

Duplicate

My KENTUCKY

Salvage for Victory



1942
AUTUMN
EDITION

25
CENTS

OFFICIAL
PUBLICATION
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH
OF KENTUCKY

On the Line — in production and in combat . . .



AMERICAN AIR FILTERS Protect Them From Dust

DUST is a major problem both in the *manufacture* and *maintenance* of our great air armada. The important part which dust control plays in *manufacture* was soon discovered by airplane builders who turned to AAF engineers early in the war emergency to solve their dust problems.

Following *manufacture* came *maintenance*, which due to make-shift airport facilities necessary in combat zones, again found dust a serious hazard. Engine performance records in Libya, Australia and elsewhere, made under actual fighting conditions, show that motors not protected by

air filters require overhauling and rebuilding after only 20 to 30 hours, due to the severe dust conditions. With AAF airplane engine filters, which remove 90% to 99% of the dust which causes this excessive wear, the period between overhauls can be increased to 300 or 400 hours, thus saving valuable replacement parts and greatly reducing oil and gas consumption.

So—on the line—in production and in combat AAF filters protect our war planes.

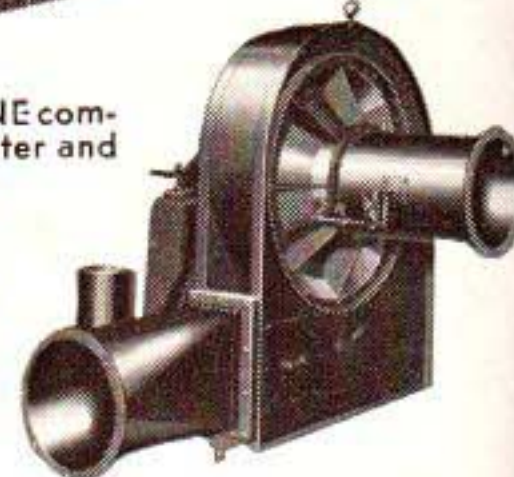
If you are confronted with a dust problem in your business—we can help you too! Write for new bulletin, "AAF In Industry."

AAF airplane engine filters protect our fighting planes against destruction by dust.



AAF atmospheric dust control equipment is installed in every major airplane factory in the U.S.A.

ROTO-CLONE combined exhaustor and dust separator protects materials in process, and personnel, against all forms of process dust.

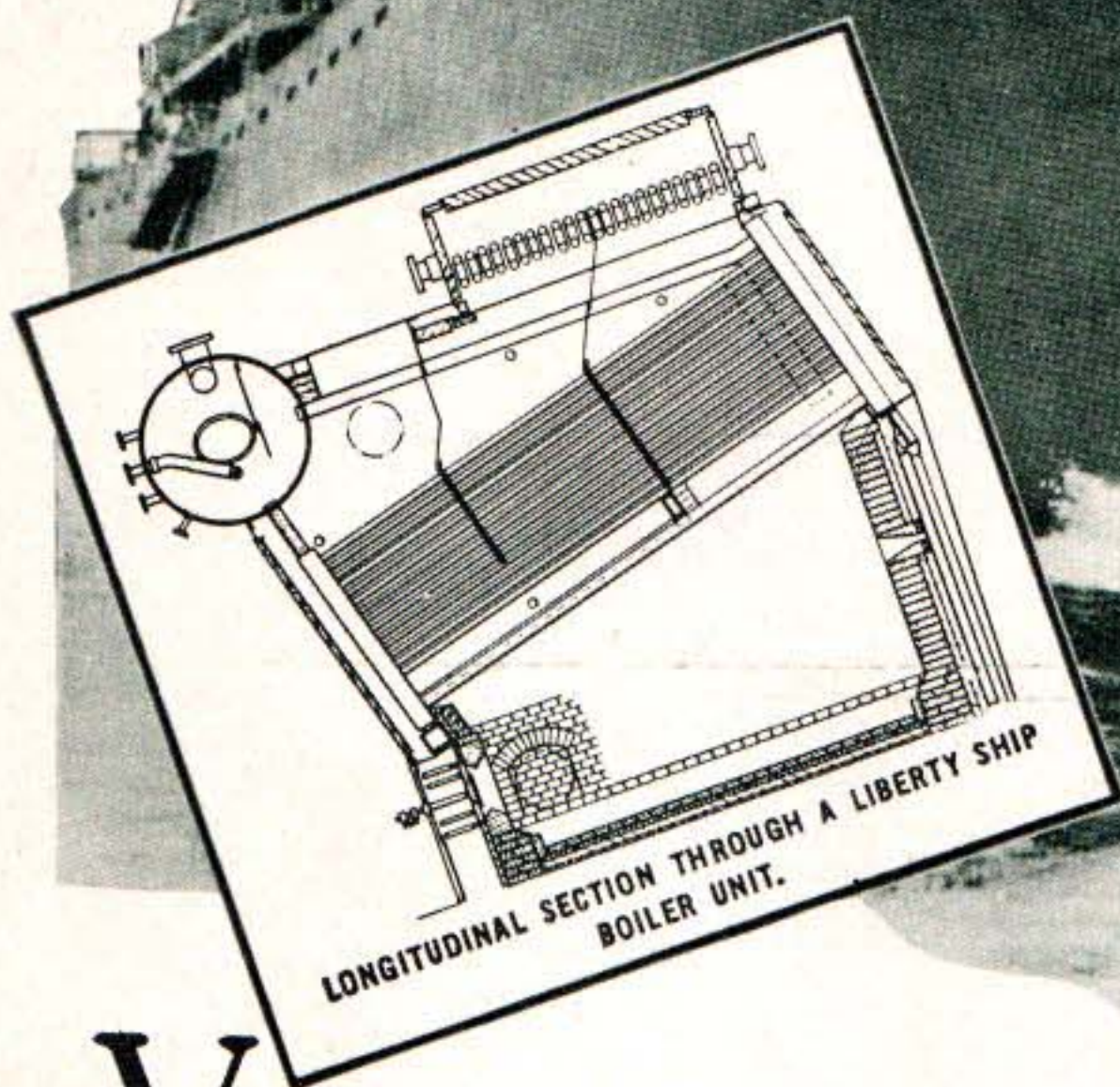


AMERICAN AIR FILTER COMPANY, INC., 361 CENTRAL AVE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

IN CANADA, DARLING BROTHERS, LIMITED, MONTREAL, P. Q.

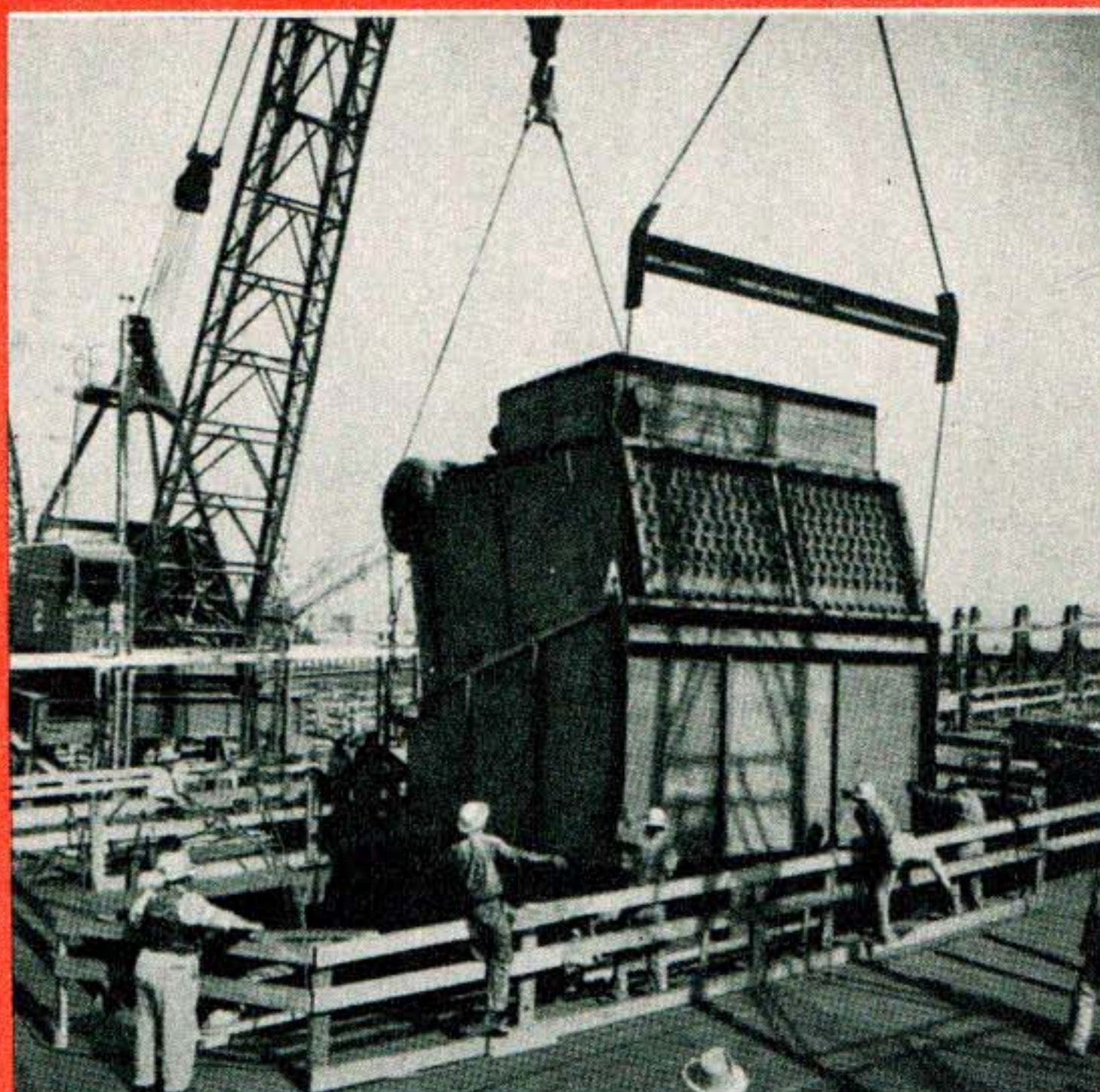
VOGT BOILERS

Keep
**Liberty
Ships**
moving!



Vogt is building Sectional Header marine boilers for America's Bridges of Ships for the Seven Seas. Delivered to shipyards on regular schedule they are helping to expedite the vital Liberty Ship program of the U. S. A.

**Vogt
FOR BETTER
BOILERS**



Lowering a Vogt Sectional Header boiler into the hull of a Liberty Ship.

Vogt

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY, INC.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Branch Offices: New York - Chicago - Cleveland - Philadelphia - Dallas

Kentucky Distilleries



DEVOTE PRODUCTION FACILITIES TO ESSENTIAL WAR MATERIALS

UNTIL the War is won the production facilities of Kentucky's distilleries will be devoted to making high-proof grain alcohol so vital to the manufacture of smokeless powder, ammunition, synthetic rubber and other materials of war.

- For months, plants of various members of the Kentucky Distillers Association have operated on a twenty-four hour, seven-day week basis producing war-time industrial alcohol. Through the pooling of equipment all Kentucky distilleries now are ready for one-hundred per cent participation in our War Program.
- At the beginning of 1942 the distilleries of the nation were producing grain alcohol at the rate of 60,000,000 gallons per year. By September the annual rate had been upped to 135,000,000 gallons and the close of 1942 will see an annual production rate of 240,000,000 gallons. Of this latter amount Kentucky Distilleries will produce 90,000,000 gallons which is 37½ per cent of the national total or one and one-half the total annual production rate for the entire distilling industry in the first months of 1942.
- Close proximity to large smokeless powder and synthetic rubber plants enables Kentucky distilleries to provide this essential material of war with a minimum of transportation. Kentuckians well may be proud that the entire production facilities of a leading industry of the Bluegrass State now are devoted to our Nation's War Effort.

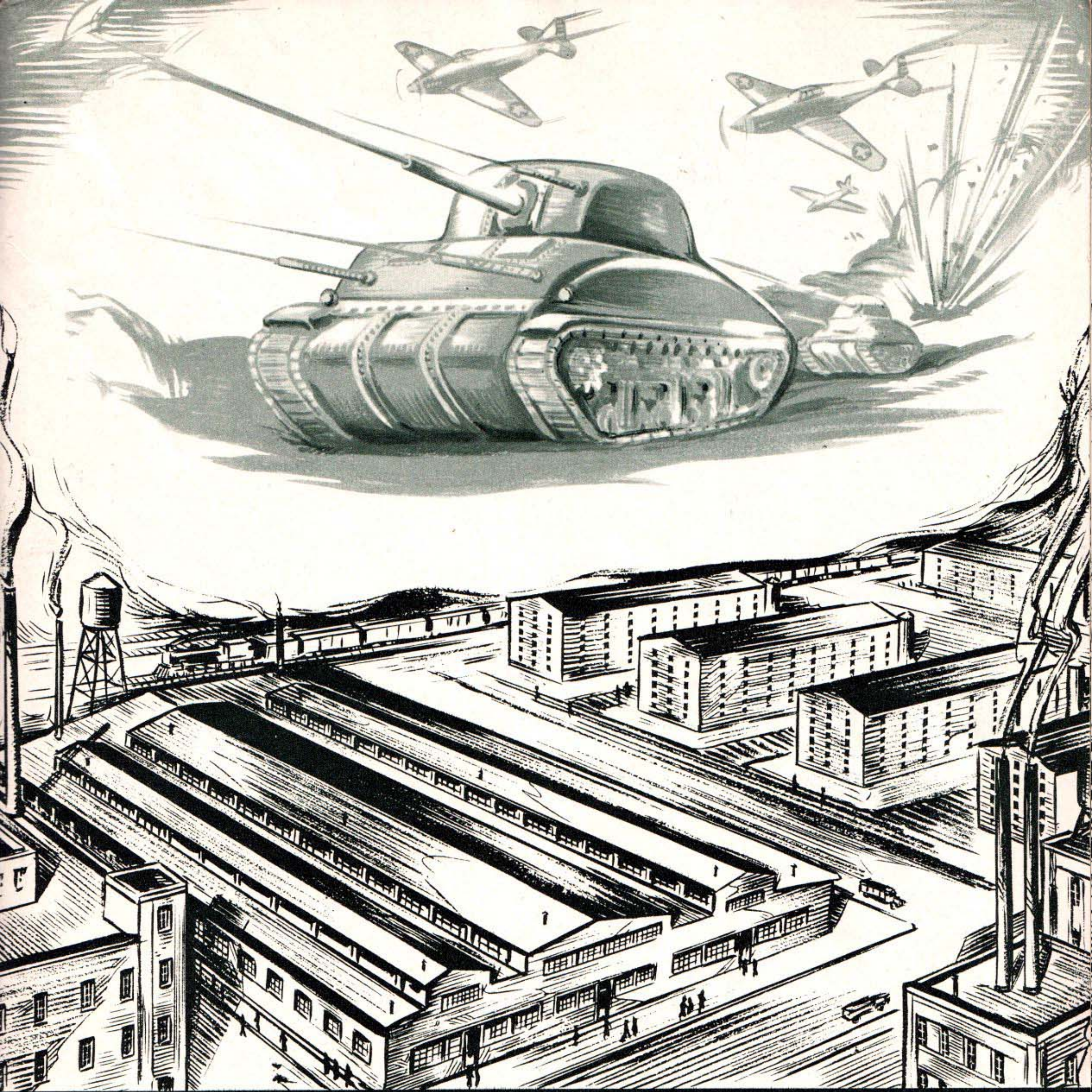
MEMBERS OF KENTUCKY DISTILLERS ASSOCIATION

Bardstown Distillery
Bernheim Distilling Co.
Blair Distilling Co.
Blue Ribbon Distilleries Co.
Bonds Mill Distilling Co., Inc.
Brown-Forman Distillery Co.
Buffalo Springs Distilling Co.
Cave Springs Distillery Corp.
Churchill Distilling Co.
Dowling Bros. Distilling Co.
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Fairfield Distillery, Inc.
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Glencoe Distillery Co.
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Old Heaven Hill Springs Distillery Co.
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Old Kentucky Distillery
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The Fleischmann Distilling Corp.
The Geo. T. Stagg Co.
The Hermitage Distillery Co.
The Old Crow Distillery Co.
The Old Grand Dad Distillery Co.
The Old Taylor Distillery Co.
The Willett Distilling Co.
Tom Moore Distillery
Waterfill & Frazier Distillery Co.
Wathen Bros. Distillers



Kentucky
DISTILLERS ASSOCIATION

A BUSY PLANT IS THE FINEST PICTURE

To a good American nothing today is more soul-satisfying and inspiring than a huge plant, busy twenty-four hours daily, producing war supplies. Now two-thirds of the output of our modern refinery at Catlettsburg, Kentucky—one unit of which is here shown—goes to the war effort. When our new Aviation Gasoline plant is in operation, our production for

civilian use will then be only ten per cent of our increased capacity. It will be enough, however, to serve and satisfy the thousands of motorists who prefer and buy Pepper Gasolines and Oils throughout the Ohio Valley area.

ASHLAND OIL & REFINING COMPANY

Incorporated
Ashland, Kentucky

An important factor in producing large quantities of high octane gasoline is our continuous Caustic Treating plant, one of the largest of its kind in the country, with a 9,000 barrel a day capacity



in KENTUCKY

Official Publication
of the
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

KEEN JOHNSON, GOVERNOR

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VOLUME 6

AUTUMN ISSUE

Number 3

Kentucky In War Time

KENTUCKY's people, as always, have put aside the calm and delightful life they love and which so fascinates folk from far and near when they visit the Bluegrass State, to take their places in the van of the fight for freedom.

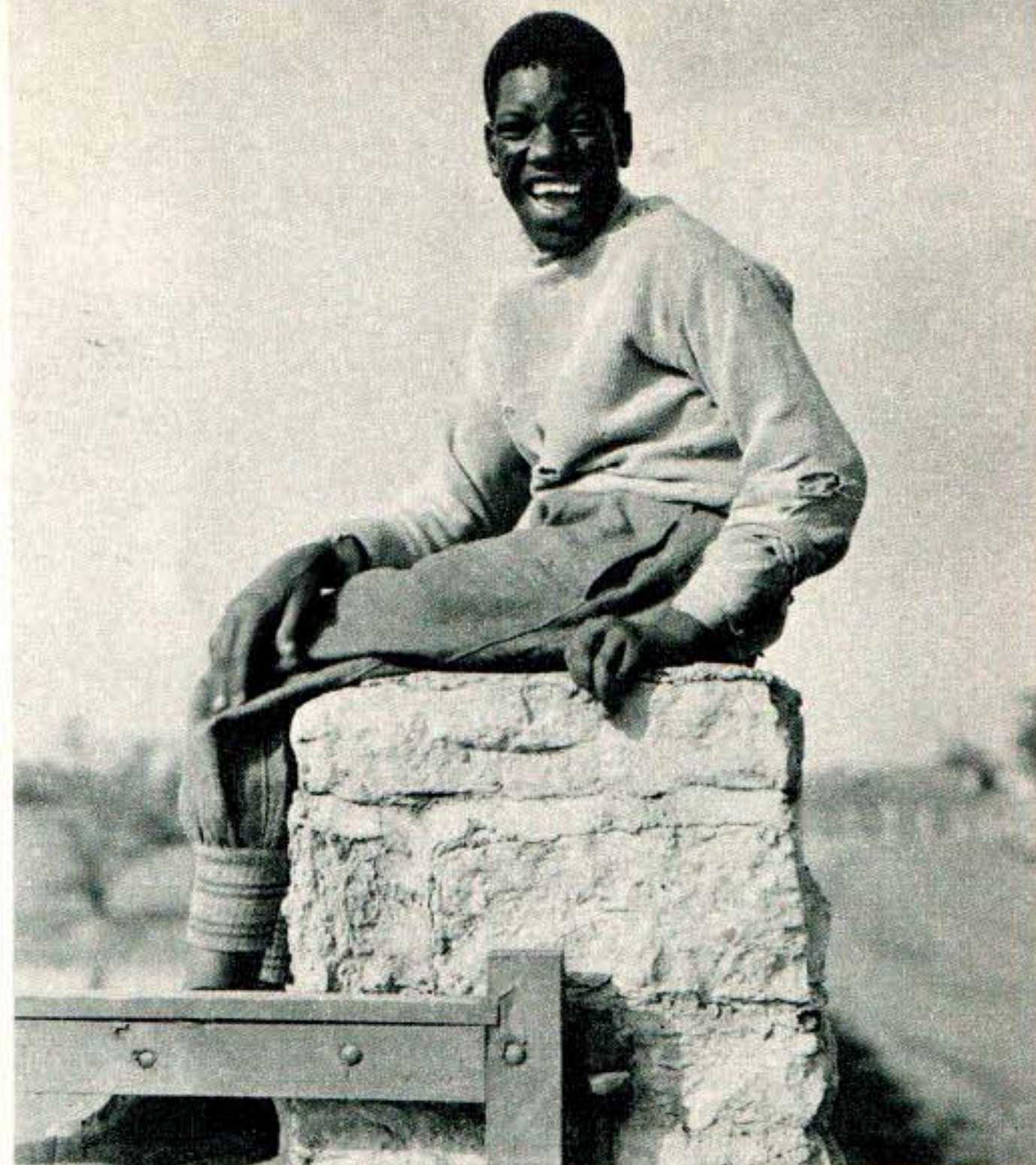
Her industries, her farms, her mines, her educational institutions have enlisted in the Nation's service. And in war bond sales, Kentucky leads all the states in percentage, just as she leads in number of volunteers for the armed forces.

This issue of IN KENTUCKY Magazine is devoted largely to telling a little of Kentucky's industrial plants, with a view to informing the Nation of opportunities offered here, where the labor problem is non-existent and where so many natural advantages abound. For variety, some other phases of life in Kentucky, in war and in peace, are pictured in brief.

Kentucky, while she is restrained this autumn in issuing her standing invitation to visitors to come here because of war's curtailment of travel, nevertheless extends the same old cordial greeting to residents of other states, and wants them to know that, whatever betide, she expects to offer the casual visitor and the investor all the advantages of a way of life known 'round the world as superbly satisfying, when war's carnage shall have passed and the blessings of peace are ours again.

