody seems to know who wrote it in the first place. It expresses what I want to say: N. C.

OUT FISHING

A feller ain't think' mean
Out fishin';
His thoughts are mostly clean
Out fishin';
He doesn't knock his fellow men
Or harbor any grudges then;
A feller's at his finest, when
Out fishin'.
The rich are comrades to the poor
Out fishin';
All brothers of a common lure,
Out fishin';
The urchin with pin and string
Can chum with millionaire and king
Out fishin'.
A feller's got a chance to dream
Out fishin';
He learns the beauties of a stream
Out fishin';
And he can wash his soul in air
That isn't foul with selfish care
An' relish plain and simple fare
Out fishin'.
A feller has no time for hate
Out fishin';
He isn't eager to be great
Out fishin';
He isn't thinkin' thoughts of self
Of goods stacked high on a self,
But he is always just himself
Out fishin'.
A feller's glad to be a friend
Out fishin';
A helping hand he'll always lend
Out fishin';
The brotherhood of rod and line
And sky an' stream is always fin'
Men come close to God's design
Out fishin'.
A feller isn't plotting schemes
Out fishin';
He's only busy with his dreams
Out fishin';
His livery is a coat of tan
His creed; to do the best he can,
A feller's always mostly man
Out fishin'.

—Author Unknown

Yaps—all . . .

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

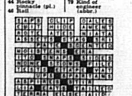
PUZZLE NO. 666

ACROSS

1 Wrought iron grating
7 Often (poet.)
10 Allow
13 Animal (pl.)
14 Narrow inlet
15 Silkworm
16 Blackbird of cuckoo family
17 Countries
19 Scotch for "own"
20 Pronoun
21 Swedish measure (pl.)
22 Retail shops
24 Cut lengthwise
26 Tall crown of upper Egypt
28 Bring forth
29 Singing voice
31 Wife of Geraint
32 To try out
36 Pointed rod to hold roasting meat
38 Period of time (pl.)
40 Female deer
41 Sun god
43 Small barracuda
45 Home in Greece
47 Exist
48 Sum up
50 Spill liquid
52 Son of Seth
54 Perceive by ear
56 Ancient country near Euphrates
58 Inexperienced
61 Border
63 Fruit of blackthorn
65 Wheaten flour of India
66 Illiterate dialect
69 Goddess of discord
71 Small boy
72 Man's name
73 Kind of battery
75 Slender
76 Operated
77 Color
78 Thinner
80 Heavy East Indian wood
81 Nahoor sheep
82 Strain

DOWN

1 Not harsh
2 Dried grapes
3 Exists
4 River of Asia
5 Animal
6 Landed property
7 Gold in S. American countries
8 Part of fish (pl.)
9 To sample
10 Acquired knowledge
11 Great Lake
12 Metal containers
13 Part of body
18 Girl's name
23 Cereal grain
25 Summits
27 Conflagration
30 Tears
33 Ravine
34 To weep
35 Golf mound
37 A tissue
39 Warble
41 College yell
42 Hoosier humorist
44 Rocky pinnacle (pl.)
46 Rail
49 Flitting
51 More wan
53 Bird dog (pl.)
55 Spanish for river
57 Bog
59 Storehouses
60 Lowest point
62 Fogs
64 Racing crew
66 French for father
67 Large dog
68 Musial's nickname
70 Fortune teller
74 Tierra del Fuego Indian
79 Kind of engineer (abbr.)



Answer to puzzle

HEY, KIDS!

Letters to the Editor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY
July 25, 1961
BERT THOMAS COMBS
GOVERNOR

Dear Warren:

Your editorial of June 29 regarding Nicholas County's economy has come to my attention. I appreciate your comments.

I am sure the combined efforts of the civic-minded citizens of your county will result in the successful development of the resort, and I commend you for your enthusiastic promotion of this vitally important project.

