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### NATIONAL CONVENTION PARADE

The National Convention Parade to be held Tuesday, September 22, if Kentucky is to make a creditable showing in this spectacle, every member of the department who is in Cleveland should elaborate thoroughly and by taking part. For same reason or another, many Kentucky Legionnaires are bent on standing on the side lines, as spectators, instead of taking an active part in this event. Let's not let this be the rule at Cleveland, thereby embarrassing those who by their active participation, are endeavoring to uphold the honor and dignity of the Kentucky Department of our great commonwealth. If everyone marches, then Kentucky will make just as creditable a showing as any other state in the parade.

Tom Hayden, Dept. Adj.

## POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR CONGRESS

We are authorized to announce: A. J. MAY, President of the American Legion, is a candidate for the office of Representative in Congress from the Seventh Kentucky District at the November, 1936 election.

### DR. G. C. COLLINS

Dentist  
at office in Stumbo Memorial Hospital, Lacey, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.  
at office, Martin, Ky., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.  
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m.

### DR. C. R. SLONE

Dentist  
Layne Bldg., Court St.  
Phone No. 211  
Prestonsburg, Ky.

### A. J. MAY

Attorney and Counselor  
Practice in all courts  
Pittsford Bldg.  
Prestonsburg, Kentucky

### DR. R. H. MESSER

Dentist  
GARRETT, KENTUCKY

### M. T. DOTSON, M. D.

Office: Opposite courthouse.  
Phone 234.

### Prestonsburg Lodge

I. O. O. F. No. 293  
Meets the first, second, third and fourth Thursdays in each month. The following officers were installed:  
Harold Eason, 22, N. G.  
W. M. Hagan, V. G.  
F. C. Hall, Secretary  
W. J. Vaughan, Treasurer

### Zebulon Lodge, No. 278, F. & A. M.

Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Members of other lodges are fraternally invited to attend. Permanent quarters in our new temple on Court street.  
Notice to Candidates:  
R. A. & F. G. Degrees 1st Monday.  
M. M. Degrees 3rd Monday.  
Richard Spurlock, W. M.  
T. J. MAY, Secretary

### DR. J. S. KELLY

Dentist  
Wright Building, corner of Court and Second, Prestonsburg, Ky.  
PHONE 44

## The Curious Corner

By James Taylor Adams

Robert Shanklin Salyer was twice married and both of his wives were the grandmothers of his first wife's grandchildren; and, besides being grandfather to 16 children's children, he became their step-grandfather, and, his second wife, besides being their own grandmother, became their step-grandmother as well. Hope is how it happened: Robert Shanklin married a Miss Deserving. They had several children. Later Salyer married Eli Stapleton. They had several children. Stapleton and R. S. Salyer's wife died and the widow Stapleton and widower Salyer married, which explains the strange relation of their offspring.

## HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TO RECEIVE MORE FUNDS

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 17.—Additional funds, to be used in aiding needy high school and college students who have been affected directly by the drought are being allotted to Kentucky schools by the National Youth Administration. Robert K. Salyers, deputy state director, stated today. The increase was announced following receipt from Richard P. Brown, deputy executive director of the NYA, announcing a Kentucky drought allotment of \$20,014 for the first three months of the 1936-37 school year.

The special appropriation, in addition to the regular three months allotment of \$180,000, will be distributed among high schools and colleges in Kentucky for aiding students between the ages of 16 and 21 who, without assistance, would not be able to attend school, participating in the NYA program are 320 independent public school districts, 80 private secondary schools and 32 colleges and junior colleges. Approximately 11,500 part-time jobs will be made available to deserving students through these allotments.

The drought fund followed a plan drawn up by college administrators and school superintendents for aid to help students aid fund in help. The plan is to be distributed in a manner that will not react to the discredit of the American Legion. It is people hoping to attend school. Near has been suggested that where possible, by every school authority reported the legionary in the period that the drought showed a large increase over the last year. Kentucky colleges have promised cooperation in utilizing the money by offering additional scholarships, workshops and by permitting the payment of tuition in installments.

During the 1935-36 school year 32,451 students were enrolled in colleges. They were paid a total of \$29,573.11 for part-time work.

Under the National Youth Administration plan, high school students are paid an average of \$5 monthly, college students, are paid up to a \$12 monthly allowance, and graduate students may earn as much as \$25 monthly for a nine-month period.

Students aided are employed on projects sponsored and operated by the educational institutions they attend. They are engaged in all types of work, including research, clerical and bookkeeping.

The NYA educational aid program is administered by 3044 local offices. Applicants for high school assistance are to apply to the superintendent of their school district or to should make application to the president of the institution they plan to attend.

On a warrant sworn out by his father, Dan Underwood, of Russell, Mich., was arrested for having a \$300 diamond ring from his mother.

## ALMANAC

SEPTEMBER  
—Laidley, Monday, 16th of American date, 1936.  
15—Palmer, four shipwrecks, 1885.  
16—Miss America's Day. Miss stars the U. S. beauty, 1936.  
20—Lyon Sinclair, author and politician, born, 1878.  
21—All lottery advertising is barred from United States mails, 1890.  
22—British capture and hang Captain Nathan Hale, 1776.  
23—Married President Garfield died at Cleveland, 1881.

## Inconsistent Acts Will Not Be Tolerated at Cleveland

Decency must be the watchword of Kentucky Legionnaires, during the National Convention in Cleveland, Sept. 20-22.

Before the 18th annual convocation at Cleveland, every Legionnaire should study the mandate of the St. Louis Convention.

It is printed beneath for the collection of those who are "playful" and "funny."

The St. Louis resolution: "Whereas, it is the desire and ambition of the American Legion to make its National Conventions an outstanding gathering, observed in law and order, not only by its members and guests, but by all others attracted to cities where such conventions are held, and by residents of such cities, themselves;

Resolved, That the National Convention Executive Committee, in the future, take such steps to eliminate at its inception, through rigid police, enforcement, such things as throwing of water by irresponsible persons out of hotel windows, and by any other, anything not in keeping with the wholesome observance of law and order, not only by its members and guests, but by all others attracted to cities where such conventions are held, and by residents of such cities, themselves;

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The statement of James W. Hammett, who will be marshal of the Kentucky Convention, reads as follows: "The parade in Cleveland will be one of the largest in the history of our organization. It is the only means by which the public on the streets gains an impression of the strength of the American Legion. It is from college administrators and school superintendents for aid to help students aid fund in help. The plan is to be distributed in a manner that will not react to the discredit of the American Legion. It is people hoping to attend school. Near has been suggested that where possible, by every school authority reported the legionary in the period that the drought showed a large increase over the last year. Kentucky colleges have promised cooperation in utilizing the money by offering additional scholarships, workshops and by permitting the payment of tuition in installments.

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# WHY FORD BRAKES ARE ALWAYS SAFE



## FACTS ABOUT FORD SUPER-SAFETY BRAKES—READ THEM!

1. The braking system of the Ford V-8 provides independent mechanical braking action on each wheel.
2. Any one Ford brake could be entirely disconnected without affecting the other three.
3. Each brake is separately linked to the brake pedal by tempered-steel rods.
4. Ford brake drums give more square inches of braking area per pound of car weight than any other car under \$3195.
5. 4-wheel emergency brakes.
6. Ford brakes are velvety smooth. "Soft," easy pedal action.

7. Ford Super-Safety brakes are a time-proved type of braking system used upon many of America's costliest cars—positive, sure-acting, Super-Safe Mechanical Brakes.

\$25 A MONTH after usual down-payment, buys any new Ford V-8 under UCC 1/2% a month finance plan. Prices from \$516, F.O.B. Detroit. All models 84 horsepower, 112-inch wheelbase. Safety Glass throughout at no extra cost. Standard accessory group extra.

BEAUTIFUL NEW INTERIORS IN ALL BODY TYPES!

## FORD V-8

GET THE "FEEL" OF V-8 PERFORMANCE • GET THE FACTS ON V-8 ECONOMY

## Howard Motor Company

Prestonsburg, Kentucky

## FOUNDER OF CANEY SCHOOL SUCCEUMBS

Miss Katherine Pettit Established Schools and Won Award For Service

The death of Miss Katherine Pettit, winner of the Algonquin Sidney Sullivan award for outstanding service to the people of Kentucky, was mourned Friday throughout the mountains by friends and former pupils of the nationally known educator.

Founder of the Hindman and Pine Mountain Settlement Schools, Miss Pettit died Thursday at the home of her sister, Mrs. S. H. Hughes, Lewis, in the Creek place, near Lexington.

Miss Pettit began her work in 1905, and each summer for the next four years to Hazard with traveling libraries of the State Women's Christian Temperance Union and the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Four years later she was joined by Miss Mary St. John, of Louisville, the two going to Trousdale Creek at Hindman. Residents there then established a school, which, for some days, was known as Pettit's.

The Hindman Settlement School combined academic, social and hospital work with industries enabling pupils to work their way through school. In 1913 Miss Pettit left Miss St. John in charge and started a similar school at Pine Mountain in Hindman county.

Surviving also is another sister, Mrs. Walter O. Bullock, Lexington. Hazard Herald.

ABLE MAN to distribute advertising coupons and handle coats. Can make up to \$46 first week. Automobile given producer as bonus. Details free. Albert Mills, 344 Monmouth, Cincinnati, O.

## LACKEY

Miss Anna Lee Daniels will leave this week for New York City with her aunt, Miss Wanda Fugate, to visit there and to take nurse's training. Anna Lee and Wanda are planning to spend a year or two in Europe.

Three Lackey graduates, Miss Margaret Pizzarello, Versa Hall and Mr. Willard Hall left Friday, September 11, to enter Berea College. Miss Hall begins her sophomore year at Berea this semester. Miss Pizzarello and Mr. Hall enter as freshmen.

## NOTICE

On and after this date, Sept. 14, 1936, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mollie Burnett.

FRANK BURCHETT, AUSTIN, KY.

## FALL AND WINTER FABRICS

Await Your Inspection

More men are wearing tailored Suits and Topcoats every year. We offer and feature hundreds of patterns in Suits and Topcoatings.