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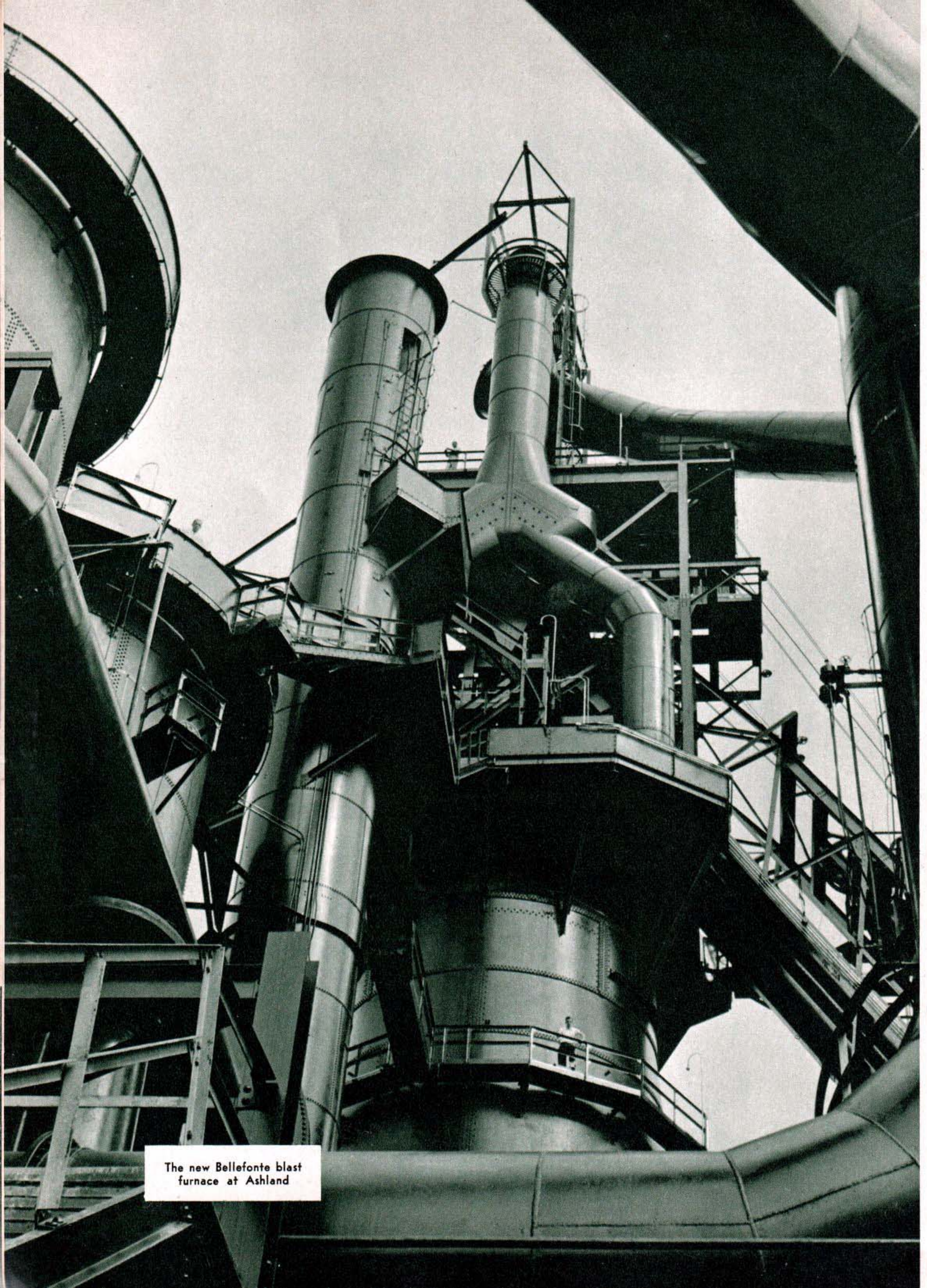
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© Caulfield & Shook

AUNT CLAREY—MY BLACK MAMMY

I'm hungry for some corn pone
Like my mammy used to make:
I want to eat off oil cloth
From dishes you couldn't break.
I want to see her bending
In her black and white checked gown
That covers "shifts" as white and clean
As snow just fallen down.
And as she stoops to dip
Some beans from her old iron pot,
I'd like to hear her say again,
"Taint much, chile, but it's the best I got."
I always used to stop there
On my way from our one-room school
And play around the cabin
Or perch on a wooden stool
To watch her mend or sometimes spin
While she told me tales
Of the South that had been.
Many Sunday afternoons
On hot summer days
She'd take me to tent meetings
Where I'd watch the negro ways.
They'd listen to the preacher
And help him with "Amens."
Old Sam would sing and pray most
Then he'd steal my father's hens.
In June we'd go "pickin'"
When berries were the best
We'd take the first to Mother—
Aunt Clarey would get the rest.
Most of the time she'd can
For the big house and make pies
Mammy sent her jam to the fairs
So her Miss would get the prize:
Then she'd vow she hadn't touched it
More than to set things out
For cooking was a Woodford art
The whole South knew about.



The new Bellefonte blast
furnace at Ashland



Motor Vessel "National" and tow. One of the new diesel tows, American Barge Lines. Louisville skyline in background.

Kentucky Industries

By Thomas Graham,
Executive Vice-President
The Bankers Bond Co.

KENTUCKY, predominantly an agricultural state famed around the world for fine horses, superlative Bourbon whiskey and fair women, also has varied and interesting industries . . . but not enough of them for a balanced economy, a recent survey instituted by Governor Keen Johnson, indicates.

The world, and many Kentuckians, does not know that in this State are 35 industrial concerns which are the largest in their respective lines in the South, of which 25 are the largest in the United States, and 14 are the largest in the world. Nor can much be said here of the gigantic new war industries, many of them expected to play a growing and permanent part in the future development of the State, which now are working 'round the clock for a United Nations victory.

The labor situation in Kentucky is excellent, with more than 99 per cent. native-born. The splendid native workmen are one of Kentucky's most important assets to induce outside concerns to come into the State. The last two State administrations have been eminently fair in protecting both labor and capital properly, so that the industrial morale generally is excellent throughout the State, with industrial strife at a minimum. Transportation both by rail and highway is good. There are 2,000 miles of low cost water transportation available, the Ohio River alone transporting 24,000,000 tons of freight last year.

Most of the war plants operating in the Louisville area

will continue to find outlets in the post-war period, especially the rubber, calcium carbide, aluminum, plywood and Curtiss cargo plants. The new peace era will be one of development in the chemical industry and air, and if Kentucky plans properly, the State can be among the foremost in these lines. Development of Gilbertsville and Wolf Creek Dams will bring cheap power, increase inland water transportation and add a vast recreational area. Last year 1,351,912,000 KWH of electric energy was produced in Kentucky, private utilities doing a splendid war job. Development of the tourist trade properly after the war is important, as tourists spent approximately \$125,000,000 in Indiana last year. Tourist promotion figures of all states show Kentucky is one of the lowest, spending a pitiful amount of money. When the war is over, spending ten times the present amount will pay big dividends in business and taxes. The State Highway Department recently has published two excellent tourist guides. "In Kentucky," the official State magazine, has done a very splendid selling job of State industrial, recreational, cultural and residential advantages, with a very limited appropriation. The Kentucky State Industrial Agency can promote Kentucky's—

Industrial advantages

Recreational advantages

Residential advantages

Industrial engineers say that a new industry employing 500 people brings into the State \$780,000 annually in pay-



Lexington Herald-Leader
Girls making precision tools for manu-
facturing airplane motors at Lexington
plant

rolls, which amount turns over from seven to ten times in the course of the year, or \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 total new purchasing power.

The last two State administrations have worked hand-in-hand with business, resulting in constructive accomplishments. The State debt has been paid; schools have received the highest per capita assistance and the surplus is sufficient to more than take care of capital improvements in various State institutions. The overall per capita debt is the lowest in the United States and the overall per capita tax paid is third from the bottom.

The principal Kentucky industries are as follows:

HARDWARE

BELKNAP HARDWARE & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Louisville—Largest in the United States. Founded in 1840, with one of the most successful business and investment records of any Kentucky company.

STRATTON & TERSTEGGE COMPANY, Louisville—Second in volume in Kentucky. Manufacturers of coal furnaces, furnace pipes and stokers. The world's largest manufacturer of minnow buckets.

BEN WILLIAMSON HARDWARE COMPANY, Ashland—Third in volume in Kentucky and one of the principal factors in heavy equipment sales of West Virginia and Kentucky.

HORSE INDUSTRY

Horse raising and racing are important industries. Approximately \$35,000,000 is invested in breeding and stock farms and \$5,000,000 in racing plants. Many branches of national companies in the dairy products field are scattered throughout Western Kentucky. The milling and baking also are important industries, with various plants strategically located throughout the State. Ballard & Ballard, Louisville, are the largest processors of winter wheat in the United States. The two principal companies with local stock interest in the baking business are—Hampton Cracker Company (Consolidated Biscuit) and the Grocers Baking Company.

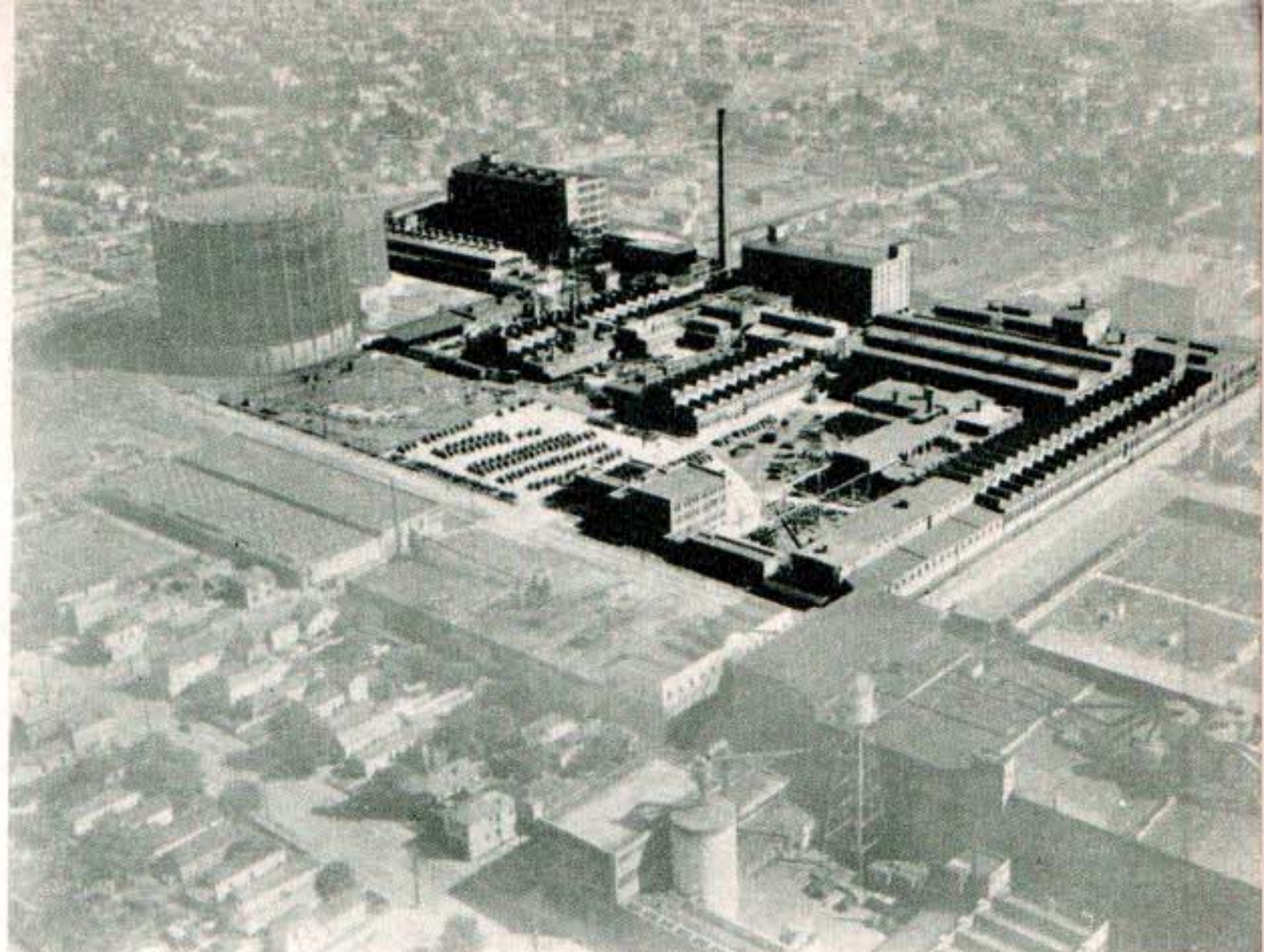
SHOES—LEATHER

The mechanization of the shoe industry has made a skilled labor supply not as important as in the past. Available high quality labor and access to markets make the State attractive for this industry. Principal plants are International Shoe Company, Paducah, and the General Shoe Company, Frankfort. The tanning business used to be important, but is now a major factor only in the Ashland area.

MEAT PACKING

Kentucky has many meat packing plants principally located in Louisville, the value of the products amounting yearly to approximately \$16,000,000. The increase in livestock production will increase this business. Of the national supply of livestock 2% is produced in Kentucky but only 8/10 of 1% is processed within the State. The principal concerns are:

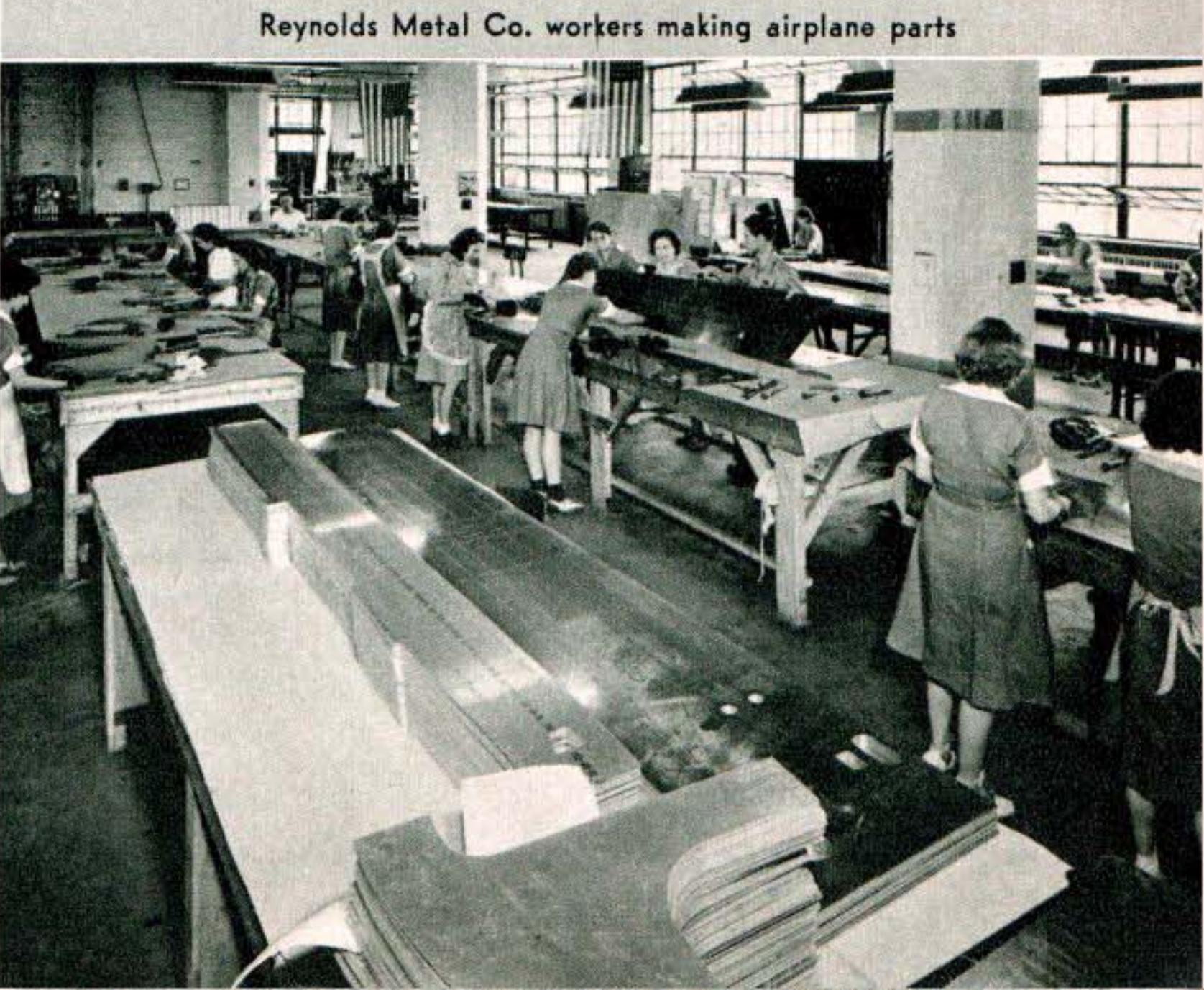
- Emmart Packing Company, Louisville
- Henry Fischer Packing Company, Louisville
- Field Packing Company, Owensboro
- Kentucky-Indiana Packing Company, Lexington
- Klarer Provision Company, Louisville
- Louisville Provision Company, Louisville
- Munn's Packing Company, Lexington



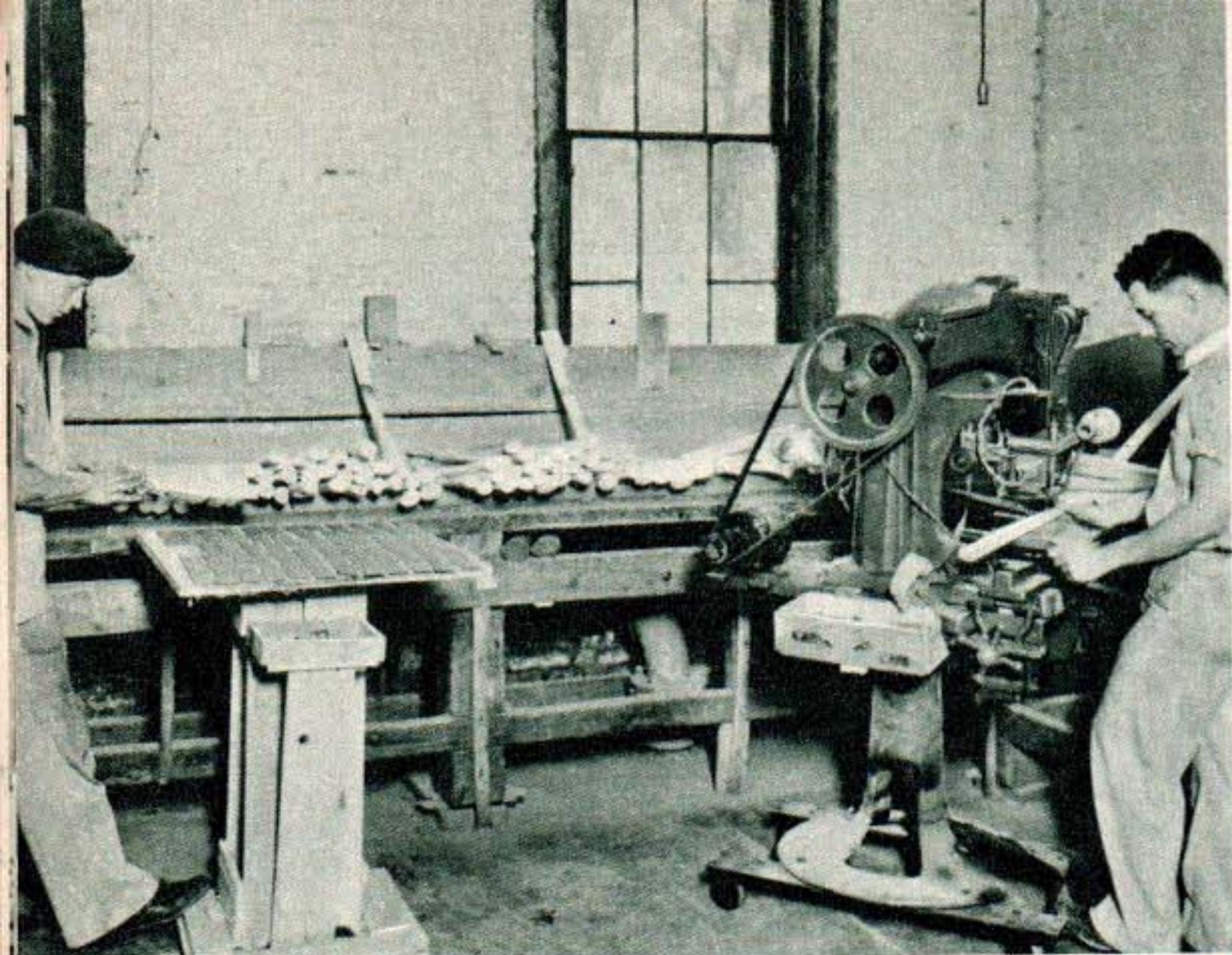
Air view of Henry Vogt Machine Co. plant



Emmart Packing Co., Louisville



Reynolds Metal Co. workers making airplane parts



Largest axe handle factory in the world



Packaging of a famous popular brand of cigarettes at Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., Louisville



Finishing of golf club heads is the work of master craftsman at the big Hillerich and Bradsby plant



Louisville Textile Co.

C. F. Vissman & Company, Louisville

TEXTILES—CLOTHING

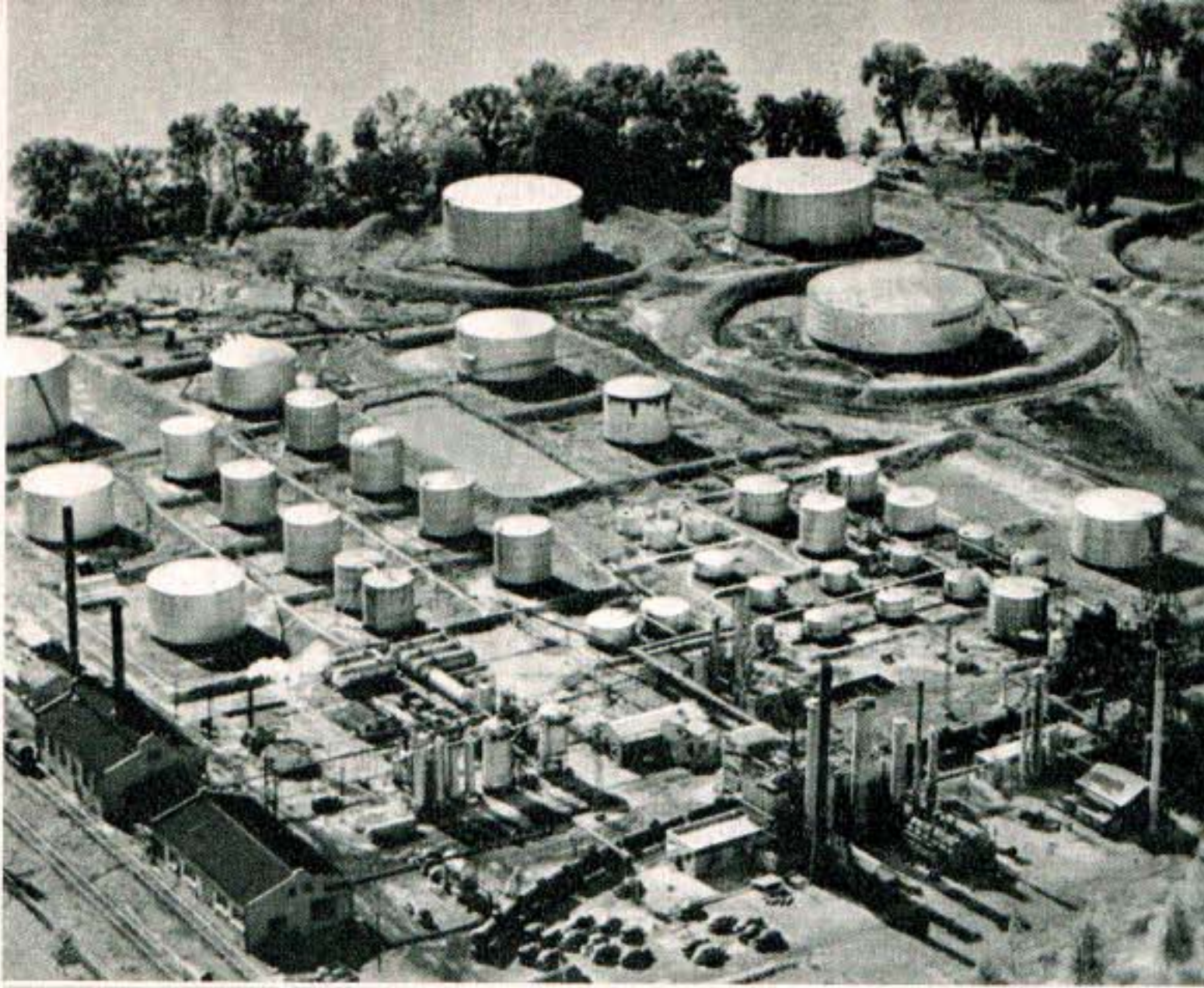
Kentucky is first in miles of running water, largely free from undesirable minerals, but the State has no rayon or synthetic fibre product plants. The textile industry is improving, the most important, with public stock participation, being the Louisville Textiles, Inc. The manufacture of men's clothing is becoming an important factor in many towns in the State, the good, reasonably priced labor supply available being an important attraction. The manufacture of overalls, shirts and underwear is of great importance in many small towns. The principal plants are located at Louisville, Mayfield, Frankfort and Princeton. Hosiery mills should be attracted as the principal necessity is an adequate supply of female labor adjacent to the markets. A good many

plants have already located in the smaller towns of Western Kentucky.

