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Floyd County Times, Prestonsburg, Kentucky

Published Every Friday by
Prestonsburg Publishing Company
Incorporated.

OFFICIAL ORGAN FOR FLOYD COUNTY, KENTUCKY

1.50 Per Year Payable In Advance

Entered as second class matter June 18, 1927, at the postoffice at Prestonsburg, Ky., under the Act of March 8, 1879

THE SIX-YEAR TERM

The spirit of public opinion has voted against the proposed change of terms of Presidents of the United States from four to six years, with but one term to the President.

There are, of course, logical reasons for the majority of the people opposing this change. The people do not want to have to wait six years to express their opinion again on the national administration, those opposing the change fear they might want to make a change earlier than that.

But one six-year term for the President would greatly add to the dignity of that high office. It seems a little ridiculous to the Times for the holder of the highest office within the gift of the people to finish up a four-year term with the nomination again from his party and then be obliged to go out on the stump like any ordinary office-seeker, and was identical warfare.

A six-year term is sufficient time for development of a party program, and, being but one and

final term, would permit the President to retire with the dignity which should be the lifelong heritage of our Chief Executives.

A DRUNKEN CHILD

A boy, nothing more than a child, he was perhaps eight or ten years old—was taken to the city jail here recently when he was found staggering about the streets, drunk.

The Times has no intention of revealing the child's name. These at the age of unaccountability should be protected, insofar as possible, from the stigma of notoriety.

The child himself is not disgraced. Odium that reeks to heaven does, clothe any person responsible for child drunkenness. Such crime deserves prosecution without mercy. The mantle of shame, shrouds any social system that permits such degradation of innocent childhood.

What will be done about it?

Third Union Church School to End With Exercises on Friday

Commencement of the third annual union vacation church school will be held at Prestonsburg high school at 7:00 o'clock Friday night. All friends of the students and of the school are invited.

The closing exercises will consist of an exhibition of handwork products made under the sundry crafts courses at 7:30, and appropriate songs at 8 o'clock. Cloth and paper products, native clay vessels and insect specimens are to be included in the exhibit.

Each department—beginners, primaries, junior, and intermediates—being called upon to take part in the closing program. There will be also a game exhibition under the direction of Mrs. Claybourne Stephens; a demonstration of hymn singing; and a recital by Miss Anne Allen of what she had learned in the training class for Christian teachers.

Certificates will be awarded near the conclusion of the program to students who have attended eight sessions of the school; those who have attended the full 10 days will receive also red ribbons and those who have done especially creditable work, blue ribbons.

Average attendance during the first week of the school was 111, but an attendance lapse was shown the first two days of this week.

Do you sometimes feel oppressed by the seriousness of life... the gravity of the events that are transpiring all about you? Well, laugh it off with

IRVIN S. COBB

Famous as a humorist, novelist, dramatist, journalist, magazine writer and radio commentator, Cobb has won a great following throughout America. Now he is coming to this paper with a weekly column of comment on those things that he finds particularly interesting or amusing.

A shrewd interpretation of some important news development, a friendly arrow of wit, a chuckle-provoking observation—truly Cobb at his best. Watch this newspaper for the weekly comments of

IRVIN S. COBB

Kentucky Pictures Being Featured In Farmer Section Of The Floyd County Times

Readers of The Floyd County Times find pictures of 17 beautiful scenes in Times like our State Farmer Section, the Mountain Laurel Festival at all-recreation monthly agricultural magazine supplement. Many of them have assured us of this fact. And, at Asheville, N. C., the meet's wear-best of all assets most of them, are being contest at Berea College and the scores of pictures which our many others.

State Farmer Section always presents Most Kentucky farmers these days are discussing the new soil conservation program, so our State Farmer Section pictures, The Times, in its July or Section for July presents a clear-cut analysis of the program showing how better this week by pre- that it is being met with general

meeting an entire extra page of photo-approval throughout the state, with biographies most of them featuring more than 100,000 papers, signed by the figures who are at the forefront of the movement. For instance, on this the special where reveal the actual land, four extra picture page this week you'll find them throughout the state.

ALMANAC



"Crack, like a looking glass, broken once, is gone dead!"

10-6000 French troops join the Colonial Army, 1780.

11-Burr kills Alexander Hamilton in duel, 1804.

12-One hundred die in storm near York City, Orange they strike, 1877.

13-St. John's Baptist church in Virginia and claims it for England, 1844.

14-Pan U.S. Republic, the Virginia, occurs nation, 1822.

15-Edward Rigney's first mass novel, "Hoodlum Schoolmaster," is published, 1871.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to take this means of expressing our heartfelt gratitude for all the kindnesses shown us and the services rendered by thoughtful friends upon the death of our beloved husband and father, T. J. Hagan.

THE FAMILY RESIDENCE DAMAGED

Home of Mr. and Mrs. Ballard Johnson here was slightly damaged by fire Sunday night.

NOTICE OF REWARD

A person or persons who have information regarding the whereabouts of the following named persons, are hereby notified that a reward will be paid for their apprehension and return to the following address: Prestonsburg, Ky.

Big Gasser Comes In With Blaze; Damage Is \$5,000

A 200,000 cubic-foot gas well which came in on the J. W. (J.W.) Burdette farm on Tuesday, July 15, at 8:30 o'clock Monday night, was three. The latest gasser came in attended by a burst of flame "natural" and has strong rock which destroyed the drilling rig of pressure. The two wells preceding Gasser and Williams, drilling on Monday night's strike were drilled tractors at an estimated cost of \$5,000 this year.

The sudden surge of gas caught it was well from either the three inside the rig or from beneath. Working Drillers were powerless to save the rig and set out a 400-foot gasser estimated to be drilling now are in the well and a new rig must be erected to offset their removal.

CENTRAL CAFE

Between Francis Cash Store and Hughes Drug Store.

Meals and Short Orders.
Cigars, Cigarettes, Candy, Beer, and Soft Drinks.

Doc Maddox.

Quitting Business SALE

AT THE MIDLAND

Is Going On In Full Force.

Hundreds of dollars worth of goods have been carried away at 1-2 of their regular price.

The News of This Sale Has Spread Like a Wild Fire All Over Floyd County! All merchandise moving out rapidly. Hurry!- Come Get Your Share -Hurry!

Just a Few More Days and THE MIDLAND BARGAINS Will End Forever.

THE MIDLAND

Prestonsburg, Ky.

Pers...

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Helms, of the Fourth with a slinger, at Jack...

A. B. Howard, Howard Motor Co. Ford dealers... ton, W. Va. Tues... the only Ford del... of 50 miles of F... his full quota of...

F. L. Helms, B. H. Corbin spent 7... ton on business...

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Personals

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stamper spent the Fourth with their son, Everett Stamper, at Jackhorn, Ky.

S. B. Howard, manager of the Howard Motor Company, attended a Ford dealers' meeting in Bowling Green, Mo. Tuesday. Mr. Howard is the only Ford dealer within a radius of 50 miles of Prestonsburg to sell his full quota of cars this year.

F. L. Heinze, B. F. Combs and C. H. Corbin spent Tuesday in Lexington. Mr. Spurlin's brother, Dr. R. P. Spurlin and wife, of Louisville.

Mrs. Flora Dinges and son and daughter, Turman and Miss Girdell, of Hill, were Prestonsburg visitors Monday.

Mrs. Everett H. Sorardo was guest Thursday, last week, at a luncheon-bridge given by Mrs. Guy Hamilton at the Pike County Club, honoring her daughter, Mrs. M. C. Taylor, of New York City.

Mrs. J. P. Ribble and little daughter, Mrs. Mary Davidson, of Scatterford, N. J., are guests here of her mother, Mrs. Mary D. Allen.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Spurlin had as their houseguests over the week-end Mr. Spurlin's brother, Dr. R. P. Spurlin and wife, of Louisville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Spritt and baby are here from Beesboro, Va., guests of Mrs. Martin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Sturgeon.

Frank and Johnny Helms, Bill Dudley McPherson, Billy Strigill, Hansford Max, Kilmer and Gardner Cobb, left last week, going to Camp Daniel Boone for two weeks. Jack Allen accompanied them as tent leader of the group.

O. W. Van Petten, of Charleston, W. Va., was in Prestonsburg last week on business.

K. W. Fife, of Anderson's Department Store, returned Monday night from Cincinnati, where he spent a few days on business.

SCOTT'S STORE

Inc. Odd Fellows' Bldg. Prestonsburg, Ky.

Ladies' Dresses

JUST RECEIVED A NEW LOT OF LADIES' DRESSES; REAL VALUE COME EARLY FOR A GOOD SELECTION.

ALL CHIFFON DRESSES REDUCED IN PRICE.

ONE LOT DRESSES, CROPPES, VOILES, DOTTED SWISS, IN ETC. ALL COLORS AND SIZES, ONLY—

\$1.98

LADIES' SHOES

One Lot Ladies' SHOES

\$3.00 Value

Only **\$1.87**

SANDALS

YELLOW, BLUE AND BLACK, \$2.00 Value, only **\$1.49**

ALSO WHITE 95c

Specials

DOTTED SWISS DRESSES 95c
 MEN'S WORK SHIRTS 35c
 FAST COLOR PRINTS 10c-15c
 BATH TOWELS, 12x30 15c
 WASH PANTS, PRE-SHRUNK 95c

ONE LOT MEN'S WHITE AND TWO-TONE

OXFORDS

Value \$3.00, Only

\$1.98

Men's Suits

MEN'S ALL WOOL SUITS, G. R. E. Y. S. BROWNS, BLUES, PLAIN AND PLEATED, NO BLACKS, ALL SIZES

\$12.95 UP

Seer-sucker SUITS **\$2.98**

Other Wash Suits **\$3.95-\$5.95**



In The WEEK'S NEWS



ANNOUNCES BUILDING EXPANSION—Marlow H. Curtiss, President of Buick Motor Company, announces a \$1,500,000 building expansion program made necessary by increased volume of car sales this year and in anticipation of even greater sales in 1937.



WORLD'S FAIR IN NEW YORK—Mayor LaGuardia, assisted by Miss Lily Reed and Grover Whalen, president of Fair committee, breaks ground for the 1939 World's Fair at New York City.



KNOT A RADISH—A radish with a pretzel around it was found in a field of the Ferry-Morse Seed Breeding Institute in Michigan. It was one of 3,000,000 radishes pulled and inspected, the 1,000,000 best being replanted for seed increase. This root met an obstruction in the ground and tied itself in a knot.



LOVE FOUND A WAY—Mrs. and Mrs. William Snookey of Brooklyn, N. Y., who against the advice of their parents withdrew their life savings, \$180, and were married. They went west attended a movie and were awarded a \$25,000 home in a lucky number contest.



BARBARA (SNOOKEY) BLAIR, well-known songstress, called aboard the Queen Mary for London where she will be featured in one of the season's new plays. Miss Blair and her dog Snookey are prime favorites with America's radio fans.

MADE GOOD HER BOAST—Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett, center, who made good her boast to beat the Koppa sisters, Elizabeth, left, and Irene, right, at the National A. A. U. championships. Mrs. Jarrett set a new world's record in the backstroke event.

Among those from Prestonsburg who spent the week-end in Cincinnati attending the Red-Cardinals baseball game were Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Collins and wife, Pete, and Mrs. A. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Melton, J. B. Hurt, Frank Friend, W. A. Spradlin, W. C. Blumberg, J. C. Burke, Circuit Clerk T. B. Strigill, County Clerk A. B. Meade and County Attorney Forrest D. Short.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hatcher spent the Fourth at National Bridge, Va., and in Kingsport and Johnson City, Tenn.