## Tailored To Measure

in a wide range of prices:  
\$22.50 \$23.50 \$26.50  
to \$65.00

We feature the imported SCOTCH TWIST—loomed in Scotland. Famous the world over. Known for its fine service and excellent appearance. STOP IN TODAY.

We also repair, re-model and re-line your clothes at moderate prices.

## CURT HOMES, Tailor

Harlowe Bldg. Prestonsburg, Ky.









**THE**  
**Kentucky Folklore**  
BY  
**Goodman William H. D.**  
**WESTERN KENTUCKY**  
**TEACHERS COLLEGE**  
**BOWLING GREEN, KY.**

**SIDE SADDLES**  
One of my students recently came into my class in great glee; she had ridden, while the rather masculine town, a well-dressed, middle-aged woman rode into town on a side saddle. But side saddles, and most other side saddles to do her Saturday shopping, have practically ceased to be used, or "trading," she might have Maidstone, modern, now mounds to called it. People forget to look at the mainline itself—over, without the new cars in their cavens to see side saddle. Saddles are seldom used this woman, who seemed to have come for pleasure, and riding stepped, or ridden, out of a story-habits these days are decidedly book. Now some of us might reveal shocking as compared with the our ages if we told how many side-modest riding skirts of a generation saddles we have known, and some ages. Imagine some dashing young few of us could tell of going to camp today of our time, attired in the very meeting or other places with young latest cut of a mannish suit, still ladies who rode gracefully in side clothing to the lodge of her former saddles and were very proper riding-helpers, a side saddle! And skirts, too. Our a pole near the old innkeeper her having to be still-black at our country church an upheld on and off her steel! other member of my family continued. An old lady I once knew, still liv- ing riding skirts on a single Sunday line and not very old to shock morning, and it was not a special our staid town by riding up and ceasing, either.

Side saddles, above every other side saddle, and on a side-saddle but characteristic they may have had, and with divided skirts, were proper. They betokened help. Tragic things were predicted of her, business and plainness. I can all of few of which seem to have yet come must imagine their having had, a trace, of wonder what she, who is great increase in popularity during wholly modern, would say if she the origin of town Virginia when, as who is, not wholly modern, would say many of our habits acquired so much if she were to see the rooms of side respectability. How far back they are changed, and even old woman, of the I do not know; Chancery's gun, who some town-maid on the road and she all else a lady of good man, dressed in the most modern riding net, is pictured in the illustrated books.

**COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS**  
**DIVISION OF CONSTRUCTION**

**Notice to Contractors**  
Letting October 2, 1936

Sealed bids will be received by the Department of Highways at its office, Frankfort, Ky., until 10 a. m., on the second day of October, 1936, at which time bids will be publicly opened and read for the improvement of:

**FLOYD COUNTY PA 27-68.**  
The Allen-Lacker road beginning at end of concrete paving approximately 2 miles south of Allen and extending to one-half mile west of Woodson, a distance of approximately 3.500 miles. High type surfacing construction.

**MINIMUM WAGE RATES APPLYING:**  
Skilled labor 75c per hour.  
Intermediate grade labor 45c per hour.  
Unskilled labor 30c per hour.  
The Special Provisions for high-

way projects financed with Federal Aid Highway Funds available to the states for the fiscal year 1936 apply on this project.

The attention of prospective bidders is called to the prequalification requirements and necessity for securing certificate of eligibility.

The attention of bidders is directed to the Special Provisions covering subletting or assigning the contract and to the use of domestic materials.

Further information, including proposals, will be furnished upon application to the Frankfort office. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

**DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS**  
Dated, at Frankfort, Kentucky  
September 8, 1936  
11 21 26

**What You Will Get.**  
The New Deal makes an appeal to youth to go along with the spending program—add promises that youth will thereby inherit the earth. It is more likely that youth will merely assume the mortgage.

**THE TIRED TRAVELER**  
**PREFERS THE**  
**TYLER**  
**HOTEL**  
THIRD AT JEFFERSON  
Sleep on a soft comfortable bed in a spacious, airy room. Most ideal location in Louisville—entirely modern—entirely tasteful. Up-to-date dining room, coffee shop and bar. Garage service—50¢ overnight.

**City of Just Horses and Beautiful Women**

**LOUISVILLE**  
**KENTUCKY**

200 ROOMS from \$7.50  
175 BATHS  
Jas E. Baerle, Mgr.

**WATCHES**  
on easy payment plan to rural teachers

**ELGINS** as low as . . . . . \$14.75  
**15-Jewel BULOVA** as low as . . \$18.75  
**15-Jewel WALTHAM** . . . . . \$22.50

Also a complete line of Sheaffer Pens and Pencils.

**DAN HEFNER**  
PRESTONSBURG, KY.

**THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONAL**  
By MAX BERNS

**When Two Laws Clash**

What happens when one law conflicts with another? Under our Constitution there can be no conflict between Congress and the Courts, but only between different laws. The conflict arises when our system of government provides for laws of four different degrees of authority as follows:

- I. The Federal Constitution (the "supreme law");
- II. Federal Laws passed by Congress;
- III. State Constitutions;
- IV. State Statutes passed by state legislatures.

State laws (III or IV) are inferior to Federal laws (I or II) and a law passed by Congress (II) is inferior to the Constitution (I).

Obviously, a citizen cannot obey two laws that conflict with each other, because if he obeys one he disobeys the other. Therefore the inferior law necessarily must give way to the superior law. In such cases, the people specify in our Constitution what the Supreme Court shall act for us and decide. But the Court does not decide whether a law is good or bad; it merely lays the inferior law alongside the Constitution as the supreme law and decides

that the two harmonize or conflict. If they conflict the Court simply so states—that is, declares the inferior law "unconstitutional."

The rule is simple and the process is automatic.

Without such a procedure, inferior laws would take precedence over superior laws and ultimately nullify our Constitution, which "we the people" specify in the "supreme law."

(Text West: "A National and Federal Government.")  
Copyright 1935 by Max Berns

**SUGGEST CARE IN BALANCING DIETS**

There are certain foods which the body needs, and there should be some of each of these in each day's diet, but the "4-H Food Manual," published by the Kentucky College of Agriculture and published in 4-H club work, suggests that the diet of the body is an adequate diet; that is, there is not too much starch, too much protein or too much fat, and a good proportion of all. An adequate diet also supplies the minerals and vitamins needed for health.

The manual says that each of the following groups should be eaten each day:

Cereals: Bread, macaroni, rice, oatmeal and other breakfast foods.

Fats: Butter, cream, olive oil, other fatty foods.

Vegetables and fruits: Two of each every day, dried beans and potatoes.

Protein foods: Meat, eggs, cheese, fish, dried beans and peas.

Sweets: Sugar, syrups and honey.

The manual says that an important part of the diet is a quart of fluid each day. At least a pint for adults are the amounts needed for health.

The manual says that it is not possible to have all the necessary foods in one meal, but they should be supplied in the diet of three meals a day. It is stated that the diet is considered—these are the foods for the day when making out the menu, rather than to consider each meal separately. It is the adequate diet for the whole day which counts.

**WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT** of Ripley, Tenn., walked 2,500 miles as a campaigner for election as county clerk, 11, a victim of dysentery. He returned but to a one-legged man who was made Friday of 1936 under the direction of E. P. Arnold.

**10 per cent Discount on PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS**

**10 per cent Discount on PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS**  
If Ordered Now for Delivery Now or Later

Your Christmas cards are your Yuletide messengers. This year, make your greeting PERSONAL. It costs so little and means so much to everyone remembered. Order now and save the hurry and worry of last minute selections.

**Beautiful Engraved Greetings**  
With Your Name or Your Name and Monogram

Exquisitely beautiful cards with glorious new designs and the greatest of modern effects. Each card is custom made and individualized. Each bears your name for personal use as you want it. Only 10¢. This year send the greatest cards of all . . . priced to conform with the most economical budget.

Stunning Engraved cards, each with envelope to fit, inspired with your name, for as little as:

- 15 Name-Imprinted, Engraved Cards, only \$2.50
- 25 Name-Imprinted, Engraved Cards, only \$3.25
- 35 Name-Imprinted, Engraved Cards, only \$3.75
- 50 Name-Imprinted, Engraved Cards, only \$4.25
- 75 Name-Imprinted, Engraved Cards, only \$4.75
- 100 Name-Imprinted, Engraved Cards, only \$5.25

**LESS 10% IF ORDERS ARE PLACED NOW!**  
No Extra Charge for Monogram

Come in and select your Christmas cards today. Our complete line of personalized cards fits every desire—engraving, name and pocketbook. Save 10% by ordering now!

**FLOYD COUNTY TIMES**  
PRESTONSBURG, KY.

**Sarah Ann's Cooking Class**

Avocadoes are available almost the year round, but their principal season is from November to May. They are high in energy producing food, body building elements. They contain vitamins A, B, C, D, E and F. Only the fully ripened-fruit should be selected for immediate use. Avocadoes are ready for use when the flesh has softened so that the fruit yields to the gentle pressure of the palm hand. Many delicious dishes may be created by the modern cook by using avocadoes.

**Avocado With Lime Ice**  
1/2 teaspoon gelatin.  
2 teaspoons cold water.  
1 1/2 cups sugar.  
1 1/2 cup lime juice.  
Few grains salt.  
1 egg white.  
Green coloring.

Soak gelatin in cold water five minutes. Make a syrup by boiling the water and sugar together. Add lime juice and turn into refrigerator tray. When partly frozen turn out into a bowl, beat with egg beater and add stiffly beaten egg white. Add enough coloring to give a delicate green. Freeze. Chill avocadoes and cut in halves. Fill with lime ice.

**Chill medium sized avocado halves, remove stone and pour French dressing which has been freshly shaken into each half, allowing 1/2 avocado for each serving.**

**Avocado on the Half Shell**  
Cut the fruit into halves lengthwise and remove the seed. Arrange in salad plate with lettuce leaves. Chop fresh green peppers finely, cut peeled cucumbers in small cubes. Marinate in French dressing made with lemon juice and only a small portion of oil. Fill the center of the avocadoes generously with a small ring of pickled beet and a sprig of parsley on the side of the plate.

**Tomato and Avocado Cocktail**  
Four 2 1/2 cups chilled tomato juice slowly into 3/4 cup chilled evaporated milk. Beat the mixture vigorously. Add 1/2 teaspoon salt, 3/4 cup chopped ice and 1/4 of an avocado, cut in bits. Set in the refrigerator to ripen.