NATURAL GAS

Kentucky is the second state east of the Mississippi in production, the value last year at point of consumption amounting to \$18,000,000. Large activities are in process, Pike County alone having forty wells being drilled. This source of fuel is of great importance to certain types of industry. Principal pipe line companies are:

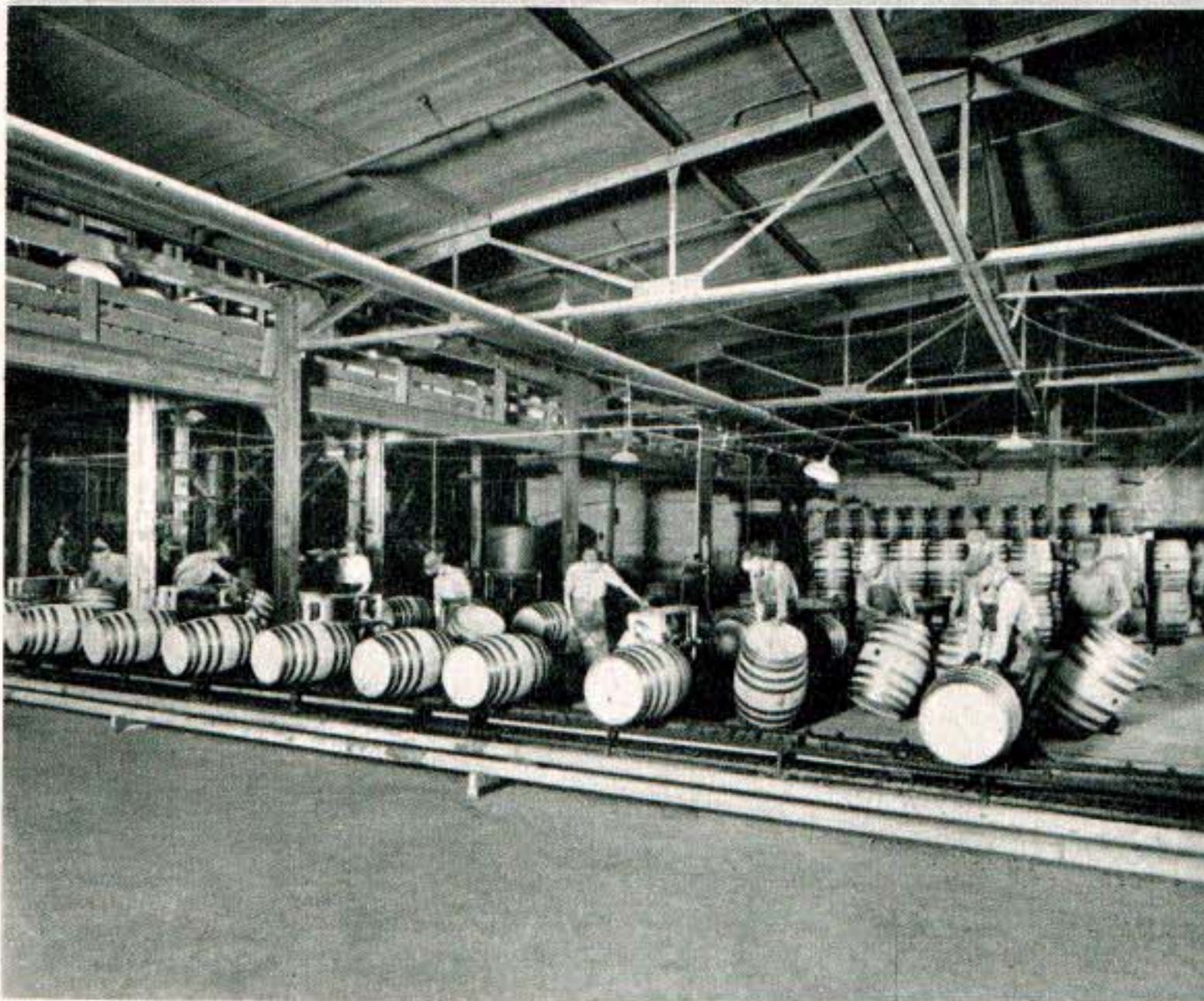
- Louisville Gas & Electric Company
- Kentucky Natural Gas Company
- Central Kentucky Natural Gas Company
- Columbia Gas Company
- Inland Gas Company
- Petroleum Exploration Company



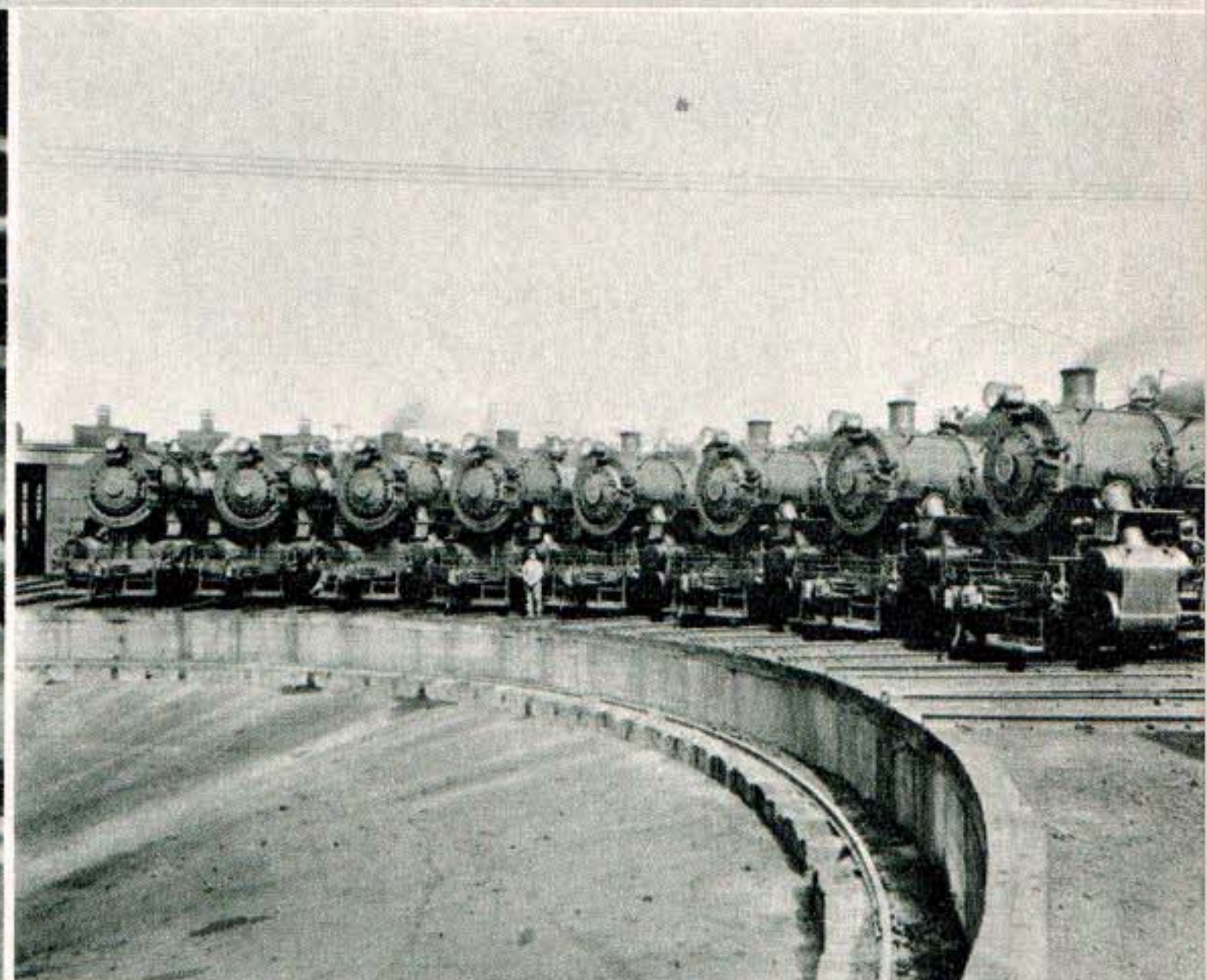
Louisville Refinery Co.



Louisville Fire Brick Works



Large cooperage plant assembly line at Louisville



Roundhouse at K. & I. Railroad Co.

Kentucky-West Virginia Gas Company

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Production amounted to 4,850,000 barrels in 1941. Drilling is on the increase and various recovery methods have improved production in some old fields. The Illinois fields and cheap river transportation have increased tremendously the available crude oil for Kentucky refineries. Principal refinery and distributing companies are:

- Ashland Oil & Refining Company
- Standard Oil of Kentucky
- Latonia Refining Company
- Stoll Oil Company
- Aetna Oil Company
- Louisville Refining Company

The Defense Plant Corporation recently announced a

\$6,000,000 high octane plant for aviation gasoline will be constructed at the Ashland Oil & Refining Company plant.

FLUORSPAR

The first fluorspar mining shaft was sunk in Crittenden county, in 1835, by Andrew Jackson. Kentucky and Illinois jointly produce 91% of the world's supply of this product, so necessary in steel, aluminum and glass manufacturing and various chemical processes. A hitherto unknown use of hydrogen fluoride, which may contribute greatly to our needs in winning the war, has been discovered, important in synthetic rubber, aviation gasoline and numerous other industrial projects, and will result in a great saving of aluminum. The industry yields \$1,500,000 annually in three Kentucky counties.



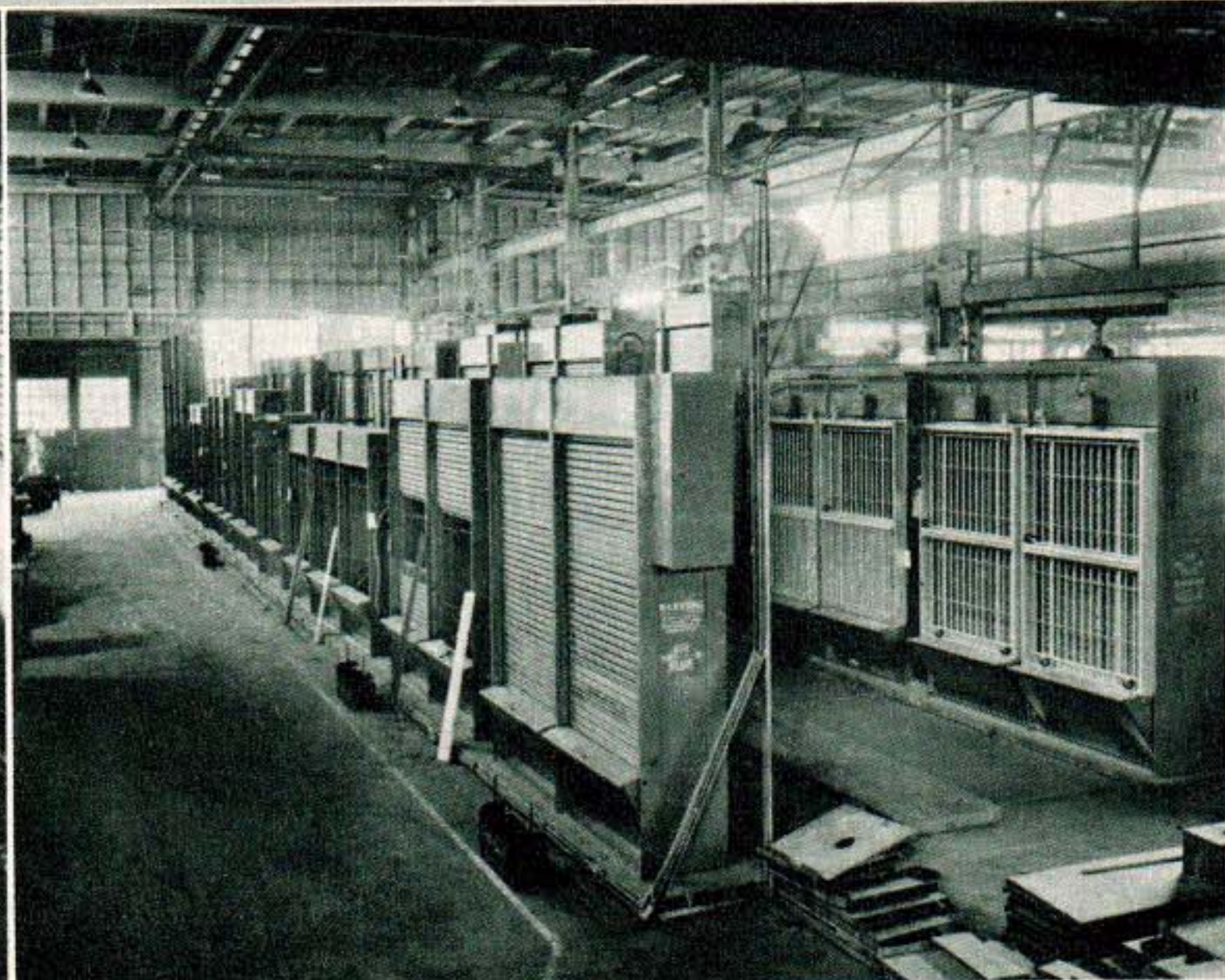
B. F. Avery Co., oldest and largest agricultural implement plant south of Ohio, founded in 1820



A Kentucky coal mine



Ken-Rad Corporation, makers of radio tubes, lamps, etc., Owensboro



American Air Filter products ready for shipment to national war production plants

COAL

Kentucky is fourth in coal mining, production for 1941 totaling more than 54,000,000 tons. Approximately 80% was produced in Eastern Kentucky and the balance in the Western Kentucky field. In 1,300 mines, 61,000 men are employed. West Virginia, bordering Kentucky, has developed into one of the principal chemical industrial centers of the country, but by-products plants in Kentucky are conspicuous by their absence, the only ones of any consequence being located in the Boyd county area. Principal companies with a public investment interest are:

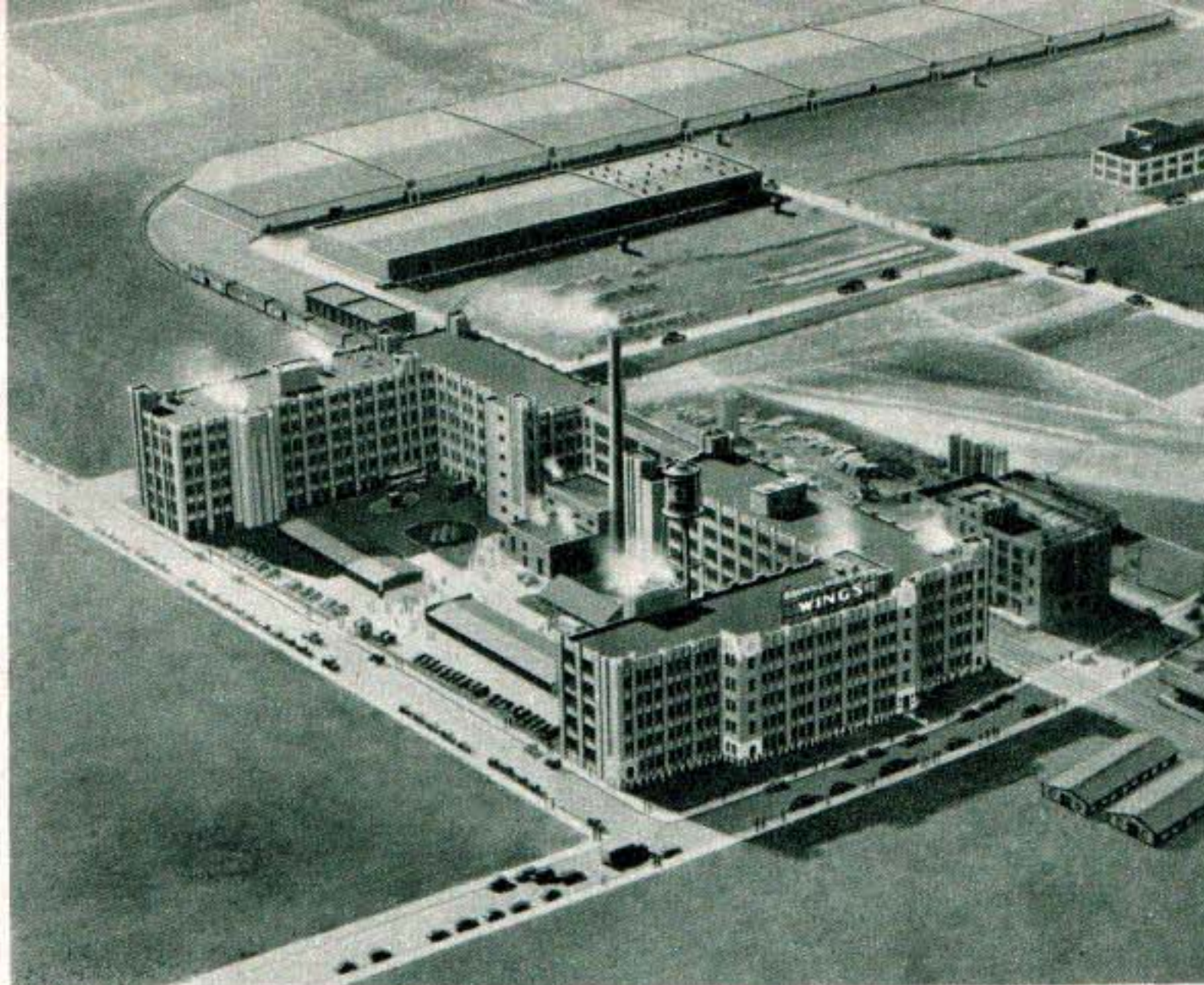
- Black Star Coal Company
- Consolidation Coal Company
- Elkhorn Coal Company
- The Kentucky River Coal Company
- West Kentucky Coal Company
- Asher Coal Company

CLAY

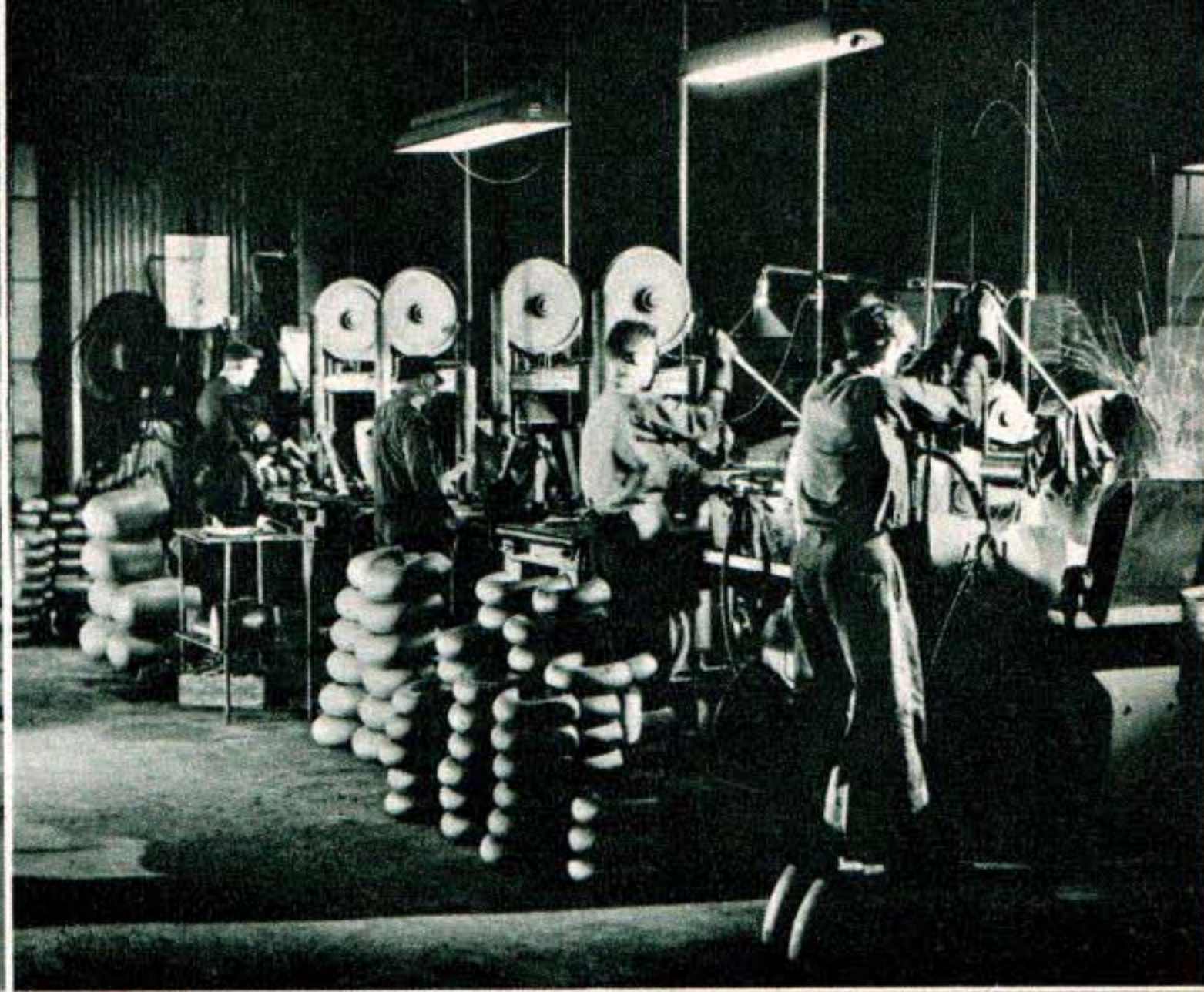
Fire clay is abundant in Eastern Kentucky, readily available to the western Pennsylvania and Midwestern markets. Eight plants operate in this territory ranking fourth in production of all the states. The principal plants are:

- Carhart Refractories Company
- Harbison Walker
- General Refractories
- North American Refractories
- Louisville Fire Brick Company

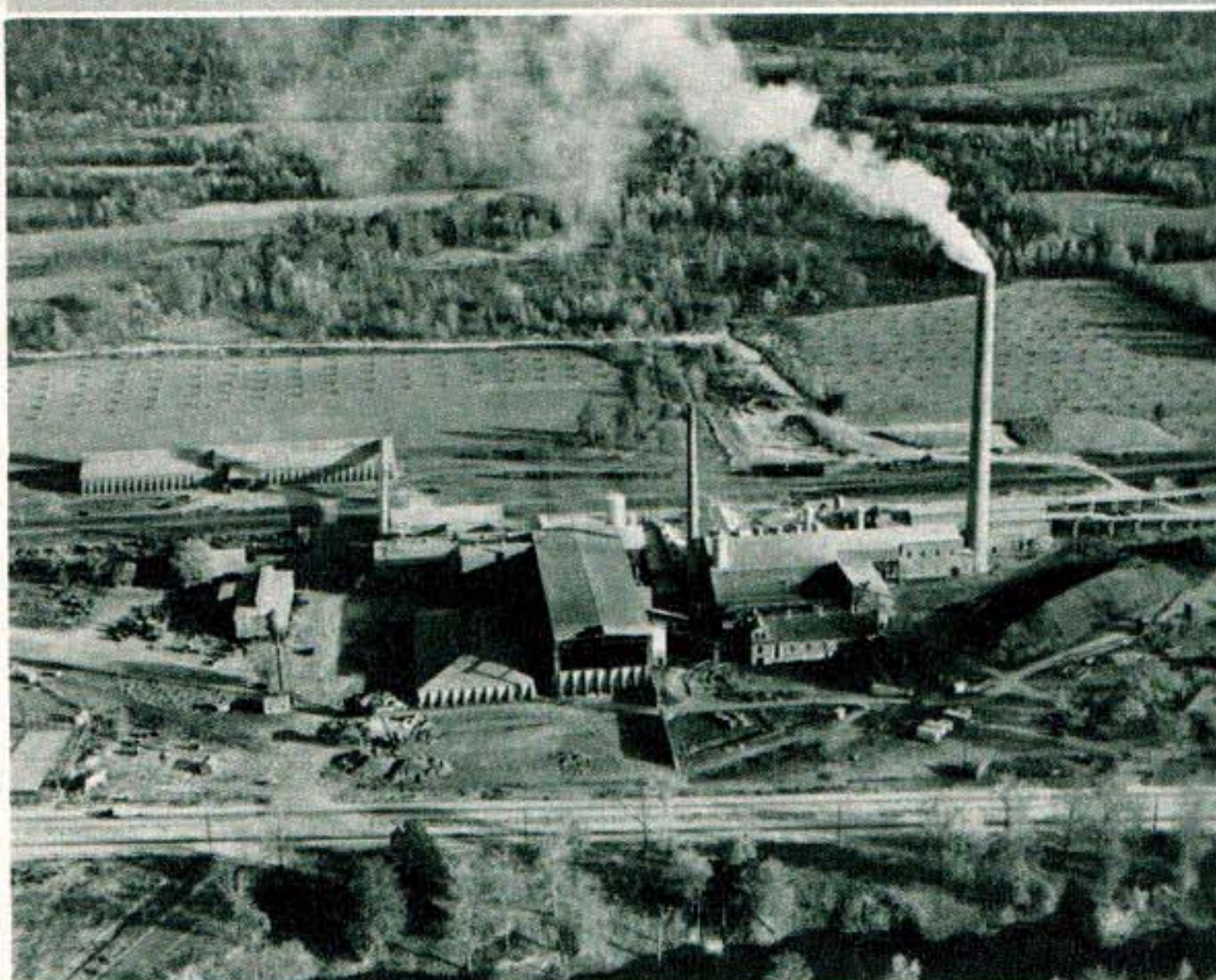
The State has tremendous resources in non-refractory clays suitable for brick, tile and sewer pipe; and many concerns making these products are scattered over the State. Western Kentucky has one of the world's best deposits of ceramic clay but practically all of this product is shipped outside the State to be manufactured into scores of necessary articles. The principal ceramic mining company is the



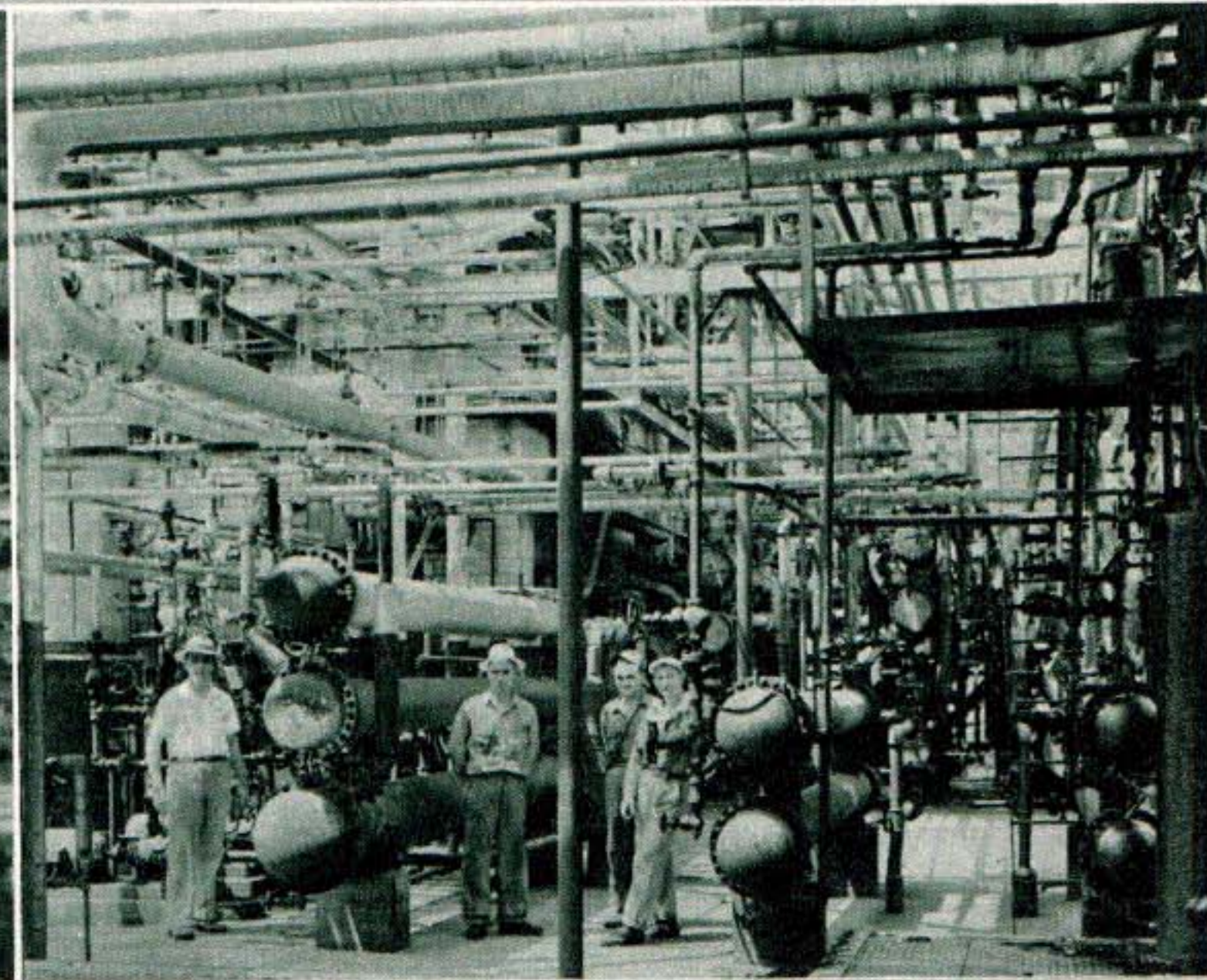
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., Louisville. Home of many nationally known brands of cigarettes and smoking tobacco



Sawing department, Tube Turns, Louisville. First plant in Kentucky to be awarded Army and Navy "E"



Air view of the Kosmos Portland Cement Company mill at Kosmosdale. Kentucky's only cement plant



View of crude distillation unit, showing heat exchanges, automatic controls, gasoline accumulators, instrument and process piping. Ashland Oil and Refining Co.

Kentucky-Tennessee Clay Company at Mayfield.

IRON AND STEEL

Kentucky in the past was an important iron producing state, having deposits in Eastern and Western Kentucky, but the cheap ore of the Messabi range killed the industry in Kentucky. War problems might enable mining in some areas to be resumed. Kentucky ranks twelfth in the manufacture of iron products, production centers being as follows:

Ashland—American Rolling Mill Company. This company has just opened one of the largest blast furnaces in the world, costing around \$8,000,000. This furnace will produce 1,000 tons of pig iron a day.

Newport-Covington—Andrews Steel Company
Newport Rolling Mills

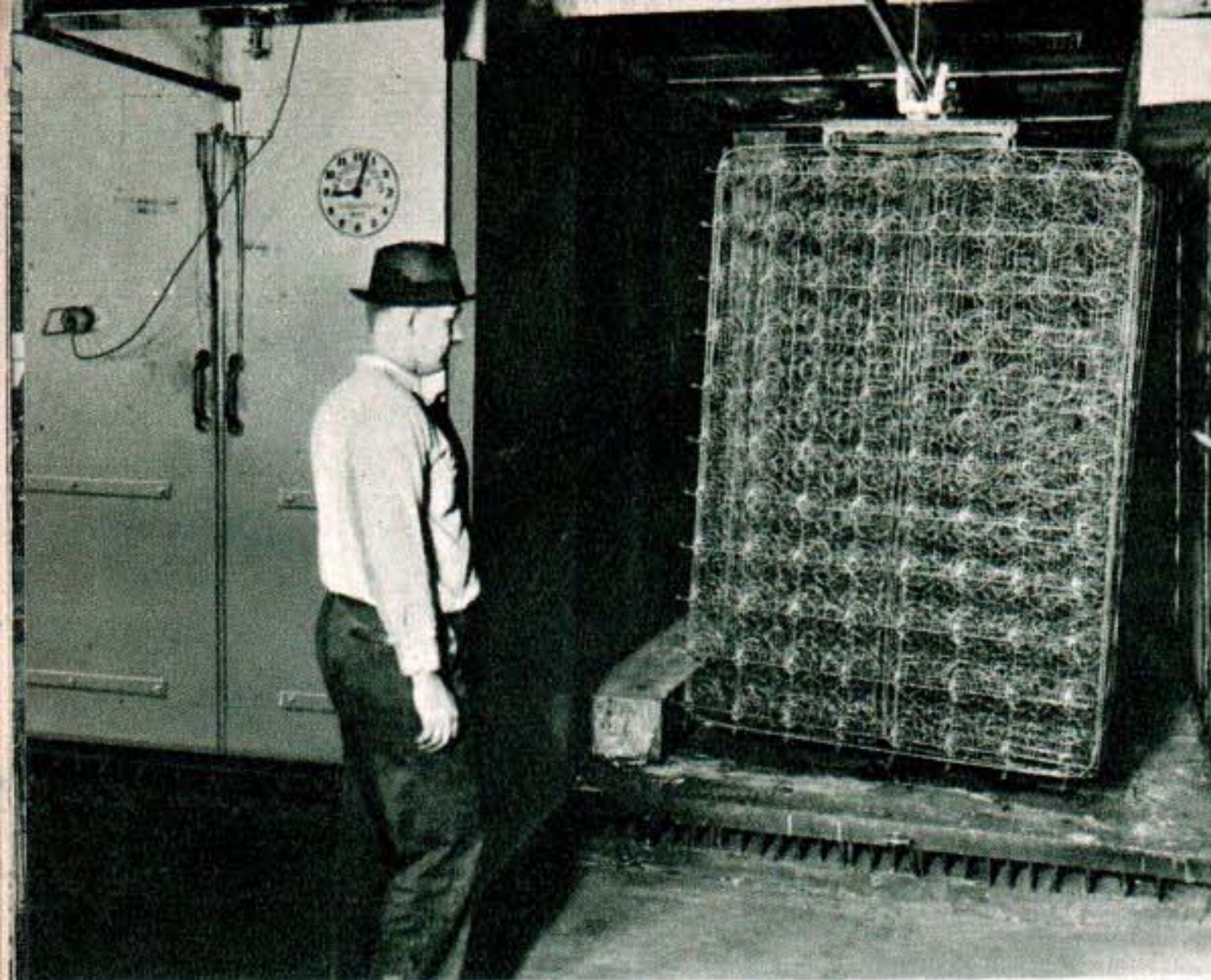
Stewart Iron Works
Louisville—Ewald Iron Company

LIMESTONE

Good fluxing stone is found in Eastern Kentucky and large quantities of limestone are shipped from Carter county to cement plants outside of the State. The State has every asset necessary for cement production, but only one plant, the Kosmos Portland, near West Point. The Kentucky Stone Company, with nine plants, manufactures all kinds of commercial crushed stone and rock wool.

SILICA SAND

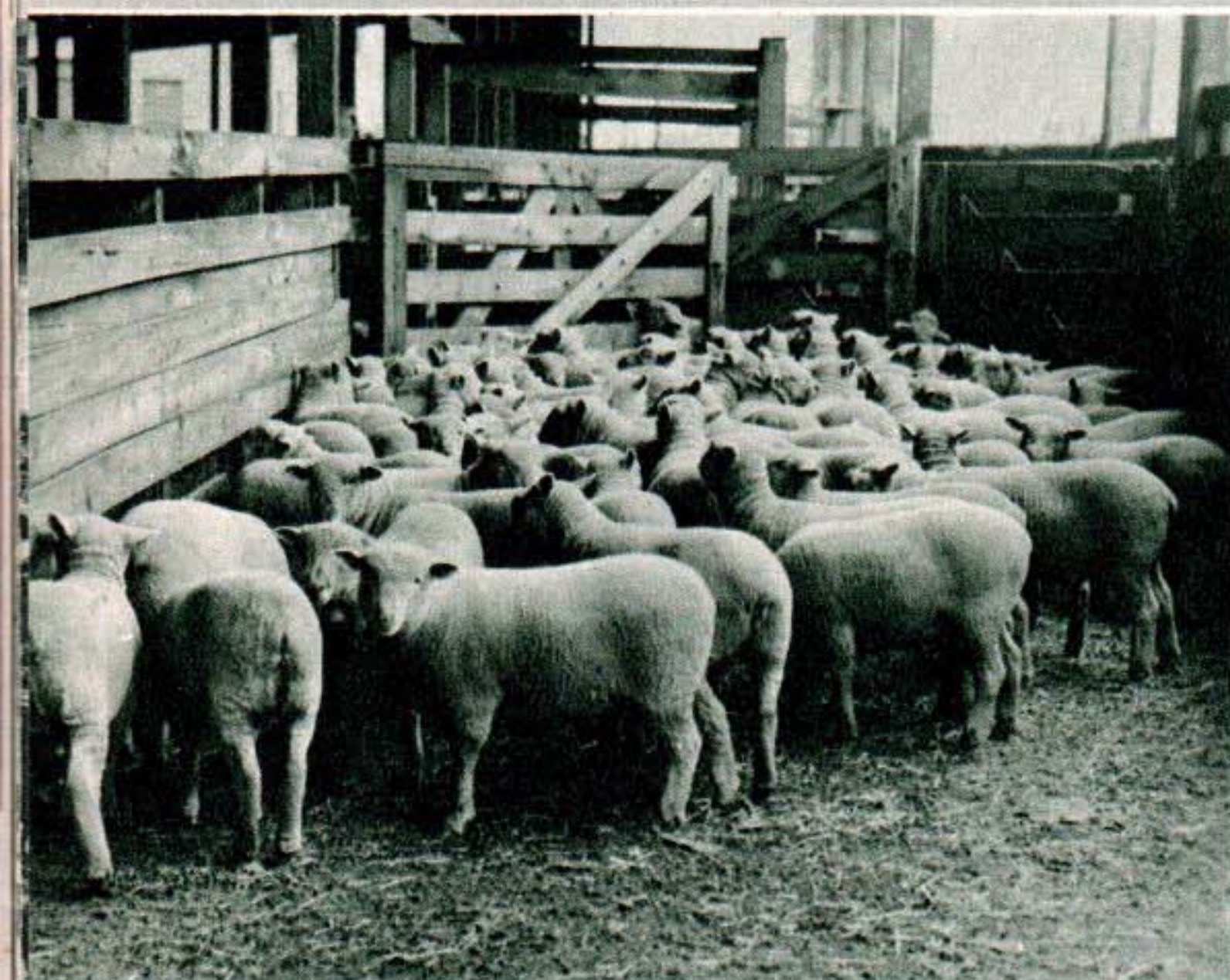
There are great deposits of Silica Sand in Carter county and other adjacent counties; large deposits of sandstone; abundant natural gas in the area, but the State is still without a glass factory.



A quality Bed Spring. Leggett and Platt Spring Co., Louisville



Locomotive Heavy Repair Shop, Louisville and Nashville Railroad, South Louisville



Consignment of shearling lambs received at Bourbon Stockyards



One of the nine plants of the Kentucky Stone Company

MACHINERY AND MACHINE TOOLS

Newport and Covington (part of the greater Cincinnati area which is the number one machine tool city in the country) have some plants and the war should expand this business materially in this area of the State.

PAINT PRODUCTS

Louisville has a large number of companies producing paints, varnishes and lacquers. The value of the products of these companies annually amounts to approximately \$10,000,000. Some of the principal plants are:

DeVoe Raynolds—Owning and operating Jones, Dabney Co. and Peaslee-Gaulbert Paint & Varnish Co.

J. F. Kurfees Paint Company
Louisville Varnish Company

Charles R. Long, Jr., & Company
Porter Paint Company
Shaefer Varnish Company

TIMBER

In Eastern Kentucky, especially in sections of the Big Sandy Valley, lumber is still an important manufacturing industry. Forty years ago this industry was third in importance, but now the principal operations are conducted by small local companies. About two-fifths of the State's area is present or potential forest land with 2,790,000 acres of merchantable timber, 6,210,000 acres of growing trees and 1,500,000 acres of waste land in need of reforestation. The State ranks twenty-second in value of planing mill products and thirteenth in furniture production.

The box and basket business is of major importance. The
[Continued on page 41]



THE GOLDENROD IS BLOOMING

By George Burchette

The Goldenrod is blooming
Down Old Kentucky Way
With a welcome that is warmer
Than the spoken word can say.

Indian Summer lingers softly,
Wrapped in mystic veils of blue;
And the trees are wearing colors
That the rainbow never knew.

There are colts out in the meadows
Prancing gayly in the sun;
While a fond old sire stands dreaming
Of the races he has won.

The bittersweet is crowning
Roadway fences gold and red;
And the skies were never bluer
In the Kingdom overhead.

The corn crops shocked in bunches
Like so many wigwams stand;
Pumpkins large and small lie gleaming—
Yellow jewels across the land.

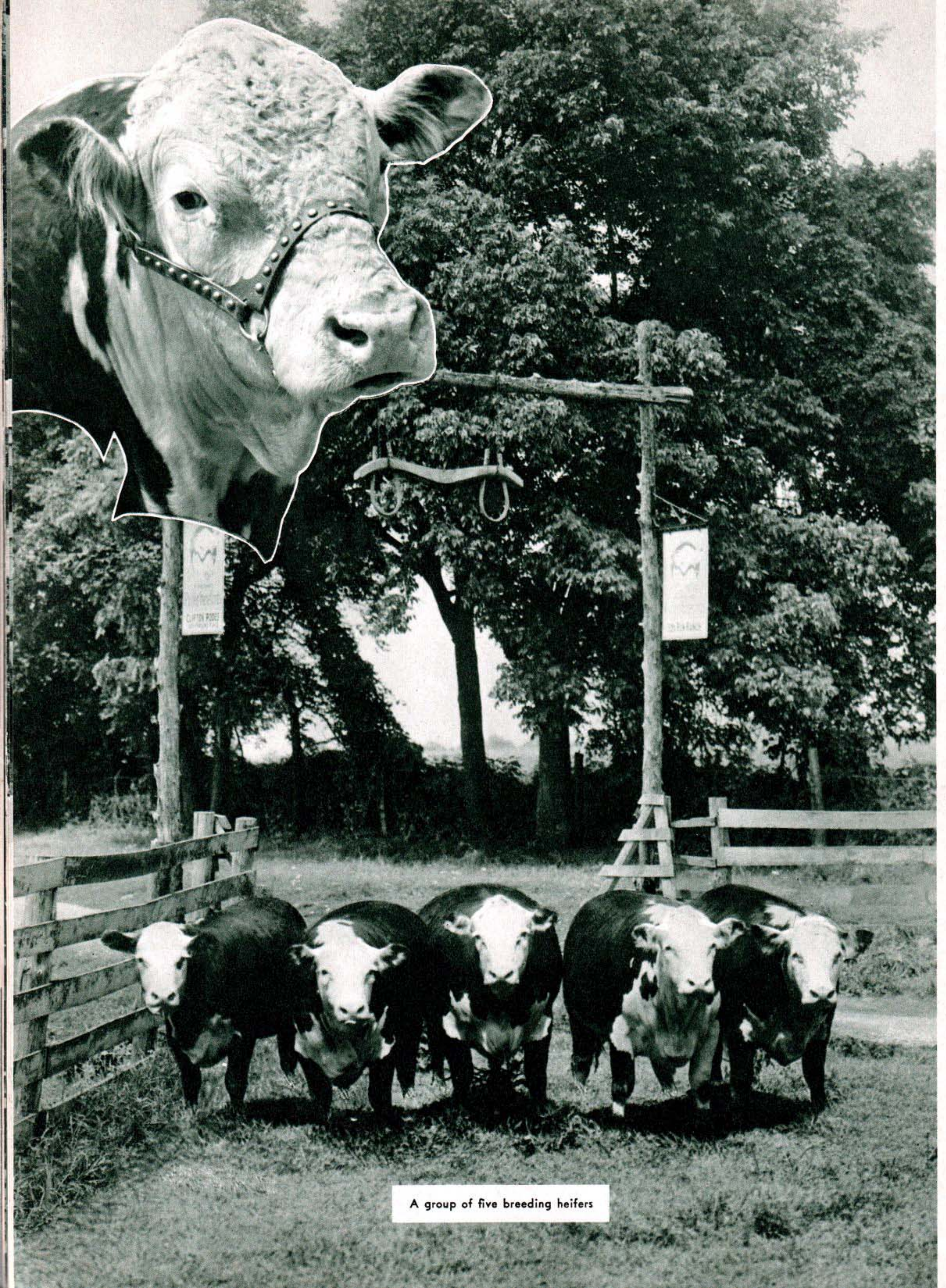
The fragrance of molasses
Floating on the autumn air
Rivals all the Indian spices,
If you only will compare.