The Rev. Huel Kasse, of Morehead, occupied the pulpit of Irene Cole Memorial Baptist Church at the Sunday night service, and delivered a very interesting sermon.

Mrs. Anna May and daughters, Mrs. F. C. Hall and Mrs. R. G. Francis, spent Tuesday in Huntington, W. Va.

Mrs. Flora Sizemore and Luther (pulpit) left Sunday in Williamsport, W. Va., guests of Mrs. S. C. Haer.

Mrs. Dewey Strubbs and children returned Monday to their home at Mable after spending the week-end in Prestonsburg with her mother, Mrs. Fanny Collins.

Miss Helen and Dorothy Dornell, of Frankfort, Ky., were guests of friends here over the weekend.

Mrs. Nora Steinbuhl and daughter, Gay and Miss Dorothy Taylor, of Wise, W. Va., were guests last week of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Stubb and son, O. H. Jr.

Tavis Stone, of Wayland, spent the week-end here.

E. A. Strubbs was in Winchester and Lexington Monday, in the latter place visiting his daughter, Miss Kathryn, who is attending the University of Kentucky.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undesignated will on Friday, July 31, at the Betty Layne Service Station garage, Betty Layne, Ky., between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m., sell to the highest bidder one 1929 Ford coupe, No. 18132884, serial number same as motor number. Sale to be made to satisfy repair and storage bill incurred by James Justice, owner of said automobile.

BETSY LAYNE SERVICE STATION
 78-41 Betty Layne, Ky.

HOWARD MOTOR CO.

PRESTONSBURG, KY. PHONE 151

Prices Smashed on
USED CARS
 See Us For Bargains

1 1929 FORD SEDAN	\$125.00
1 1931 DELUXE TUDOR	\$395.00
1 1930 CHEVROLET COACH	\$125.00
1 1930 CHEVROLET COACH	\$125.00
1 1930 NASH SEDAN	\$150.00
1 1933 FORD V-8 COUPE	\$350.00
1 1933 FORD V-8 COUPE	\$385.00
1 1931 FORD 12 CYCLE PANEL DELIVERY	\$175.00
1 1930 CHEVROLET SEDAN	\$130.00
1 1929 FORD SEDAN	\$145.00
1 1931 FORD V-8 PICKUP	\$350.00
1 1933 V-8 DELUXE FORDOR TOURING SEDAN	495.00
1 1930 CHEVROLET COUPE	\$125.00
1 1931 FORD COUPE	\$125.00
1 1931 FORD TUDOR SEDAN	\$125.00
1 1933 FORD V-8 PICKUP	\$395.00
1 1930 FORD TUDOR SEDAN	\$185.00
1 1930 FORD V-8 DELUXE COUPE	\$325.00

DR. R. M. WILHITE

The Oldest Established Chiropractor in the Big Sandy Valley

If you are sick your spine needs to be adjusted. DISEASE is due to restricted nerve currents. The competent CHIROPRACTOR can make you well. Pains about the head, neck, back or limbs; disease of the stomach, heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, bowels etc; neuralgia, rheumatism, lowered vitality, paralysis, insomnia, constipation—all these and many other ailments have been cured through chiropractic.

X-RAY AND NEUROCALOMETER SERVICE
 PAINTSVILLE, KENTUCKY

For the convenience of our customers we have installed a telephone in Prestonsburg. When in need of good laundry work call

PHONE 50

SANITARY LAUNDRY CO., INC.

Pikeville, Ky. Phone 400 Main Office and Plant

CITY DRY CLEANERS

Prestonsburg, Ky. Phone 50

Right Out Of The Air

By R F SERVICE

Versatile Jimmy Dorsey has succeeded to front rank among the band leaders since he has been featured on the radio night music program in a program with the Crosby's. The job is one that requires a capable even brilliant musician extraordinary arranging ability and complete organization and expert showmanship. For instance, he has played accompaniment in the last few weeks for such completely different types of artists as Virginia Bruce of the Fox, Fred Chappin, the great Russian basso, Rose Hampton, of the Metropolitan Opera, Joan Blondell, Una Merkel, an score of others.

Next distinguished audience that sees any radio artist regularly is one which sits across the footlights from the Radio City performance every Monday night in Hollywood. Leaving no stone unturned to catch the spirit and atmosphere of the movie capital and get it across the airways to the listening audience, Cecil B. DeMille, producer of Radio Theatre, installed the show in a real theatre on Hollywood Boulevard.

Nearest gag on Radio Row is Frank Fay's split personality. Script-writing Friday before the broadcast brings out the Favian equivalent of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde without the sinister aspect. It's a knock-down dragon fight between Fay, the comedian, and Fay, the singer. With Fay, the writer, the singer never wants to give up a chorus or a line but Fay, the writer, bears down and makes the two get together.

The man who works while Hollywood sleeps is Victor Young, hand leader of the Saturday night Chateau varieties. Vic is doing some picture scores as well as the arrangements for the broadcast. The latter, itself is a full-time job and so most of Vic's original composition is done in the wee sma' hours.

A party of celebrating acrobats stars on their way home stopped at his house recently, rather early in the morning, saw that the phony little maestro was looking lively, so they took him out of the house. They drove down to the beach and back and warned Vic to go.

When Pearl Pletens stood up to the microphone to sing of the vest with Carson Robinson's "Bubbles" she had no difficulty capturing the atmosphere of the scene. Not even the conservative setting of the radio faces her for Pearl is a native of Lebo, Kansas, and has spent most of her life on the plains.

Tim Ryan and Leo No. 1 who are fitting in for Jack Benny on his Sunday night NBC spot while the suave lecturer vacations in Hollywood, are doing something new in the comedy line. Like Benny, Fred Allen and Phil Baker, they are adherents of situation humor, but instead of introducing a new set of locales and characters, they are sticking to the old ones.

A noted auto manufacturer has announced that when Melior Edward Hoves gives his broadcast in September as radio representative of the motor maker's products as a feature hour, will be heard over the air on Thursday evenings from 9 to 10 o'clock, E. S. T. In order to avoid any possibility of conflict with the interests of Motor Boys former sponsors, it was the belief of the management of the motor company that the change in the major's sponsorship should also be accompanied by a change of time, thus leaving the way clear for the previous sponsors to continue on the air at their accustomed time without interruption.

Continued from page one
ident of the Executive Women's Club to serve as general chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements, and Mrs. Langley requests each club president in the district to serve with her. This committee with Mrs. W. F. Mayo, first district vice-president, and Mrs. Mayo, will meet in Pikeville in the fall for the completion of plans.

Continued from page one
Mr. Hunter said that, in every instance, his nominations followed the recommendations of sub-territory trustees for rural school selection. Meanwhile, litigation continues un-abated for some school administration matters. The judgement of Justice Alcorn canceling the certificates of election of Guy Childers and Harold Bailey as members of the board of education was entered Monday, Saturday, coming for the board of education entered a motion before the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals asking for an immediate mandate canceling the injunction issued in favor of Mr. Hunter to prevent his ouster from office, thus seeking his immediate removal. Hunter countered with a motion asking a continuance of the injunction until the Court of Appeals may act on his petition for a hearing on the case in which the court recently decided against him. Leonard Martin, of Birmingham, Creek, is the new attendance officer, succeeding John Whiting who resigned. Mr. Martin is a graduate of Berea College.

Continued from page one
The college of Agriculture recommends soybeans as the best emergency hay crop that still may be grown, if weather conditions are favorable. Cowpeas make equally a good hay, but the seed is more expensive and the hay harder to cure. Drilling soybeans with a grass drill at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds to the acre is recommended. The mixture of grass and soybeans may be sown for hay and some even later than soybeans, but their hay is inferior. Millet may be sown as late as August 1.

Continued from page one
Studen makes a good emergency grass crop, and will produce an abundance of grazing until freezing weather. If the fall is favorable, numerous small farms in Floyd

Continued from page one
Farms increased 42 per cent, but the average size of the farms decreased 36 per cent in Floyd county between 1930 and 1936. Indicating more intensive operations, according to the federal farm census preliminary report released by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Continued from page one
The number of farms on January 1, 1935 was 5,550 as compared with 2,715 on April 1, 1930. The average size of farms was 38.3 acres in 1935 and 59.6 acres in 1930. Land from which crops were harvested in 1934 totaled 31,945 acres. Corn for all purposes increased 17 per cent but hay crops decreased 17 per cent. Corn harvested for grain totaled 25,929 acres in 1934 with a production of 920,949 bushels. All hay crops totaled 2,049 acres and produced 1,244 tons. There were 829 acres of clover. Final figures for the 1935

Continued from page one
Irish potatoes harvested with a production of 42,093 bushels. Sweet potatoes totaled 521 bushels with 22,275 bushels. There were 9,986 cattle on January 1, 1935, an increase of 59 percent over April 1, 1930. Cows and heifers over 2 years old and over increased from 3,701 to 5,007, or 32 per cent. Eggs increased 15 per cent. There was a reduction of 48 percent in sheep. There were 1,208 horses reported on January 1, 1935, and 2,045 mules.

Continued from page one
These figures for selected items are preliminary and subject to correction. Final figures for the 1935

and storage amounting to the sum of \$23.00.
TERMS: Sale will be made in cash in hand.
Witness my hand this 3rd day of July, 1935.
ANDREW CALHOUN

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Unique Theater .. Program

Offering For Week Of July 10-16

Unique Theater Prestonsburg, Kentucky

NIGHT SHOWS START AT 7:30 P. M.

"Sound as Good as the Best"

FRIDAY—
"Millions In The Air"
with John Howard and Wendy Barrie. Serial and Comedy.

SATURDAY—
"Big Boy Rides Again"
with Big Boy Williams. Serial and Comedy.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY—
"Klondike Annie"
with Mae West and Victor McLaglen. News and Comedy.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY—
"Singing Kid"
with Al Johnson. Comedy.

THURSDAY ONLY—
"Give Us This Night"
with Gladys Swarthout. Comedy.

Coming, Sunday July 19— "FOLLOW THE FLEET"
with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers.

TOPNOTCHERS by KET

Fastest Human
100 yds time 09.1
220 yds time 20.3
400 yds time 45.6
600 yds time 1:06.1
Broad Jump 22 ft 3 1/2 inches
27 Year Old
Joe Owens Ohio State
Owens uses recently patented

Irish potatoes harvested with a production of 42,093 bushels. Sweet potatoes totaled 521 bushels with 22,275 bushels. There were 9,986 cattle on January 1, 1935, an increase of 59 percent over April 1, 1930. Cows and heifers over 2 years old and over increased from 3,701 to 5,007, or 32 per cent. Eggs increased 15 per cent. There was a reduction of 48 percent in sheep. There were 1,208 horses reported on January 1, 1935, and 2,045 mules.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. Fife, our manager, was in Cincinnati this week and made some wonderful buys in merchandise for the entire family. We have arriving daily new sandals, shoes, dresses, trousers, shirts, piece goods-- in fact almost everything for anybody or anything for everybody.

ANDERSON DEPT. STORE
First St. Next Door to Kroger's
Prestonsburg, Ky.

Commonwealth of Kentucky
Seal No. 132
Department of Revenue
Division of Excises

This is to certify that NEHI BOTTLING COMPANY is a duly bonded Manufacturer of the following commodities: BOTTLED DRINKS AND FOUNTAIN SYRUP and has contracted with the Department of Revenue to assume payment of the tax thereon. This certificate is subject to revocation.
EMORY G. DENT, Director.
Division of Excises.

LOANS

Announcing a new loan service to the citizens of the Big Sandy Valley.

LOANS

UP TO \$300 ON FURNITURE, CARS AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY AT RATES FIXED BY STATE LAW.