Sincerely,
Bert

Mr. Warren R. Fisher, Jr.
Editor-Publisher
The Carlisle Mercury
Carlisle, Kentucky

Farm and Home

By: Wm. T. Straw, County Agent
Mason Morrison, Ass't County Agent
Margie H. Wilson, Home Agent

Clipping Leaves From Grape Vines

Some people clip off many of the grape leaves to let the sun in with the hope of getting more even ripening and better quality grapes. Actually the removal of grape leaves causes uneven ripening and low quality fruit. Truth is the grape vine needs all its leaves in order to ripen the grapes. The vine must have a large leaf area to mature the fruit properly. The pigment which produces the color in grapes is made in the leaves and then transferred to the fruit. Therefore, the more leaves left on the plant the better the fruit will mature. Most of us know that green grapes will ripen if left attached to the vine and covered with paper bags. This proves it is not the action of the sun on the grapes but the action of the sun on the leaves that gives us the desired maturity. However don't try to sack green apples with the expectation they will ripen. Sacked apples will not color, because the coloring of an apple is due to the action of the sun on the skin of the apple. The coloring of the grapes is made in the grape leaves and for that reason the leaves should be left on the grape vines.

Why Cherry Trees Lose Their Leaves

During the summer unsprayed cherry trees usually lose their leaves because of cherry leaf spot. This fungus disease cuts the leaves off the trees just when they should be storing up plant food for a big cherry crop next year. Also this loss of leaves makes the trees more susceptible to winter injury. It is a little late now to start spraying but better late than never. Cherry trees should be sprayed two or three times during the remainder of the season. Captan is a good material to use.

Surprise

Did you ever try making jelly out of white grapes? The Niagara is an excellent variety to use, and you will be very agreeably surprised with the final product. Black cows eat green grass and give white milk which makes yellow butter. So do white cows and red cows and purple cows. But white grapes do not make white jelly. Try it.

Summer Temperatures

Summer temperatures cause food to spoil more easily. If you're going on a picnic or to a community supper, keep food cold from the time it is cooked until it is re-heated for serving.

More Calcium and Vitamin C

Many people in the U. S. need more calcium and vitamin C. in their diets, USDA nutritionists say. Summer is a good time to include in the family diet foods that have these nutrients. Tomatoes, cantaloups, cabbage, and many other fruits and vegetables supply plenty of vitamin C, especially if served raw. Citrus fruit juices, high in vitamin C., make delicious summer beverages, as do milk and milk products, which are high in calcium.

Washington Reports

BY YOUR CONGRESSMAN

JOHN WATTS

"We want peace, but we will not surrender." President John F. Kennedy, in a radio and television speech which was estimated to have reached nearly 85% in this country, spoke quietly, emphatically, and somberly to every American of the threat of war which has hung menacingly over the free world since Nikita Khrushchev issued his end of the year ultimatum for a separate peace treaty with Germany.

This was not strategy and it was not text book foreign policy. It was last ditch defense. The time was nearing when the United States must commit herself to the possibility of total, global war, if she were to keep her place as the leader of the free world and as a force to be reckoned with in the international chess game that is the favored sport of the Communists.

The pawn in the final game was Berlin—and on our successful defense of that city and the wholehearted allegiance of our allies rested everything. Accordingly, the President of the United States told the people of his country, and served notice to its enemies, that a request was being made for a three and one half billion dollar defense buildup; an improvement of our capacity for conventional warfare, a rounding out of the strength of our armed forces, a renewed civil defense program, a restocking of weapons and ammunition both nuclear and conventional. In his Inaugural speech, the President had called for sacrifice from his people—for the first time, he was outlining the extent and form these sacrifices would take.

In the normally partisan halls of Congress, no voice was raised in objection. Political leaders indicated that there would be no difficulty in obtaining the requisite funds. Whether at the expense of deficit spending, a January tax raise, or mitigated emphasis on domestic programs, the money needed to mobilize the United States against the threat of a berlin stalemate that could erupt in human annihilation would be forthcoming.

The tenor in Washington this week is grave, but it is proud. The danger is recognized, and the machinery has been set in motion—cooly, rationally, and calculatedly—to meet it. We will meet our obligations to the free world and to ourselves. As free Americans, we can do no less.

Visitors From The District

W. K. Johnson, Richard W. Johnson, Margaret Ann Johnson, Lexington; O. L. Kerth, William A. Young and family, Frankfort.

Today's Thought From The Past

"With reasonable men I shall reason; with humane men I will plead; but to tyrants I will give no quarter, nor waste arguments where they will certainly be lost." William Lloyd Garrison, 1805-1879.

Kentucky Question Box

UK QUESTION-ANSWER SERVICE

What examinations or tests are required of a student entering the University of Kentucky? **Florida reader of a Kentucky newspaper.**

Kentucky residents seeking to enter the University as freshmen must have graduated from an accredited high school with a mimimum of 15 units of acceptable high school work and must have the recommendation of their high school principal. They must also submit the results of a scholastic aptitude test at the time of application. Examples of tests which may be used for this purpose are College Qualification Test, American College Test, Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Entrance Examination Board, or a similar type of national standardized test. The prospective student must submit a report of a physical examination by his family physician. Out of state students seeking entrance must meet the same requirements as Kentucky residents and also must have graduated in the upper half of their class.