Purple grapes are swaying lightly
To the rhythm of the breeze—
Ripe and luscious, tantalizing
From a thousand roadside trees.

Can't you hear Kentucky calling?
Why not start that homeward ride?
All your old friends will be waiting,
And the latch-strings are outside.

The Goldenrod is blooming
Down Old Kentucky Way
With a welcome that is warmer
Than the spoken word can say.

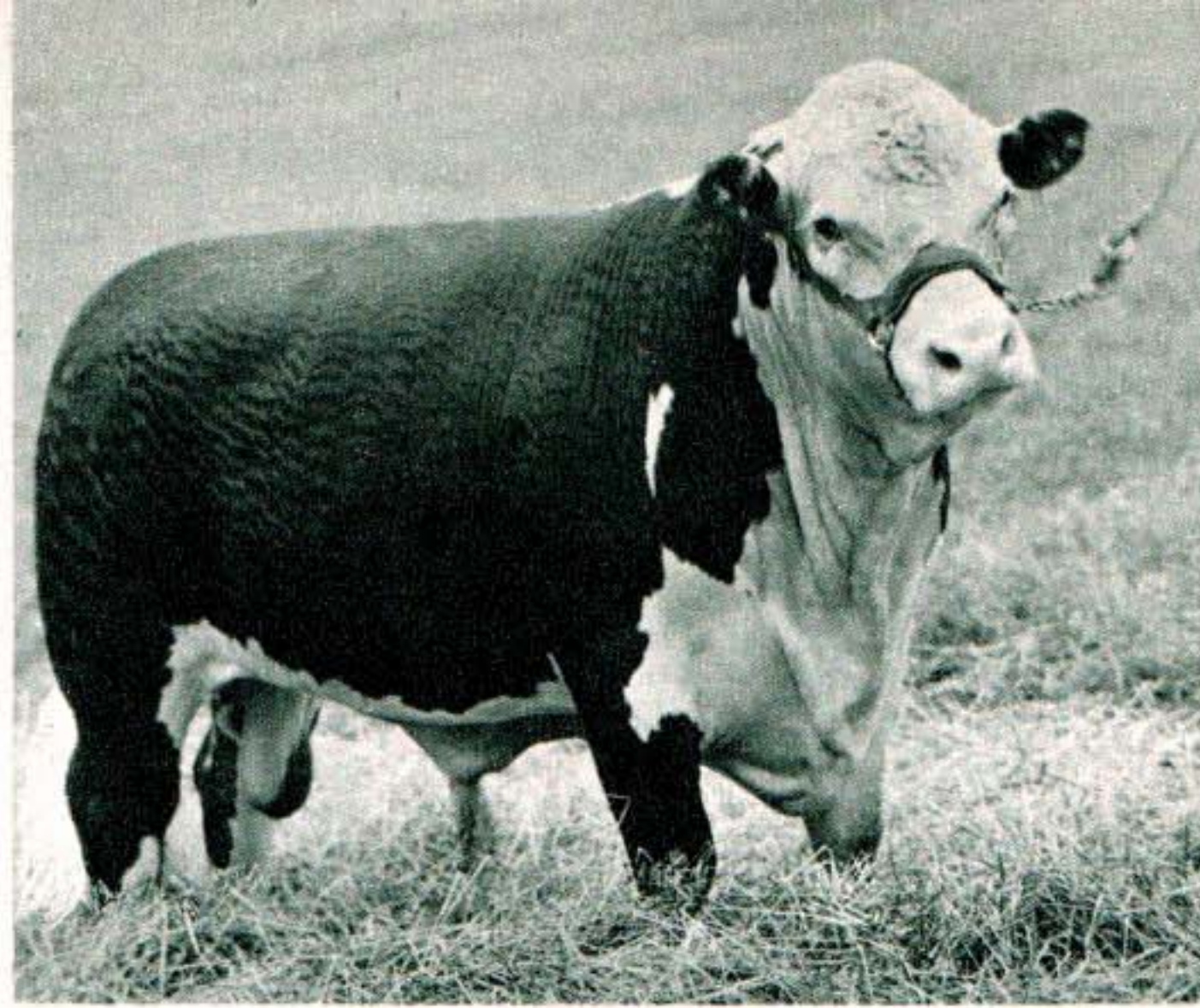
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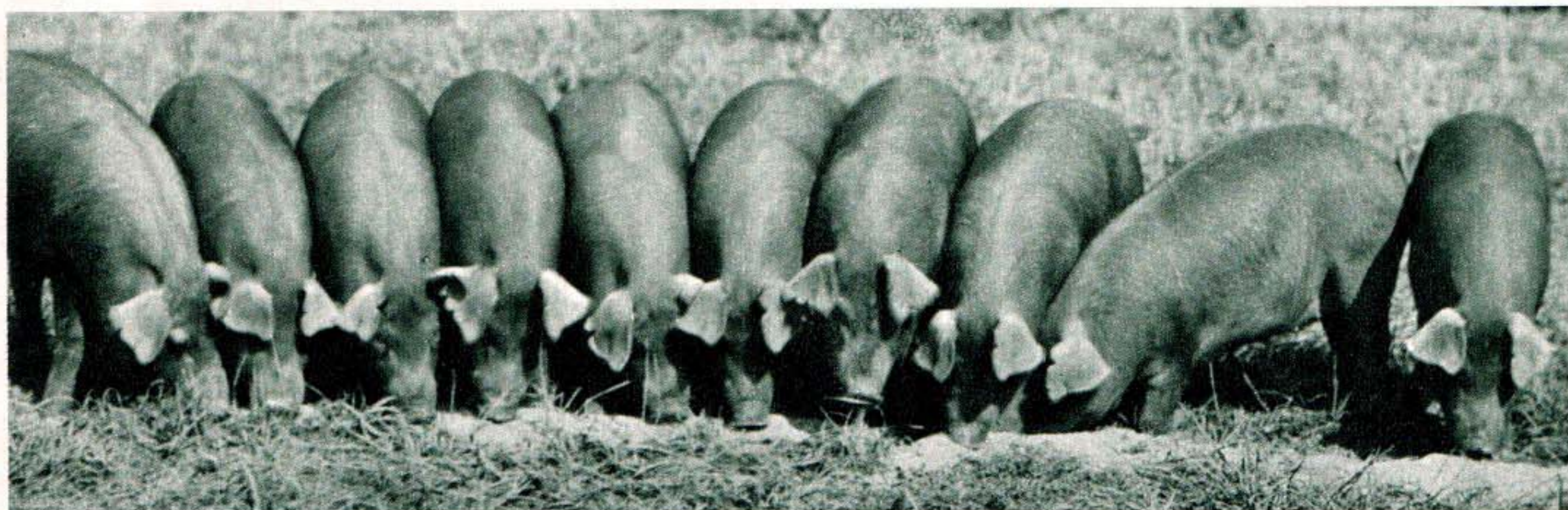
A group of five breeding heifers



M. P. Domino 15th, owned by Clifton Rodes, Louisville



No. 113 Bull, also owned by Clifton Rodes, Louisville



Duroc Sale Gilt

War Time Livestock Progress in Kentucky

NO GROUP of patriots is doing more loyal or intensive war work than the livestock breeders of Kentucky.

Knowing the value of food as a prime requisite for keeping up morale of the nation, livestock men from one end of Kentucky to another, are putting their shoulders to the wheel, determined to raise more beef, pork and lamb.

For food is the essential which not only keeps up morale of the housewife on the home front, but sustains the spirits and bodies of our soldiers. It bolsters our Allies and helps to defeat our enemies.

Kentucky livestock men feel that their pastures are arsenals which provide the sinew and strength for our fighting forces everywhere.

In this patriotic effort the general livestock man is producing on a large scale for he is the assembly line quantity producer. But before this breeder's assembly line can properly function, the precision instrument, the die and the gauge men, who are the pure bred breeders that furnish outstanding seed stock for improvement of the general livestock man's flocks and herds, must be diligent.

Typical of what Kentuckians can do in improving their pure bred herds is Clifton Rodes, who is raising 125 registered Polled Hereford Cattle and about 200 registered Duroc hogs on his Fox Run Ranch, Crestwood, near Louisville.

When a 350-acre Kentucky farm can produce all the roughage and some of the grain for these large (for Kentucky) pure-bred herds, it must be in a state of fertility far beyond average.

Demonstrating the high calibre of breeding stock at Fox Run, this farm won at the last Kentucky Hereford Show at the Kentucky State Fair, Grand Champion Bull and Grand Champion Cow, along with numerous other high awards, and in the Duroc Hog classes won Grand Champion Boar and Grand Champion Sow!

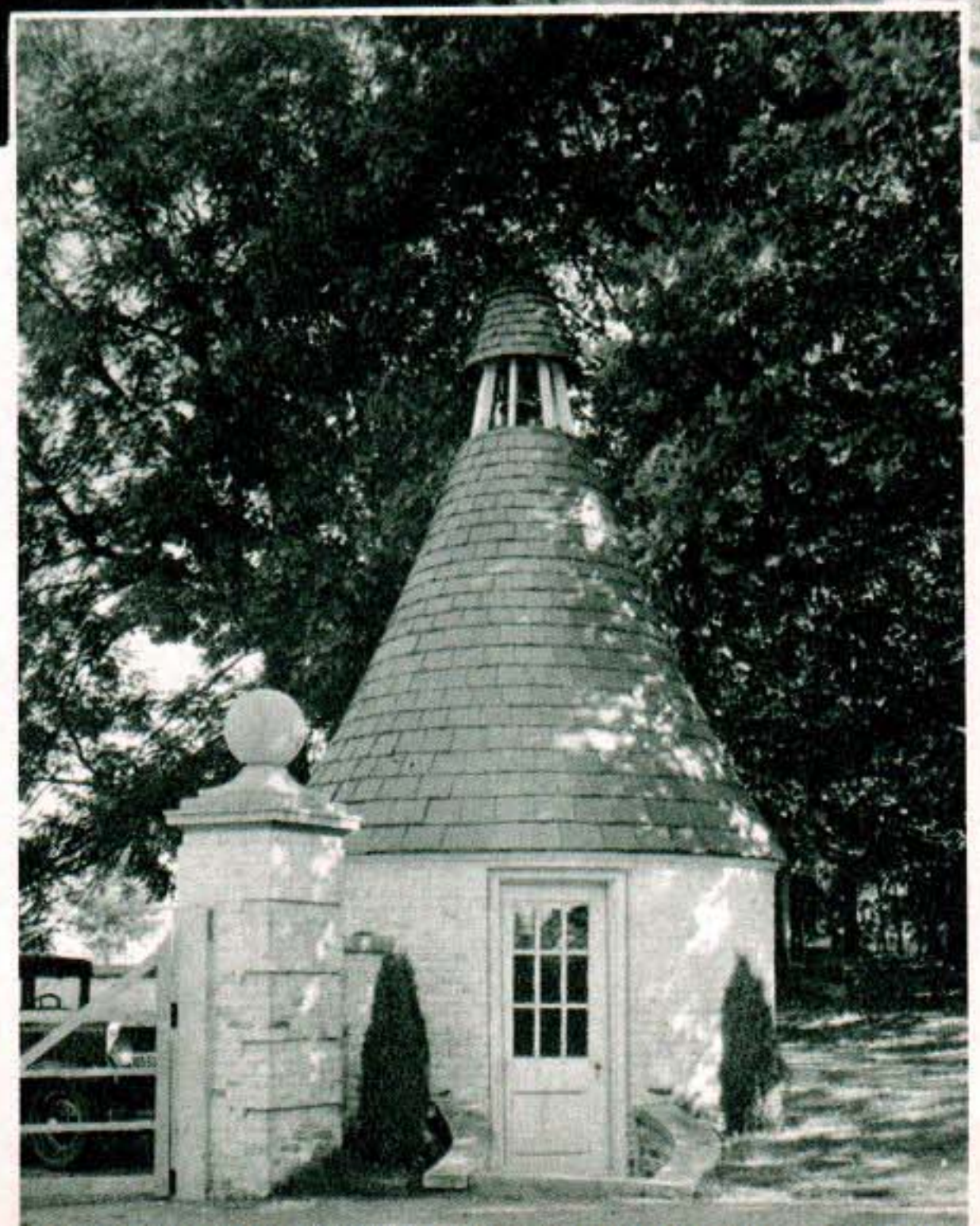
Four Grand Champions from one 350-acre Kentucky farm is no mean accomplishment!

It is livestock of this calibre which provides the general livestock grower with improved seed stock which is enabling Kentucky breeders to make more worth-while contributions to the war time morale.



Entrance doorway to "Drumanard" shaded by a clump of original Cottonwoods and scented by huge box

The tool house



"Drumanard," A Kentucky Home

By Mary Louise Speed, L.A.

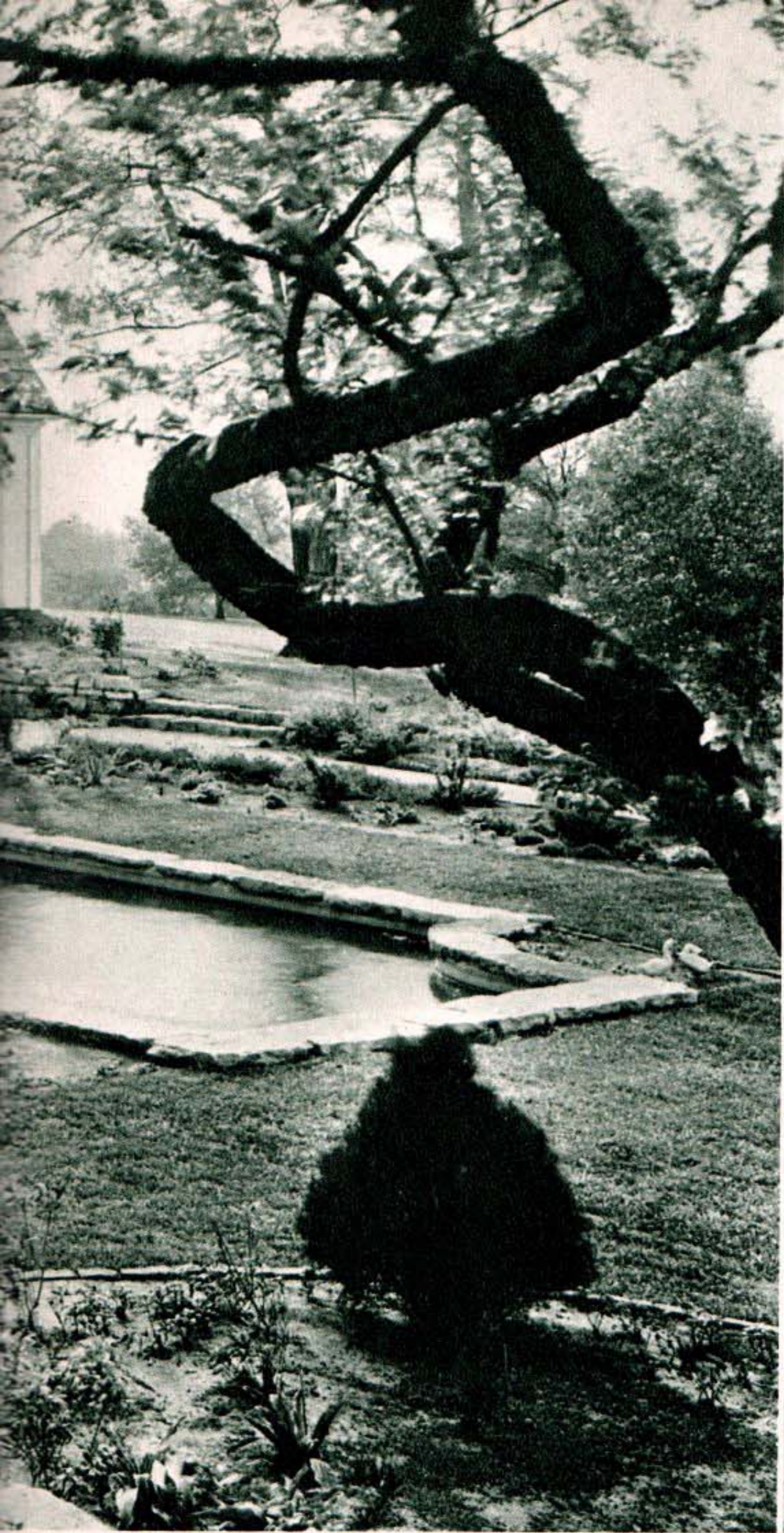
AT HARROD'S CREEK, between the Ohio River and the new Cincinnati Road, surrounded by smiling meadows across which a view of the river may occasionally be caught, is Drumanard, home of Major and Mrs. Alexander M. Watson.

For its charmingly conceived and executed house and garden architecture, its rolling acres, its stately trees and varied plantings, and most of all for its air of "home," Drumanard is loved.

It is a landscape architect's paradise, for its varied and thoughtful planning and planting shows what can be done in this region. Mrs. Watson is ever on the outlook for added plant material which will add to Kentucky bloom. She is making a charming feature of the tennis court area, unused for its original purpose for some years.

On the wire enclosure she has 50 varieties of Clematis, which she knew the alkaline soil of Kentucky would foster. From the smallest variety, the pink coccinea, one-half inch across, to the largest one, eight inches across the bloom (*Lanuginosa Candida*), they are a constant joy and a revelation as to the Clematis beauty which Kentucky can produce. She is matching up the Clematis colors with Iris to plant at their feet. Accompanying this is a shrub planting of French lilacs. The rose, purple, lavender, pink and blue, with all their varying shades and tints, of Lilac,

[Continued on page 42]



The sunken garden soon after planting

Even in winter, the garden house at "Drumanard" fosters activity for its mistress with a cosy open fireplace fire



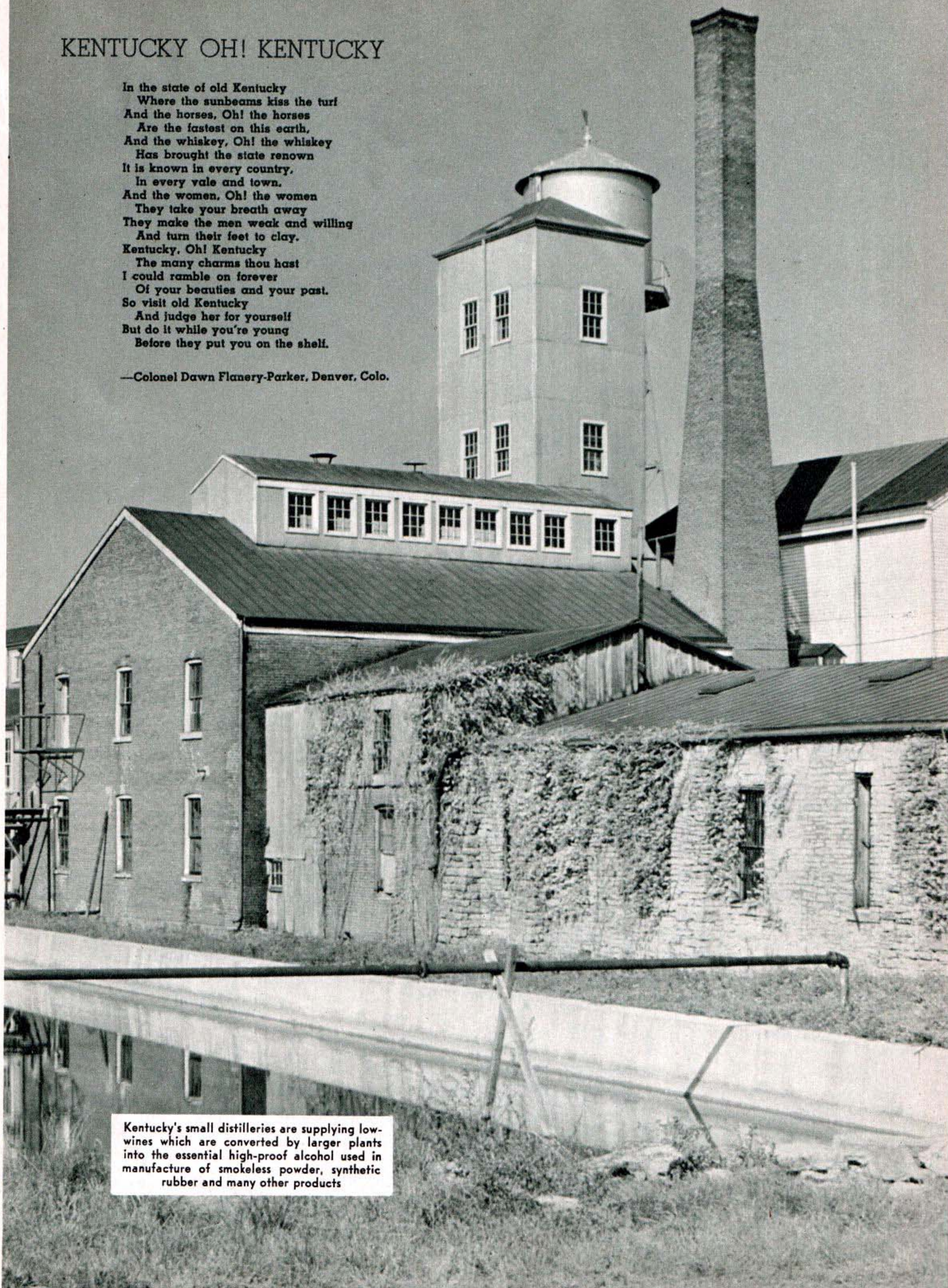


Photo by Mrs. William Wheeler
Bluegrass Buddies

KENTUCKY OH! KENTUCKY

In the state of old Kentucky
Where the sunbeams kiss the turf
And the horses, Oh! the horses
Are the fastest on this earth,
And the whiskey, Oh! the whiskey
Has brought the state renown
It is known in every country,
In every vale and town.
And the women, Oh! the women
They take your breath away
They make the men weak and willing
And turn their feet to clay.
Kentucky, Oh! Kentucky
The many charms thou hast
I could ramble on forever
Of your beauties and your past.
So visit old Kentucky
And judge her for yourself
But do it while you're young
Before they put you on the shelf.

