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OPERATION PERFORMED

But This Failed To Save Lady Who Formerly Resided Here.

Concerning the death of Mrs. C. B. Hammons, brief mention of which was made in Tuesday's *Kentuckian*, the *Paducah Sun* of Monday says:

"Mrs. Tinnia Hammons, 38 years old, wife of C. B. Hammons of 328 Jackson street, died at Riverside hospital at 4:45 o'clock Sunday afternoon in spite of an operation performed about ten days ago. The body was taken to Hopkinsville, Ky., her former home, for burial at noon today. The funeral will be held there tomorrow. Mrs. Hammons was born near Dresden, Tenn., and came to Paducah from Hopkinsville. She was a member of the Baptist church in that city, having resided in Paducah only about six months. Besides her husband she leaves three children, Jack, Lee and Claude Hammons."

GERMAN CASUALTIES.

London, May 23.—An official British estimate of German casualties in April, issued the other day places the total at 91,162. The number of German casualties since the beginning of the war is given as 2,822,079. "Killed or died of wounds, 664,552; died of sickness, 41,325; prisoners, 137,708; missing, 197,094; severely wounded, 385,515; wounded, 254,627; slightly wounded, 1,023,212; wounded remaining with units, 117,956. These figures do not include naval or colonial troops."

Major-Backus.

Dr. and Mrs. James J. Backus announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Maggie Louise to Mr. George Wilson Major 4:30 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, June 14, 1916. At home at Gracey, Kentucky.

NORTH TO VISIT SOUTH

County Agent Casey Will Take Party of Excursionists to Binns' Mill.

County Agent A. M. Casey, who is always arranging some new "stunt" to create greater interest in his work, has planned for next Tuesday, May 30, an excursion of North Christian farmers into the fine farming section of South and West Christian. The main object is to let them see R. H. McGaughey's herd of Polled Durhams at Newstead, and the fine farm and mill plant of W. C. Binns at Pee Dee.

They will be shown what Mr. Binns has done on a worn-out farm in a few years, stopping washes, reclaiming land and in soil-building by improved methods. He has 300 acres, about 100 acres in alfalfa and clover and the rest in a high state of cultivation. Seven years ago this farm was in a bad condition, now it is almost a model farm.

The farmers from North Christian will come in their own automobiles, or on the 9:35 train. Those coming by rail will be met by some of the bankers and business men with machines.

Mr. Binns will spread a luncheon at noon and is looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to the visit.

The farmers of North Christian are urged to take advantage of this pleasant way of seeing South and West Christian, and especially Mr. McGaughey's fine cattle and farm and Mr. Binns farm, cattle and mills.

Those desiring to go on this excursion will please notify County Agent A. M. Casey, so that arrangements may be made accordingly.

Important Examinations.

The Civil Service Commission has advised that an examination for Assistant Examiner, U. S. Patent Office, will be held on June 7, 1916, at the following named places to fill several vacancies: Hopkinsville, Ky. Owensboro, Ky. Paducah, Ky.

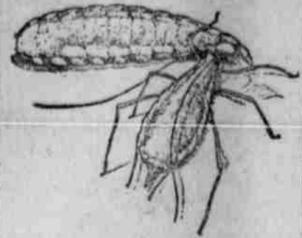
APHIS IS DESTRUCTIVE

Insect Is Generally Distributed Over the United States.

One of Most Prolific of All Plant Lice, and is Especially Injurious to Various Leguminous Crops, Notably Clovers.

(By J. DAVIS.)

The periodic occurrence of the pea aphid in unusual abundance on various leguminous crops, more especially red and crimson clovers, vetches, field and garden peas, and sweet peas, has placed it among the important injurious insects of the world, for it is almost cosmopolitan and more or less injurious wherever found. In Europe



Larva of a Species of Fly Which Preys Upon the Pea Aphid.

It has been the subject of numerous treatises, both from the systematic and economic viewpoint, and its identity has been much confused with other closely related species. In America it seems to have made its first appearance in destructive and noticeable numbers in 1899, although it is known to have been present here for at least two decades previous, and each year since 1899 this aphid has been recorded as injurious in one or more localities in the United States.

Records of injuries by this insect have been reported by various authorities in different parts of this country, showing that for a good many years the pea aphid has been present in serious numbers. Dr. J. W. Folsom reports injury to red clover in the following words: "In 1903 the house killed an immense amount of red clover and weakened much more in De Kalb county, Illinois. I found on one farm 80 acres of dead clover roots in one field. Not one root in a thousand showed any signs of life, and on the ground were thousands of cast skins of the aphid. At cutting time the lice had been such a nuisance that the men objected to handling the crop. After cutting, the clover never revived. In neighboring fields there were many bare spots where the aphids had killed the clover locally, and in the growing clover were many centers of new infestation, due doubtless to migrant winged females. All of the clover in that part of the country was more or less injured; not only old clover but also the first-year growth. Returning to the same region the following summer to see the consequences of the injury, I did not stay long, for it was hard to find a field of clover anywhere. The farmers reported that the clover had been 'winter killed,' to their surprise, since the winter had not been a severe one and the clover often survived worse winters."