LOANS

TO CITIZENS OF PRESTONSBURG, PIKEVILLE, PAINTSVILLE, WALES, LOUISA AND OTHER NEARBY TOWNS. OUR AGENT WILL BE IN THE BIG SANDY VALLEY ON WEDNESDAY OF EACH WEEK.

PROVIDENT LOAN ASSOCIATION

Incorporated License No. 18
Address: 283 Arcade, P. Phone 2340, Ashland, Ky.
Strictly a Kentucky Company

SOILBANS, COWPEAS MAY BE GROWN FOR HAY IN NEW PROGRAM

Floyd county soil conservation committee, in a meeting, recommended sowing of soybeans and cowpeas as emergency hay crops, with rice or winter oats to be used as cover crops. The recommendation was voted at the suggestion of County Agent S. L. Isbell.

Growing of soybeans and cowpeas as emergency hay crops in Kentucky is permissible under the Agricultural Conservation Program, provided they are followed with cover crops, according to an announcement from the College of Agriculture at Lexington.

This fact is said to be of particular interest at this time, since the drought has focused attention to the need of these crops. The need for hay in the state. Thousands of farmers may still sow soybeans, cowpeas, sudan grass, millet and other hay and pasture crops, graded or hogged-off, either when green or mature, are classified as soil conserving crops in the Agricultural Conservation Program. They also may be harvested for hay, and still be classified as soil-conserving, provided a winter cover crop is planted on the acreage prior to October 31.

Other changes contemplated in the Program, as a result of the drought, include permission to plant additional acreage of sudan grass, sorghum and millet without affecting soil-conservation payments.

for
Better Farming

The
STATE FARMER
SECTION

AGRICULTURAL FEATURE OF

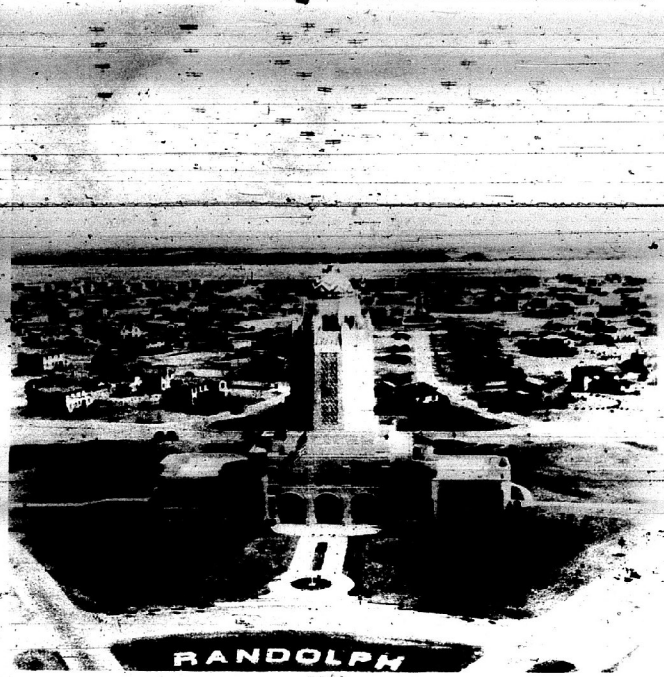
Section Two

Lloyd County Times

PRESTONSBURG, KY., FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1936



LITTLE ITALY marches on. "Sons of the Wolf," 8 to 10 year old Fascists celebrate the anniversary of Italy's entrance in the World War. Rome's future Legionnaires were assured by Mussolini the nation would "march straight ahead."
(White World Photo)

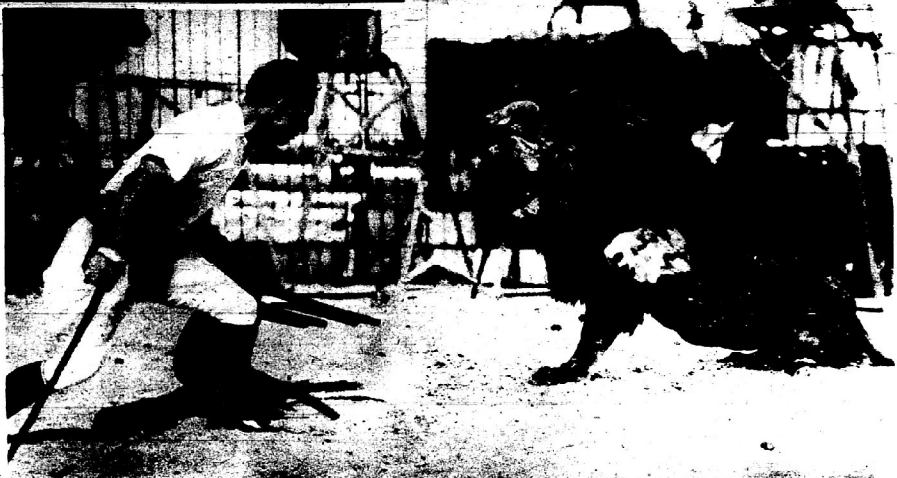


RANDOLPH

AEROTECHNICS vie with pyrotechnics in marking Independence Day, the Fourth of July. This official photo made by the Signal Corps Pictorial Service of the U. S. Army shows Air Corps planes in USA formation over the Army's "West Point of the Air" at Randolph Field, Texas. Needless to say, this formation is difficult to accomplish.



HANOVER COUNTY, Va., citizens in one episode of the Patrick Henry Bicentennial Pageant at Hanover Court House, July 15-17.
(Va. Chamber of Commerce Photo)



Cole Bros. circus demonstrates the power of man over the wild man among the big cat owners will tear the bear apart.
(A. Atwell photo)



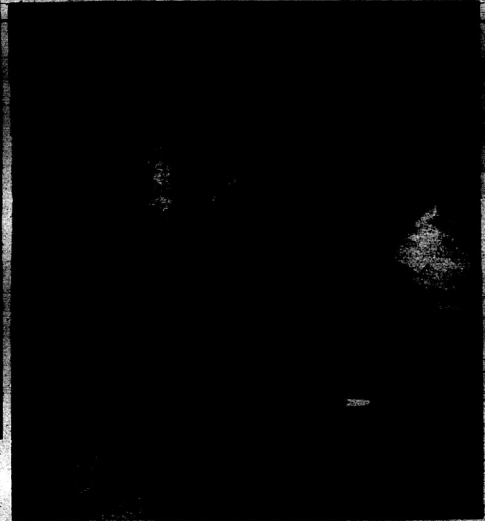
TENNESSEE sponsor at Adolescent's sixth annual Rhododendron Festival was Miss Mary Lewis Clapp of Knoxville. She is a reigning beauty and senior at the U. of T.



CROWNED QUEEN of the sixth annual Rhododendron Festival at Pineville, Ky., by Governor A. B. Chandler, was Miss Roberts Burghman, Stanford, representing Coe College. Candidates for the honor were 17 beautiful college coeds.



REPRESENTING Kentucky at the big North Carolina fete was Miss Marjorie Faiber of Nicholasville, a senior at the U. of K., and regimental sponsor of the University's R. O. T. C. unit. (Below) It's picnic time for youngsters and oldsters as demonstrated by this happy Obion County, Tenn., group.



COMPETING in sport's swimming contest at Eastern College, Ky., is Cyde Delfino. Larkin, center, doesn't get it.



JEFFERSON COUNTY'S farm demonstrators team at the 10th annual Junior Week at the University of Kentucky. Six hundred 6-12 club members from 100 Kentucky counties attended.



SAYRE COLLEGE, Lexington, Ky., founded in 1824, is one of the few famous "female" institutions of learning still functioning that was founded before the War Between the States. Its annual May Day attracts hundreds of members of prominent families who are either alumnae or former students.

Soil Program Meets General Approval

By a STAFF WRITER

TENNESSEE and Kentucky farmers are cooperating whole-heartedly with the new soil conservation program. In fact, a greater number are apparently participating in this program than did in the various activities under the AAA.

Total figures released the first of July show more than 100,000 farmers in Kentucky signed up under the soil program, and in Tennessee more than 85,000.

At least, that is the number that have completed work sheets, qualifying farm operators for earning payments. It is presumed by the administrators of the program that the same number of applications for participation in benefits will be made. The worksheet deadline previously set for the end of May was advanced to June 15.

Community meetings were held in every county in both states. Soon now, a second series of meetings will be under way to acquaint the farm operators with the correct method of making out benefit applications.

Comparison of the whole AAA total of contracts does not give an accurate estimate of the definite number of farmers participating, since the AAA contracts were signed on various commodities rather than by farms. Census reports show around 270,000 farmers in Tennessee, but there are only approximately 100,000 farming tracts under the soil conservation program classification. It appears a more general type of farm operator is being taken in under the benefits of the new program.

75 Per Cent Take Part

J. B. Hutson, administrator of the East Central Region which includes Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland, states that better than 75 per cent of farm operators are taking part in the new program. He believes truck gardeners and livestock farmers are better satisfied with the new program than they were with the AAA, but figures from cotton and tobacco producing counties appear to indicate that the percentage of farmers participating was as great as under the commodity plan, while in counties in which corn is the main crop the numbers cooperating exceed the AAA total.

In Kentucky, it was found that in many counties 85 to 90 per cent of the crop land could be included in the conservation program. For the state as a whole, it was estimated between 75 and 80 per cent of the total land should come under the program.

The Department of Agriculture survey shows 95 per cent of the land in Kentucky had been damaged by erosion. This means that more than 24,000,000 acres have lost some of their productive capacity. It was estimated that 87 per cent of Kentucky's farming land was affected by gulleying and that 2,697,495 acres had been destroyed so far as further conservation was concerned. Sheet erosion, it was estimated, has affected an area of nearly 19,000 acres.

Drought Hits Hard

East Tennessee in particular, and the state as a whole, suffered from the Spring drought which hit Georgia, the Carolinas and Kentucky, the latter to a lesser extent. Cotton and corn escaped serious damage, but pasture crops, grains

such as barley and oats, and truck crops, especially strawberries and Irish potatoes, were greatly reduced in quantity and quality. Tobacco growers began to feel the effects of the drought early in May and by June it was realized that the cut in the year's crop was going to be greatly under the five-year average.

All this, while it delayed the making out of work sheets, contributed to success of the farm program. Since the work sheets are based on the 1935 farm record, rather than the 1936 farm plan, a drought, or extremely wet season would not affect soil conserving or soil building payments, thus constituting a form of insurance.

The report of the government survey in Kentucky is summarized as follows:

"Three distinct erosion conditions exist in the Appalachian Highlands in the eastern part of Kentucky. Severe sheet erosion was found on a large percentage of the corn and tobacco land in the northeastern part.

Demonstrate Erosion Control

In the central part, erosion has been less severe because a smaller proportion of land has been cleared and utilized for clean-tilled crops.

"The southern part of the Highland area was subject to occasional gullying with little or no sheet erosion.

"The inner Bluegrass region in the north-central part, west of the Appalachian Highlands, was found to have a moderate to serious sheet erosion.

"Because of the topography, erosion is very severe in the Highland Rim area.



The beginning of gulleying, a familiar sight in the sloping hill country of the Tennessee Valley.

"The steep lands of low soil fertility in the western coal fields area have suffered from both severe gulleying and severe sheet erosion.

The Soil Conservation Service, with headquarters at Zanesville, Ohio, has set up an erosion-control demonstration at Paducah, Ky., known as the Massac Creek project. It has a cooperative agreement on farms covering 4,500 acres of the 25,000 acres in the watershed of this creek.