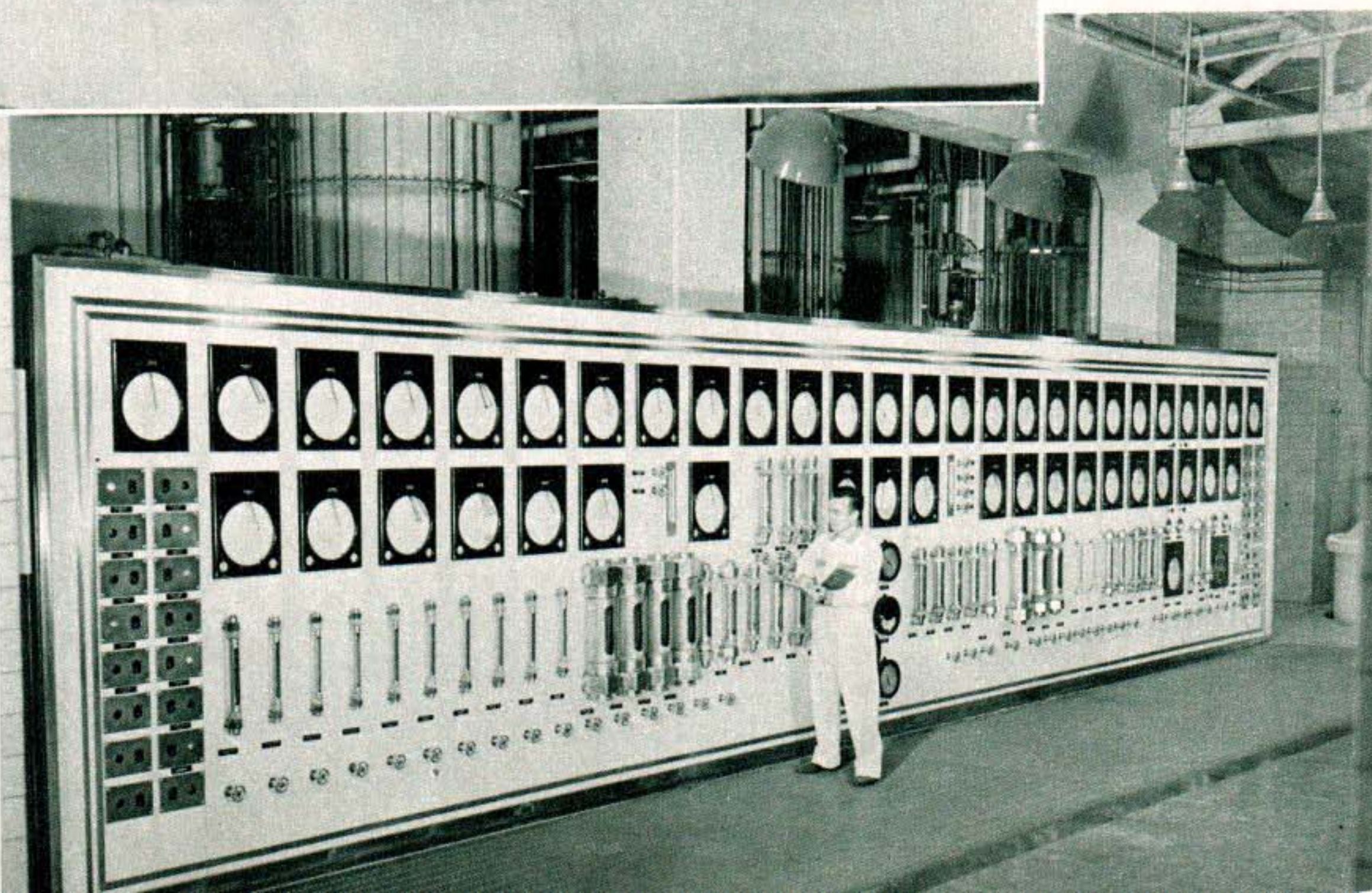
—Colonel Dawn Flanery-Parker, Denver, Colo.

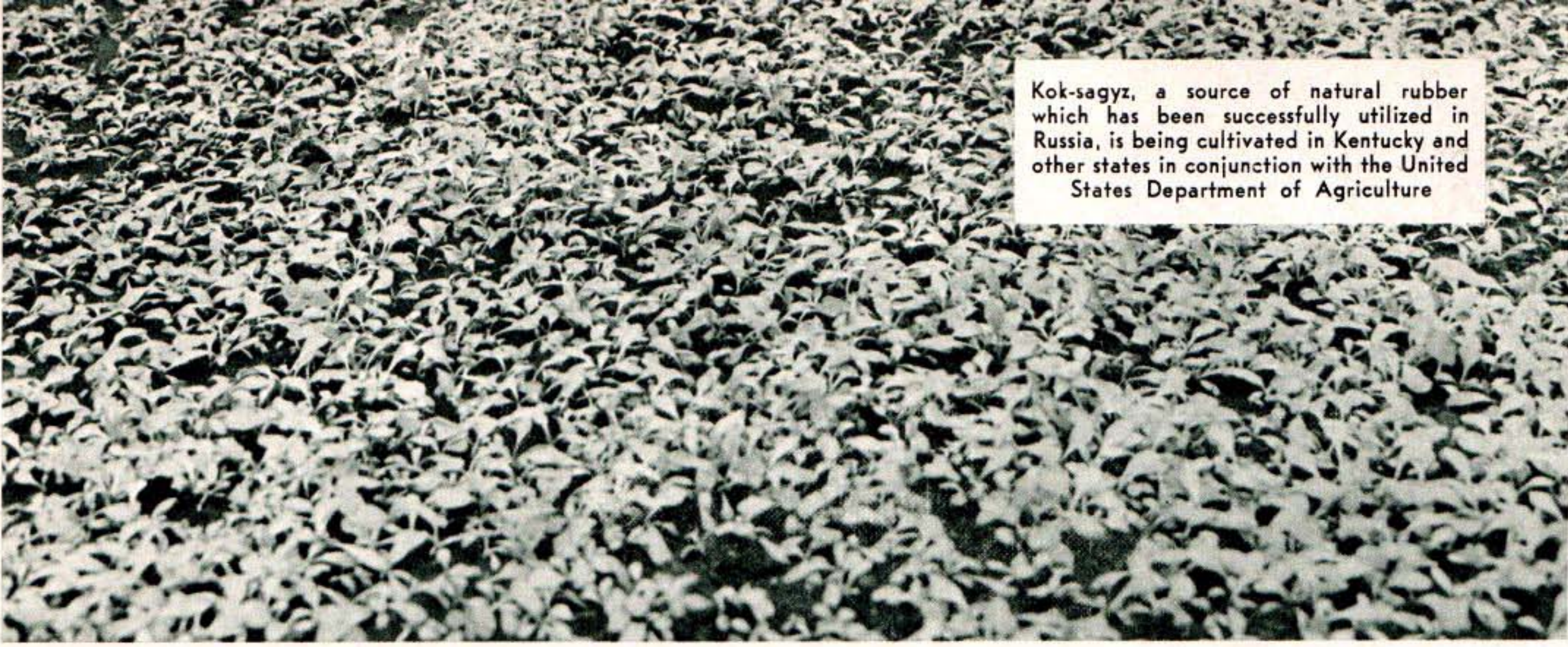


Kentucky's small distilleries are supplying low-wines which are converted by larger plants into the essential high-proof alcohol used in manufacture of smokeless powder, synthetic rubber and many other products

This interior view shows the tremendous capacity of one of the largest Kentucky distilleries for producing industrial alcohol for use in the war effort

Scientific research and development have improved methods of alcohol production. The panel board shown here controls operation in a modern plant where continuous fermentation processes have reduced production time enormously





Kok-sagyz, a source of natural rubber which has been successfully utilized in Russia, is being cultivated in Kentucky and other states in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture

Kentucky Distilleries Lift Huge War Load

Industry Volunteered Early, Now 100 Percent Enlisted in Fight for Victory—
Plants Making High Proof Alcohol for Munitions, Plastics and Synthetic Rubber

By H. F. Willkie,

Vice President, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.

KENTUCKY is rightfully proud of the part its distillers are playing in the national war effort.

Alcohol is a strategic war material. It is used, among other things, as a base for smokeless powder, plastics for airplanes, and synthetic rubber. Even before Pearl Harbor put us definitely into the shooting war it was clear to Kentucky distillers that commercial industrial alcohol plants would be unable to meet the demands made on them for the production of 190-proof alcohol. Kentucky distillers offered their services to the Government as far back as October, 1940, and have since been playing an increasingly important part in the country's war effort.

All Kentucky distilleries capable of making 190-proof alcohol have been producing nothing else since shortly after Pearl Harbor. Other distilleries have been shipping high wines to commercial alcohol plants unable to get molasses. These high wine distilleries are now in the process of being converted—without the use of critical war materials—into plants that can and will make 190-proof alcohol.

Chemists for Kentucky distilleries have devised ways of converting molasses using commercial alcohol plants into grain using plants. At their own expense they have made blueprints for such changes, supervised installation of equipment, and have been available for consultation as to its operations. They have done the same for brandy and rum distilleries. They have shown how wheat as well as corn and rye can be used. They have devised a new continuous fermentation process which in four or five hours now does work which formerly required four or five days. One fermenter now can do the work formerly done by ten.

If there is plenty of industrial alcohol for smokeless powder, for plastics and for synthetic rubber, Kentucky distillers are due a major share of the credit.

In connection with manufacture of synthetic rubber, Kentucky distillers are doing more than supplying basic materials. Distillery chemists know more about fermentation processes than any other chemists in the world. As a result they have been able to work, in cooperation with government scientists and experts in other fields, to develop new processes and to design plants that can handle 50,000 bushels of grain a day, each bushel of which will yield about eight pounds of rubber.

Kentucky distillers are not only producing alcohol for war work and showing others how to do the same thing, but are using surplus grain on which governmental agencies had lent millions of dollars. Because of the expert knowledge of Kentucky distillers, the American farmer will be better off not only in the immediate future but also after the end of the war when grain can still be used.

A Kentucky distiller brought the attention of proper government authorities to the fact that a Russian plant, Kok-sagyz, can be grown in this country and can produce rubber the first year it is planted. Kok-sagyz now is being grown for this purpose in Kentucky.

The foregoing, of course, are merely the high spots of a vast patriotic program. Employees of Kentucky distilleries are serving in the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps. They also are serving in many vital governmental bureaus, buying their full share of War Bonds and paying as an industry a greater amount of taxes and a greater proportion of their income than are workers of any other industry.



Anna Mae Trevathen reaches for the last tomato to finish a crate. There are 100 tomatoes in each crate separately wrapped



Graders at work



Paul Bailey carries a "Duck Bill" load of tomatoes to the freight car

Murray Future Farmers Win Coveted Trophy for 1942

Boys Show Tobacco County How To Make Money From Tomatoes

By L. J. Hortin

TAUGHT and trained by Prof. W. H. Brooks, the Future Farmers of Murray Training School were not satisfied this year by winning the championship of West Kentucky, but went to the State meeting at Louisville, August 5-8, where they won the trophy for having made the most progress of any chapter in the Commonwealth the last year.

The Watson Armstrong trophy is the most highly coveted honor that can be sought by any chapter.

The boys won other honors in farm shop, farm management, swine, dairy, impromptu speaking, open and closing ceremonies, parliamentary procedure, chapter music, treasurer's books, scrapbook, public speaking and newsletter.

Murray's chapter had more

Buron Richerson, F. F. A. president, and trophies



boys, fourteen, participating than any other chapter in Kentucky and traveled further to the convention, 250 miles. Richerson was elected State Reporter and all five of Murray's officers were granted the State Farmer degree. Approximately 800 Future Farmers attended the convention.

Professor Brooks, a member of the faculty in the field of vocational agriculture, is largely responsible for organizing the Calloway County Vegetable Growers Association, Inc., of which he is president.

This tobacco growing county has learned from him how to supplement tobacco income with substantial earnings from tomatoes. Mr. Brooks instructs his boys in growing, packing and marketing tomatoes.

Page Twenty-seven

Owensboro Host to Horse Lovers At Fifth Annual Charity Show

by W. E. Daniel

OWENSBORO, capital of the Green River country, is fast becoming known as the rendezvous of horsemen. Proof? The annual Lions' Club charity horse show held in mid-August for the fifth year, as a Sesquicentennial event.

It was a gala occasion, with pretty girls, observant men, beautiful women. For three days and nights the horse was king. Equine thoroughbreds pranced to martial music.

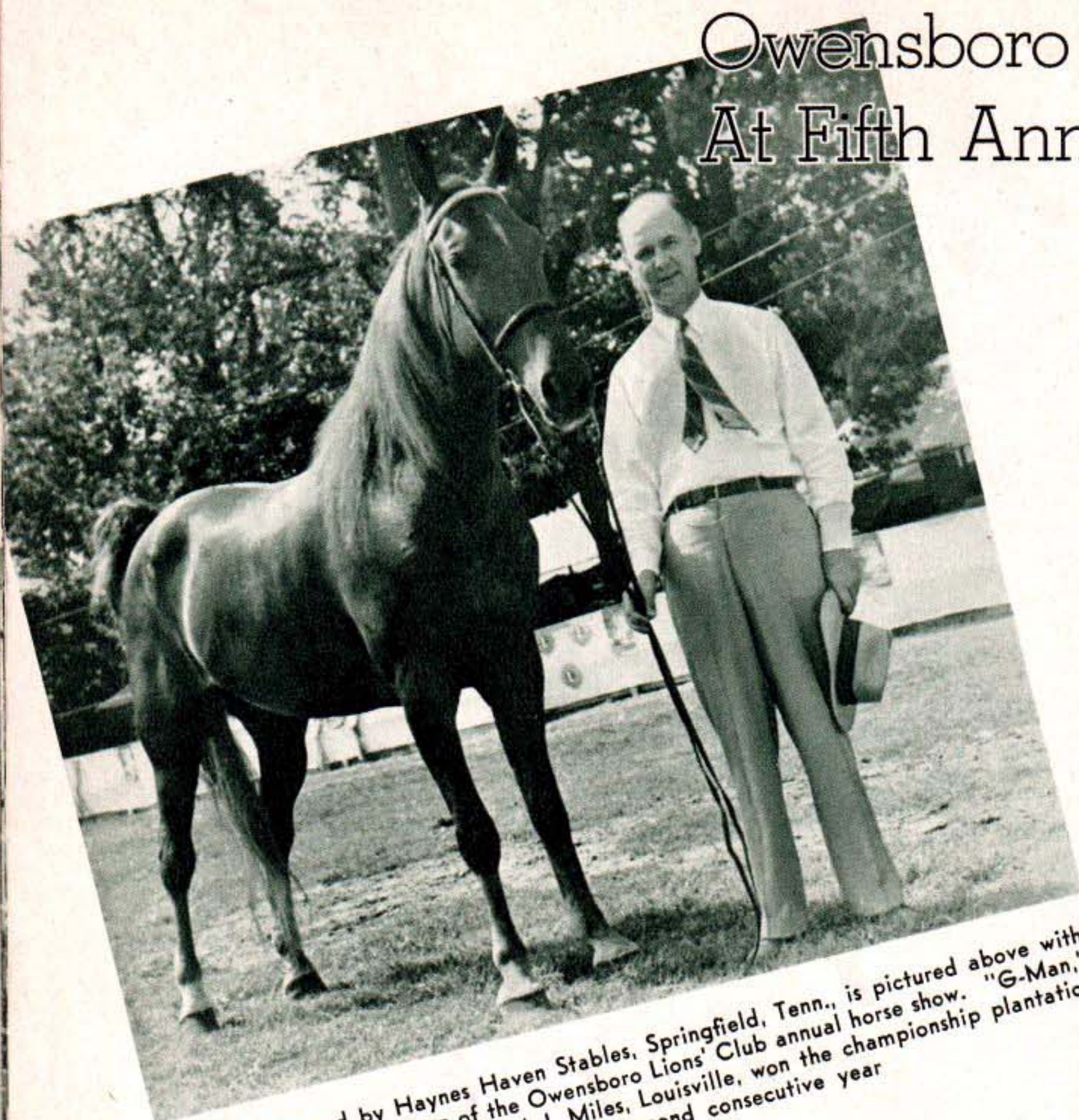
Mrs. A. B. Chandler came from Versailles to represent her husband, United States Senator Chandler, absent on official business in Alaska. Other notables from Kentucky, Tennessee and neighboring states attended. The weatherman

sent cooling breezes across the High School athletic field, where the show was held.

Applause greeted the riders and drivers who paraded their horses in the ring, the appreciative audience acclaiming horses and horsemen, and particularly the women and girls who participated. Afternoons were given over to visits to tents housing the show animals, whetting appetites of admirers for the evening events. Even the war could not abate the increasing interest. The Owensboro horse show is an institution. Kentucky's fine horses are found outside the Bluegrass too. And those from Tennessee and elsewhere shared the appreciation of lovers of thoroughbreds. Pictures are of horses which fairly represent the kingdom in which they reign.

"You'll Like Me" which showed at the Owensboro Lions' Club fifth annual Horse Show this fall, driven by Miss Joan Thiess. Seated beside the driver is Miss Jeanne Beth Gasser

"G-Man," owned by Haynes Haven Stables, Springfield, Tenn., is pictured above with E. W. Richmond, chairman of the Owensboro Lions' Club annual horse show. "G-Man," owned last year by General Fred J. Miles, Louisville, won the championship plantation horse stake for the second consecutive year

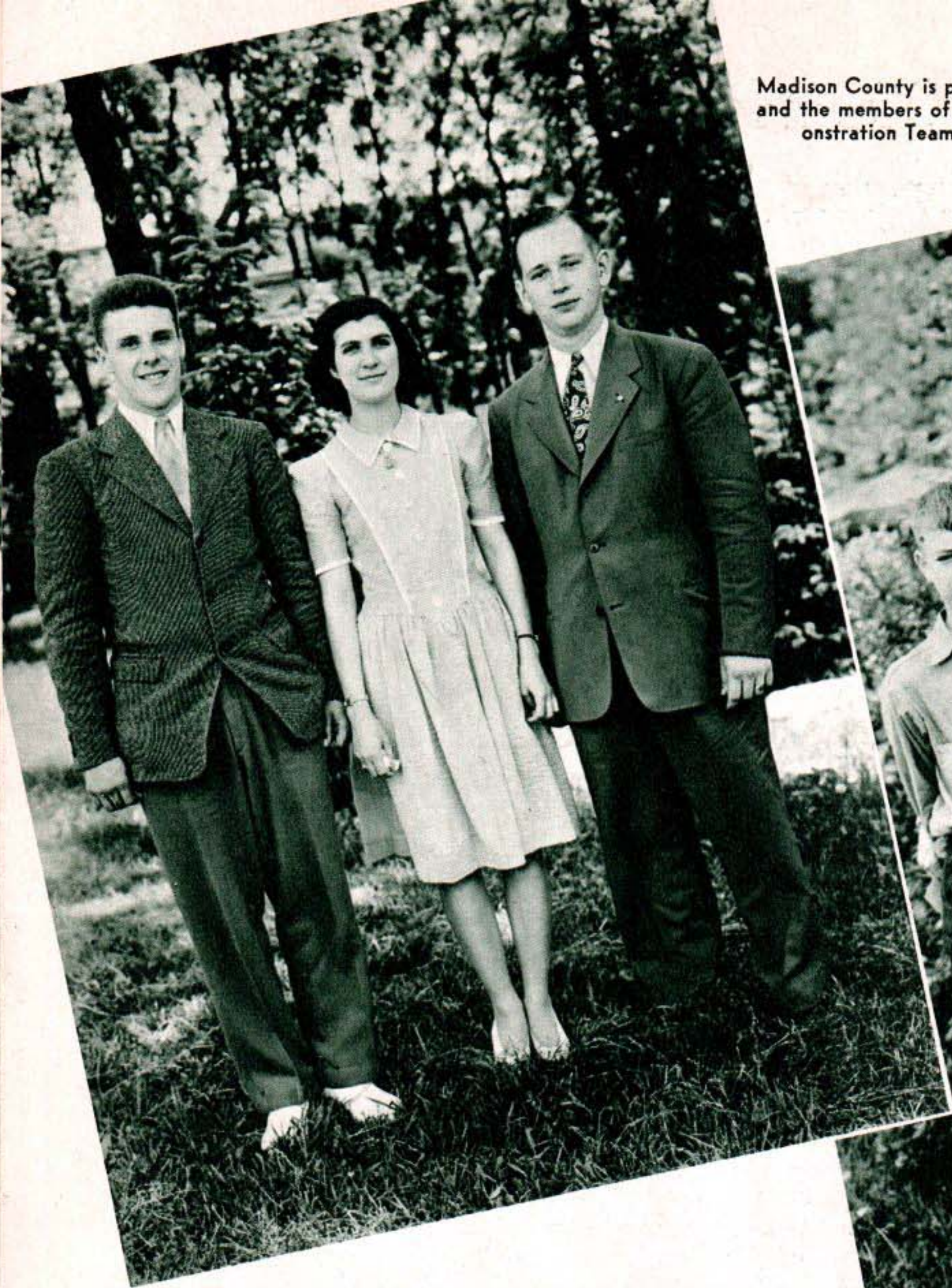




Among distinguished guests at the Owensboro Lions' Club fifth annual horse show this fall were: Representative Douglas T. Bolling, General J. Fred Miles, State racing commissioner; Mrs. A. B. Chandler, wife of Kentucky's junior U. S. Senator, and Colonel J. L. Haynes, of Spring Hill, Tenn.