**Avocado and Grapefruit Salad**  
1/2 cup mayonnaise.  
3 tablespoons cream, whipped.  
2 avocados.  
2 cups grapefruit sections.  
Endive.  
Green pepper.  
French dressing.

Blend the mayonnaise into the whipped cream until thoroughly blended. Peel the avocados and cut each lengthwise into 16 strips. Marinate in the French dressing for 30 minutes. Arrange the avocado and 2 strips of endive for each serving. Garnish the top with a tiny green pepper strip. Serve with mayonnaise and cream mixture.

**SAVE YOUR WHITE SHOES DIED—ANY COLOR CITY SHOE SHOP**  
Opposite Baptist Church

**Are You Ahead of Last Year?**

No matter what the results of the past year have been, you are still striving for success during the coming months.

Good insurance can help you. It will eliminate the danger of losing the headway you have gained. It will relieve you of the worry of danger and give you peace of mind and confidence.

Let us tell you more about insurance. Not about any particular policy, but about insurance as a practical business force to promote your interests. This organization is at your service.

**United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.**  
JOHN ALLEN, AGENT  
Prestonsburg, Ky.  
Telephone 98

**BRING YOUR RADIO TROUBLES TO Koch Radio Service**  
(Pronounced Cook)  
Seven years in Prestonsburg. Member, Radio Manufacturers Service. We Repair All Makes of Radios—Auto, Battery Or Electric.  
PHONE 109 — LOCATED ON THIRD AVENUE NEAR COURTHOUSE

**E. P. ARNOLD**  
Funeral Director  
FRANKLIN W. MOORE  
Undertaker and Embalmer, Assistant

**ANY HOUR, DAY OR NIGHT, WE STAND READY TO SERVE YOU, EFFICIENTLY AND REASONABLY, IN THE CARE OF YOUR LOVED ONES**  
Ambulance Service — Phone No.: Day, 94; Night, 93. Prestonsburg, Ky.





## Repeal Of Entire Omnibus Bill Is Demanded By Merchants

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CALLS ON GOVERNOR TO ACT

A resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Campbell county demands that Governor A. B. Chandler call a special session of the Kentucky legislature to repeal the omnibus tax law in its entirety. It was learned Thursday.

The resolution declares that this twenty per cent sales tax is unjust, discriminatory and burdensome to such business as is affected by it. It is the opinion of the resolution makers in the present affected have been severely handicapped and have been forced to suffer much loss.

The demand was made in a resolution passed at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Campbell county, Thursday. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 10 to 2. It is the opinion of the resolution makers in the present affected have been severely handicapped and have been forced to suffer much loss.

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## WELL-KNOWN PIKE CITIZEN SUCCUMBS

John B. Leslie, one of Pike county's oldest and best citizens, died at his home on Johns Creek Saturday, September 12, at the age of 78 years, a victim of heart failure. Mr. Leslie was survived by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Leslie, and five children, two sons and three girls: Mrs. Claude Rantons, of Paducah; Mrs. Ora Scott, of Mayflower, Ky.; Ingram Leslie, of Mossy Bottom; Mrs. Ruth Ford, of Mossy Bottom; Charlie Leslie, of Pikeville; and one brother, Robert Leslie, of Old Run, Ky. Three sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, of Ashland, Ky.; Mrs. M. L. Hatcher, of Ashland; Mrs. Anna Lowe, of Mossy Bottom. Twenty-five grandchildren and 29 great-grandchildren also survive.

Funeral rites were conducted from the Leslie home on the Caney Fork of Johns Creek Monday-Sept. 14, at 3 p. m., by Rev. James Stratten and burial was made in the family cemetery.

When the students of Kentucky returned to school this month some 5,000 attended classes in new and modern class rooms that have been completed with the aid of the Public Works Administration in cooperation with the state, counties, municipalities, and board of education throughout the state. An additional 5,000 will be accommodated during the current school year when new modern construction work made available, was announced by Dr. George H. Sager, state director of the Public Works Administration.

The three buildings consisting of 328 class rooms which were constructed in the President's Public Works program in Kentucky not only made available to school children new modern and sanitary educational buildings and facilities, but was of great value in reducing unemployment, and placing men in private employment. Mr. Sager said.

In addition to 45 elementary schools, 37 high schools and 11 college buildings to the state school system, Mr. Sager said, his materially advanced the state department of education's drive to lift Kentucky from near the bottom of the list of states in the matter of school facilities. While Kentucky ranked about fourth in value of school property it was seventh in the list of states taking advantage of WPA help in increasing school facilities.

The monetary value of the buildings, which exceed \$7,000,000, cannot be compared with the physical, social and educational benefits which will be derived by the future citizens of Kentucky.

The gratifying results obtained in this school building program have made possible through the efforts of civic-minded citizens who, alert to the needs of their communities, and anxious that their children be given every advantage in the game of life, applied to the Federal Government for aid in the construction of these essential facilities.

Mr. Sager asks that all citizens residing in or near the 45 communities, benefited by the President's Public Works program, visit and inspect the work that has been done in order that they may recognize the permanency of the work and appreciate the continuing of social value and added prestige afforded by these structures.

EDITOR'S NOTE: By co-operating with the WPA, Prestonsburg may have had a new graded school building in place of the old structure to which our children are now going.

PALMER HALL RESIGNS AS COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

Palmer Hall, superintendent of Floyd county schools, tendered his resignation to the Floyd county board of education at a special meeting held September 6. Mr. Hall entered the law school of the University of Kentucky Sept. 16.

During the short time that Mr. Hall has served as county superintendent, he has made many friends both in Prestonsburg and throughout the county.

Mr. Hall will be succeeded in office by Mr. Towne Hall, formerly of Lexington.

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## Unique Theater .. Program

Offering For Week Of Sept. 18-25

Unique Theater Prestonsburg, Kentucky

NIGHT SHOWS START AT 7:30 P. M.

"Sound as Good as the Best"

WPA TO FINISH PAVING STREETS

Carter, May and Tackett Secure AL

Carter and State Senator Joe P.

Tackett made a trip to Washington

last week and upon their return

Prestonsburg, announced that ap

proximately \$75,000 had been secur

ed from the WPA to be used in the

construction of streets and improve

ments in the city.

Mayor Carter stated that already

about \$80,000 had been spent and

over 1.4 miles of streets graded

and concrete, and that additional

money would construct at least two

FRIDAY— "SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE"

with Gene Raymond and Margaret Callahan. Serial and comedy.

SATURDAY— "Treachery Rides the Range"

with Dick Foran and Paula Stave. Serial and comedy.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY— "ROSE MARIE"

starring Janet MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. News and comedy.

TUESDAY— "Exclusive Story"

with Franchot Tone and Midge Evans. Selected shorts.

WEDNESDAY— "STATE FAIR"

starring Will Rogers. Also comedy.

THURSDAY ONLY— "Sanderries of the River"

with Leslie Banks, Paul Robison and Nina May Mackinnay. News and comedy.

Coming Sunday, Sept. 27—"RIFRAFFE" with Jean Harlow and Spencer Tracy.

BOYS AND GIRLS RETURN TO VARIOUS SCHOOLS

Students of Prestonsburg who have returned to school after the summer vacation include:

Jack Sullivan, Pikeville College; Oliver Hanson, Kentucky Military Institute, London, Ky.; Paul Combs, Kentucky Military In

stitute; Helen Ransdall; Ruth Evelyn Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.; Geraldine Allen, Eastern State College, Richmond, Ky.; Ernest Dekerson, Pikeville.

Edgar Stephens, University of Ken

Thomas, Frankie Stephens, Eastern

University of Kentucky; Jim Stephens, Univer

sity of Kentucky; Eula Mae Nun

University of Kentucky; David

University of Kentucky; David

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## Straw Vote Ballot

Nation-Wide Vote for PRESIDENT

THIS Straw-Vote is being conducted by co-operating weekly newspapers located in states throughout the nation to show pre-election sentiment of small town and rural America in their choice for President for the next four years.

TO VOTE: Mark an X in the square before the name of the candidate you wish to vote for.

Group or club voting is NOT allowed. Only single ballots will be counted.

A voter need not sign his or her name, but to enter in national tabulation please fill in name of county and state below.

Town..... State.....

Vote for one only of these candidates

☐ ROOSEVELT (Democrat)

☐ LONDON (Republican)

☐ LEMKE (Union)

☐ THOMAS (Socialist)

☐ COLVIN (Prohibitionist)

☐ BROWDER (Communist)

## SCHOOL DAYS

Call For School Supplies!

We have any kind of school supplies that you may need, and at prices that you can afford to pay.

FOR THE CHILDREN: PLAY SUITS SWEATERS UNDERWEAR SHOES

MAGGARD & FIELDS

PRESTONSBURG, KY.

Better Farming

*The*  
**STATE FARMER**  
SECTION

AGRICULTURAL FEATURE OF

Section Two

# Lloyd County Times

PRESTONSBURG, KY., FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1936



Cotton picking time in Dixie — (H. Armstrong Roberts Photo.)

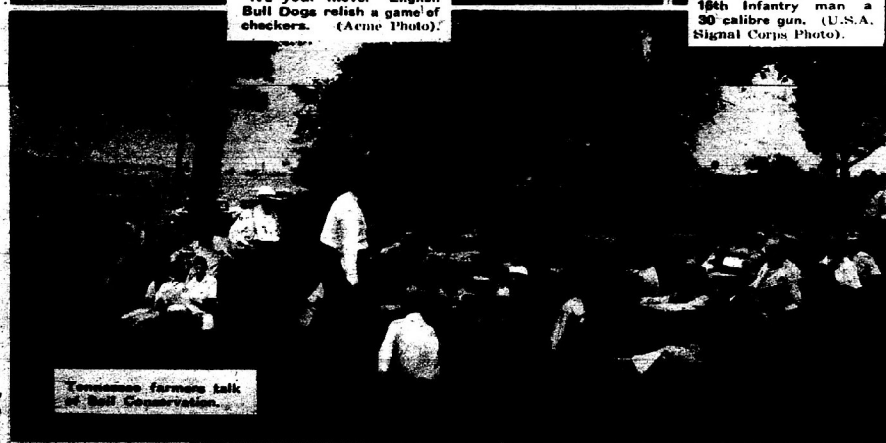
Elizabeth Bass, beauty contest winner in the second annual National Tobacco Festival, South Boston, Va. (Virginia Conservation Commission Photo.)