Practices recommended by the Kentucky College of Agriculture are being used to stop the washing of the soil. The utilization of Winter cover crops and strip-cropping also are included in the erosion prevention demonstration at Paducah. More legumes will be recommended in the development of better cropping system. Ground limestone will be used to make possible the growing of sweet clover and alfalfa.

Retirement of unsuitable land from grazing and cultivation is another goal. Planting trees on a large portion of the area will serve to re-build eroded areas. More than 2,600,000 trees have been set at the Massac Creek project.

Increase in wildlife in the area will result from the erosion control practices. The present state of wildlife has suffered from the burning over of forests and pastures and from lack of proper vegetation. Planting and other management measures designed to reduce

erosion and develop valuable wildlife feed and cover are part of the program.

Erosion Control in Coal Fields
At Madisonville, Hopkins County, in the heart of the western coal fields, 20 farms totaling approximately 2,500 acres are under cooperative agreement in the Soil Conservation Service project for demonstrating erosion-control.

The work area consists of about 29,000 acres immediately north of Madisonville, and includes 400 farms on the watersheds of Greasy and Pond creeks which drain into Tradewater river. The area extends about 6 miles from Madisonville along U. S. Highway 41 and about 2 miles east and west of this road.

Practical methods of erosion prevention and control for the outer Bluegrass region are being demonstrated on a 28,000-acre watershed project in northern Grant and Pendleton counties. All farms in the drainage basin of the Middle Fork and Grassy creek are included in the project area. Frequent gullies and rocky fields bear mute testimony to the severity of erosion damage.

The first step of the Soil Conservation Service coordinated erosion-control program is a complete inventory of stock-taking of the soil and erosion conditions on the farms under consideration. Information about the farm obtained from this detailed erosion survey is used in drawing up a complete plan for the farm in close cooperation with the farmer.

Pastures Improved

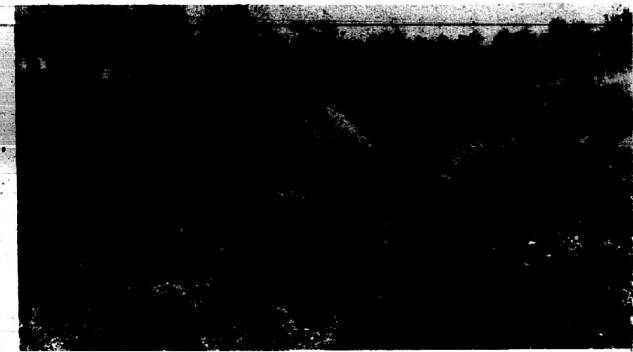
The resultant cropping plan, which lists the use of every field for a period of five years, is an important part of the cooperative agreement between the farmer and the Soil Conservation Service. Field crews may then start to work to effect the erosion-control program for the farm.

A typical plan for a farm in the project area calls for farming the ridge tops, keeping as much of the hillsides as possible in permanent sods, and reforesting the badly eroded spots which commonly occur at the breaks of the ridges. All intertilled crops are grown in contoured rows. Pasture improvement is done on present pasture fields where the sod is thin or broken.

The cases where there is not enough ridge land to care for the farmer's needs, the less steep hillsides are cropped in strips. Corn and tobacco strips are alternated with meadow strips, thus protecting the hillside against uncontrolled erosion. This type of farming has been found to give effective control over both gully and sheet erosion in other areas of smaller slopes.

Since the soils of ridge tops are commonly acid and comparatively low in productivity, field limerock is being crushed to correct this condition.

This soil improvement program encourages the growing of legumes, which in turn raises the productivity of these ridges and allows a more complete retirement of the slopes to sod crops.



Erosion in Kentucky

J. B. Hutson, Chief S. C. O.

	Acres	Percent
Total	24,768,495	100
Severe	1,962,860	5.3
Moderate	12,568,750	73.7
Minor	7,236,885	28.1
Not affected	1,999,999	45.6
Sheet erosion	18,000,000	87.0
Gullying	1,962,860	76.4
Sheet erosion	1,962,860	10.6

Farmers Make Crop of Game



Pointing quail in a brushy fence corner. Leave fence rows and clumps of rocky ground unenclosed for game cover.

BY DICK WOOD

SPORTSMEN are waiting up to the fact the supply of game is not going to last indefinitely by letting Nature take its course. Regulating game bags, by state and federal laws is not enough to insure a plentiful supply for increasing herds of nimrods.

Game farming has long been a custom in Europe. Any land owner, or city sportsman fortified with a shotgun and hunting license costing \$2 or less can hunt in this country, but in Europe, the average sportsman is comparatively rich. There most hunting is done on public or private shooting preserves at a considerable fee.

Game shooting cannot long continue in this country for a dollar or two expenditure for license; half of that sum is spent on game law enforcement. It has long been done because the farmer has produced game birds and animals and willingly granted hunting rights to city sportsmen.

Hunting Necessary

In some sections, small game of various sorts thrive under natural conditions, and need periodical hunting to maintain a proper balance. An overabundance of squirrels or raccoon will damage corn considerably. Doves, pheasants and wildfowl will make heavy inroads on grain in the shock. So hunting is often welcomed by farmers who lack time to keep game in check.

Farmers who have considerable areas of waste land may profitably convert it into game refuges. Ring-neck pheasants, quail and ducks are easily raised for

stocking purposes. Some states are experimenting with the guinea.

Ducks, when released, will leave with the migratory flights, but other feathered game will remain on the farm, if cover, roosting and feeding conditions are satisfactory.

Quail should be raised to maturity with a bantam hen, then be released in good cover, adjacent to feed and water. Commercially, quail are most economically raised by the incubator-brooder system.

Sportsmen May Aid

Pheasants may be released at 10 to 12 weeks of age. Pheasants range similar to, but less extensively, than turkeys. Swamp land is best. Feed should be planted in advance, if necessary, allowing an acre to each bird. Guineas will range in more upland, brushy waste land and will stand slightly more crowding than pheasants.

Ducks and Canadian geese often will remain or return to waters where they are raised, thus affording the raiser some shooting. Ducks are almost invariably released for flights and the good of sportsmen in general.

Whether the farmer is interested in bettering his own shooting opportunities or has in mind commercializing shooting rights, he will find it profitable and inexpensive to encourage game propagation on waste lands. A club may be formed of sportsmen who should gladly pay for eggs or breeding stock, brooder planting feed, etc., for shooting privileges.

Once our community found we could do things together it became a better community and we became better citizens.

"Better a dinner of herbs and conyentment," says wise old Solomon. Yea, and herbs from a good garden help to make contentment.

I have fed hogs all my life, but I have learned more about balanced rations this year from watching my pig club boy than I had learned in all my life before.

The little-respected by-products of yesterday's haphazard farming are the little, respected by-products of today's more scientific farming—and not so "little."

Nearly every farmer has enough low moist land which if put into pasture grasses would produce fine grazing for several cows.



JEST A-WHITTLIN' AN' A-THINKIN'

BY PETE GETTYS

learns to expect such things—an' it's sorter like hamstalls to us. But good-bye old boilin' cabbage—in a year or two you'll be gone, for market gardeners will be offerin' us smell-less cabbage.

An' down in Florida they're tryin' to grow an odorless an' "tearless" onion—an' that won't be any fun, an' I bet they won't taste near so good neither. Coffee don't taste as good now as it used to when Maw roasted it at home Saturdays on a wood stove, an' it smelled so good, an' every morning you could hear her grindin' it in the little wooden coffee mill on her lap. Fact is, you can jest keep on improv'in' things, as they call it, till all the best part is gone—an' I still want my onions strog.

Ever have a pig for a pet? What a wonderful pal a pig is—the very flower of discretion. Your intimate confidences are safe with him. An' how attentive he is! He stands with ears straight up, his little eyes lookin' right into yours and his nostrils twitchin' with interest an' anticipation. Ever notice that a pig, more'n any other animal looks like many people you know? The moment you see a new pig you have a dozen names in your mind—an' every one of 'em fit perfectly.

When you learn to know a pig, your admiration grows for him. He never poses like somethin' he ain't. He lives purty much to a pattern with nary a worry, jest plain contented. He has none of that nervous twitchiness that's so wearin' to live with. He has no ideas about anything 'or' himself. He never gets moody, uppity or frivolous.

So, when you reach that time in life when you commence sufferin' from the chronic orneriness of a man over 50, get yourself a pet pig.

BETWEEN THE ROWS

Aesop's story of the satyr and the woodman is retold with a moral in a recent publication of the Rural Electrification Administration.

No doubt you recall how the satyr, upon meeting a woodman returning home one cold evening, asked the man why he blew upon his hands, and in reply was told it was to make them warm.

Upon reaching the woodman's cottage, the two sat down to hot porridge, and again the satyr questioned the man as to why he blew on his soup, and was told that thereby it was cooled.

Whereupon the satyr declared that one who could blow both hot and cold with the same breath must be bewitched and he left that place forever.

"And," moralizes the publication interested in more electrified farms, "despite his very active imagination, Aesop himself would believe the modern farmer bewitched who can by the snap of an electric switch, make heat or cold, power or light."

A negro minister was describing the "bad place" to a congregation of awed listeners in Tennessee.

"Friends," he said, "you all have seen melted iron runnin' out of a furnace, has you? It 'an white hot, sizzlin' and hissin'." Well, dey use dat stuff for ice cream in de place I 'e telling you about."

This reminds the writer of what I heard an Irish preacher in Virginia say about the evils of whiskey when prohibition was being discussed on every corner:

"Drink," he said "is the greatest curse of the country. It makes yer quar-

rel with yer neighbors. It makes yer shoot at yer landlord and it makes yer miss him."

Mark Twain, the famous humorist, once served as editor of a Southern farm paper while the regular editor took a vacation.

Toward sundown on the day after the paper went to press an old gentleman with a fine, but austere, face entered the office and asked:

"Are you the new editor?"

Mark answered in the affirmative.

"Have you ever edited an agricultural paper before?"

"No," the man who was later to become famous as a humorist answered.

"This is my first attempt."

"Some instinct told me so," said the old gentleman. "I wish to read you what must have made me have that instinct. It was this editorial: 'Turnips should never be pulled, it injures them. It is much better to send a boy up and let him shake the tree.' Now what do you think of that?"

"Think of it?" replied Twain. "Why I think it's good. I have no doubt but that every year millions of bushels of turnips are spoiled in this township alone by being pulled in a half-ripe condition when, if they had sent a boy up to shake the tree . . ."

"Shake your grandmother! Turnips don't grow on trees!"

"Oh, they don't, don't they? Well, who said they did. The language was intended to be figurative—wholly figurative. Anybody that knows anything will know that I mean that the boy should shake the vine."

A B

I have prepared tobacco products should bear in season, as the main the maximum good and lean year.

First, select the preferable. Next, corn at the rate, acre, rich in nit and humus.

Provision of the next. Select an open field; well supplied. This land should be fertilized liberal half to one pound square yard. On good seed about 50 square yards, in normal season 12.

Land to be planted in Spring. Besides be done before.

Outside the Tennessee, Land orally.

Transplanting care. Hills should plants are set, ground, at least.

Start cultivation sufficiently dry cutworm control early.

At the ripening should range from Full suckers at from five to six time, on each leaves burn easily and September. to wilt when possible. In hauling to evaporates. Possibly.

A good, correct Space sticks with a foot as tance. Tobacco is closer on should be open night during the very dry weather is helpful. In the culture, particularly to ventilation, necessary.

For processing Let leaves cure

fore bulking: when tied into stalks bulked or rot leaves in co

Bulk unstrip er bulk: Tobac

of stick of holo bulk is desirable butts of stalks sprinkler may b of the stalks. S is dangerous.