Mrs. Wm. T. Boyle, owner, rides Pecan Grove Chief, 5-gaited gelding

Madison County is proud of these: Governor Keen Johnson and the members of the State Champion Agricultural Demonstration Team, Charles Gibson and Leon Duncan

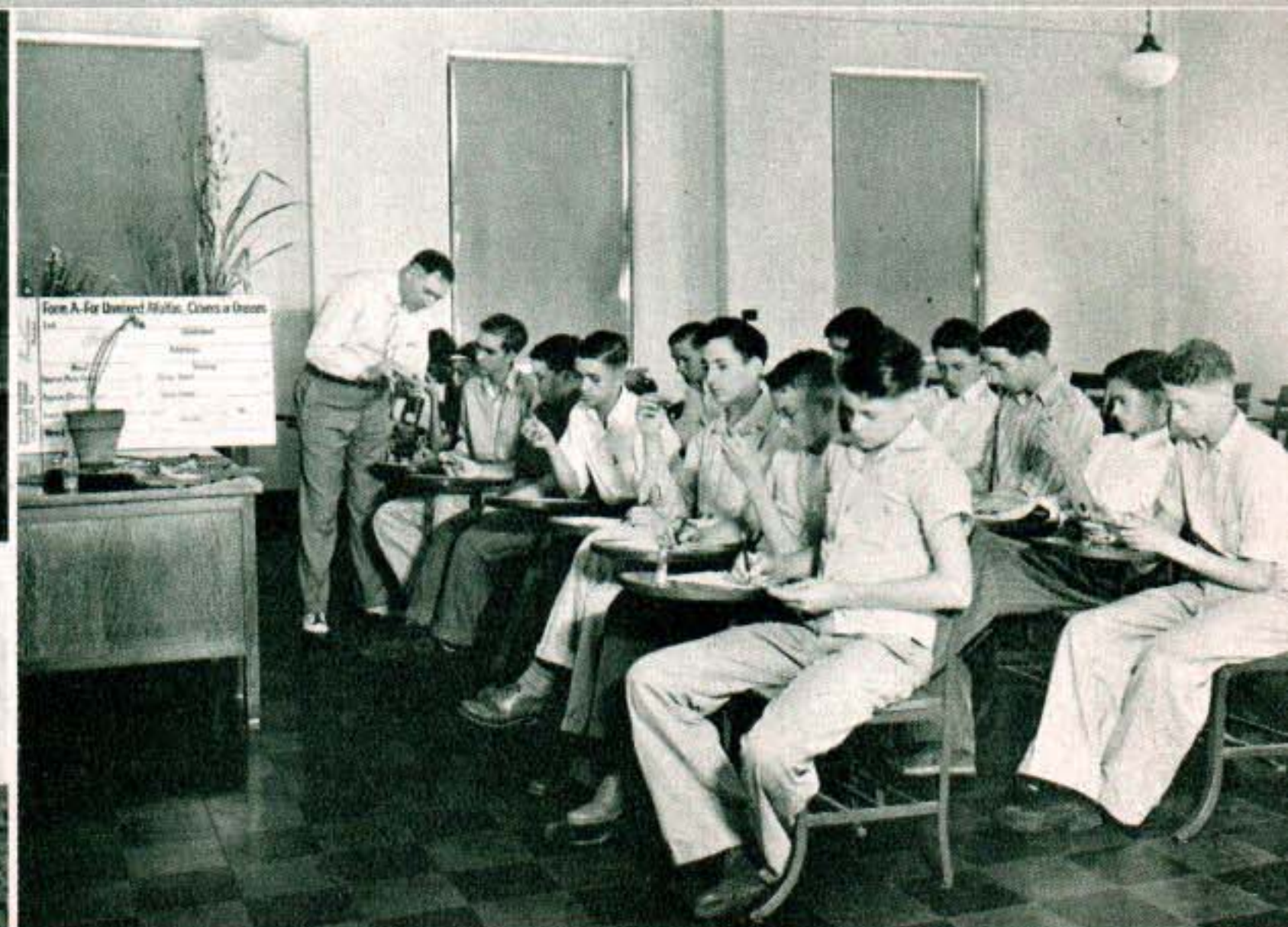


Officers of the State Association of 4-H Clubs; left to right, Charles Hatcher, Campbell County, Lucy Byrd Oliver, Barren County, John Christian, Todd County

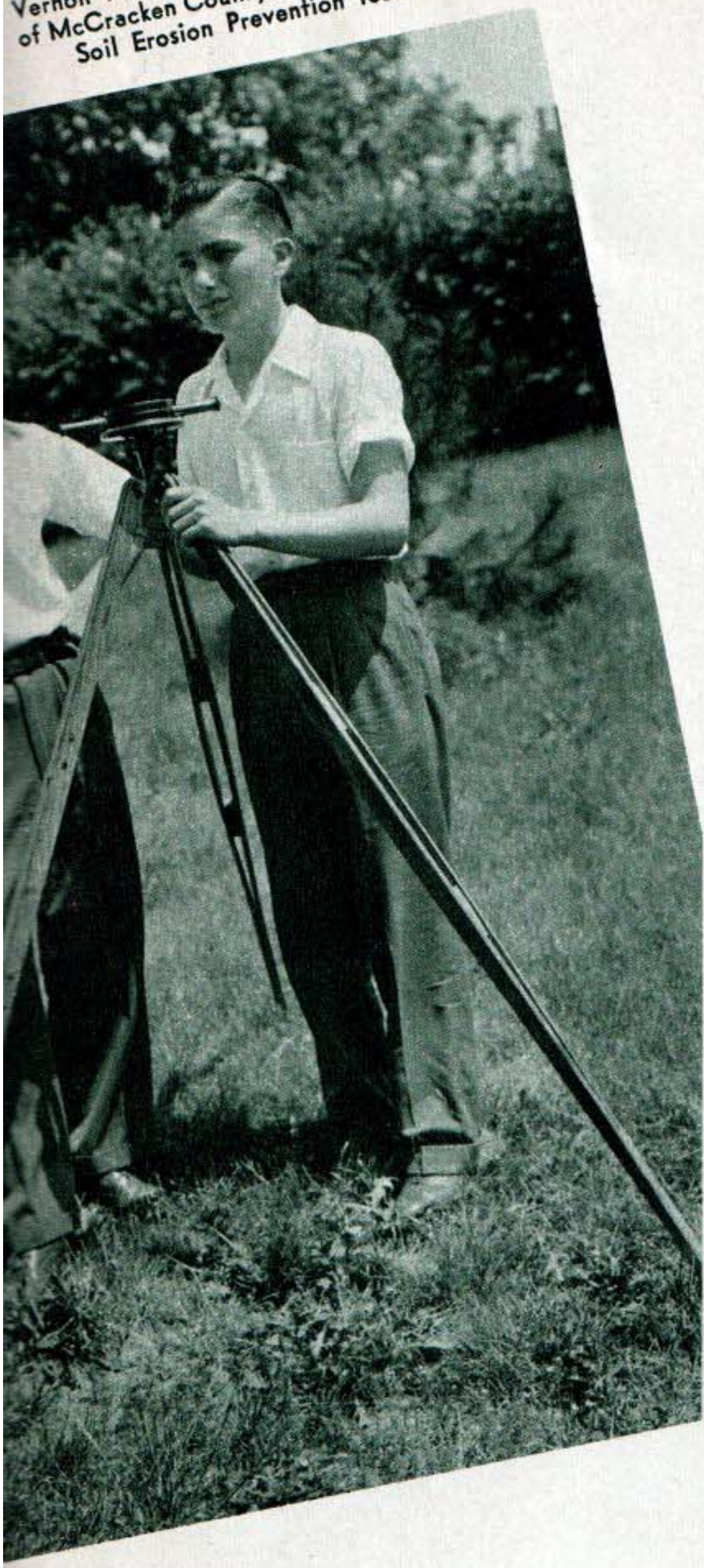


Donald Hoskins and Gene Hoskins, Anderson County, State Champions in the Dairy Production Team Contest

Field Seed is always an important factor to the farmer and is even more so during war times. This group of 4-H Club members are learning to identify seeds. This contest was sponsored by the Kentucky Seed Improvement Association



Vernon Hopkins and Charles Hopkins
of McCracken County, State Champion
Soil Erosion Prevention team



45,000 Members of 4-H Clubs Working To Speed Victory

Boys and Girls, Kentucky's
Leaders of Tomorrow, Seek
Higher Farm and Home Standards

APPROXIMATELY 45,000 Kentucky farm boys and girls are engaged in 4-H Club work this year. Each of the 120 counties has a 4-H program under supervision of county extension agents. There are 40 projects planned for 4-H Club members. These cover practically all crops, livestock and home economics activities pertaining to the farm and home.

The extension service has prepared a circular of instruction for carrying out each project. In addition to farm and home projects club members may participate in a number of activities such as health, conservation, judging of products and leadership. Each member selects the project in which he or she is interested and carries it through for one or more years.

Many club members in livestock projects are building up breeding herds. Some of these boys and girls are making enough money from their club work to pay part or all of their expenses in college.

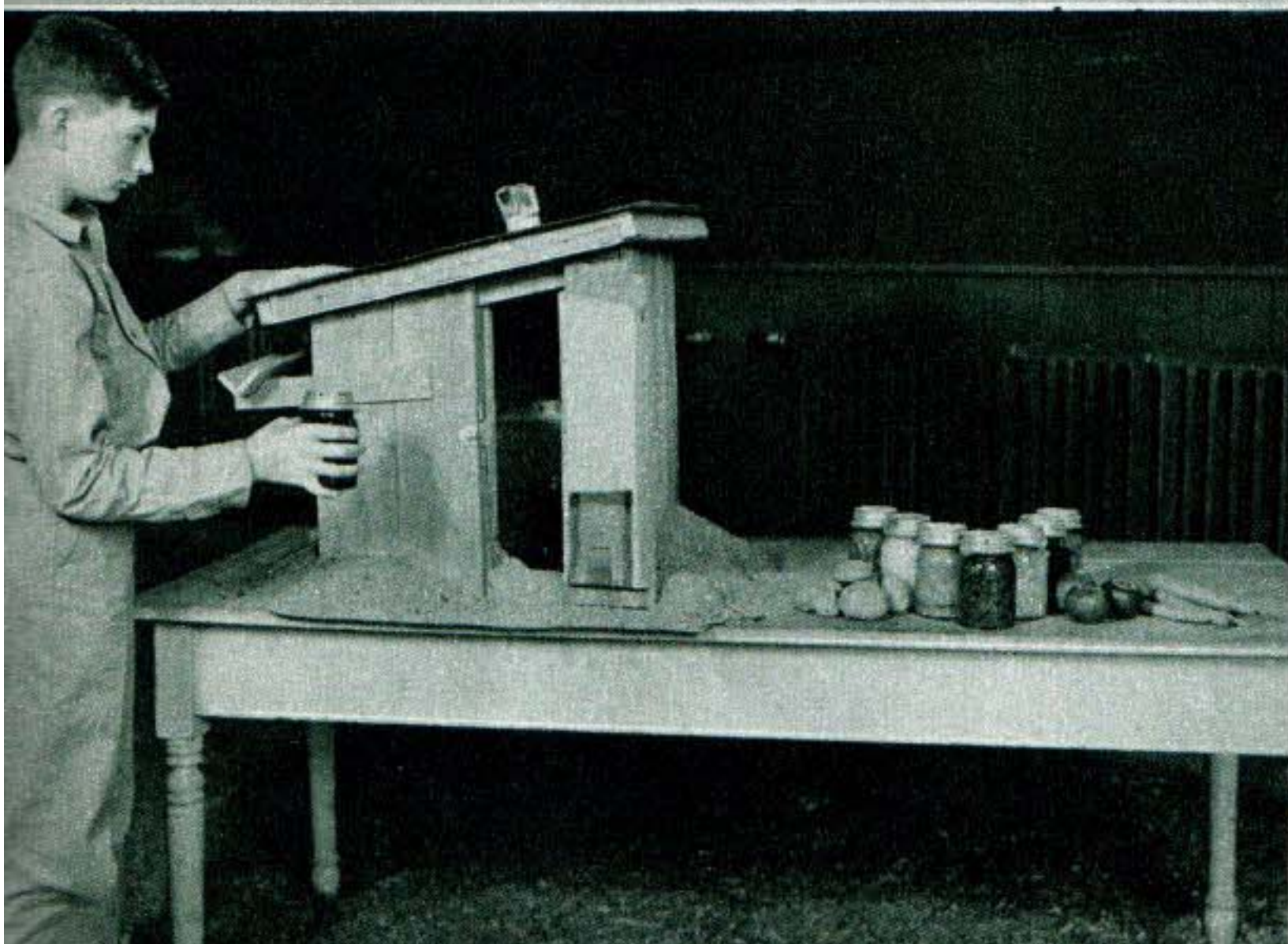
Purposes of club work are to interest boys and girls in applying

the most approved methods on the farm and in the home, to develop local leadership and, in the end, to develop farmers and home makers who will be good citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. During the last 20 years, 211,231 Kentucky farm boys and girls have participated in 4-H Club work.

More than 11,000 county champion 4-H Club members have spent a week at the University at the event called Junior Week. This week of instruction and inspiration at the University has provided valuable instruction and has taught the young Kentuckians where to look for information in solving their farm and home problems. Many boys and girls who come to Junior Week have been inspired to take further training in agriculture and home economics. About 42 per cent of the students enrolled in the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky have been 4-H Club members.

Since 4-H Club work is voluntary incentives are set up to encourage boys and girls to greater effort. One

William C. Loyall of Green County is demonstrating the "Construction of a Storage Mound." The storing of winter's supply of food on the farm is one of the urgent needs at this time



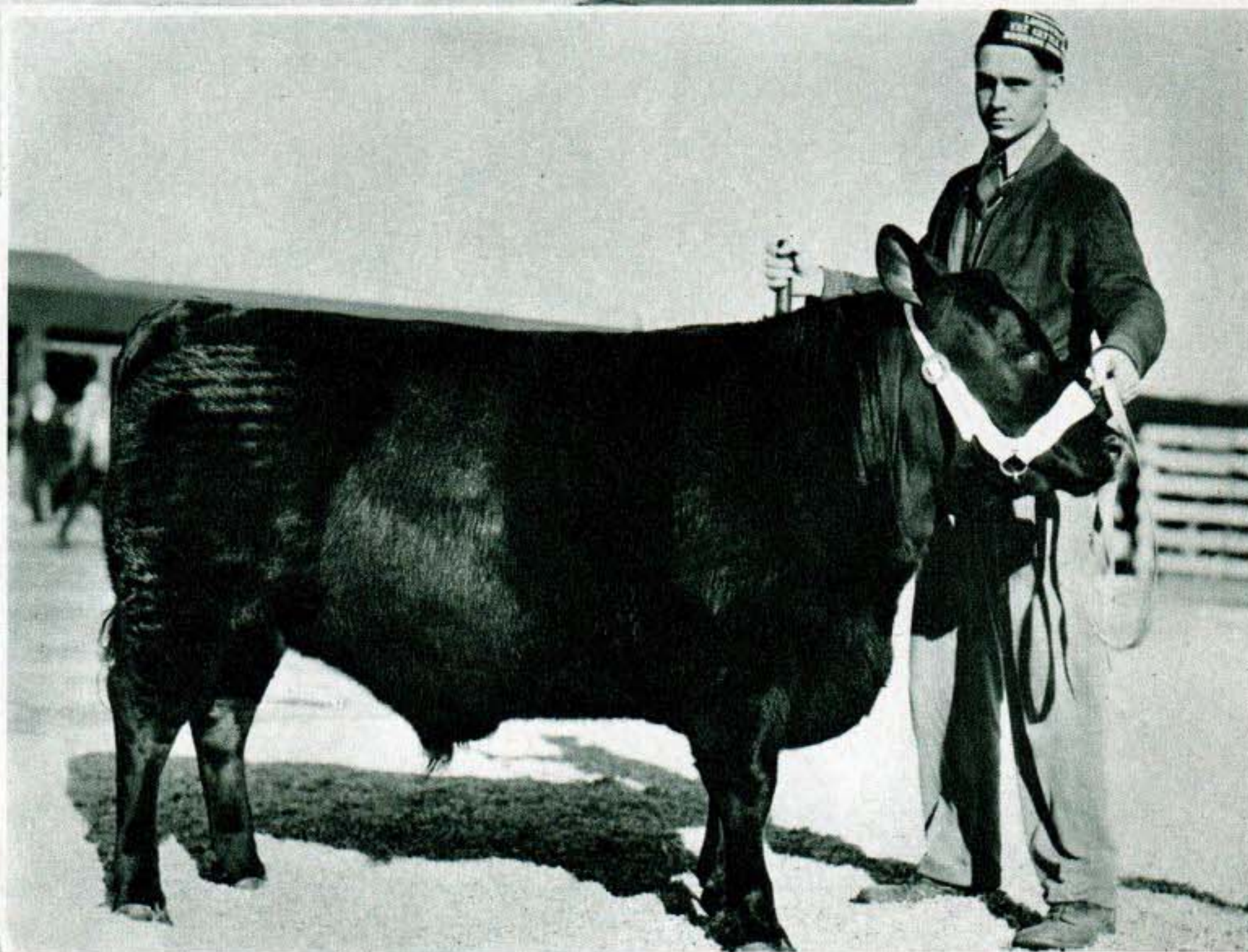
Since sugar is rationed it is necessary to learn to prepare meals with less sugar. These 4-H girls from Madison County are demonstrating the "Preparation of Meals with Sugar Substitutes"



4-H girls' canning exhibit
at the Kentucky State Fair



J. W. Seltam, Boyle
County, and his champion
Angus baby beef



This girl's dress was made from
feed sacks



This is one of the 4-H
Club members who
made an economy
dress. It was made
from scraps taken from
her mother's sewing
basket



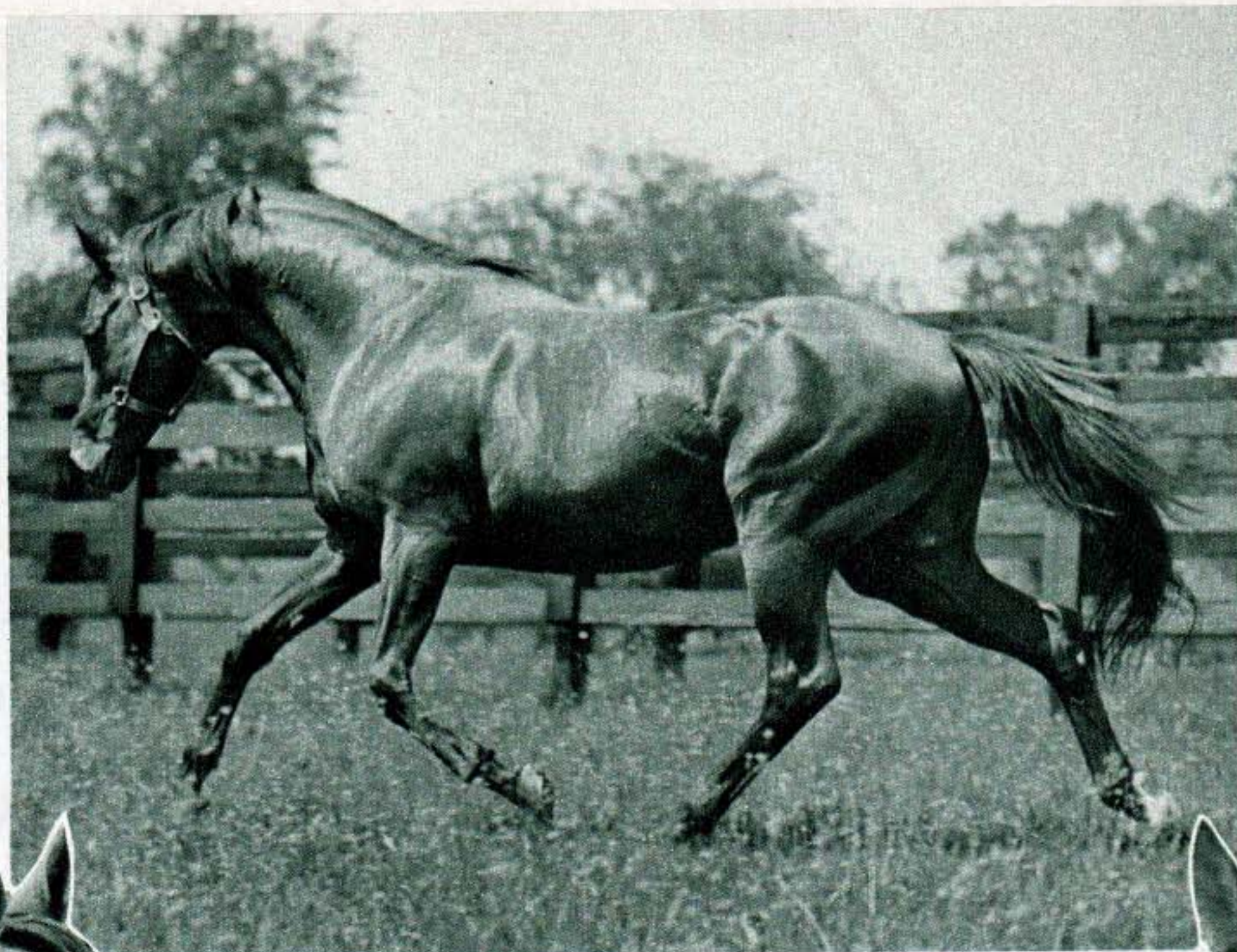
of these is the District 4-H Camp. Camps for 1942 closed recently with a total attendance of about 2,000 members. All the Central Kentucky counties attend camp at Camp Bingham, in Washington County. Other camps are held in Eastern and Western Kentucky to provide opportunities for recreation, instruction and entertainment. Much of the instruction at the camp this year was along the line of members' contribution to the war effort. In handicraft the boys and girls were shown how to build drying racks for fruits and vegetables, and miniature storage bins were also constructed. Through the cooperation of the State Board of Health a nurse attended each camp and gave instructions on first aid and the prevention of accidents.

Community, county, district, and state 4-H fairs and shows are held each year, purpose of which is to teach boys and girls better standards. Each club member tries to win a blue ribbon at these fairs but he realizes the thing is to

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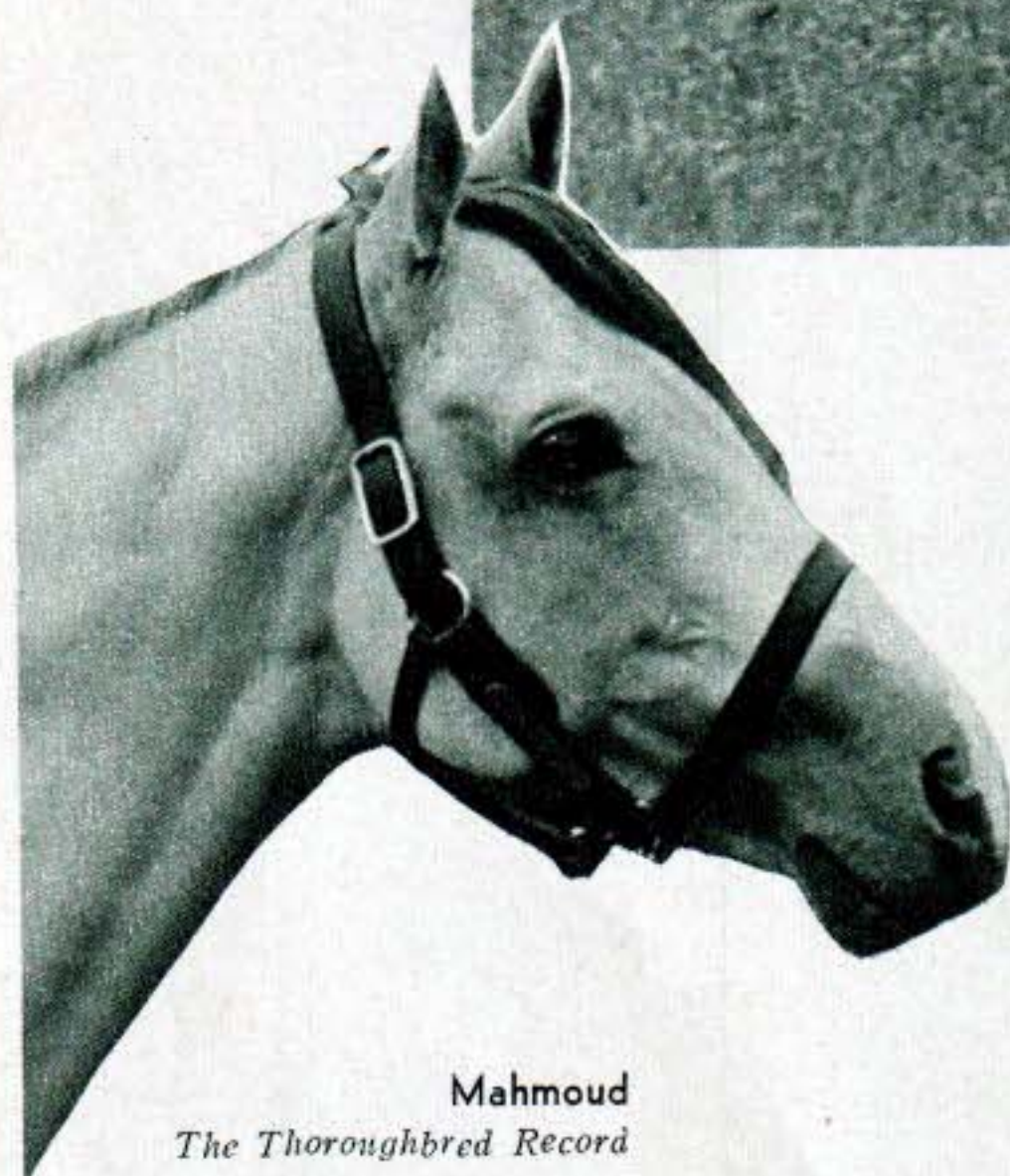


Schoolboy patrol at work
Photo by Harold Rhodenbaugh



Bull Dog

John H. Clark



Mahmoud
The Thoroughbred Record



Bimelech
Lexington Herald-Leader

Kentucky's Great Thoroughbred Stallions

By John H. Clark

SOME of the great thoroughbred stallions in Kentucky are. . .