"It's your move." English Bull Dogs relish a game of checkers. (Acme Photo.)



Trained to repel enemy airplane doughboys of 18th Infantry man a 30 calibre gun. (U.S.A. Signal Corps Photo.)



Tennessee farmers talk at Bell Conservation.



Eleven-year-old Junior Sanders, Prince of Freckles, at the Texas Centennial Exposition. The judge counted 5,763.



## There is Always a Good Market for LIONS

If raising lions for the market down in South Florida isn't putting the climate to work for you, then what is? A look at a map of the world will show that the lower part of the Alligator State is "on a line" with northern Africa where some of the world's largest and fiercest lions roam about in the wild desert country of the Sahara. And so down in southern Florida two enterprising farmers have taken up lion farming!

The lion raisers (fanciers) are J. H. McKillop, farm manager, and P. M. Hutton, a partner in the venture. Mr. McKillop spends most of his time on the farm—sleeps within thirty feet of some of the largest and fiercest beasts, in fact. The McKillop-Hutton lion farm is located two miles north from Fort Lauderdale, in Broward County, right on the highway into Miami, so thousands of tourists stop each year to see the lion farm in operation. The huge cats don't seem to mind the attention. The lionesses go right on raising huge families of cubs, while the lions strut majestically up and down their enclosures, roaring their defiance to all man-kind.

"Yes, we raise lions for the market. There is always a good market for lions. Zoological gardens, circuses, owners of animal shows, and others, buy them for good prices. Right now we are unable to supply ten orders for youngsters. And if, in addition to our regular business of lion-farming, the public insists upon being let in to look at our operations, isn't it a good idea to charge them a few dimes a head? Well, we do that and we find that both raising lions and letting tourists pay you to see lions raised are profitable!" is the way J. H. McKillop explained his novel venture.

### In Natural Surroundings

The Fort Lauderdale, Florida lion farm is an imposing looking place. There is a high wall around the outside and as one enters, it becomes evident that the lions are quartered in several old rock quarry pits. The great gaping holes in the earth (rather in the rock) make the finest quarters imaginable for lions. Even the largest and strongest of the King of Beasts can't leap up over the side of these pits. And pools of beautiful, clear water in the lowest parts of the quarry-holes, add much to the beauty of the farm. Mr. McKillop has built a huge, artificial waterfall which comes tumbling down over a rocky bed between the largest of the old quarries. Huge lions strut about below—they are not caged—and onlookers are told that some of the scenery is typical of the African veldt.

"Yes, we keep our lionesses working. Lions are just big cats. They have lots of kittens, frequently, or rather one should say cubs!

"It takes only 120 days for lion cubs to come into the world. There are from one to three cubs, as a rule, but mostly we have twins. Because we take the youngsters away from their mothers at two months after they're born, you can see we average nearly two litters per year to the lioness. The lions do their part!" Mr. McKillop explained while conducting the STATE FARMER reporter about the premises.

Some distance from the imposing looking entrance and "African veldt" lion caves in the rock, the lion farmers have a "lion house" which is just a wooden building, full of steel cages, where they keep the "main supply" of lions while additional quarters are being prepared out in the quarry pits.

### Mussolini From Ethiopia

At present only a few lions are roaming around in the open, so to speak, down in the rock. The others are still quartered in cages in the lion house.



Natural surroundings are a factor of the Florida lion farm.

"Yes, that's Mussolini roaring," Mr. McKillop said, as we entered the place. "Mussolini is a lion from Ethiopia. He was captured alive there and has always resented it. He is the meanest, fiercest brute I've ever seen and a killer!"

Fortunately it was feeding time. Negroes entered with huge chunks of beef. All the lions in the house, nearly a dozen of them, began roaring at once. What a racket! The 10-pound slabs of raw beef were tossed to the front of the cages and the lions pulled their rations through the bars.

"We have 21 lions now on the place. We feed them 200 pounds of beef a day—six days a week. On the seventh day they are given medicines, good for their inwards. The small range cattle of South-Florida are cheap and often a carcass won't weigh more than 200 pounds. But the beef makes fine lion food," Mr. McKillop explained.

There were dozens of people in the lion house watching the lions eat; hearing their roaring. When the "roasts" were handed out the huge cats became silent and fell to eating—all but Mussolini. This huge, dark-maned lion, Mussolini, held his portion of beef between his paws and roared fiercely at the humans just out of his reach. Every few moments with a roar he would charge toward the front of the cage. Mussolini acted much as a cross dog acts with a bone. After "showing off" for fifteen minutes this big lion finally ate his dinner.

### Guard-rail Protects Spectators

There is a guard-rail between the place where onlookers stand and the cages. On this rail are signs, reading:

"Mussolini," with Cole Bros. Circus, is valued at \$5,000 by Clyde Beatty.

his unusual livestock enterprise.

"Some days we've had as many as 1,500 people visiting our place. This would be on Sunday in the winter. But from 200 to 600 daily attendance is common." Adults are charged 35c each, children less. It looks like no matter how well Mr. McKillop's lionesses produce cubs—that he'll make money anyway!

### Sleeps Under Waterfall

Mr. McKillop pointed to the "lucky" lions which roaming around in the lion pits, near at hand. Then he pointed to the artificial waterfall.

"I sleep under the waterfall—in a little apartment we've built there at the top of the stairs. The lions wake me up nearly every night when they get to roaring. That's part of lion farming," he observed.

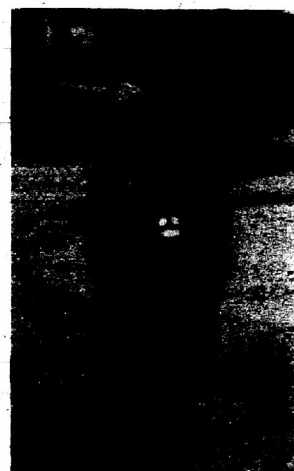
David Kirkbride, the keeper, is one of the most experienced lion men in the business. He was brought to Fort Lauderdale by Mr. McKillop to give the lions expert care.

The Fort Lauderdale lions are as neat and clean as an old maid's pet Persian cat. They are, actually, in the pink of condition. Cages are kept clean and sanitary. And of course those lions who are fortunate enough to have quarters in the "veldt" section of the farm are living almost as they would live in Africa. In time Mr. McKillop expects to have all of his beasts living naturally, that way.

Other interesting lions in the house include Princess, a sleek lioness, quartered next to Mussolini. She pays no attention whatever to his growlings and fierce display. Nell, a huge fat lioness, has had 21 cubs already and soon will have more. Walter, a brother of the lion who appears in the movies to introduce films made by a motion picture producer, is just as big as Mussolini, but he is peaceful, gentle and quiet.

Henry Pringle, a colored lion attendant, says "all de lions are gentle, boss." But Manager McKillop says "Henry" is the only negro they ever had who didn't arouse the lions to a fury—the moment the darkey was spotted! Seems the big cats always have disliked negroes, Henry excepted.

Back in the "veldt" country, beside the waterfall, and seated under a coconut palm tree, Mr. McKillop disclosed that he had to pay as much as \$700 to \$800 a piece for some of his lions, at the start. He said most of his youngsters sell for \$200 to \$400 each, depending upon their appearance. He expects the lion farm to pay—both from the standpoint of producing lions and because thousands of people pay him to see



There was the girl in Middle and, E. Spring. Note the as July 1, in foreign pasture.

A SERIES of Tennessee of rain good rains in K. Grass Region and the first week in restore optimism, sections of both state cash return, probably equating last year.

While 70,000 on the official drought rains did much to and tobacco. In part of the state muted at normal, state it will run a age about 65 per higher prices will short crop. Burley, 25 cents or better, 20 cents.

Soil Conservation in Kentucky will 000. Much sudan cowpeas, and other crops will be sown will be large seed for fall pasture.

In Tennessee, the July were followed which gave farmer to replant crops of spring drought. To er encouraged by the the Department of ington that farmed 1936 Soil Conserv plant feed, forage; their original basis soil-building paym While the crop made on June 1, 1935. It is estimated on record, July with more injured, it was difficult brown, sun parched weeks earlier.

Tennessee harvested of wheat this 1935 crop. Corn was under 1935. T. ity. It is believed to be approximately 20 million The oat crop is the

The late crop of in July in Tennessee a handsome divide crop will be considerably favorable beyond the average there would be subsequent gain in ton expectations were for around 900,000 to

One cash crop damage in Tennessee winter, prolonged summer drought an early killing of 400,000 bales.

In spite of the July and August definite toll from Tennessee farmers, Tr



There was the granddaddy of all drouths in Middle and East Tennessee the first part of the Summer, a hangover from Spring. Note the knee-high corn as late as July 1, in foreground, and burned out pasture.

A SERIES of downpours giving Tennessee two and a half inches of rain early in July, and good rains in Kentucky in the Blue Grass Region and over much of the state the first week in August did much to restore optimism, and to insure in many sections of both states fair crops with total cash return, due to higher prices, probably equating, possibly bettering, last year.

While 70 counties in Kentucky are on the official drought list, the August rains did much to improve pasture, corn and tobacco. In the extreme western part of the state the corn crop is estimated at normal, but in the rest of the state it will run about 60 per cent.

The Kentucky tobacco crop will average about 65 per cent of normal but higher prices will offset to an extent the short crop. Burley is expected to bring 25 cents or better. Last year it averaged 20 cents.

Soil Conservation and AAA payments in Kentucky will total around \$13,000,000. Much sudan grass, soybeans and cowpeas, and other hay and pasture crops will be sown this fall and there will be large seedings of rye and wheat for fall pasture.

In Tennessee, the heavy rains early in July were followed by a short dry spell which gave farmers an immediate chance to replant crops destroyed by the early spring drought. Tennesseans were further encouraged by the announcement from the Department of Agriculture in Washington that farmers cooperating in the 1936 Soil Conservation Program could plant feed, forage and food crops above their original basis and not lose their soil-building payments.