Who was Kentucky's first native born governor?

James T. Morehead, who was governor from 1834-36, was born in Bullitt County in 1797. The state's eleven governors who preceded Morehead originally came from Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina and Pennsylvania. There have been four governors since Morehead who were born outside Kentucky.

(Readers who have questions about Kentucky are invited to send them to Public Relations Department, University of Kentucky, Lexington. UK staff members, experts in various fields, will supply answers for publication in this newspaper. A postal card may be used for submitting your question. Your name will be omitted by request.)

UK. FARM AND HOME RADIO PROGRAMS

Aug. 7—"Our Need for Dentists in Kentucky," Dr. A. J. Morris; Aug. 8— "ASC Loans for Building Grain Bins," Gordon Chase; Aug. 9—"Bin Requirements for Grain Storage," John Walker; Aug. 10—"Uses for a 'High Boy' on A Farm," Marvin Hall; Aug. 11—"Home Beautification," Earl New; Aug. 12—"Hot Weather Problems in the Dairy," E. C. Scheidenhelm; Aug. 12 — "Early Marriages," Mrs. P. K. Holmes; Over WHAS, Aug. 12 at 12:15, (EST)—"Engineering on the Farm," Blaine Parker and John Walker.

Subscribe Today to The Carlisle Mercury

100 YEARS AGO

Government Swindled In Hall Carbine Affair

By Lon K. Savage

A telegram from New York arrived in St. Louis 100 years ago this week for Maj. Gen. John Charles Fremont,, "The Pathfinder" who had explored the West, helped make California a state and had run as the Republican Party's first nominee for President in 1856. The message seemed to be an answer to Fremont's fondest wish.

"I have five thousand Hall's rifled, cast-steel carbines, breech-loading, new, at twenty-two dollars, government standard, fifty-eight (caliber) Can I hear from you? (signed)) Simon Stevens."

Overjoyed, Fremont wired back: "I will take the whole five thousand carbines . . . send by express . . . I will pay all extra charges . . . "

And thus was consummated the scandalous Hall carbine affair which was to keep historians and Congressional committees arguing for decades.

From $3.50 to $22

Fremont, now commander of the Union Department of the West, was badly in need of arms, with Confederate armies threatening him from three directions. Little did he know he was buying for $22 each carbines which the War Department at that moment was selling for $3.50. In between sale and resale, two men were making a profit of more than $40,000 apiece.

Simon Stevens, the man who made the offer to Fremont, was a tall, Vermont born speculator who knew exactly what he was doing. A week earlier on lower Broadway, he had been introduced to one Arthur M. Eastman, another New Englander who then was dealing in firearms in New York.

Eastman had shown Stevens a contract for purchase of the weapons from the Bureau of Ordnance. The contract had been settled in June when the Ordnance Bureau, with abysmally bad judgment, had felt the somewhat-outdated guns could not be put to good use. But Eastman had one problem: he had no money.

Stevens agreed to buy the arms from Eastman for $11.50 apiece, giving Eastman a profit of some $40,000. But Stevens, like Eastman, also had no money.

So Stevens went to 24-year-old J. Pierpoint Morgan, then beginning his famous career as a financier, and borrowed $20,000. Stevens gave the money to Eastman in partial payment for the guns; Eastman paid off the Ordnance Bureau, and the first 25,000 guns were shipped from a government arsenal in New York to Fremont. Morgan held the other 25,000 as collateral.

When Fremont had paid for the first 25,000 weapons, Morgan was repaid; the last 25,000 arms were forwarded to St. Louis, and it appeared the deal was drawing to a close. But before Fremont could pay for the remainder of the guns, the swindle was discovered, and newspapers, congressmen and military brass sent up a hue and cry against the war profiteering.

Settled in 1868

Stevens, far from backing down, pressed his claim for payment throughout the war and finally went to court in 1867. The following year the court decided in his favor and he received $61,577.83 — full payment plus interest.