Mr. H. Morrison, discussing the abundance of this insect in Indiana, in 1910, says: "It was so common in many fields that the clover remained on the ground for more than a week after cutting without showing signs of curing. The clover stems were so plastered with honeydew that the moisture could not evaporate from them."

We have seen clover fields in Indiana so badly infested that the plants would be covered with the so-called "honeydew," a sticky, sweetish fluid ejected by the aphid. Walking through such an infested field, one's trousers would appear green, so thickly would they be covered by the plant lice, and ruined by the honeydew which covered the plants. While it is seldom that fields are killed outright as described by Doctor Folsom, there can be no doubt that the heavy infestations which are so common, have a decided weakening effect on the plant and much of the winter killing of clover



Adult Pea Aphid.

can be traced back to the depredations of the pea aphid. Most probably much damage to clover has been overlooked or attributed to other causes, for while a crop may be injured on large field crops, such as clover, the injury will be overlooked unless the field is almost killed outright, and subsequent effects, such as the weakening of the vitality of the plants, is too often attributed to "winter killing," as Doctor Folsom has pointed out. Especially may this insect be a very dangerous clover pest if the weather conditions

are favorable to the aphid and a long dry spell retards the growth of the clover.

The aphid prefers the young tender leaves and stems of its host, but eventually it covers the entire plant. Garden and sweet peas, being succulent plants, are seriously attacked and readily succumb to the depredations of the insects. Clover, particularly red clover, on the other hand, is able to withstand considerable injury, but, as has been noted, even this plant is not free from serious damage; in fact, entire fields of clover are sometimes destroyed.

We have no definite reports of injury to cattle by feeding clover hay which has been heavily infested with the aphid; indeed, we have been informed by cattle feeders that such clover, which has a slightly sweetish taste, because of the honeydew covering it, is rather relished by cattle. In 1911 it was reported that feeding cattle with infested vines was supposed by one farmer to be the cause of the death of some of his cattle, but there seems to be no proof and the conclusions were probably incorrect.

The pea aphid commonly feeds on clovers—especially red and crimson clovers—grass, Canadian field, and sweet peas, vetch and, not infrequently, on alfalfa.

The pea aphid is one of the most prolific of plant lice. A female can give birth to as many as 24 young in a period of 14 consecutive hours. The average number of young per female for all individuals where records were kept in 1912 and 1913 was 3.7 per day, but this is the average for the entire productive period of each female. Toward the latter days of this insect's life, the birth rate greatly diminishes, often not averaging one young a day.

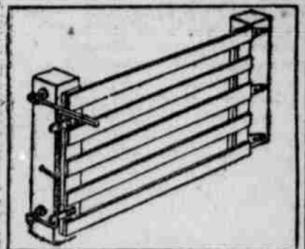
It is doubtful if any species of plant lice is more harassed by enemies than is the pea aphid. The common aphid fungus is the most important natural enemy. This fungus thrives under moist conditions, especially when accompanied by warmth. This fungus is contagious and spreads with wonderful rapidity. Heavy rains destroy great numbers of plant lice, and very hot, dry weather, seems to hinder excessive multiplication, so that weather conditions are a great factor in the natural control of this pest. Nine different species of ladybirds prey upon the pea aphid, and the larva of the syrphid and cecidomyid flies are important enemies.

In the clover field the pea aphid is ordinarily held in check by its natural enemies. If it is apparent that the insect is becoming unduly abundant, the clover should be cut as soon as possible, since the cutting and drying of the clover will kill most of the insects. Clover coated with the honeydew of the aphids will not cure properly. Spring pasturing or early cutting back of the clover will check the multiplication of this plant louse.

GATE LATCH IS CONVENIENT

Recent Invention Places Strain on Post Instead of on Gate—Spring Holds It in Place.

This invention provides a latch which puts the strain on the post instead of on the gate. Two or more



Gate Latch.

latch bars are fastened to the gate and the latch is fastened to the post by bolts, each having one end bent into a hook eye and the other held through the post by a nut. A spring, midway between the bolts, holds the latch in place when the gate is closed.—Independent Farmer.

FEEDING SKIM MILK TO HENS

Interesting Test Made With Four Pens of Pullets at the Purdue Experiment Station.

In a test made at Purdue where four pens of pullets were kept well fed up on grain and one was given meat scrap in addition, one had fish scrap, one drank skim milk and one had none of these animal foods—the latter were kept at a loss; didn't lay eggs enough to pay for their keep.

The profit in the meat-scrap pen was \$1.55 per pullet; the fish-scrap pen, \$1.56; in the skim-milk pen, \$1.52.

In the meat-scrap pen the pullets averaged 135 eggs per year, in the fish-scrap pen 128 eggs, in the skim-milk pen 135.4 eggs, in the pen where no meat food was given 32.5 eggs. Skim milk made the difference between 135 and 32 eggs. Hardly pays to waste skim milk at these figures.