While the crop estimate for Tennessee made on June 1, 1936, was the most pessimistic on record, by the third week of July with more inches of rainfall recorded, it was difficult to remember how the brown, sun parched fields had looked six weeks earlier.

Tennessee harvested 4,532,000 bushels of wheat this year, more than the 1935 crop. Corn will be 2,500,000 bushels under 1935. Tobacco suffered heavily. It is believed that the 1936 yield will be approximately seventy million pounds, almost 20 million under the 1935 crop. The oat crop is the lowest on record.

The late crop of potatoes put out early in July in Tennessee, is expected to pay a handsome dividend. While the hay crop will be considerably under 1935 should favorable weather last for 10 days beyond the average frost line of October, there would be extra cuttings and a consequent gain in tonnage, but August expectations were for a total crop of around 900,000 tons.

One cash crop that escaped serious damage in Tennessee despite the late winter, prolonged cold weather, and the summer drought was cotton. Excluding an early killing frost, experts estimate 400,000 bales.

In spite of the optimism created by July and August rains drought took a definite toll from Kentucky and Tennessee farmers. Truck gardeners had al-



Here is how one Tennessee farmer fought the drought before the rains came. The field is located in Knox County. Water was pumped into the sweet potato patch during June and kept the plants thriving.

## Drought-Breaking Rains Bring Cheer to Farmers

By A Staff Writer

most a total loss in roasting ears for early market. Feed prices advanced sharply, affecting both dairymen, feeders and poultry producers, and all crops were injured to greater or less degree. How far increased prices will offset yield losses remains to be seen.

The animal husbandry and crop division of the Tennessee extension service advised the planting of forage crops to offset increased costs of feed. In Tennessee, the college advises the time limit for seeding crops as follows:

Alfalfa and Red clover up to September 15.

Rye from August 20 to November 1.

Rye grass, September 1 to October 15.

Barley, September 1 to October 15.

Wheat may be sown in October.

Winter oats, September.

"If Tennessee valley farms were operated by westerners accustomed to irrigation, there would be streams of water flowing through the fields and pastures, and the farmer who was foresighted enough to be prepared to furnish his own rain would be reaping a good harvest of high priced crops."

This is the statement of M. M. Johns, U. T. extension specialist in rural electrification, who holds that many farms with lowlands adjoining streams, can

flourish despite such a drought as damaged Tennessee and the rest of the southern states, excepting not more than three, this year.

Now Mr. Johns does not advocate irrigation, such as is practiced in the west. Other agricultural specialists know that soil types are different from the irrigation area of the west, that rolling and hillside land, most of it with rock just underneath, would never repay any investment in irrigation, let alone the problem of perverting wash.

"But there are low, flat fields, with deep soil that can be supplied water from rivers, small streams, ponds, springs or wells, according to Mr. Johns. "It is not necessary to go to the west coast to find examples of profitable irrigation," Mr. Johns says. "There are a number of irrigation plants in Virginia, pumping water on truck crops and apple orchards, which have paid for themselves out of the profits of one or two years operations. There is scarcely any section of the country where rainfall is so evenly distributed that supplemental irrigation would not be profitable on certain types of crops."

Intensive crops, such as vegetables and fruits, will frequently pay good returns on a reasonably large investment in an irrigation sprinkling or pumping system. At the Mississippi experiment station good results have been obtained from a small stream. Even pastures have shown unexpected profits from the application of irrigation water in such semi-humid areas as the western part of Oregon.

"In this section of the country there are many locations where the application of irrigation water would mean merely the placing of a temporary dam across a creek and the plowing of ditches to conduct the water to the field. Farmers in the hilly section of Union county, Georgia, have taken advantage of this opportunity during the drought. A dozen or more farmers diverted water from small streams and applied it to their gardens and potato patches with the expenditure of a few days labor.

"If large quantities of water are available, distribution may be made over the surface by flooding. Row crops usually are irrigated by flowing the water in between the rows. These turnouts must have a slight grade, which means that they should be laid out carefully to permit the water to flow, and at the same time to prevent washing.

"It is too late to plan for irrigation after crops are suffering for moisture, unless the water is at hand and easy to supply. The time to think about next year's irrigation and do some planning for it is right now, when the drought is fresh in mind."

"In order to get the best results from irrigation one must study how to apply the water effectively, how to prepare and lay out the land and ditches, and what type of pumping equipment to select to do the job most economically.

Pastures gain back in late Summer.





# Duck Season's Opening



A Tennessee River duck hunter. Note the green cane blind on the bow of the boat.

By DICK WOOD

The opening of the duck shooting season is a major event in the lives of over a million sportsmen. Ducks are widely distributed and popular game with all shotgun users.

Migrating ducks often light and tarry for days on ponds, sloughs and creeks, providing sport and duck dinners alike for the farmer lad with his single barrel "Long Tom" and the crank sportsman with his automatic.

Jump shooting on rivers requires considerable skill and provides more real sport than deer hunting. The usual procedure is to engage a local riverman to paddle his skiff on a float down river.

## Thrills Around Bend

The start should be made on a considerable "tide" (freshet) which keeps the ducks near the banks, and the colder, the morning, the better. The hunter invariably follows the convex bank, and the skilled boatman keeps the craft hugging glooping foliage, and paddles quietly, from the stern. One or two shooters sit in the bow and bang away at ducks along the banks, within range.

This sort of hunting is far more enjoyable and sportsmanlike than sitting in a cold blind, firing into the occasional flock that drifts into a bunch of decoys.

The river duck hunter anticipates thrilling action around every bend. When the ducks come out or rise per-

pendicularly, skill is required to hit them from a moving boat. Sometimes a small bunch of ducks will be sighted far down the bank and a long stalk by boat begins. If a straggler or brace of mallards are kicked up on the way down, the hunter has to make a hasty decision on taking the bird in hand or trying for the two in the bush. It usually pays to pass up no fair shots. Sometimes ducks are not frightened by shooting beyond half a mile.

## Conservation Problem

It is illegal to use an automatic shotgun of more than three shots. Since wild ducks were diminishing rapidly, something had to be done by the conservationists. I contend it is not the gun, but the man back of it, who hogs the game. My idea would be to restrict hunters in areas where ducks are abundant, such as on the marshes of Maryland, to single shot arms; the river duck hunter will seldom kill the legal limit with the five shot automatic, and the extra shots do save a lot of cripples.

The 12 gauge is almost universally accepted as the best duck bore, but the 20 makes clean kills at slightly shorter ranges and is a more sportsmanlike gun where ducks are abundant. If using a single barrel, I prefer a 30-inch full choke. If a double barrel, 28-inch, right modified, left full choke. None but the best grade duck loads should be used.

## FRANK FARMER

Says ---By A. B. Bryan

The worst of all bad eggs is the non-laying hen.

The road through the one-crop cotton farm leads to the poor house.

Selection is the solution of successful selling.

Splitting farm yields with bugs and plant diseases is mighty poor business.

Home-grown feeds fed to home-grown livestock make home-grown profits.

After all, the real basis for a better and happier rural life is greater earning capacity for farmers.

Now, more than ever, it is apparent farmers who won't cooperate block their own progress.

More and better family cows would mean a higher standard of health and

happiness among Southern farm people.

The test of the scrub hog is on the meat scales, when he is weighed in the balance, and found wanting.

A pretty stream, through the farm adds usefulness to beauty when harnessed to a little home power plant.

Club boys and girls who live up to their slogan, "Make the best better," also set a fine example to their parents.

Yes, business before pleasure, but why not business and pleasure in a see-and-learn tour among the best farmers you can find?

Since we learned from our agricultural college that green foods keep bodies strong and well, with needed minerals and vitamins. It is easier to get our garden work done.



## JEST A-WHITTLIN' AN' A-THINKIN'

BY PETE GETTYS

about say that the farmer ain't progressive—that he's operating small producing units wastefully, while industry, puttin' together the efforts of thousands of workers under a single roof, has swept by him and left him hopelessly in the lurch.

The man who believes these things is no closer to the farmer than the caricatures in the funny papers would make him. Those who have worked with the American farmer know that he has set a new record in the history of man in contact with the soil by the quickness and intelligence with which he has assimilated the results of invention and scientific research, and made the changes in his daily practice which new appliances and new methods indicated.

Bookkeeping on the farm of course ain't the exact science it is in case of many other commercial businesses—but there are some reliable cross section statistics of our country's successful farming.

But these are gross incomes—still they ain't the total gross, an' every radish pulled, every quart of milk used by the family an' its labor, every chicken an' hog butchered an' every day of housing enjoyed must be added to make a true gross.

Agriculture's more than a profession for makin' a living. It's the life of families workin' at it. There's no other vocation which requires the entire family as does the business of farming. Men who make their livin' farmin' have never prospered to the same degree that some men in other trades and professions have, even with the same or even more capital invested an' the same muscle and brains applied to their business, an' it's doubtful if they ever will.

The farmer can't control the weather, the rain, insects, disease an' other factors entering into the cost of production an' the price at which the product is sold, with the same degree of accuracy as the man runnin' a factory. However, for one that likes farmin' there's other compensations. There's an independence an' down right pleasure in workin' in the open an' with growin' things that only people thoroughly familiar with the farmin' business can understand.

This Summer there was a moon-vine growing on a stump in our side yard. We sat out on the porch about dark an' looked at the buds and waited for 'em to open. As long as we watched, they didn't seem to stir, but take our eyes away for a few minutes, an' lo an' behold! there they were in full bloom just a smilin' up at you.

"Listen, Honey"—said the old Black Mammy—"Look over yonder, in 'de cawn-fiel'. See dem tall stalks move an' quiver?" Yet there's nary a fiel'-hand near 'em. Hear dem big blades rustle? Yet ain't 'ary breath of wind to stir 'em from their sleep. Some one what comes to see sure, that our corn don' blight, that sun don' parch, nor rain don' mildew. Somebody is makin' sure that his children have corn for the winter, corn an' to spare!"

## FOR ALL NIGHT EVERY NIGHT SOMEONE WALKS IN THE CORN.

Yes, some one walks in the corn—some unseen power, makes those moon-vines open.