And that was the Hall carbine affair—an ugly blot on the War Department, on Stevens and on Eastman. Despite reports to the contrary, Morgan's part in the swindle was small; his only gain was in his commission and interest on the loan, and apparently he made the loan in ignorance of its use. Nevertheless, it would be nearly a century before Morgan's name was cleared of guilt in the transaction.

Next week: the battle of Wilson's Creek.

TODAY'S Meditation

from The Upper Room
THE WORLD'S MOST WIDELY USED DEVOTIONAL GUIDE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3

Read Mark 10: 13-16

Verily I say unto you, Except ye be convertd, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven. (Matthew 18: 3.)

Three incidents involving children came to my mind.

Little Paul accidently pushed Mary to the floor. She was frightened and cried. Paul came to her and said, "Me sorry." Still she cried. He came the second time saying, "Me sorry." Finally, he said "Me so, so sorry." She wiped her eyes, stopped crying, and soon both were playing again.

My friend was baby sitting with two little sisters. They had quarreled all morning. At lunch time the four-year-old said her regular table grace. She hesitated, then added, "Help us to forgive the one who sits next to us."

I was walking from the church to the parsonage next door with our pastor's little daughter. Just to make conversation, I said, "Where do you live, Jane?" She said, "Oh, I live next door to God."

If we truly want to make our home Christian, we too, must be willing to say I am sorry, and forgive those who sit next to us if we would live next door to God.

PRAYER: Dear God, forgive us when we are unkind and hurt others. Help us to be understanding toward those who sit next to us that we may be instruments of Thy will. In Jesus' name we pray. Amen.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The best place to live is next door to God.—Elsie Pearl Williams (Iowa)

How Does One Make Conversation?

THE WEEK'S LETTER: "I am 13 years old, and I like a boy who is 16. He used to like me, but I wasn't aware of this until it was too late. He is a real nice boy but we can't seem to get a conversation going. I am almost positive that he likes me again. I like him very much. How could we start a conversation and get to know each other better?"

OUR REPLY: When two people like one another, there is no reason in the world for them to have difficulty in making conversation. When they do have difficulty, it is usually because they are afraid of saying the wrong thing and consequently they say nothing.

Anyone who can talk can make conversation. It's that simple. Conversation is nothing but talk. No one is born a master of the art of making conversation. It is an acquired skill. One must learn, just as one learns to swim, to ride a bicycle, to roller skate, to dance — to do anything.

Some teenagers are willing to take swimming lessons, to accept aid in learning to ride a bike or dance. They realize that there is a "training" period during which time they won't be expected to perform like an expert. But, where the art of making conversation is concerned, they seem to think it terrible if they are not a natural-born raconteur.

A conversation is simply two individual words, thoughts and ideas; it need not be complicated. One word ("hello") can start a conversation; one subject or one topic cannot keep it going.

Let us say that the problem at hand is the matter of making conversation with Bill. Now, we know that Bill was elected president of the boys' club to which he belongs; we know that he likes baseball; that he collects stamps.

Now, on the other hand, we don't know whether or not Bill belongs to any clubs, if he likes baseball, if he collects stamps or spiders. Where is the conversational approach here? Simply in finding out what Bill does belong to, what hobbies he pursues, the sports which he likes the best.

If you have a teenage problem you want to discuss, or an observation to make, address your letter to FOR AND ABOUT TEENAGERS, NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER SERVICE, FRANKFORT, KY.

SEE WHAT A DOLLAR WILL BUY!

Ragwell 12 oz.
Strawberry preserves 4/$1
IGA Pineapple
Grapefruit Drink 46 oz. 4/$1
Carnation
Evap. Milk ...... tall 7/$1
IGA Early June or
Sweet Peas .... 303 6/$1

Yes, when you see what a dollar can buy, you'll know you get more at your IGA Food Store. Come in today and take advantage of the added savings in all departments — top quality products that will mean complete satisfaction to your family' food taste.

August Glassware Feature
GLASS 5 oz.
Juice—Cocktail ...... 8/$1
GLASS 7 oz.
Old Fashioned ...... 6/$1
GLASS 10 oz.
Beverage .... 6/$1
GLASS 15 oz.
Tall Drink .... 5/$1
Ice Lip Pitcher 3 qt. $1 ea.

TableRite
Margarine ..... 1 lb. 4/$1
IGA
Vienna Sausage 4 oz. 5/$1

Buy 'em as you like 'em! Tender, plump, milk-fed TableRite Fryers. Whole...

