



A queen and one to be

Front is Melissa Dudley, last year's Blackberry Festival queen. Behind her stand the 1983 hopefuls just prior to Bill Power's announcement of the winner. From left are

Helen Carol Howard, Barbara Ann Payne, Jennifer Hughes, Toni Sexton, Missy Hastings.



First Kentucky settlers

Kyde Allison, long life insuranceman, center, Kevin Watkins, left, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Watkins, and Melissa Jones, daughter of Mike and Sally Jones, were part of a skit narrated by Bill Power during the parade Thursday night at the Blackberry Festival. — Mercury photo.

Thank God for Kids

The 1983 4-H Talent Show grand champion club members performed during the Blackberry Festival Parade Thursday. These sixth grade 4-H members are, from left, Mia Price, Cindy Hamilton, Sherry Edwards, Romie Berry, Michele Robinson, Tonia Grady, Helen Whittle and Heather Hill. They sang "Thank God for Kids," "Gonna Have a Party," and "Friday." The Oaks Bank, comprised of Darren Robinson, Greg Robinson and Jeff Puyser provided the music, accompanied by Mrs. Gayle Vanlandingham. This group appeared at Summerfest in Lexington in 1982 and also this summer, and performed at the Kentucky State Fair in 1982. Mrs. Vanlandingham and Mrs. Donald Robinson are the club sponsors. — Mercury photo.



Non-metro Kentuckians are happy with lifestyle

Despite the lack of certain services and opportunities, Kentuckians living in smaller towns and rural areas generally are content with their way of life, according to a study by two University of Kentucky Extension sociologists. Dr. Janet L. Bokemeier and Dr. Richard C. Maurer, sociologists in the UK College of Agriculture, surveyed more than 2,000 Kentuckians living in non-metropolitan areas to examine their characteristics and the issues important to them. Included in the survey were all Kentucky counties that have no cities with populations greater than 50,000. More than 80 percent responding said they were content with their homes, families, marriages, their community as a place to live, their standard of living, and their lives in general. About 70 percent were happy with their jobs, their health and what they are accomplishing in life. Most respondents said they are less satisfied with various services such as child care, police and fire protection and education, which are often much less available in non-metropolitan areas than in metropolitan areas. "Residents enjoy the lifestyle in non-metropolitan areas, but they would like more of these services as well as more job opportunities," said Bokemeier. "Residents enjoy the lifestyle in non-metropolitan areas, but they would like more of these services as well as more job opportunities," said Bokemeier. Like most American families, non-metropolitan Kentucky families are changing, becoming less traditional. "Clearly, the financial families are undergoing the greatest change," said Bokemeier. "Wives are becoming more involved in family financial matters, partly because they are entering the labor force and are contributing to the family economic base." Wives are now more likely than husbands to be in charge of family bookkeeping, and more wives are doing the family income tax returns than in the past. "Husbands are not picking up the slack, though," said Bokemeier. "We found that very few husbands have taken on the family bookkeeping. The family income tax returns are more likely to be prepared for laws care and household repairs. Gardening in the family took more than doubled equally. To many, it is a productive activity to supplement the family grocery budget and a recreational activity to boot. When asked if a wife and husband should share in making major decisions, more than 80 percent of the respondents said yes.

But when asked questions about spousal household decisions, such as buying a car or borrowing money, the percentage of husbands and wives equally involved in those decisions was somewhat lower than 80 percent," said Bokemeier. In 40 percent of households responding, husbands and wives have an equal role about borrowing money. 70 percent of the decision of where to live, and 70 percent equally decide where to go to church and when to eat out. Husbands usually decide where they should take a new job and what car to buy, and wives decide whether or not to take a job, what the weekly food budget should be and when a family member should see a doctor. Wives also continue to have more responsibility for child care. They are more likely to pick up their children's clothes and help with their homework. "About one-third of husbands and wives responding equally share in various children's permission to visit friends and setting allowances," said Bokemeier. "Husbands have some influence in family decisions, but parents generally make the final decision, especially in more important family matters," said Bokemeier. Descriptive characteristics that Bokemeier and Maurer reported show that more than 80 percent of the adults are married, more than five percent are divorced. Men are more likely than women to never have been married, and women are more likely than men to be widowed. The families reported a total family income of less than \$10,000. Around one-fourth of the families have incomes of \$20,000 or more, and the remainder are distributed in the \$10,000 to \$20,000 range. The average level of education is completion of high school. The survey shows that in non-metropolitan Kentucky areas, women are more likely than men to have some high school or college high school. "However, men who do complete high school are more likely than women to go on to college and of finish college," said Bokemeier. Information for the study was collected in 1981 by mailing questionnaires to households in the non-metropolitan counties of Kentucky. Those surveyed were randomly selected, representative. Two questionnaires were mailed to each household, for the man and the woman of the household. The survey was designed to reflect the general characteristics of non-metropolitan Kentucky families," said Bokemeier. Under no-till conditions, the standing

plants in a field are killed very quickly and almost at once. "Grasshoppers in these fields lose a food source overnight," Johnson said. "As the beans begin to emerge, they are the only thing green in the field, and, of course, the hoppers will begin to feed on them." He said this particular type of infestation is much worse than what farmers normally see for two reasons. One, the hoppers will be spread throughout the field rather than restricted to border rows. Second, the plants are much smaller, perhaps in first or second leaf stage, and control is thus much more susceptible to damage. Grasshoppers can be controlled with extreme difficulty. "Since small hoppers are much easier to control than large hoppers, it is crucial to spot problems before they get out of hand," Johnson said.