Sort the tobacco

Convenience in sorting (match body); better table than that of so tiresome as table may also on which tied h

Northern lig without cross-dries tobacco an ing colors wh light from the

ABC's of Tobacco Culture

BY ROY H. MILTON
Tobacco Specialist, University of Tennessee

I have prepared a sort of "ABC" of tobacco production, which the producer should bear in mind, from season to season, as the most practicable to obtain the maximum of benefit, through good and lean years.

First, select fertile land. Sod land is preferable. Next, land which can yield corn at the rate of 60 bushels to the acre, rich in nitrogen, phosphorus, lime and humus.

Provision of early plants should come next. Select an open spot in woods or a field, well supplied with organic matter. This land should be well sterilized and fertilized liberally, at the rate of one-half to one pound of fertilizer to the square yard. One tablespoonful of good graded seed should be planted to each 30 square yards. Sowing should be done in normal seasons on or before March 12.

Land to be planted to tobacco should be turned in Fall, Winter or early Spring. Besides disking, dragging should be done before laying off the rows.

Fertilizer Necessary

Outside the Central Basin of Middle Tennessee, land should be fertilized liberally.

Transplanting must be done with care. Hills should be uniform. When plants are set, press firmly into the ground, at least a foot apart.

Start cultivation as soon as land gets sufficiently dry after setting. Insect and cutworm control should be practiced early.

At the ripening period, top plants should range from 16 to 22 leaves high. Pull suckers at week intervals. Place from five to six large plants, at cutting time, on each four foot stick. Tobacco leaves burn easily when cut in August and September. Plants should be allowed to wilt when possible before scaffolding. In hauling to the barn, wait until dew evaporates. Poorly wilted leaves break easily.

A good, correctly built barn is needed. Space sticks wide apart on tier poles, with a foot as the recommended distance. Tobacco yellowed on scaffold will be closer on tier poles. Ventilators should be closed by day and closed by night during the yellowing period. In very dry weather sprinkling the floor is helpful. In the case of excessive moisture, particular attention must be paid to ventilation. Artificial heat may be necessary.

The ABC's

For processing from bulking on:
Let leaves cure and dry completely before bulking: Green stems will rot when tied into hands; wet (green) stalks bulked down may get hot and rot leaves in contact.

Bulk unstripped tobacco in a two-layer bulk: Tobacco is bulked down off of stick of hold right order; two-layer bulk is desirable. (The leaves inside and butts of stalks outside); compressed air sprinkler may be used to order the butts of the stalks. Sprinkling the heavy leaf is dangerous.

Sort the tobacco on a stripping table: Convenience must not be overlooked in sorting (matching color, texture and body); better light can be had on a table than on the ground; standing is not so tiresome as sitting in one place; the table may also be used as a stick rack on which tied hands are placed.

Matching Essential

Northern light needed: A good light without cross-shadows is needed; sun dries tobacco and interferes with matching colors when it shines on tobacco; light from the north is regular and con-

stant; well lighted stripping room is the most desirable place for stripping or sorting: Every grower needs one.

Match color, body, texture and length of leaves: Tobacco has many grades; each grade carries a different price; there are wide ranges in prices; color, body, texture, and length should be matched in the hand; each grade should be tied into a separate hand.

Tie neat, attractive hands: Break off the leaves, lay each grade down on a separate area, pick them up and tie them; make hands nearly as large as a silver dollar; push stems down evenly; wrap securely with a leaf of the same color; make the top edge of the folded wrapper or binder leaf, even with ends of the stems of the leaves. Tie securely with a tie-leaf folded to a width of 1 1/2 inch.

Deliver in Good Order
Place each grade on separate stick:



An extension specialist demonstrates the proper method of tapping tobacco to the county agent, Jefferson County, Tenn.

Place empty sticks in racks under table top or in prepared rack; when hand is tied, open and place astride stick fixed for it; place each grade on a separate stick, hands close together, 16 hands on each stick.

Bulk felled sticks down time they are felled: make plank platform; raise platform a few inches above ground; bulk each grade separately; cross sticks about foot from ends—tails inside; when a stick is put down, put a plank on it for

pressing and straightening; pick up plank and put down on each newly filled stick when it is put into bulk; weigh bulk down at night and on non-stripping periods.

Keep each grade separate: Have a bulk for each grade or label sticks; partition each grade on the load; put each grade on a separate basket on loose floor.

Deliver in Good Order.



Walnut beds in the Forest Tree Crop Nursery below Norris Dam, where selected seedlings are grown for plantings on TVA lands.

Paradise or Hades?

BY JOHN W. HERSHEY

Forest Tree Crop Specialist, TVA

Should the original pioneers of the Tennessee Valley have come from the tree crop countries of southern Europe, with their sacred respect for a crop of trees, instead of the plow crop countries of northern Europe, we could today have a land which could be called the Eden of America. The steep hills and narrow valleys of the Southern Highlands, with their high annual rainfall and intense heat, truly provide a tree-growing paradise! With ideal hands guiding and guarding this tree crop, this valley would sustain a larger population than is here today, in a more healthy condition of mind, body and contentment of soul.

Let us envision these Southern Highlands, with their glorious, natural

Japanese persimmon grafted on the useless wild persimmon sprout.



beauty unmarred by furrow and gully, if for 200 years men had been improving the following tree crops by selection and introduction. Here we would now find:

Acorns—Of better varieties, upon which train-loads of hogs could feed, and from which the inhabitants could grind flour and make delicious biscuits, much are made from corn meal.

Hickory nuts, black walnuts and pecans—All thin-shelled and rapid-growing, excellent food.

Delicious Foods

Persimmons, American and Oriental—Of select strains that bear from August until late Fall; fresh, sweet and juicy; dried to store all Winter; delicious dessert strains that could be shipped for city trade; dried ones on which domestic and wild life could feed all Winter. Oriental varieties, as large as apples and more delicious than pastry, also superior hog and cattle forage.

Honey locusts—Varieties carrying 1-3 sugar, covering grasslands, protecting them from the burning sun, stimulating grass growth, and producing a crop of food, more valuable than grass or corn, to drop all Winter for cattle forage.

Papaws—(northern bananas), large, delicious and high in food value for cattle and wildlife, and a table delicacy.

Berries—Such as blueberries, huckleberries, farkleberries, sarvisberries, cherries and wild plums, improved haws and hawthorns, myriads of berry-bearing bushes and trees to sustain a prolific supply of game life. Mulberries—from which so many people profit by feeding

their chickens, hogs, and birds.

Such a picture sounds almost too good to be true, but it could have been.

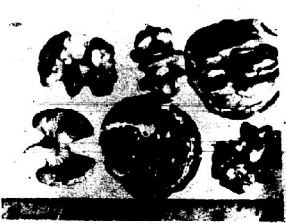
Why This Program?

With the revival of interest in conservation work, the Tennessee Valley will come back with our friends, the trees, supplying perpetual sustenance.

In the TVA's program of building flood and navigation control dams, it was found essential to buy "protecting areas" around the edges of lake's back of dams. To make the best possible use of this area, forestry was turned to as one of the methods to control erosion and utilize the land.

A tree breeding experimental station has been started at Norris where, for the first time, forest crop trees are being bred under controlled methods. Superior trees from all over the world are being collected for observation, study, and selection. This work will act as a yardstick of measurement in a national tree crop development program and can be applied on your farm and mine, with certain modifications as to climate.

The thin-shelled Thomas black walnut. Kernels come out in nice whole pieces.





Many a fashion-wise young lady is making her wardrobe appear twice its size with the addition of smart straw-like hats crocheted from crepe paper. They're easy to make and without trimming, cost only 15 cents, the price of one-fold of crepe. Simply cut the crepe paper in strips, stretch and twist them, and crochet as with yarn.

Crepe paper is a millinery favorite. It is durable and inexpensive and available in a variety of colors.

The hat shown is right for any sports costume. For a dress-up event, the pompon may be replaced by a bunch of flowers, and a veil added.

First cut the crepe paper across the grain into strips 3-8-inch wide. Stretch and twist these by hand or with an inexpensive gadget called a twister. The following directions are for a 22-inch head size. The stitch used is: S c, taking up both loops of previous st.

Crown. Ch 3, join in loop with sl st. 6 s c in loop. *Row 2.* 2 s c in every st. *Row 3.* 2 s c in every 2d st. *Row 4.* 2 s c in every 3d st. Continue increasing enough to keep crocheting almost flat until circle measures 2 1/2 inches diameter. "increase 6 st evenly spaced around row". Repeat from * to * until work measures 4 3/4 inches from center of top to edge. Work will cup slightly. Next 4 rows without increasing.

Start Headband. Next row. Decrease 1 st every 10 st. *Next row.* S c all around. *Next row.* S c 9, decrease 1 st every 10th st. Then decrease 1 st every 20 to 25 st. Do not decrease in the same place as in previous row. Continue until a 21 1/2 inch head size is acquired. Work plain until work measures 7 inches center top to edge of brim.

Finish Hat. When completed hat will look like a beret. The underneath part (or headband) should be approximately 2 inches wide. With fingers or a warm iron, press the underneath part down flat. Catch it down all around with two rows of wool in a running stitch. Sew 3 wool pompons in place across the top.

Allay your fears about rain. In white or pastels, your bonnet will bear up beautifully; in deeper colors, if you must stay out in the rain, an inexpensive water repellent solution can be applied.

From Every State and 16 Foreign

Washington during the early part of June came more than 6,000 farmers from 16 foreign lands—for the third annual conference of Association of the World.

From the time the conference officially opened in Constitution Hall to the down farewell ceremony at the water gate of Arlington Memorial Bridge, the delegates had hardly a spare moment.

High point of the meeting was on Monday when, after having been addressed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the farm women gathered on the White House for a garden party at which President Roosevelt was speaker.

"People are prone to forget," said the President, "that by far the greatest population is actively engaged in agriculture or is directly dependent on the rural population. But we are coming more and more to realize that the city dwellers cannot work in their factories and their stores unless the agricultural population on them have a greater purchasing power throughout the years."

Virginia, with 700 delegates, had the largest delegation, while North Carolina and South Carolina were all well represented.

Among the more interesting exhibits on display were: a fancy coverlet and a miniature farm home made of cornstarch from Kentucky rye-straw mats from an exhibit of cross-stitching from Maryland.



(Above) Club-house constructed by the members of Home Demonstration Club, Wakefield, N. C. (Below) Mrs. Theo. B. Davis standing behind two of the leaders of this progressive organization, Mrs. D. S. Joyner and Mrs. S. H. Hoyle. (Photo by J.P.D.)

THE CLUB HOUSE ACTION BUILT

(North Carolina Home Demonstration Club Gets Real Results)

When progressive members of the Home Demonstration Club of Wakefield, N. C., wanted a real club house, they answered their own demand with action.

Led by Mrs. S. H. Hoyle and Mrs. W. A. Joyner, they went into the woods, selected trees and then went to work on the logs with drawing knives, hatchets, old froes and mattocks.

Food sales, a play, along with fair prizes and other funds went into the club's building treasury. Business firms and husbands helped, too.

The result is shown in an accompanying picture. The main room of the house is 18 by 30 feet. A kitchen at the back forms a "T."

Because of the interest and help of D. S. Joyner, the club was named in honor of his wife, "The Genia Joyner Home Demonstration Club."

"Didn't we have a good time doing it!" say the hard-working ladies now.