Fryers lb. 21¢

Cut Up lb. 25¢

Muchmore
Tomatoes
8 303 cans $1

Muchmore
Green Beans
8 303 cans $1

Butterfield
Tomato Juice
46 oz. can 5 for $1

Fried Chicken and Herbed Peaches. Fry chicken in your usual way, but 5 to 10 minutes before it's done, drain fat from chicken pan, add drained cling peach halves and fry till chicken is done and peaches heated through. Just before serving sprinkle the peaches with your favorite herb... dill, thyme or rosemary

Chicken Breasts .... lb. 49¢
Chicken Whole Legs ..... lb. 39¢
Chicken Wings .... lb. 19¢
Chicken Backs .... lb. 10¢
Triple Breasted Fryers .... lb. 33¢
Three Legged Fryers ..... lb. 33¢
Plantation Style Fryers .. lb. 39¢
Muchmore Sliced Bacon .. lb. 39¢

Mobile Record Caddy ... ea. 5.95
(with $15.00 in tapes)
Decorator Counter Stool ea. 8.95
(with 29.95 in tapes)

IGA Fancy Applesauce 303 8/$1
IGA
Spaghetti & Meat Balls 15 oz. 5/$1

IGA Halves & Sliced Cling Peaches 4 2½ cans 1$

Cream or
WHOLE KERNEL. GOLDEN IGA NEW PACK Sweet Corn 6 303 cans $1

Hi C Orange Drink ..... 211 10/$1
Hi C Grape Drink ...... 211 10/$1
Hi C Fruit Punch .... 211 10/$1
Hi C
Pineapple Grapefruit Drink 211 10/$1
Hi C
Pineapple Orange Drink 211 10/$1
Royal Guest Facial Tissue 400's 5/$1
White & Asst. Colors
Dawn Toilet Tissue .... 4 roll 3/$1

Potatoes
Table Fresh, New Red
10 lb. 49c

Sweet, Mellow
Cantalopes .... 27's 3 for 89¢

Coatney Bros.

OUR 35th IGA YEAR

this week at
MOREHEAD STATE COLLEGE

By Ray Hornback
Public Relations Director

Morehead, Ky., Aug. 3—Morehead State College is currently experiencing the most extensive building program in the history of the young institution which was founded in 1922.

Construction is already underway on four corners of the campus with five major buildings, involving over $4,000,000, expected to be under construction in September.

Already under construction are the $1,425,000 four-story classroom building and a 106-room annex to East Men's Hall. Both buildings are expected to be ready for the second semester of 1961-62.

Construction is expected to get underway in late August or early September on the home economics and industrial arts classroom building, a four-story, 200-bed residence hall for men and a six-story women's residence hall housing 300 coeds.

Also under constructon at the present are two faculty duplexes and a dramatic arts laboratory addition to Button Auditorium.

Other projects which architects are drawing plans for are: an addition to Baird Music Hall which will more than double the floor space of the present structure; a new administration building; conversion of administrative offices in the present administration building into classrooms and faculty offices; additional housing for married students and additional science laboratories.

Also being discussed is the moving of the athletic fields away from the campus where land may be purchased at a reasonable figure. This would provide additional building space for more classroom buildings and residence halls on the campus.

The tremendous construction program has been made necessary because of the 400 per cent increase in student enrollment since 1954—making Morehead State College the fastest growing institution of higher learning in the state during that period.

Last fall's enrollment of 2,500 was Morehead's largest and the enrollment could skyrocket to near the 3,000 mark in September. Thus the unprecedented building program cannot move too rapidly with such a great influx of students.

Mosquitoes have definite ideas about what—and who—they Like

LEXINGTON—Why do mosquitoes bother some people and leave others alone? There's no simple answer. Entomologists who study these pesky insects know many things affect the way mosquitoes are attracted to man and animals.

Experiments by entomologists at the U. S. Department of Agriculture's insect laboratory in Orlando, Fla. show that mosquitos have definite "tastes" for certain things.

The researchers dressed a man in a lightweight diving suit that kept water vapor, carbon dioxide, and other gases from escaping to the air around him. He was placed in a small room with three man-size dummies and 300 mosquitoes. His breath was drawn outside the room through a hose.

The mosquitoes seemed to notice no difference between the man and the dummies. But when the man seemed to breathe (carbon dioxide was released above his head at a rate about equal to normal breathing-out) he attracted more mosquitoes. The pests also were attracted when a cloth suit was put over the man's diving suit—regardless of whether or not he "breathed out" carbon dioxide.