For specific recommendations for control of grasshoppers in soybeans, consult your county Extension agent for application rates. Sunlight reflected from the floor plates takes five hours and 40 minutes to reach earth.

"After two years, I'm still convinced that my heat pump is the wise choice."

— Mr. Michael Lawson Versailles, Kentucky
"When I was selecting a system for cooling and heating our house, I chose the heat pump. It was a wise choice. The heat pump has saved money for me in the past, and after seeing recent increases in the cost of other fuels, I know it will keep on saving even more money and money in the future. Efficiency, reliability and economy are the reasons I have a heat pump and, after two years, I still feel it's the wise choice."



Production of burley a five phase program

Successful plant production in a really year-round job made up of five phases or less independent parts. Right now, most growers are right in the middle of Phase 4. Others have finished transplanting and are ready for Phase 1. All phases are vital to maximizing yields and profits from your burley crop. Phase 1 might be described as the last job of the current production program and the first step of the new. Growers should disk their beds to kill old plants and bury crop refuse beneath the soil. Destroying plants in the burley site is a necessary step in the war against the new form of blue mold. It also reduces weeds, grasses, insect pest carryover and disease. Phase 2 is summer management. About one week after plant destruction, growers should use a cover crop of soybeans or corn in their beds to prevent weed and grass growth during summer months. It also will add needed organic matter to the soil. Phase 3 begins the fallow fall. At this point, growers should be careful of disking under the summer cover, preparing the bed, applying herbicide treatment and making the fall ready for planting. Phase 4 includes all those jobs necessary to prepare the soil for planting with methyl bromide, applying and incorporating fertilizer and D-D top dressing, and seeding. Other tasks will include adding a light coat of straw, irrigating and putting on the cover. Phase 5 requires careful attention and good management practices. Growers should take precautions to ensure disease and insect control, remove weeds and grasses from the bed and add extra nitrogen when weather that is too hot, too cold, too wet or too dry. A second application of fertilizer and a preplanting 1 1/2 inch per acre of 2-3 tons per 100 square yards should be made about 70 days before seeding. Burley growers should follow the calendar system to be sure each phase and all tasks are completed on time.

Production of burley a five phase program. The final, or July cultivation is designed to control weeds, break the crust for aeration, provide better water infiltration and stimulate root growth. If needed, a supplemental potassium treatment (one quart per acre) should be applied immediately before the July cultivation to control blue mold and black shank problems. Some growers apply a herbicide like Devrill, Zalcid or Surflan immediately after the plowing for extended weed and grass control. Excess water may cause damage and reduce overall performance in some Kentucky fields. Growers apply a herbicide like Devrill, Zalcid or Surflan immediately after the plowing for extended weed and grass control. Excess water may cause damage and reduce overall performance in some Kentucky fields.

PARISH STOCKYARDS July 14, 1983
SLAUGHTER COWS
Price trend
Utility 100-130 higher
Cattle 100-130 higher
Canner 100-130 higher
CATTLE HEADS
Price trend
Yield grade 1-2 97-137.50
WEAVERS No list
FEDERAL STEERS
Price trend
600-700 67.00-75
600-700 65.00-70
700-800 60.00-65
800-900 55.00-60
HEIFERS Steady
Price trend
300-400 54.00-58
400-500 50.00-54
500-600 46.00-50
600-700 42.00-46
COWS/WALVES 43.00-52.50
BAY CATTLE 39.00-47.50
SLAUGHTER HOGS
Receipts 380
BARROWS, GILTS 75-100 higher
Price trend
125-175 215-225 lbs. 41.50
SOWS Steady
Price trend
125-175 215-225 lbs. 33.00-35.00
DUMPS Over 300 lbs. 32.00

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C&G Delicatessen. Sliced Baked Virginia Ham 2.99, Angel Food Cakes 1.39, Lays German Cheddar Cheese Cake 2.59, Gala Paper Towels 59¢, Orange Tang 2.29, Crisco Oil 1.39, Spam Luncheon Meat 1.29, Instant Coffee 4.49

*Coupons for the items listed below are found in this week's Foodtown Circular. Bin/Coin 59¢, Fudge Brownie Mix 1.29, Marzetta White Flour 89¢, Betty Crocker Mix 1.29, Post Grape-Nuts 1.29, 40% Bran Flakes 1.29, Martha White Flour 89¢, Betty Crocker Mix 1.29, Post Grape-Nuts 1.29, 40% Bran Flakes 1.29, Cycle 1 thru 4 Dog Food 3.12/29, Lays Bacon 1.19, Lays Cheddar Cheese 1.19, Betty Crocker Frosting 99¢, Heinz White Vinegar 1.39, Heinz Baby Food 10/19