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# Kentucky Farmers Map Future

By A Staff Writer

- 15 per cent more cattle.
- 21 per cent more sheep.
- 21 per cent more poultry.
- 7 per cent more mules and work horses.
- 29 per cent more corn.
- 17 per cent less tobacco.
- 33 per cent more hay.
- 41 per cent more alfalfa.
- 21 per cent more tillable pasture.
- 277 per cent more barley.
- 50 per cent more rye.
- 33 per cent more wheat.
- 17 per cent less cotton.
- 11 per cent more potatoes.

Groups of farmers called planning committees met in each of the 120 Kentucky counties last Winter, studied their soil conditions, the crops they would grow without any adjustment program, the livestock they normally produce, and then made recommendations regarding increases or decreases that would properly conserve the soil. The State College of Agriculture summarized the figures, which mean increases in forage and hay crops and decreases in intertilled crops.

In 1929, 1,446,000 acres of land in Kentucky were reported as idle or fallow, a large part of which presumably was left bare through Winter, a period of severe leaching. To reduce erosion such

land should be seeded in the Fall to a cover crop such as wheat, rye or barley. Hence the recommendations of the planning boards that barley be stepped up 277 per cent, rye 50 per cent and wheat 30 per cent.

Approximately 20 per cent of the tillable land in Kentucky normally is devoted to intertilled crops such as corn and tobacco, and 54 per cent to hay and rotation pasture. A reduction of intertilled crops with a consequent devotion of about two thirds of the land to hay and pasture, it is thought, would do much to conserve the soil resources of the state.

Under Kentucky conditions, the growing of tobacco is considered less injurious to the soil than the growing of corn, because tobacco is harvested earlier than corn and a winter cover crop can be sown immediately.

The Experiment Station reports notes that failing markets, surplus production and the like may justify a reduction in tobacco, but soil conditions call for a reduction in corn rather than tobacco.

In order to maintain fertility and to prevent erosion, somewhat longer crop rotations than now practiced are advised by the Experiment Station. To assure grass crops that will help prevent erosion, more ground limestone and fertilizer must be used. If these practices



Increases in forage and hay crops are indicated for Kentucky.

are followed, it is believed that yields per acre of most crops will be increased and that the quality of pastures will be improved sufficiently to permit an increase in livestock.

## More Livestock Possible

The Experiment Station is not entirely in accord with the planning figures regarding livestock increases. Speaking of sowing small grain and grasses at the same time in the Fall of the year, or grasses and clovers in small grain the following Spring, the report says that if this practice could be increased, together with increased grain production, the state might support an increase of 40 per cent in dairy cows, 200 per cent in beef cattle, 50 per cent in sheep and 30 per cent in poultry.

Four extension field agents of the College of Agriculture who travel extensively in the state supervising demonstrations in stock improvement and contacting farmers and county agricultural agents are Wayland Rhoads, Richard C. Miller, Grady Sellards and Stanley Caton.

Said Mr. Rhoads of beef cattle: "Enough distillery slop is being produced in Kentucky to warrant an increase of 40 per cent in beef cattle feeding, if all of it were used. Forty thousand cattle were brought into the state in 1934, when hay and pasture were abundant. Production of hays, alfalfa, lespedeza and other forages are increasing. We need more beef cattle produced on the farms, and could feed more brought in from the west."

An authority on sheep, Mr. Miller thought there might be an increase from the present million head to a million and a half. Small farmers, especially in the western part of the state, should raise more sheep. Sheep eat a lot of material on the farm that otherwise would go to waste.

Mr. Sellards wants good hogs. The state should produce a million good ones annually, he believes. He also expressed the opinion that the mountain people should raise enough to provide their own meat.

Conservative Mr. Caton refused to

get excited about poultry. Climate, nearness to market and general adaptability make Kentucky a good poultry state. Scavenger flocks are the curse of the chicken business, although the College of Agriculture has done almost a miracle job improving flocks of the state. Mr. Caton believes small farmers could well afford to give more attention to poultry. Turkey raising is developing rapidly in the state.

## Soil Authority Quoted

Prof. George Roberts, head of the agronomy department of the Agricultural Experiment Station and College of Agriculture, preached soil conservation before many of the boys connected with the "New Deal" were born. "The soil is the fundamental resource of the people," he declared, "and when it becomes impoverished, the people soon become impoverished along with it."

Prof. Roberts estimates that 35 million dollars is the annual value of the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash washed out of the soils of Kentucky. Plant food losses from erosion are 20 times as great as the removal of plant foods by crops, he declared. He suspects there is a close relation between the amount of soil erosion in a given area and the number of rural people on relief in that area.

This noted soil authority points out that in the bluegrass region of Kentucky, where the soil is still fertile, 60 per cent of the crop and pasture land is kept in pasture and 15 per cent in hay. In the 37 poor counties west of Louisville, only 44 per cent is in pasture.

## Future Encouraging

The planning statistics, then, as well as the opinion of men in position to have ideas on the future of Kentucky agriculture, would seem to indicate that farmers need to attend first of all to the fertility problem.

For farmers in position to follow the recommendations of the state's Experiment Station and College of Agriculture, and to make adjustments in keeping with county planning and national conservation programs, the future holds encouraging prospects.



Production of hays, alfalfa, lespedeza and other forages is increasing.



To assure grass crops that will help prevent erosion, more ground limestone and fertilizer must be used.



This Kentucky farmer examines the effects of marl.

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## They Make the Most of What They Have

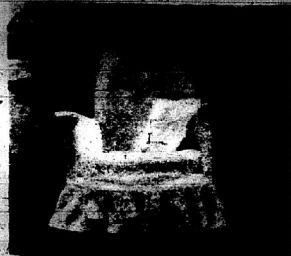
By MRS. JOHN LAND

In the projects sponsored by home demonstration agents in Kentucky's Homemakers Clubs, housewives are encouraged to make the most of what they have.

Some boards, nails, hammer and saw, and a can of paint resulted in the kitchen cabinet, water table and stool shown at the left.

A fresh, cherry slip-cover transformed an ugly old chair into a comfortable and attractive bed room piece.

A Boyd county family used the stone from what is said to be the last of the open hearth charcoal furnaces to construct the attractive fire place shown below.



## Cottage Cheese Fruit Salad Ring

One food which makes a most appropriate hot-weather dish because of its remarkable versatility in its many uses is cottage cheese.

Cottage cheese may be used as the main part of the menu and mixed with boiled eggs or nuts. In sandwiches, it may be combined with jelly, preserves, raisins, nuts or olives. Salads in which cottage cheese may be used are numerous and as a dessert, it may appear in the form of a pie, pudding or sundae.

A jar of cottage cheese makes an economical food because there are no waste portions to discard.

The U. S. D. A. summarizes the virtues of cottage cheese as: "One of the important meat substitutes. It contains a larger percentage of protein than many

meats and furnishes this material at lower cost. In every pound of cottage cheese, there is about one-fifth of a pound of protein, nearly all of which is digestible." Here is the recipe for fruit salad ring:

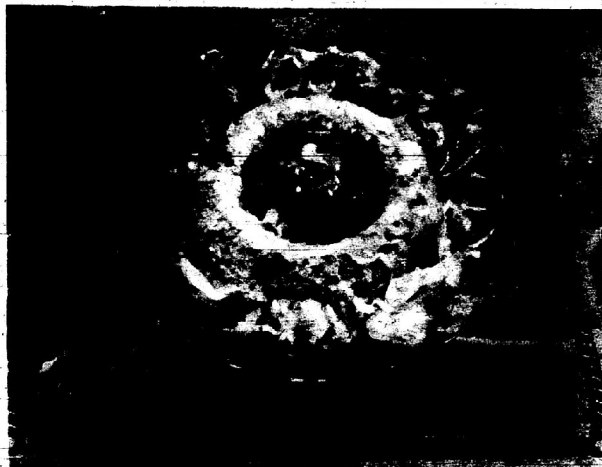
### FRUIT SALAD RING

2 pounds Cottage Cheese.

2 tablespoons plain gelatin.

½ cup water—(cold).

Combine gelatin and water. Dissolve it over boiling water. Cool. Add mixture to cottage cheese that has been forced through a potato ricer or sieve. Pack into greased ring mold and chill until firm. Unmold and serve with favorite fruit salad in center.



(Photo Modera-Science Institute)

No candle holders were available, so attractive pairs to flank the lovely old mirror were fashioned from shoe trees.

## SHORT STEPS

By VIRGINIA LEE

For economy in window shades, purchase them longer than needed, and when worn, dirty or faded cut off the bottom and rehem it.

Use iodine to touch up scratches in cherry or mahogany furniture. It looks more natural than streaks of varnish.

A good "sink cleaner" is made from dissolving a bar of white kitchen soap in a quart of boiling water and adding a tablespoon of kerosene. Use this after washing dishes.

Use double boiler to save fuel. Cook in the lower part such foods that need boiling and in the top part heat peas, corn or other foods that only need simmering.

When separating eggs, if you drop a portion of egg yolk into whites, moisten a cloth with cold water, touch the yolk and it will adhere to it.

Lemon juice added to the boiling water for meats will make tough meats tender. Steaks will be improved by rubbing them with a cut lemon and brushing them with oil ten minutes before cooking.

If bothered with moths on rugs—wipe off rug in warm water with a small amount of turpentine added.

Never apply soap directly to black materials, wash in sudsy water made by soap flakes, do not have water too hot.

Save cabinet and pantry space by hanging your cups on small brass hooks screwed into the underside of shelves.

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## THE WINTER GARDEN



Just as the home garden furnishes the health-giving food of Summer toward the point that makes the thermometer almost squeal a little, so does of the thrifty farm home-maker provide tasty foods, bottled sunlight in canned fruits, vegetables and meats.

Above is 15-year-old cellar storage in the home of J. A. Gillespie, Alington, N. C. The temperature runs an average of 78 degrees in Summer throughout the Winter. No fruit or vegetables have been lost or hurt through the years.

## The Trick of This Bag is Crepe

By MARY BROOKS PICKEN

How smart she looks in her thoroughly tailored suit and fetching hat. But no less smart, and just as fetching, is her handbag made in a few hours' time. Crepe paper crocheted did it, and she can well be proud, for it cost literally only a few cents, and the bag is sturdy, colorful, and right for any daytime occasion. The crepe paper is cut in strips 3-8 inch wide, stretched and twisted, and crocheted with a steel hook No. 0, 1, or 2. Cut the paper across the grain and do the stretching by hand or with the aid of an inexpensive little gadget called a twister.