The researchers then uncovered the man's face—no difference. But when his hands were uncovered, the mosquitoes were attracted. These mosquitoes, Aedes aekypti (L.), prefer the body. Another group (Aedes taeniorhynchus) is lured more to the face than the hands. This shows that different types of mosquitoes aren't always drawn to man and animals for the same reasons.

Other insects don't always respond alike, either. Horse flies prefer red cattle to white ones, entomologists found in one study. Stable flies showed little preference between red or white breeds—but both stable and horse flies liked black cattle best of all.

Why do the researchers make these studies? What do they hope to gain? If they can find the main reasons mosquitoes and other insects are attracted, this information can be used to develop repellents, insecticides and baits that have more effect than those known today. Perhaps repellents could help "cover up" these things that attract the insects. The information also could lead to better baits for drawing and trapping the insects.

Budworm, hornworm, control due soon or now in tobacco

LEXINGTON, KY. — State farmers report considerable damage to field tobacco plants from the tobacco budworm, says Russell Hunt, UK Ag Extension Service specialist.

So, these insects should be controlled as soon as their presence is noted.

The tobacco hornworm, another serious pest, is not present in quantity, Hunt says, but probably will be noticed in the very near future.

Flea beetles also are becoming a problem this year, Hunt said.

Here are the control measures:

FLEA-BEETLES, Use DDT, Endrin, Dieldrin, or Sevin. Rates are as follows: On small tobacco, Endrin is used at 10 to 15 pounds of the 1½ percent dust an acre, or 1 pint of the emulsion concentrate. DDT is used at 10 to 15 pounds of the 10 percent dust, or 1 to 2 quarts of the emulsion concentrate per acre. Dieldrin is used at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds an acre of the 1½ percent dust or 1½ pints of emulsion concentrate. Sevin is used at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds of the 10 percent dust or 2 to 4 pounds of the 50 percent flowable material per acre.

BUDWORMS AND HORNWORMS TOGETHER: Use the materials TDE or Endrin. TDE is used at the rate of one pound actual material per acre in a spray; if dust is preferred, use a 10 percent type and about 20 pounds per acre.

HORNWORMS ALONE: Use Guthion, at the rate of 2½ pints of the emulsion concentrate per acre, or ENDRIN, one pint of emulsion concentrate an acre.

BUDWORMS ALONE: The material DDT will work. Use one pound actual material per acre in a spray. If dust is used, get the 10 percent dust and apply about 20 pounds per acre. (DDT will NOT get both species of hornworms which is why it is not recommended for budworms and hornworms in combination.)

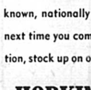
Endrin also can be used for budworms alone. Use 1½ pints of the emulsion concentrate per acre in a spray.

Budworms are green or brown and are in the plant bud. They may be hard to see. Spray nozzles ought to be held back at least 15 inches to avoid burning of the buds. Hornworms are found on the plant leaves.

As tobacco plants get larger, larger amounts of insecticide per acre are needed to get adequate coverage.

The UK Extension Service printed placard, Miscellaneous 37C, "Tobacco Insect Control," is available at county agents' offices.

Endrin and Guthion both are especially toxic to humans. Plants treated with them should not be handled for at least five days afterward. Safety precautions should be observed in applying all materials.



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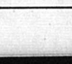

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TOBACCO FIELD SPRAY EQUIPMENT NEEDS CAREFUL HANDLING, INSPECTION

LEXINGTON, KY. — Equipment to be used for spraying tobacco fields against insects needs to be checked carefully and handled with care.

That's the word from Russell Hunt, UK Ag Extension Service tobacco specialist. He says:

1) Be sure the equipment picked for insecticide spraying has NOT been previously used to spray weed-killers of any type. Such use "contaminates" the equipment as far as tobacco-spraying is concerned (against insects). Residual weed-killers can cause chemical injury to tobacco plants.

2) Nozzles of such equipment should be the type that spray a fine mist. If the nozzles are worn out or otherwise produce a coarse spray, the insecticide may be forced into plant tissue and cause abnormal plant growth and development of leaves.

3) When spraying against tobacco budworms and hornworms hold the fine-mist spray nozzles **at least** 12 to 15 inches from the plant. Also, spray in cool part of the day; that is, do NOT spray between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. as the heat of this period of the day can cause leaf damage.

Rivers and streams in Kentucky total more than 14,000 miles in length.