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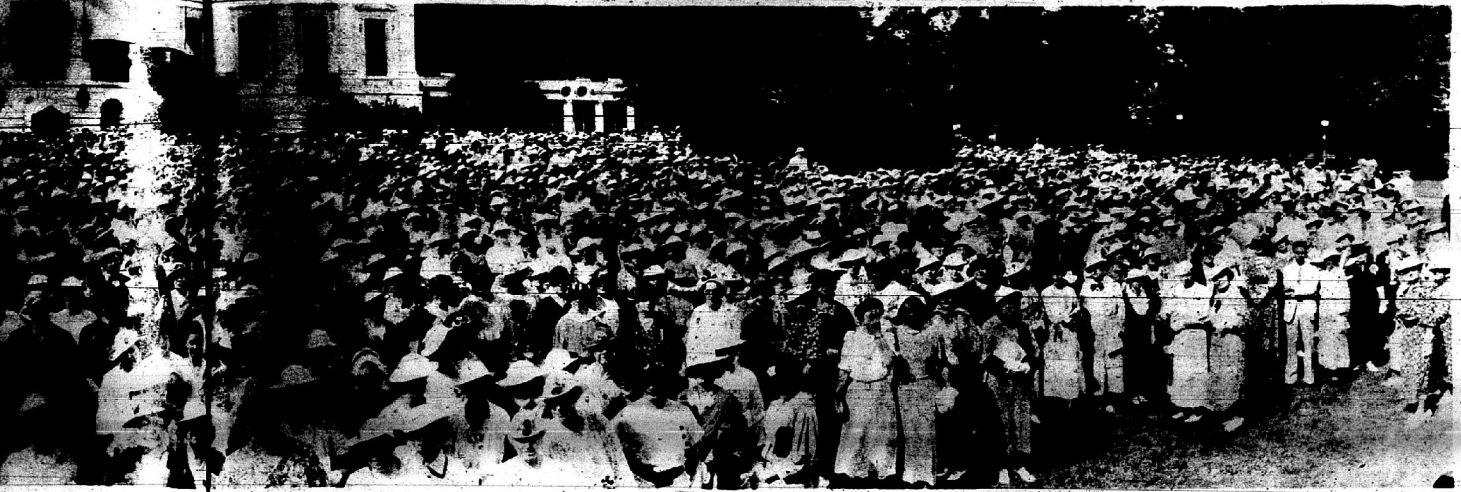
COTTAGE CHEESE SANDWICH

The hostess who enjoys serving delicious sandwiches, the kind which forth exclamations of delight from her guests, will do well to remember the cottage cheese as a sandwich spread, the next time she entertains.

One cottage cheese sandwich which is especially delectable is that which has mustard and cottage cheese. Try it and see if you don't enjoy this new taste.

Cottage Cheese Sandwich: Use white, whole wheat or cracked wheat bread first with mustard; then cover with a generous serving of cottage cheese. Nut, olives, pimientos, dates or raisins may be added.

If you prefer the open faced sandwich when entertaining, follow this recipe:
Cottage Cheese Canapes: Cut bread into attractive shapes with cookie cutters with mustard and cottage cheese. Top with any of the following: nut meats, caviar, pimiento, or stuffed olives. If you desire a fine smooth texture, force the cottage cheese through a potato ricer or sieve before using.



Every State and 16 Foreign Lands

during the early part of June came more than 6,000 farm women from every foreign lands—for the third triennial conference of Associated Country women.

the conference officially opened in Constitution Hall June 1, until the sunshiny at the water gate of Arlington Memorial Bridge, the gaily-dressed delegates moment.

the meeting was on Monday when, after having been officially greeted by Cordell Hull and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the farm women gathered on the lawn of the garden party at which President Roosevelt was speaker.

one to forget," said the President, "that by far the greater part of the world's engaged in agriculture or is directly dependent on the results of agriculture, coming more and more to realize that the city dwellers cannot be prosperous, factories and their stores unless the agricultural population and those derive a greater purchasing power throughout the years."

700 delegates, had the largest delegation, while North Carolina was second with 650. Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and all well represented.

re interesting exhibits on display were: a fancy coverlet from West Virginia; some made of cornstalks from Kentucky; rye-straw mats from North Carolina; quilting from Maryland.

Wardrobe Chic for Midsummer



PATTERN NO. H-3187
Trimmed in Pique

Universal created this superbly graceful frock of a royal blue shade of crepe for the lovely Ann Preston, and it is brought to you here in pattern form as a fetching contribution to your summer wardrobe.

Fabric made with the assistance of the detailed instruction chart supplied with each pattern, it is offered in the 12 to 20 range and features a deep, inverted pleat which runs high for fullness yet retains the slimming hipline. White pique, in striking contrast, fashions the collar and bows, the top being tied through a fan-shaped piece cut in the blouse.

Pattern available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Corresponding bust measurements 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38. Size 14 (32) requires 1 3/4 yards of 35 inch fabric with 3/4 yard of contrasting pique.



SUMMER SPORT FROCK
Pattern No. H-3124

A lovely day, a lovely lady, and a lovely frock combine to make this exquisite picture of summer charm and beauty.

Pattern available in the following sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 requires 1 3/4 yards of 39 inch or 4 3/4 yards of 35 inch fabric.

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



TEXAS CENTENNIAL
Pattern No. 9708

The Texas Centennial and Spanish trend in spectator sports wear, is illustrated by Universal's lovely Priscilla Lawson. Lines conform to simple treatment universally demanded by style-lovers and a boldness characteristic which is taking the world by storm this season.

Pattern designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20; 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39-inch material for the dress, and 3/4 yard for the bolero. Skirt and belt require 3/4 yard.



GIANT CHEESE SANDWICHES

She enjoys serving delicious sandwiches, the kind which are bound to bring delight from her guests, will do well to remember the possibilities of catch-up spread, the next time she entertains.

These sandwich which is especially delectable is that which combines prepared cheese. Try it and see if you don't enjoy this new taste thrill.

Preparation: Use white, whole wheat or cracked wheat bread. Spread with mustard; then cover with a generous serving of cottage cheese. Chopped onions, dates or raisins may be added.

Serving: Open faced sandwich when entertaining, follow this recipe:

Canapes: Cut bread into attractive shapes with cookie cutters. Spread with cottage cheese. Top with any of the following: nut meats, pickles, chertolito, or stuffed olives. If you desire a fine smooth texture in your cheese spread, pass through a potato ricer or sieve before using.

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

Enclosed..... cents in coin for

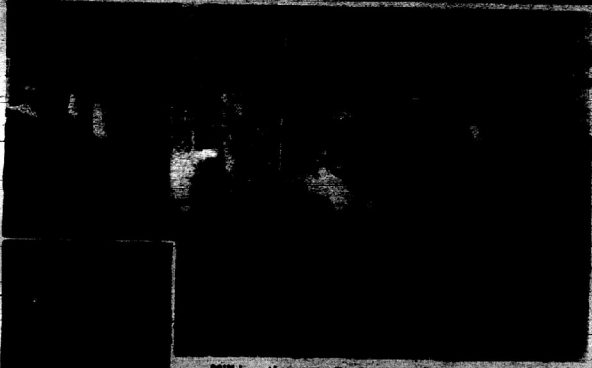
Pattern No. Size

Pattern No. Size

Name

Address

Town



Milking men at Spartanburg Farm near Spartanburg, S. C. Milk is carried through sanitary pipes to the milk bottling room adjoining shown in illustration to the left. Within a few minutes from the time the milk leaves the cow, it is cooled and bottled. When a cow is milked, the gate is opened by the operator by means of a lever. The cow walks forward and out to the open air feed lot and the gate closes. The rear gate opens and a cow coming in to be milked takes her place in the stall. One operator can handle from three to five stalls and milker units, and milk from 40 to 50 cows per hour.



Milking parlor of Col. T. A. Hunter, Butler Island Dairy near Brunswick, Ga., located alongside the Coastal Highway to Florida and passed every year by thousands of motorists. The business of this dairy has grown steadily. An attractive roadside stand at which products of the dairy are sold is run in connection with it.

Milking Cows in a Parlor

BY G. L. REIGNER

WHOEVER heard of cows being milked in a parlor! Well, it's being done in a big way by some of the finest dairies in the country.

Several years ago at the dairy farm owned and operated by the Bureau of Dairying of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md., a room for milking cows was built and equipped with special run-through stalls and a special type of milking machine designed by the De Laval Separator Company.

Fast Milking

Cows were brought into this room and the milk was withdrawn by the milking machine into glass jars suspended on a scale attached to each stall. Sanitary pipes conveyed the milk by vacuum to the milk bottling room.

Dr. Harris Mosk, then secretary of the Certified Milk Producers Association of America, called the room in which the cows were milked the "milking parlor." That name stuck.

One man can operate three to five milker units and milk from 30 to 50 cows per hour. Only a few minutes elapse from the time the milk leaves the cow until it is bottled.

Help Sell Milk

Milking parlors help sell milk. People like to watch the cows being milked in this way. This provides advertising of incalculable value.

Some progressive milk producers capitalized upon this idea and as a result constructed attractive milking parlors

with large windows, so that the milking and bottling operations would be visible to the public. This feature has proven so effective that already substantial businesses have been built around it and existing dairies who have installed this system have almost invariably increased their milk sales. Some dairies having milking parlors report thousands of visitors during the course of the year.

Use Increases

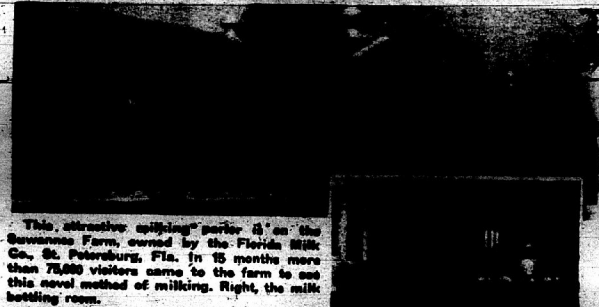
More dairies are using milking parlors and combine milkers in the Southeastern States than in any other section of the country.

Among prominent users are the Birkmore Farms, Asheville, N. C.; Springdale Farm, Spartanburg, S. C.; Dr. F. H. McLeod, Florence, S. C.; E. H. Darden & Son, Norfolk, Va.; Yoder Bros., Newport News, Va.; Lickingview Farms, Newport, Ky.; Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.; Clemson College, S. C., and University of Tennessee.

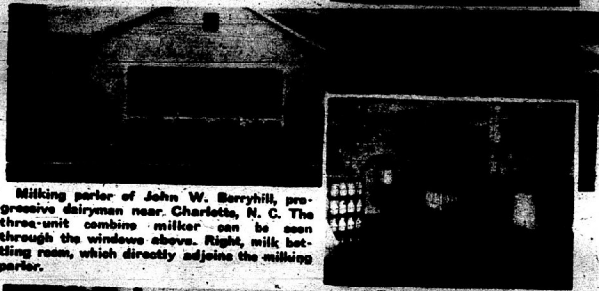
The milking parlor idea and the combine milking system have done much to elevate and dignify the milking of cows and to attract the attention and interest of the milk consuming public, which undoubtedly should result in a larger consumption of milk.

Just how extensively this system will be used, of course, cannot be known at this time. It does seem, however, there is a place near every city and good-sized town for at least one milk production plant of this kind.

In the milking parlor of the Leland Dairy, owned by B. M. Darden & Son, near Norfolk, Va., shown above, are two rows of stalls and milker units. Observation room for visitors is shown, upper left. Exterior view is of the building in which are located the milking parlor, observation room and milk bottling plant.



This attractive "milking" parlor is on the Savannah Farm, owned by the Florida Milk Co., St. Petersburg, Fla. In 15 months more than 75,000 visitors came to the farm to see this novel method of milking. Right, the milk bottling room.