The stitch is simple, being a single crochet combined with double crochet, picking up both loops of each stitch. Two contrasting colors of crepe paper were used, vermilion and sand. The directions are easy to follow, and you need only substitute your own chosen colors for the two given.

The bag is made in three pieces—one flat piece 10½ inches wide and 18½ inches long, and two gussets. Start with the flat piece, using sand crepe. Chain sufficient to make a 10½ inch width work will draw up slightly as you crochet. Ch 2 more and turn. Make 1 d c in each ch to end of row. Ch 1, turn. S c in each st, ch 2, turn. Alternate rows of d c and s c until work measures 14 inches. Now add the vermilion crepe and make 1 d c in sand. \*drop thread, pick up vermilion, make 1 d c, drop thread, pick up sand, make 1 d c. Repeat from \* to end of row. \*Break vermilion thread, ch 1, turn, s c with sand in each st, ch 2, turn. Add vermilion and, alternating with sand, make a row of d c and repeat from \* until work measures about 19 inches from vermilion and sand part of bag.

Gussets: Ch 12 sts with starting 3 sts from hook. Ch 2, turn. Alternate rows of d c and s c until work measures 5¼ inches wide at top. Sew the gussets to the bag.

There are three wood top large buttons; by three one underneath the flap, loop 4 inches long. Sew the buttons below the edge of the flap.

Put camphor gum in the cupboard or any place that mice might come, they do not like the smell of camphor.

To keep the bright plating on the bumper of your auto new and shiny—wash surface good and then wax the same as you do the body of the car. This will prevent rust and keep it bright.

Lettuce, celery, etc., containing a small amount of lemon water and letting the vegetables stand a few hours.

When storing preserves be sure to put them in a dry place to prevent them from deteriorating if kept in a damp place.

## WINTER GARDEN



garden furnishes the health-giving food of Summer when the mercury soars. It makes the thermometer almost squeal a little, so does the Winter garden home maker provide tasty foods, bottled sunlight in the form of deliciousables and meats.

old cellar storage in the home of J. A. Gillespie, Alamance County. Burtemperature runs an average of 78 degrees in Summer and remains even. No fruit or vegetables have been lost or hurt through cold to date.

## Back of This Bag is Crepe Paper

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Gussets: Ch 12 sts with sand. Make 11 d c  
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st. Ch 2, turn. Alternate rows of d c and s c,  
increasing sufficiently at either end until gus-  
set measures 5 3/4 inches long and 4 1/2 inches  
wide at top. Sew the gussets in at the sides.

There are three wooden buttons. Secure the  
top large button, by threading it to a smaller  
one underneath the flap, with a twisted crepe  
loop 4 inches long. Sew the second small button  
below the edge of the flap.

Lettuce, celery, etc., can be refreshed by add-  
ing a small amount of lemon juice to some cold  
water and letting the vegetable stand in it for  
a few hours.

When storing preserves made this Summer,  
be sure to put them in a dark place. They quick-  
ly deteriorate if kept in the light.



AS WORN BY JUDITH FORD

Pattern No. 9734

Pat is reflected in every line of this  
up-to-the-minute wool frock.

Pattern No. 9734 is available for  
sizes 14, 16, 18, 20; 40 and 42. Corre-  
sponding bust measurements 32, 34, 36,  
38, 40 and 42. Size 16 (34) requires  
3 1/2 yards of 54-inch material.



FALL DAYTIME FROCK

Pattern No. H-3195

This attractive tailored  
frock for immediate wear has  
the new silhouette that Fall  
fashions indicate.

Pattern No. H-3195 is avail-  
able for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and  
20. Corresponding bust meas-  
ures 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38.  
Size 14 (23) requires 3 1/2 yards  
of 39-inch material, the belt  
and neck bow of ribbon re-  
quires 1 1/2 yards.

Authentic Fashions  
for Fall

MODELED BY HELEN BENNETT

Pattern No. H-3196

Nothing could be smarter for the  
first crisp days of fall than this tri-  
wool frock with smart tailored lines.

This perfect all-occasion frock for  
your fall wardrobe, you can make with  
ease and assurance. Send for Pattern  
No. H-3196 designed for sizes 32, 34,  
36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 32 re-  
quires 3 yards of 54-inch fabric.



QUICKLY MADE

Pattern No. 9729

Advance information indi-  
cates tunics will be seen  
everywhere this Fall for day-  
time, formal and informal  
wear. This attractive model  
can be made quickly, inex-  
pensively, in a couple of  
jiffies.

Pattern No. 9729 is designed  
for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20; 32, 34,  
36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 re-  
quires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch  
fabric for the tunic and 3  
yards for the skirt.



PATTERN DEPARTMENT  
STATE FARMER SECTION  
Scenic Bldg., Asheville, N. C.

Enclosed \_\_\_\_\_ cents in coin for

Pattern No. \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_

Pattern No. \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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Town \_\_\_\_\_

Patterns of dresses pic-  
tured above 25c. Please  
remit in coin or stamps.  
Give your name, ad-  
dress, pattern number  
and size. Mail order to  
Pattern Department,  
State Farmer Section,  
Scenic Bldg., Asheville,  
N. C. A 32-page Fall  
Pattern Book is avail-  
able at 15c each, or, if  
bought in combination  
with pattern, 35c for  
pattern and book.






**KEW'S HAIR BALM**  
 cures Dandruff - Stops Hair Falling  
 Restores Color and Beauty  
 to Gray and Faded Hair  
 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.  
 J. C. Kew, Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N.Y.

## Here's How To Treat FOOT ITCH ATHLETE'S FOOT

Wheat prices for this crop year will average higher than last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. World supplies are much smaller than a year ago. World production, excluding Russia and China, is estimated at 210,000,000 bushels less than last year, and the world carry-over is 210,000,000 bushels under last year. Current reports from Russia indicate that that country will not harvest as large a crop as last year.

**PAY NOTHING  
TILL RELIEVED**  
*Send Coupon*

Sign and mail the coupon and a bottle of H F will be mailed you immediately. Don't send any money and don't pay the postman any money, don't pay anything any time unless H F is helping you. If it does help we know you will be glad to send us \$1 for the treatment at the end of one day. That's how much faith we have in H F. Read, sign, and mail this coupon today.



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Please send me immediately a complete treatment for  
just trouble as described above. I agree to use it ac-  
cording to directions. If at the end of 10 days my feet  
are getting better I will send you \$1. If I am not  
entirely satisfied I will return the unused portion of  
the bottle to you within 10 days from the time I  
receive it.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

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**... PROVES ...**  
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## Eliminating Off-Flavors in Milk



Under the heading, "Some Facts About Milk Flavor," the Dairy Department of the Kentucky College of Agriculture makes the following comments:

There are only two principal causes of off-flavors in milk at the time it is drawn from the udder. Perhaps the most common are flavors due to feed eaten. Chief among offenders are weeds such as wild onion, ragweed and bitterweed. Certain green forage crops such as rye and green alfalfa cause pronounced off-flavors in milk unless grazing periods are properly spaced. Other green feeds known to affect milk flavor are cowpeas, beet tops, rape, cabbage, turnips and kale.

Most feed and weed flavors pass into the milk within 30 minutes after the feed is consumed and remain for a period of three to four hours. Therefore, if the cows are removed from the pasture to the dry lot or clean pasture several hours before milking, most off-flavors will be eliminated. Usually four hours is sufficient, but with such weeds as onions and bitter weed six to seven hours should be allowed.

Full rations of alfalfa hay, green alfalfa clover hay or corn silage produce a strong feed flavor when fed one to two hours before milking, but do not ruin the milk appreciably when fed four to five hours before milking. Green barley, wild oats and foxtail produce feed flavors. Improperly cured hay transmits a musty flavor to the milk.

Another class of off-flavors frequently encountered are those depending on the physiological condition of the cow.

The statement is sometimes made that milk from cows on pasture in the Spring contains a "grass" flavor. This flavor may usually be traced to a digestive disturbance in the cow, caused by the sudden change from dry feed to new grass. After a few days, the cow becomes adjusted to her new diet, the intestinal disturbance is corrected, and the slight off-flavor largely disappears. This "grass" flavor in milk may be minimized greatly by allowing the cows to graze for only a short period each day until they have become accustomed to green feed.

Another source of undesirable flavors in milk is the cow in advanced lactation or those having a diseased or inflammatory condition of the udder.

One of the first symptoms of garget or mastitis is an increase in the sodium and chlorine or salt content of the milk giving the milk a characteristic salty flavor. Cows that have been milking for a long time will sometimes produce salty milk even though they have no symptoms of a diseased udder.

If only a few cows are producing such milk it will usually be diluted to such an extent by mixing with the milk from other cows that its effect will not be detected. However, the quality of the entire output will be lowered slightly.

## The Farm Bureau In Kentucky

By L. A. VENNES  
Kentucky College of Agriculture

Since the day Daniel Boone first came through the Cumberland Gap into the wilderness, which is now the State of Kentucky, and shot for himself a mess of squirrels, the settlers and residents of the state have been individualists. Each pioneer's farm and household was self-sufficient and except



Ben Niles,  
President

for a few necessities, such as salt, gun powder and coffee all else was produced on the farm. That the success of a pioneer depended upon his individual courage, ingenuity and industry, developed an independent type of citizen and this characteristic still is apparent today.

At various times in the state's history, farmers in large numbers have joined general farm organizations, but these movements have, in the past, been short lived.

The Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation is the only active general farm organization in the state. Not until it was reorganized in April, 1933, have Kentucky farmers shown a definite interest in its development. At the time of the organization, there were only 300 paid up Farm Bureau members, but the membership has grown steadily until there are local organizations in 59 of the 120 counties of the state, with a total membership of about 6,000. Henderson County leads in membership with 650. Campaigns to increase membership are being carried on in all counties.

This interest in the Farm Bureau Movement can probably be attributed to four major causes. First, the depression with its accompanying low agricultural prices, farm foreclosures and lowered standard of living brought many of the farmers to see their problem as one common to all agriculture and one impossible to solve by individual effort.