Keep Chemicals Out.

There are many suggestions about putting salt, charcoal or chemicals in the silo. Never do it. Water may sometimes be added when the corn is dry, but keep the chemicals out—as you would from home-canned goods.

Toad Decreasing in Numbers.

We are told that the toad is decreasing in numbers owing to the fact that the little ponds or pools in which their eggs are hatched are drying up all over the country.

BIT OF REAL POLAND

VILLAGE IN ASIA MINOR HAS AN INTERESTING HISTORY.

Peopled Many Years Ago by Veterans of the Crimean War, the Community Has Maintained Its Purity and Independence.

Hundreds of miles from Poland, in Turkish territory, not far from the Black sea and the Bosphorus, there is a Polish village. It has been there for 60 years. But the news of its existence will come as a surprise both to the world at large and to the Polish Poles of Poland.

The village was "discovered" recently by a German journalist, the correspondent of a Berlin newspaper, who was watching the fighting at the Dardanelles. He sandwiched in between his dispatches describing death and destruction on the Gallipoli peninsula an interesting description of this peaceful and forgotten bit of old Poland under the title of "A Polish Island."

The village was founded back in the fifties of the last century during the Crimean war. Among the Russian soldiers fighting in the Crimea against the British and French and Turks were some from Russian Poland. Of these a number were captured by the Turks and taken to Scutari, opposite Constantinople, in Asia Minor. There some Polish noblemen, bitter enemies of Russia, found these men, and hit upon the idea of emancipating this handful of their fellow-countrymen from the control of Russia. Foremost among these noblemen was Prince Adam Czartorisky, a very wealthy man, who, from his own pocket and out of funds collected by him from other Poles who hated Russia, purchased lands in Asia Minor from Turkish owners and there established the Polish prisoners in a village of their own.

On that spot the prisoners and their descendants have continued to live to this day. When the German journalist visited the village he found a few of the original colonists still living. The villagers, he writes, are genuine Poles, still speaking their native tongue. The noblemen who founded the village fetched the wives of many of the prisoners from Poland when the village was first started, and their offspring have intermarried among themselves, thus preserving the purity of their race. Not one of them, says the German writer, has married a Turk or even learned the Turkish language that is spoken on every side of this little "Polish island."

Potted Plants.

With potted flowers regular attention is quite important. So many women are unable to keep flowers growing because they are overzealous in their care of them for a few days and then leave them during the rest of the week without a bit of nourishment. Geraniums and primroses are the most satisfactory flowering plants and last well through the winter. If dead leaves are kept picked off and blossoms removed immediately they become faded new blooms will appear very frequently. Changes in temperature, so disastrous to most potted flowers, will not affect these two varieties to any great extent.

Defining an Optimist.

An optimist may be described as a person who believes that a wolf is going to be captured during a big wolf hunt.—*Atchison Globe*.

Corns Come Off Like Banana Peel

Wonderful, Simple "Gets-It" Never Fails to Remove Any Corn Easily.

"Wouldn't it jar you? Here I've been going along for years, with one desperate corn after another, trying to get rid of them with salves that



Hesitate! Use Sure "Gets-It" for Those Corns and Save Your Life and Your Toes! Cut off the toes, tape that stick to the stocking, bandages and plasters that make a package of the toes, trying blood-bringing razors and scissors. Then I tried "Gets-It" just once and you ought to have seen that corn come off "just like a banana peel." It's a simple, wonderful. It's the new way, painless, applied in two seconds, never hurts healthy flesh or irritates. Nothing to press on the corn. Never fails. Quit the old ways for once anyway and try "Gets-It" tonight. For corns, calluses, warts and bunions. "Gets-It" is sold everywhere, 25c a bottle, or sent direct by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Sold in Hopkinsville and recommended as the world's best corn remedy by L. L. Elgin and J. O. Cook.

MASONS FOR LONG TIME

Several Who Have Been Members Half a Century.

They are still talking about the big day the Masons had at their centennial celebration Monday.

Grand Master T. J. Adams in responding to the address of welcome by Mr. L. K. Wood, delivered one of the finest addresses on Masonry ever heard here. He is Superintendent of the Widows and Orphans Home and his tribute to this work of Masonry was magnificent. Mr. Adams lived in Hopkinsville a long time ago, 30 years or more. He was then known as Jeff Adams and was an express agent who boarded with the parents of Ross A. Rogers. Mr. Rogers entertained him during his present visit.

Adrian Humphries, of Louisville, a former Hopkinsville boy, also made an excellent off-hand speech. He has been Worshipful Master of one of the largest Lodges in Louisville.

Among the Masons present were a number who had been members for half a century. In this list were the following: Geo. H. Merritt Sr., 59 years; Dr. Lowry, of Elkton, 54 years; R. M. Anderson, 49 years; E. M. Flack 49 years; Jno. W. Pursley 48 years; Dr. A. W. Williams, Lafayette, 46 years, and several others ranging from 40 to 45 years.

Claude Brasher has returned from a visit to Madisonville.

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