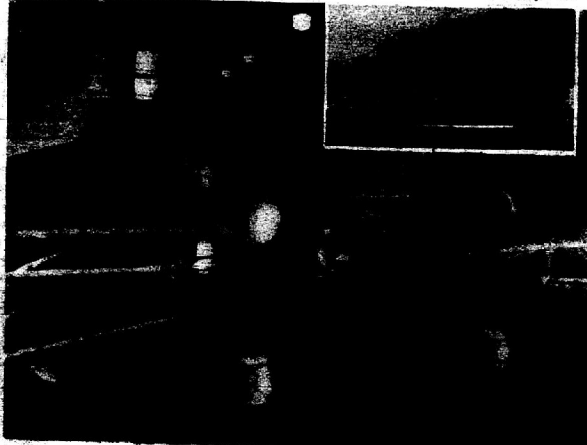
Milking parlor of John W. Berryhill, progressive dairyman near Charlotte, N. C. The three-unit combine milker can be seen through the windows above. Right, milk bottling room, which directly adjoins the milking parlor.



Milking parlor and Combine Milking System of Lickingview Farms, Newport, Ky., where certified milk is produced.



Milking parlor and Combine Milker installation on the dairy farm of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va. Right, exterior of the milking parlor, which also has an observation room for visitors.



Cotton

Cotton breeders to the cotton field American Indian one important goal ally fine fiber.

Recent tests strength and wear ated with fine fiber long fiber. Hereto new alike highly ton for its strength that it was the lo essential character.

Experiments in Agriculture have and indicate that sult of fineness of In breeding to sec parment has turne less variety of ver Hopi Indians in Now Hopi isn't a it yields only a fo and is generally have fine fibers n ough and strong.

Last year, the Hopi with Acala duced years ago by southern Mexico. promising.

Officials in the that a new suppl fine-stapled cotton conditions would claim the world n pitators.

Export Trade

Chester C. Dav administrator, recent Federal Reserve B return from a t European market portance to the A solution of our fo

In a press stat crease the foreign products and our would fade acc change of goods, ways—if it does n our government is trade agreements now has conclude ments—eight of been in effect lo some idea how t agricultural expo during the first qu ed 15 per cent al for the same qua

Livestock

Chemical warf bacteria, viruses, a much to reduce th stock industry, ac R. Mohler, Chief of Animal Indust

While species number thousands search science has of keeping such e succeeding in pr certain species.

Dr. Mohler po paign in the South has reclaimed abo area formerly inf Eradication of bo been so successful are now practical case.

Much of the s Dr. Mohler feels, whole-hearted coo owners and public stock officials. H facturers of disinfe with having a mo by providing chem animal diseases an

Agricultural Brevities

Cotton

Cotton breeders are working to bring to the cotton field the "blood" of an American Indian cotton, that has only one important good quality—exceptionally fine fiber.

Recent tests have revealed that strength and wearing quality is associated with fine fiber, as much as it is with long fiber. Heretofore growers and spinners alike highly prized Sea Island cotton for its strength, took it for granted that it was the long fiber that was the essential characteristic.

Experiments in the Department of Agriculture have exploded this belief and indicate that strength is more a result of fineness of fiber than of length. In breeding to secure fine fiber, the Department has turned to an almost worthless variety of very low yield grown by Hopi Indians in northeastern Arizona. Now Hopi isn't a market cotton, since it yields only a few pounds to the acre and is generally undesirable. It does have fine fibers remarkably uniform in length and strength.

Last year, the Department crossed Hopi with Acacia cotton, a variety introduced years ago by the Department from southern Mexico. The results have been promising.

Officials in the Department point out that a new supply of superior quality fine-stapled cotton adapted to American conditions would help to hold and reclaim the world market against all competitors.

Export Trade

Chester C. Davis, former AAA Administrator, recently appointed to the Federal Reserve Board, upon his recent return from a two months survey of European markets emphasized the importance to the American farmer of a solution of our foreign trade problem.

In a press statement, he said: "Increase the foreign trade in our farm products and our agricultural problem would fade accordingly—trade is exchange of goods, it has to move both ways—if it does not there is no trade—our government is promoting reciprocal trade agreements—the United States now has concluded 14 of these agreements—eight of these agreements have been in effect long enough to give us some idea how they are working—our agricultural exports to these countries during the first quarter of 1936 increased 15 per cent above the farm exports for the same quarter last year."

Livestock

Chemical warfare against injurious bacteria, viruses, and parasites has done much to reduce the hazards of the livestock industry, according to Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

While species of livestock parasites number thousands, through diligent research science has not only devised means of keeping such enemies down, but has succeeding in practically annihilating certain species.

Dr. Mohler points out that the campaign in the South against the cattle tick has reclaimed about 91 per cent of the area formerly infested by this parasite. Eradication of bovine tuberculosis has been so successful that 30 entire states are now practically free from the disease.

Much of the success in these states, Dr. Mohler feels, has been due to the whole-hearted cooperation of livestock owners and public veterinary and livestock officials. He also credits manufacturers of disinfectants and insecticides with having a most important influence by providing chemicals for use against animal diseases and parasites.



A survey of milk consumption in 59 cities made under the direction of the Department of Agriculture discloses that the weekly per capita consumption of whole milk was 2.44 quarts. Nutritionists agree that an adequate standard calls for between three and five quarts a week. The survey establishes definitely the fact that there is a great deficiency in the average amount of milk consumed by a large number of families. The elimination of this deficiency would change the present milk surplus to a milk shortage.

Tobacco

Funds appropriated for the redemption of tobacco warrants are available until Sept. 1, 1936. No checks can be issued after that date, according to a statement from the office of the Secretary of Agriculture. These funds will be used to redeem tax payment warrants issued to eligible producers of Burley, flue-cure, fire-cured, dark air-cured and cigar-leaf tobacco.

Contracting producers holding warrants eligible for redemption have been urged to file their applications immediately with the tobacco section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C. County Agents throughout the tobacco producing area have been supplied with the necessary forms and regulations. Only warrants issued to producers who signed tobacco production adjustment contracts are eligible to be redeemed.

Economic Advisor

Dr. John Lee Coulter, former member of the U. S. Tariff Commission, and agricultural economist, has been appointed economic advisor to the Committee on Agricultural Cooperation of the National Association of Manufacturers.

This committee is making a study of the farm situation to give industry a better grasp of the farmer's problem and to encourage a spirit of cooperation between agriculture and industry. The committee is headed by Lewis H. Brown, president of Johns-Manville Corporation.

Dr. Coulter was at one time Dean of the West Virginia College of agriculture. He became chief economist of the Tariff Commission in 1929.

International

B. H. Heide, secretary and manager of International Livestock Exposition, announces various changes in rules pertaining to feeder cattle to be exhibited at the 37th exposition which will be held in Chicago, Nov. 28 to Dec. 5 of this year.

The exposition will have a sifting committee to inspect single steer entries. The least worthy entries will be elimi-

nated and sold on the open market, according to Mr. Heide, this procedure will work to the benefit of exhibitors whose animals have no chance of recognition.

Modernizing

During the past 12 months, the Department of Agriculture has had calls for 250,100 copies of Farmers Bulletin 1738, which contains sketches and floor plans of 40 houses, and there have been innumerable requests for other government bulletins providing information in building and modernizing.

The Department has two new bulletins issued this year: Farmers Bulletin 1749, "Modernizing Farm Houses," containing plans, photos and sketches of 13 typical farm houses remodeled by their owners, and Farmers Bulletin 1751, "Roof Coverings For Farm Buildings and Their Repair," which discusses shingles, bituminous coverings and canvas for roofs.

In the farmhouse plan bulletin are plans for one story "growing houses" of two or three rooms to which additions can be made readily. There are houses for every section of the country. Working drawings with all necessary dimensions and details for building are available from extension services of state agricultural colleges at a small charge

to cover printing and mailing.

The modernizing bulletin, in addition to floor plans, photographs and sketches of typical farmhouses, contains descriptions and costs of the work. Discussions cover electric power, heat and installation, water supply and plumbing, etc.

Ticks

Recent cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever near Washington, D. C., emphasize the need for vigilance against wood ticks that spread this disease, warns Dr. F. C. Bishopp of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Fortunately, Dr. Bishopp says, only a small proportion of these common ticks are infected. The disease, however, is widespread and has a high mortality. In the East, infested ticks are known to occur in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. A large percentage of the cases of spotted fever have been in Maryland and Virginia in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., and in North Carolina.

Ticks are unusually abundant in the East this year. As many as 100 have been picked off a dog at the end of a day in the woods. Ticks are most numerous in the early summer. Usually they practically disappear by Aug. 1, making the late summer safer for camping trips and hikes.

Dr. Bishopp points out that ticks are not likely to transmit the disease unless they remain attached to a body for at least six hours.

Minerals

Isaac Van Horn, Editor of *The Southeast Miner*, calls attention to the opportunities open to many farmers to increase their cash income, by the exploitation of various mineral deposits on their farms. In this respect Mr. Van Horn says:

"In almost every section of the farming districts of the Southeast, are located minerals of commercial value if they were developed—these deposits are receiving practically no attention whatever.

"We wish to give an illustration—A farmer in Buncombe County, North Carolina, who for 25 years had plowed around a stony section on his farm; he visited us and upon our advice at spare times, did enough work and secured samples, which he had assayed and the result is, the value of his farm today in mineral being produced is far more than he ever dreamed his entire farm was worth; yet, it is an extra crop because his agricultural lands are undisturbed.

"Such work will in this area in many cases develop great values in the metallic minerals, such as Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and many others.

"It may result in finding Brick Clay, Pottery Clay, Mica, Feldspar, Sandstone, Building Stone, Gravel, or a hundred other non-metallic minerals."

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FLORIDA SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS
COCOA, FLORIDA

a Parlor

...to that the milking operations would be viable. This feature has proven to be already substantial business built around it and even who have installed this system most invariably increased. Some dairies having reported thousands of visits the course of the year.

Use increases. Dairies are using milking parlors in the South than in any other section.

...ment users are the Sike... Asheville, N. C.; Spring... Spartanburg, S. C.; Dr. F. Florence, S. C.; B. H. Norfolk, Va.; Yoder... News, Va.; Lickingview... ort, Ky.; Virginia Poly...; Winthrop College, C.; Clemson College, S. University of Tennessee.

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...y, B. H. Gordon & Son, ... and milkier units. Obs... w in of the building in... of milk bottling plant.

10% MORE EGGS
15% LESS GRAIN
90% LESS MORTALITY
100% MORE PROFIT
NO BROODY HENS

A-B FIVE
PROTECTED



AMERICAN BEAUTY FIVE
 DEPT. 60, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Dairy Industry Grows In Tennessee

By A. B. EDWARDS
 Dairy Mfg. Specialist, University of Tennessee

DEVELOPMENT of the dairy industry in Tennessee cannot be better emphasized than by calling attention to the achievements of better-fed producers in recent national competitions.

During 1935 there were 38 entries from 15 Tennessee creameries entered in various contests. The average score was 92.82. The national average score for Tennessee entries was 93.04, placing second in the competition rating.

Only a few years ago, Tennessee buttermilk was sold under various handicaps. Not the least was the standard of dairy cream. Another problem, was uniform grading. Since 1927, creamery operators have employed a four-day cream grading method. With the cooperation of state agricultural authorities and

the University of Tennessee Extension Service, this grading system is being maintained with a day's fair success.

To Herman Larson, of the Bradley County Co-Operative Creamery, Cleveland, goes 1935 honors as Tennessee's master buttermaker. Mr. Larson made an average score of 93.48. This score was the highest in the five years the competitions have been governed.