Second: The Agricultural Adjustment Act and subsequent agricultural legislation sponsored by the general farm organizations have been pointed to as to what may be accomplished for agriculture if the farmers unite their forces. Furthermore, the method provided for administering the Agricultural Adjustment Act within the counties lent itself very well to furthering the cause of farm organizations.

Third: Taxation is always a live question when it affects agriculture. The Farm Bureau grasped its opportunity of appealing to, and serving farmers by, fighting for a sound tax program. Their tax program called for: (1) removal of all state property taxes, (2) income tax on personal income and corporate net incomes, (3) revised inheritance tax to meet the 80 per cent federal offset, (4) selected luxury sales taxes, (5) adequate liquor, wine and beer taxes, (6) reduction of automobile licenses. During a special tax session of the State Legislature, a law was passed taxing cigarette sales within the State. This bill was unpopular among burley tobacco growers and the Farm Bureau gained popularity by its fight against the bill.

Fourth: The growth in membership of the Farm Bureau has been due in no small measure to the ability and efforts of the general secretary, Ben Kilgore, and the guidance of its board of directors. At the time that he became Secretary, finances and membership in the organization were at a low ebb. Mr. Kilgore has built an organization that is now being felt throughout the state.

Mr. Kilgore was born in North Car-



BEN W. KILGORE,  
Secretary Kentucky Farm  
Bureau

olina and received his early training in that state. He studied agriculture and received his degree of Bachelor of Science from Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa.

The board of directors include: Ben E. Niles, Henderson; J. L. Thurmond, Groceries; Wm. C. Dale, Finchville; R. E. Nute, Valley Station; M. D. Royce, Winchester; and Ernest Rice, Hardinsburg. Mr. Niles is president.

## Garrard 4-H's Garner Awards

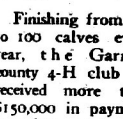
With 11 carload grand prizes and six individual grand championships to its credit in 14 years, Kentucky's famous Garrard county 4-H Club is out to capture another purple ribbon at the annual Fat Cattle Show to be held at the Bourbon Stock Yards in Louisville.

Sixty-one purebred Aberdeen-Angus calves are being fitted for the show in November. And every boy and girl in the club declares they are going to win again, take both carload and individual grand championships. And, judging from their past record, they certainly stand a good chance of doing it.

Fourteen shows have been held, beginning in 1922. The first two years did not see Garrard county at the top, either in the groups or on individuals. Then these youngsters gained supremacy. Beginning with 1924, the Garrard county 4-H Club has made a clean sweep in grand champion carloads with the single exception of the year 1929, when they gave way to a heavy carload of black cattle fed out by 'Bottorff Bros., noted farmers of Goshen, Ky.

Four club members boasts this progressive organization, have taken six individual calf grand championships to Garrard county. Julian Price Bourne carried off top honors in 1926 and 1927; Paul Rich took them both in 1928 and 1930; F. L. Sutton captured the laurels in 1931, and Miss James Charlotte Sanders was the winner in 1935.

Finishing from 50 to 100 calves every year, the Garrard county 4-H club has received more than \$150,000 in payment for calves and in cash premiums in 14 years. It now is probably the most famous county in the United States in the 4-H club baby beef project.



James Charlotte  
Sanders



Louis Sutton

## Teaching To L

BY A.

Seven Oaks p one-half miles from is the laborator and his son, O. diverting interest in working out duction practices. duction of large e Oaks farm has b better-poultry co sale of hatching, to neighboring fa

It is 10 years growing tired of town, bought 16 rolling land a equipped it with and conveniences. a determination that would be m

Skills

For seven year has been the hor large White Legh



This hen laid year.

or more eggs each good work, O. H graduate of Clem tural college has forts with the fat better.

The Greens are success to superior management acco try specialists, and

"Eight or ten y a time to breed u hens lay if we h run-down stock; the senior Green, best obtainable b breeder who was high-producing bi 12 pedigreed mal favorable we have hundreds of hens 300 eggs per hen some of the bi hens in the South

Trap No

"Without the could have done I tell how many r trap-nest her and hens are laying of or peewee eggs way.

"We weed ou eggs. We have weighing 26 ounce lets, because of weight and deve start off by layin Sales have spr more states, with customer. The chicks sold for b factor in the profi

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## Teaching Biddy To-Lay and Pay

BY A. B. BRYAN

Seven Oaks poultry farm, two and one-half miles from Spartanburg, S. C., is the laboratory in which T. L. Green and his son, O. H. Green, have found diverting interest and satisfying profit in working out scientific poultry production practices that led to heavier production of large eggs. Incidentally, Seven Oaks farm has become the center of a better-poultry community through the sale of hatching eggs and baby chicks to neighboring farmers.

It is 10 years since T. L. Green, growing tired of his grocery business in town, bought 16 1-2 acres of Piedmont rolling land a few miles from town, equipped it with poultry farm needs and conveniences, and started out with a determination to produce egg layers that would be profit payers.

### Skilful Breeding

For seven years, Seven Oaks farm has been the home of 2,000 or more large White Leghorns that average 175



This hen laid 313 eggs in her pullet year.

or more eggs each per year. Aiding in the good work, O. H. Green, son of T. L., graduate of Clemson, the state agricultural college has joined his trained efforts with the father's to make the best better.

The Greens are frank to ascribe their success to superior breeding stock, careful management according to advice of poultry specialists, and trap-nesting.

"Eight or ten years would be too short a time to breed up a flock to lay as our hens lay if we had started with poor run-down stock; but we didn't," said the senior Green. "We started with the best obtainable by purchasing from a breeder who was a constant importer of high-producing birds. We then ordered 12 pedigreed males. The results were so favorable we have had for several years hundreds of hens that produce 200 to 300 eggs per hen yearly, and they are some of the biggest White Leghorn hens in the South.

### Trap Nests Don't Lie

"Without the aid of trap-nests we could have done little. The only way to tell how many eggs a hen lays is to trap-nest her and count the eggs. Which hens are laying of colored, badly shaped, or pee-wee eggs can be told in no other way.

"We weed out hens that lay small eggs. We have hens that produce eggs weighing 26 ounces per dozen. Our pullets, because of their excellent body weight and development at maturity start off by laying large eggs."

Sales have spread to a half dozen or more states, with never a dissatisfied customer. The premium on eggs and chicks sold for breeding has been a big factor in the profit made at Seven Oaks.

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300-EGG DOUBLE PEDIGREE HENS, and four  
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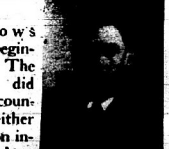
BEN W. KILGORE,  
Secretary Kentucky Farm  
Bureau

ed his early training in  
studied agriculture and  
ee of Bachelor of Science  
College at Ames, Iowa.  
f directors include: Ben  
erson; J. L. Thurmond,  
C. Dale, Finchville; R.  
Station; M. D. Royce;  
d Ernest Rice, Hardins  
is president.

## 4-Hers mer Awards

oad grand prizes and six  
and championships to its  
ars. Kentucky's famous  
4-H Club is out to cap-  
ture another purple  
ribbon at the annual  
Fat Cattle Show to be  
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Stock Yards in Louis-  
ville.

Sixty-one purebred  
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prize and individual  
ships. And, judging  
record, they certainly  
nance



Julian Price  
Brown

Garrard county 4-H  
clean sweep in grand  
s with the single ex-  
year 1929, when they  
gave way to a heavy  
carload of black cattle  
fed out by "Bottorff"  
Bros., noted farmers  
of Goshen, Ky.

Four club members  
boasts this progres-  
sive organization, have  
taken six individ-  
ual calf grand  
championships to Gar-  
rard county. Julian  
ried off top honors in  
Paul Rich took them  
1930; F. L. Sutton  
els in 1931, and Miss  
San-  
ner



Louis Sutton

ars. It now is probably  
county in the United  
club baby beef project.



THE STATE FARMER SECTION



Native Bontoc in the Philippines enjoy pictures in THE STATE FARMER SECTION. Photos made by the son of Mrs. Theo. B. Davis, Zebulon Record, Zebulon, North Carolina.



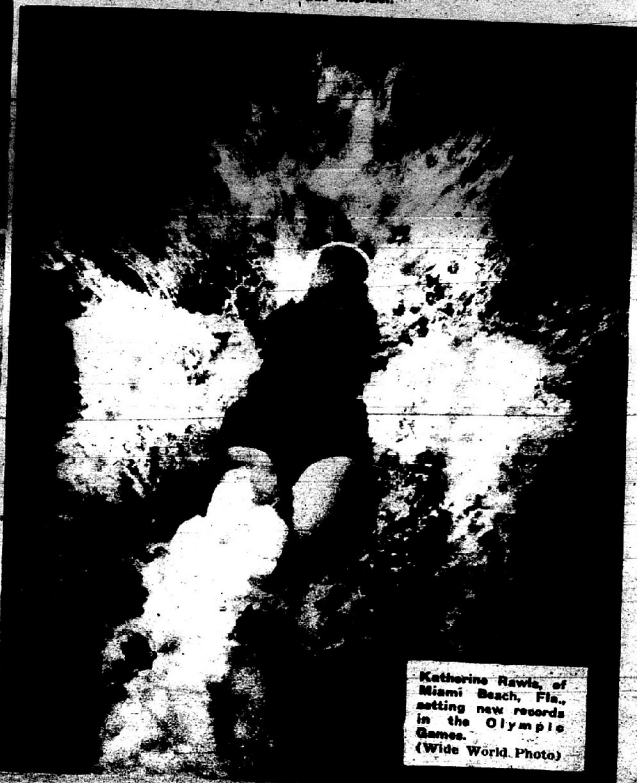
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We Ernestine  
Clark & Goliath  
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Fall finery in its latest mode. Dark green jersey trimmed with black. Persian Lamb is modeled by Paramount's Gertrude Michael.



Here's the newest—and the oldest—in automobile trailers. Bob Wren of Centralia, Washington, is now spurring the country in a trailer formed from a thousand year old tree. It is 16 feet long and 8 feet in diameter. (Acme Photo).



Katherine Rawls, of Miami Beach, Fla., setting new records in the Olympic Games. (Wide World Photo)