Close behind Mr. Larson was Thomas Hardison, Marshall County Creamery, Lewisburg, with an average of 93.45. In three national contests,

Mr. Hardison averaged 94.25.

H. Coleman, Rutherford County Creamery, Murfreesboro, was third with 93.25.

The butter making contests started in 1931. Sponsored by the University of Tennessee, we prevailed upon leading creamery men to compete with states better known for dairy production. The butter maker must enter his product in at least three national, and two regional contests. In 1931, the state's average score was 91.78.

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25

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LOW RATES

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\$2.50 WITH PRIVATE BATH

GEORGE H. ANK

Hotel AUDITORIUM

BY G. A. LEWIS

TWO momentous events occurred in North Middletown community, Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1833. In October, the people of the community compromised their differences and organized a union church that continues to this day to serve every spiritual need. In November, occurred a meteoric storm of falling stars known in astronomic history as "the falling stars of 1833."

The year of 1833 marked an epoch in the history of the region. Covering the countryside were numerous revivals and protracted meetings. At the Cane Ridge church in Bourbon county a great revival continued, some histories say, all Summer, attracting 20,000 persons. Alexander Campbell, founder of the Church of the Disciples, toured the region. Then came Asiatic cholera, killing hundreds.

Started in 1822

The North Middleton community is served by one strong, vigorous, active

church which does its work efficiently, effectively and satisfactorily at a minimum cost per individual. The community is approximately 10 miles across, extending in a five-mile radius from the village of North Middletown.

Free From Debt

The North Middletown church came into being in 1833 a union of factions who had been meeting in Bethel church a few miles east of the village on the Prescott Turnpike. Until about 30 years ago a sprinkling of denominations remained in the community. The Methodist church burned in 1903 and was not rebuilt.

In 1913, the present modern plant was dedicated. In 1917, the Rev. F. M. Tinder, one of Kentucky's famous country pastors, became the minister. There are 700 names on the church rolls. Four hundred men, women and children attend Sunday school.

The church always has kept free from debt. A committee handles the finances. The annual budget of \$5,000 to \$6,000 is raised without difficulty.

The modern North Middletown church traces back to 1789, when the Bethel church was built of logs.

Youngest State Champion

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America recently accorded to John Elmer Kalmey, Jefferson County, Ky., the honor of being the youngest 4-H state champion Holstein raiser. He is 12 years old July 5. In the following article, John tells how he became interested in the big black and white dairy animal.

BY JOHN ELMER KALMEY

Exactly when my interest in livestock and 4-H club work began is hard to say. When I was four years old my father bought a purebred Holstein bull. The owner reserved the right to exhibit him that year. I was present when he won a blue ribbon at the Kentucky State Fair. Noticing my interest, the owner gave me the ribbon.

The same year, my father bought some purebred heifers, and told me I could have one. The one I picked was my champion cow last year.

My first 4-H club work was in 1934. With two heifers, I won two blue ribbons at the Jefferson County fair and second and third at the Kentucky State Fair.

In the county show, a cow and two heifers won a championship, two blue ribbons and one red ribbon. I showed three heifers and a bull calf at the State Fair last year, winning a championship, a blue ribbon and a red ribbon in the 4-H club classes and placing third in the county group class. In the Kentucky class, I took a blue ribbon, two red ribbons and one white ribbon.

In the last two years, my Holsteins won \$129 in premiums. I plan to show five females and a male this year. My champion cow, tested in a dairy herd improvement association, has averaged 426 pounds of butterfat and made a profit of \$136 a year. I am saving money to buy a calf from even higher producing stock.

I want to study agriculture in college. I give to 4-H club work and county agents credit for much of my success. To all boys and girls, I say that 4-H club work has been most interesting and profitable.

Begin

July is the poultry in the Spring for that reason at the Kentucky it is not advised that time. In there are certain (1) A hen because she hens take a new feathers. (2) The and shanks yellow color indication the recently. If a hen has been should be in a hen that chicks. (3) A lay vent and with the pelvic bones are (4) A big carrying this the tail head, between pelvic bone, and a with eyelid. The hen record of a at showing in this flock molting in the year, and it was 182 of the last egg egg that fall. Hens that molting in and took 15. Hens that molting in S and took 14. Hens that averaged 153. Hens that averaged 171. Hens that averaged 17 days off for. The record points clearly rid of early.

KEEP YOUR AW

Keeping t in the most in prevention. Chickens. brooding of preventing turkeys can to be free o away from o. A good body, broad general up-bird.

Begin Culling This Month

July is the month to begin culling the poultry flock. Most hens lay well in the Spring and early Summer, and for that reason, suggest poultry experts at the Kentucky College of Agriculture, it is not advisable to try to cull during that time. In July and August, however, there are certain characteristics which indicate the poor producers.

(1) A hen that molts early, does so because she has stopped laying. These hens take a longer time to grow their new feathers.

(2) The yellow color in the beak and shanks fades as the hen lays. Hence, yellow color at this time of year is an indication that the hen has not laid eggs recently. If the color has faded out, the hen has been laying heavily. Allowance should be made for the return of color in hens that have hatched and brooded chicks.

Record Cited

(3) A laying hen has a large, moist vent and width (two fingers) between the pelvic bones. The abdomen and pelvic bones are soft and pliable.

(4) A high producer has a wide back, carrying this width beyond the hips to the tail head, three to five fingers width between pelvic bones and end of breast bone, and a bright, clear, prominent eye with eyelid free from fat.

The Kentucky poultrymen cite the record of a 200-hen flock in Missouri as showing the value of culling. Hens in this flock that quit laying and started molting in July averaged 109 eggs in the year, and took 182 days off; that is, it was 182 days from the time of laying the last egg before molting to the first egg that Fall or Winter.

Wisdom Shown

Hens that quit laying and started molting in August averaged 134 eggs and took 151 days off.

Hens that quit laying and started molting in September averaged 137 eggs and took 143 days off.

Hens that quit laying in October averaged 153 eggs and took 94 days off.

Hens that quit laying in November averaged 171 eggs and took 69 days off.

Hens that quit laying in December averaged 174 eggs and took only 45 days off for the molting period.

The record of this Missouri flock points clearly to the wisdom of getting rid of early molters.

KEEP YOUNG TURKEYS AWAY FROM CHICKENS

Keeping turkeys away from chickens is the most important precaution to take in preventing blackhead, advises A. J. Caldwell, University of Tennessee Extension specialist.

Chickens are known to be carriers of blackhead. Artificial incubation and brooding offers one of the best means of preventing blackhead. By this method, turkeys can be grown on ground known to be free of infection and can be kept away from chickens and old turkeys.

A good layer. Note the strong, deep body, broad back, prominent eye, and general up-standing characteristic of this bird.



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Home on the Range! Daddy Gander's in full charge of this family of chicks at the home of Mrs. Bedford Chaffin, near Baxter, Tenn. What's more, according to Mrs. Chaffin, this fatherly gander fights inquisitive visitors who come too near to the 20 incubator hatched chicks, who've taken a real liking to him as their custodian.

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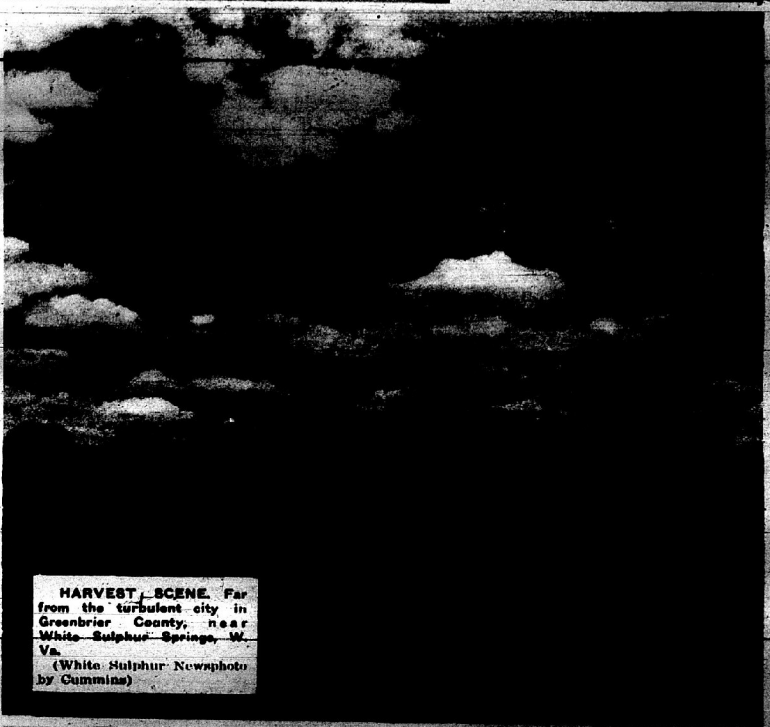
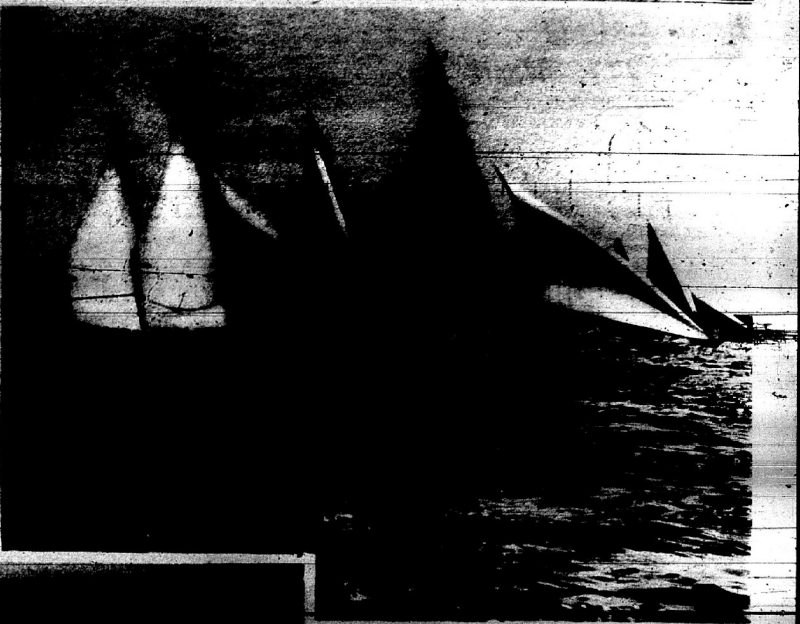
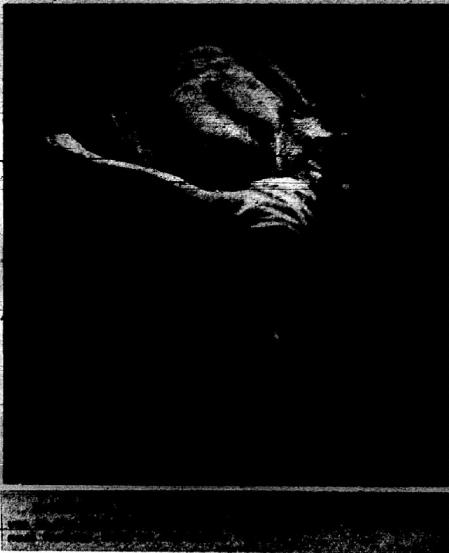
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HARVEST SCENE. Far from the turbulent city in Greenbrier County, near White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. (White Sulphur Newsphoto by Cummins)

VACATION, like the babbling brook is speeding away from those Tennessee farm lands.



POOR JOCKO. It's tough to spend most of your time on a hand organ, even if you're a Hollywood monkey. (Acme photo)

RANGERETTES at the Texas Centennial, it seems, can't even go for a swim without their 10-gallon hats.