MAN O' WAR. Back in 1918, Major August Belmont, then in the service of his country, had little time for his horses, so he offered the yearlings of his Nursery Stud at auction. Among them was a big chestnut colt, by Fair Play—Mahubah, already named, "Man o' War." Samuel D. Riddle inspected every yearling closely and decided he wanted but one, the big chestnut colt, and he got him with a bid of \$5,000.

Within two years, Man o' War had won more money than any other horse up to that time, \$249,465. He had won 20 races in 21 starts, the only defeat being given by Upset, and the only defeat of the great race horse still remains as the biggest upset in turf history.

Turfdom has never known a greater race horse.

Retiring to the stud in 1921, Man o' War became an immediate success as a sire. Two of his sons, War Admiral (winner of \$237,240) and Crusader (\$203,261), rank among the great racers of all time. Other noted sons are: Mars (\$128,786), Clyde Van Dusen (\$122,112), Bateau

(\$120,760), War Glory, American Flag, Hard Tack, Battleship and War Relic.

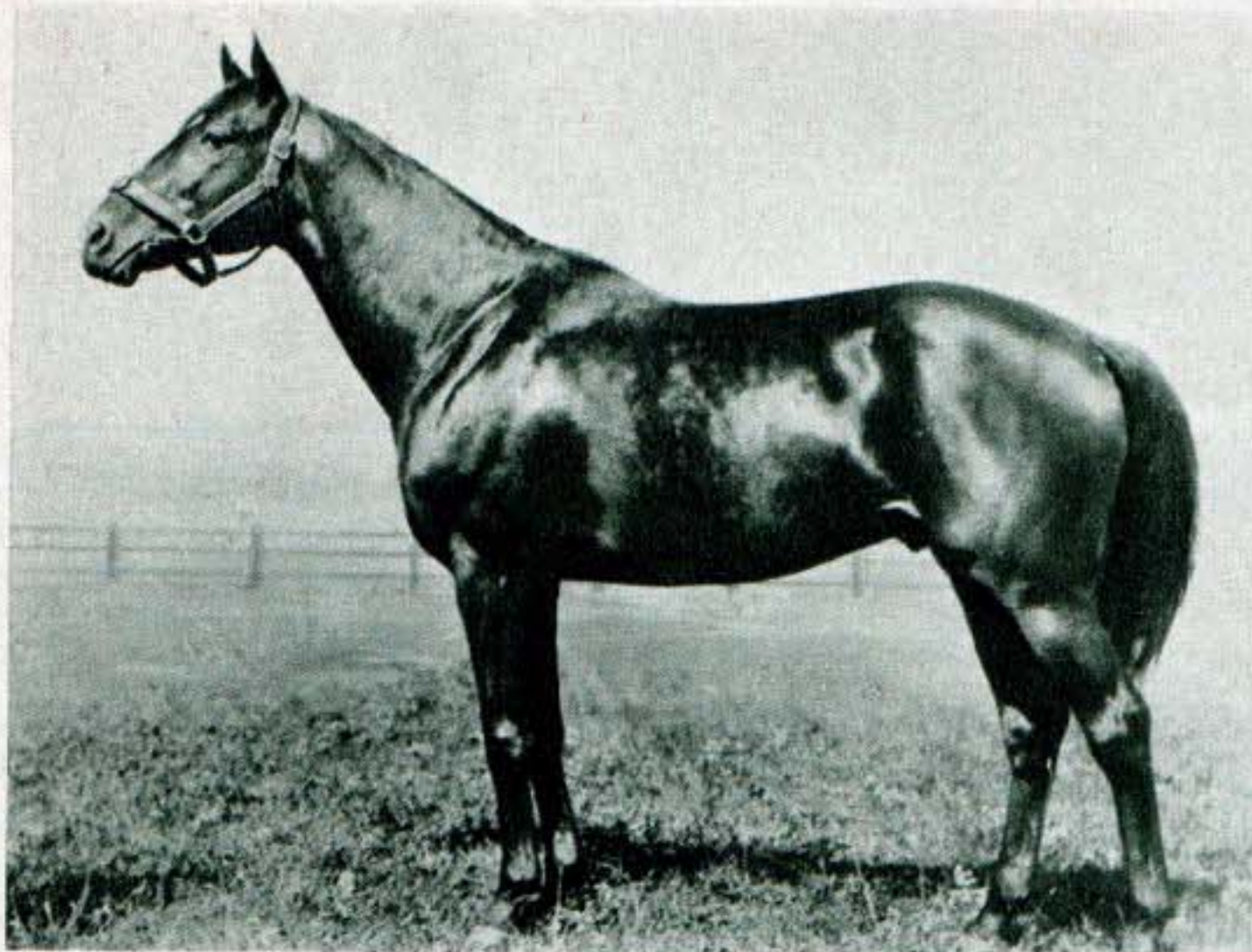
Turfdom has never known a greater sire.

The fee for Man o' War? If a breeder who wants to breed a mare to the great racer is lucky enough to persuade Riddle to sell a service to Man o' War, the fee will be \$5,000. But Riddle has given more services to friends than he has ever sold.

Man o' War is now 25, and he's still in fine health. He is more than holding his own with time—in fact, I think he will live to be at least 30. He eats nine quarters of oats and 18 pounds of hay a day; is jogged five miles under saddle each morning. He resides at Faraway Farm, Lexington.

BLENHEIM II. Foaled in England in 1927, he was purchased for \$20,500 from his breeder, Lord Carnarvon, by the Aga Khan, and for the Aga Khan he won the 1930 English Derby. Retired to the Aga Khan's thoroughbred nursery in France, Blenheim II became a successful sire early in life.

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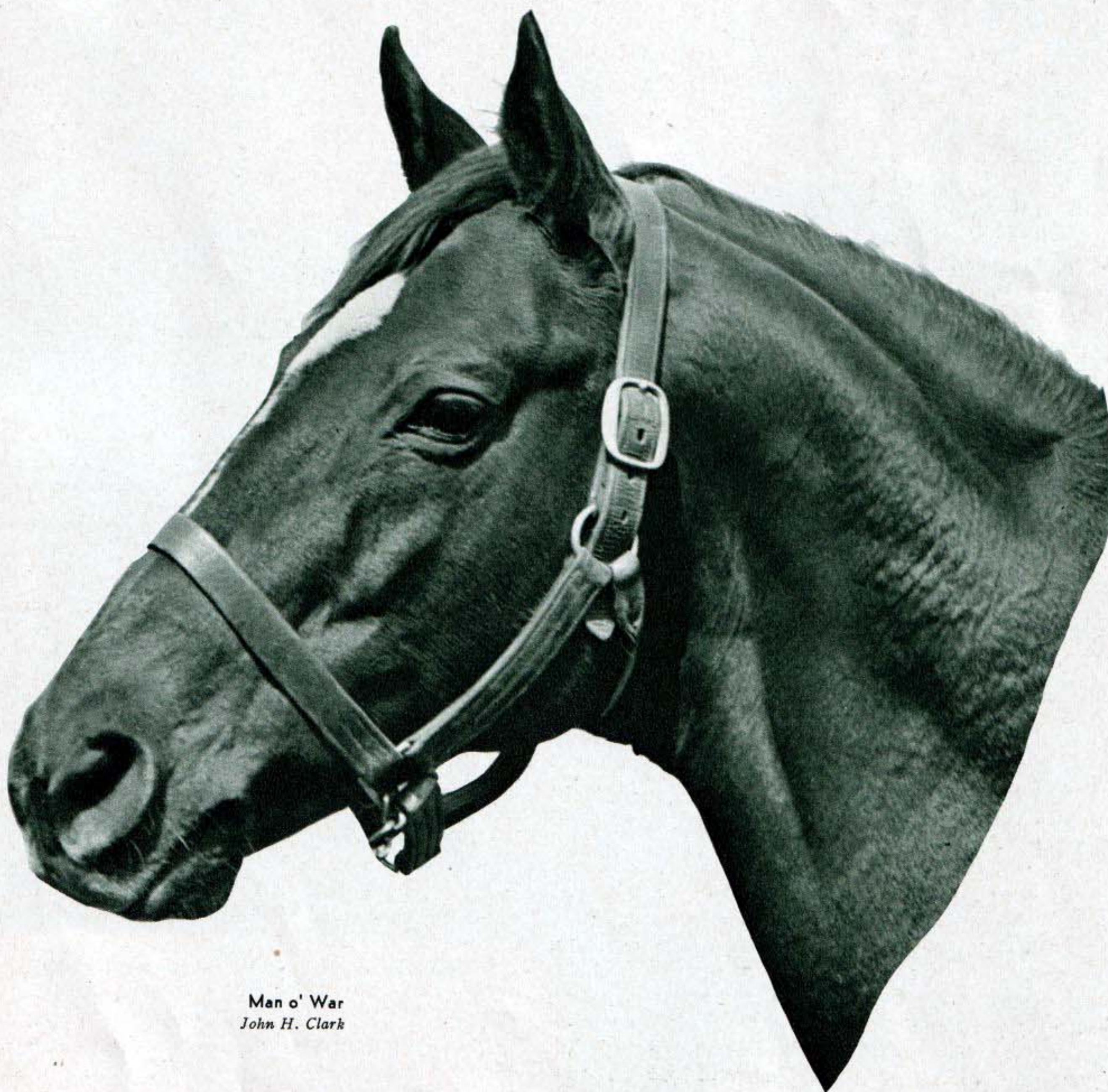
Sir Gallahad

Sutcliffe Picture

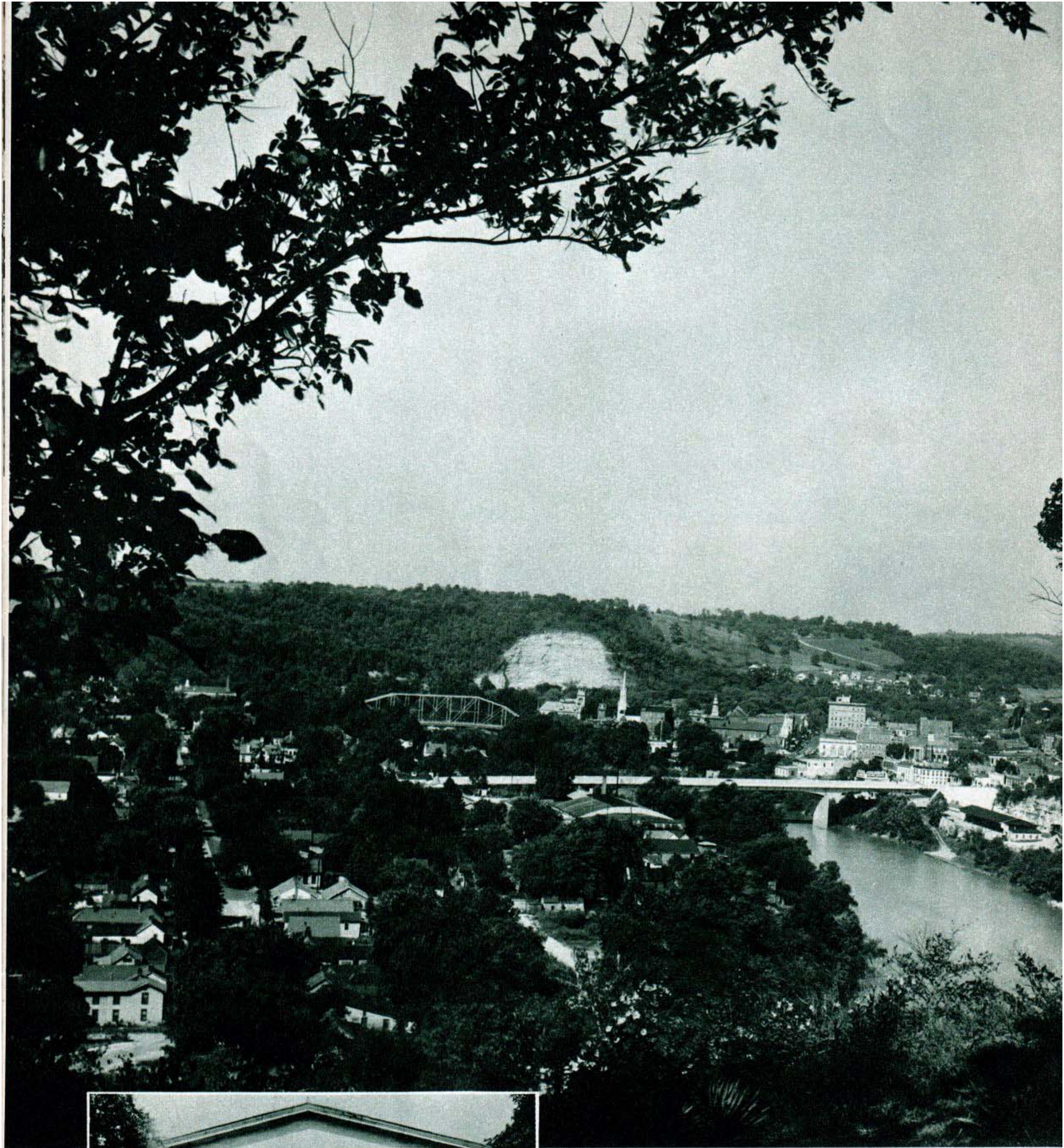


Blenheim

Sutcliffe Picture



Man o' War
John H. Clark



Old Frankfort Town, Kentucky River and new highway bridge



Old Capitol, now State Historical Museum

Kentucky's Historic Capital Rich in Beauty and Romance

Frankfort Was Cradle of Stalwart New Freedom
Nation Now Fights To Preserve

By Paul Brannon

HIGH above the Kentucky river, the monument over the grave of Daniel Boone stands as a sentinel overlooking the rich valley in which lies the famous old capital of the land he explored. Directly below, the old river forsakes its accustomed bluffs and flows across the short Bluegrass plain to nestle again against the hills and pursue its age-old course toward its junction with the Ohio. As if to aid the reluctant river to escape the valley, as it turns northward a tributary adds its strength against further dalliance.

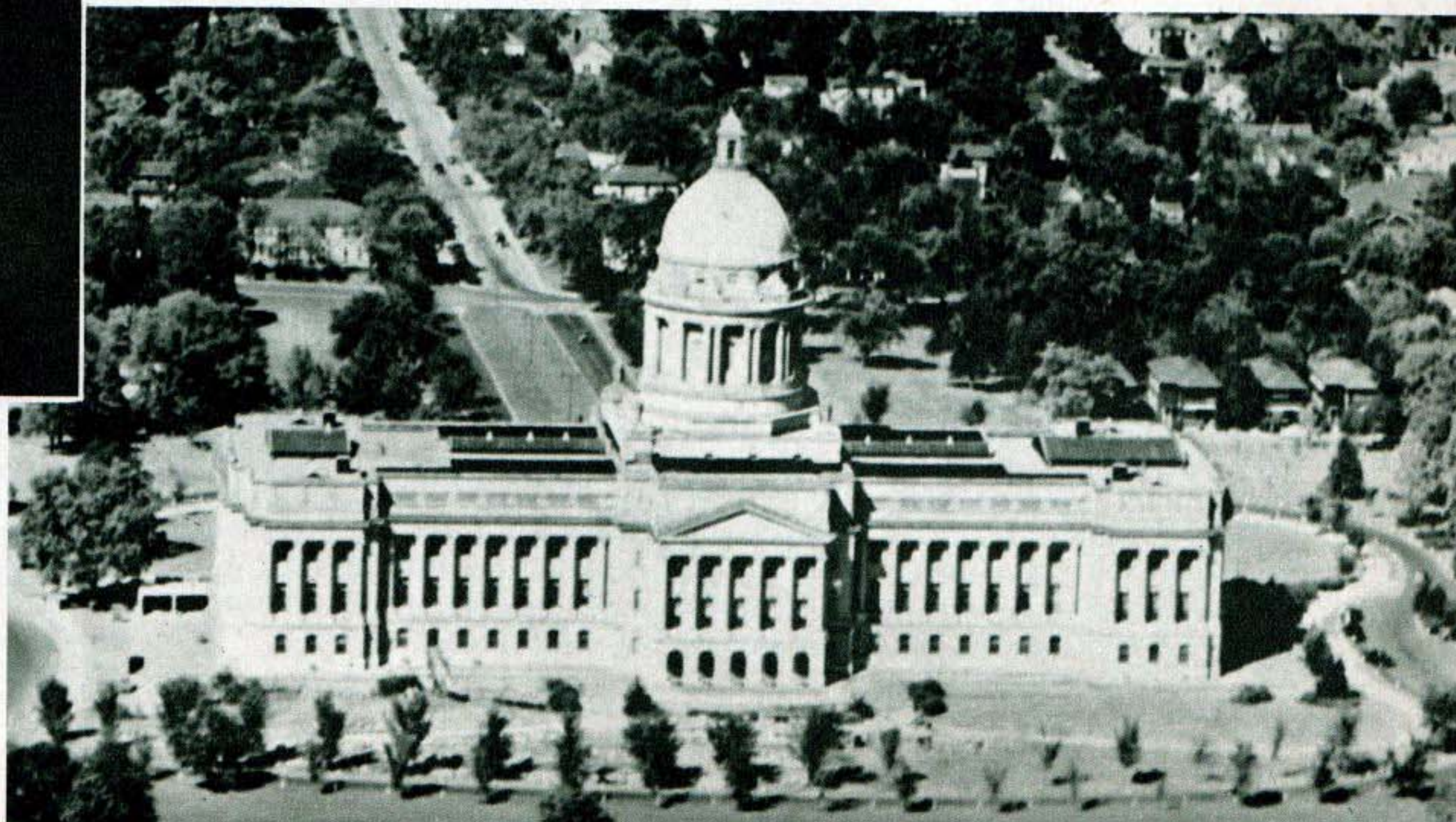
When Boone first surveyed the river from the eminence upon which he lies today, a natural ford crossed the stream near the mouth of its tributary and it was close to this spot that the pioneer, Stephen Frank, encamped for the night with three others, was killed by Indians, in 1780. The site was identified by early settlers as Frank's Ford and the purely American contraction, Frankfort, became the name of the settlement which sprang into being soon afterward.

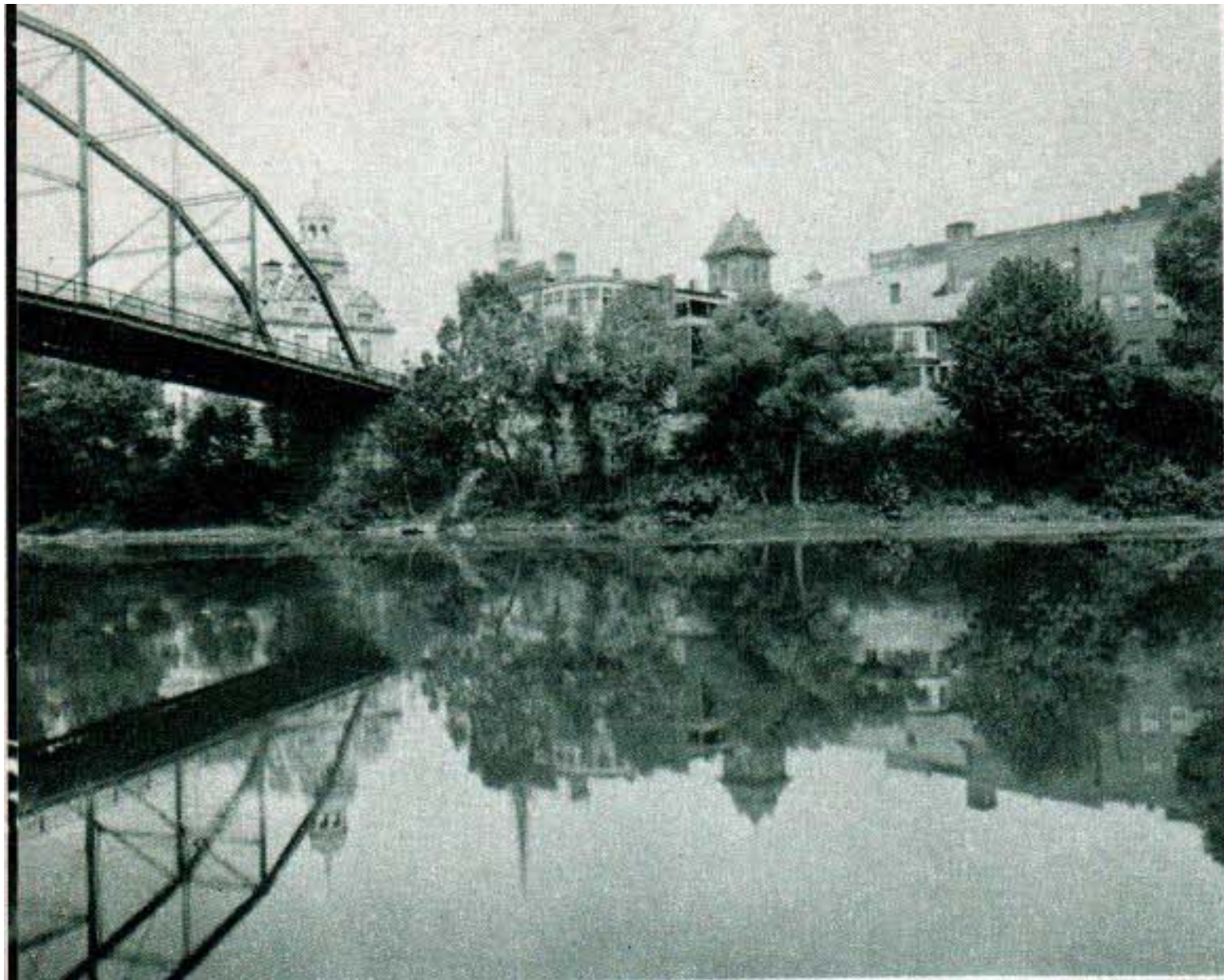
Over against the western hills, the old Louisville stage road climbs up and up

from the valley until it reaches a point high above the dome of the majestic Kentucky State Capitol, before ribboning its way over one of the most modern thoroughfares in the country to the metropolis at the Falls of the Ohio. From this point, either in daytime, when the romantic old city presents a delightful panorama of color and architecture, or by night, when the beacon on the capitol transcends the twinkling of a thousand lesser lights, one may behold a scene seldom encountered by the traveler.

When Boone first came upon the promontory and stood transfixed, as he must have, by the sheer beauty of the prospect which lay before him, the primeval appearance of the view must have been then, except for the marks of later-day civilization, much as it is now. The river, the hills surrounding the valley, the trees, the birds have changed but little. Where today imposing bridges span the river to connect the old city, with its architectural gems, and the new city, with its magnificent capitol building, the original settlement lay on the north bank

State Capitol in foreground
and new million-dollar State
office building in background

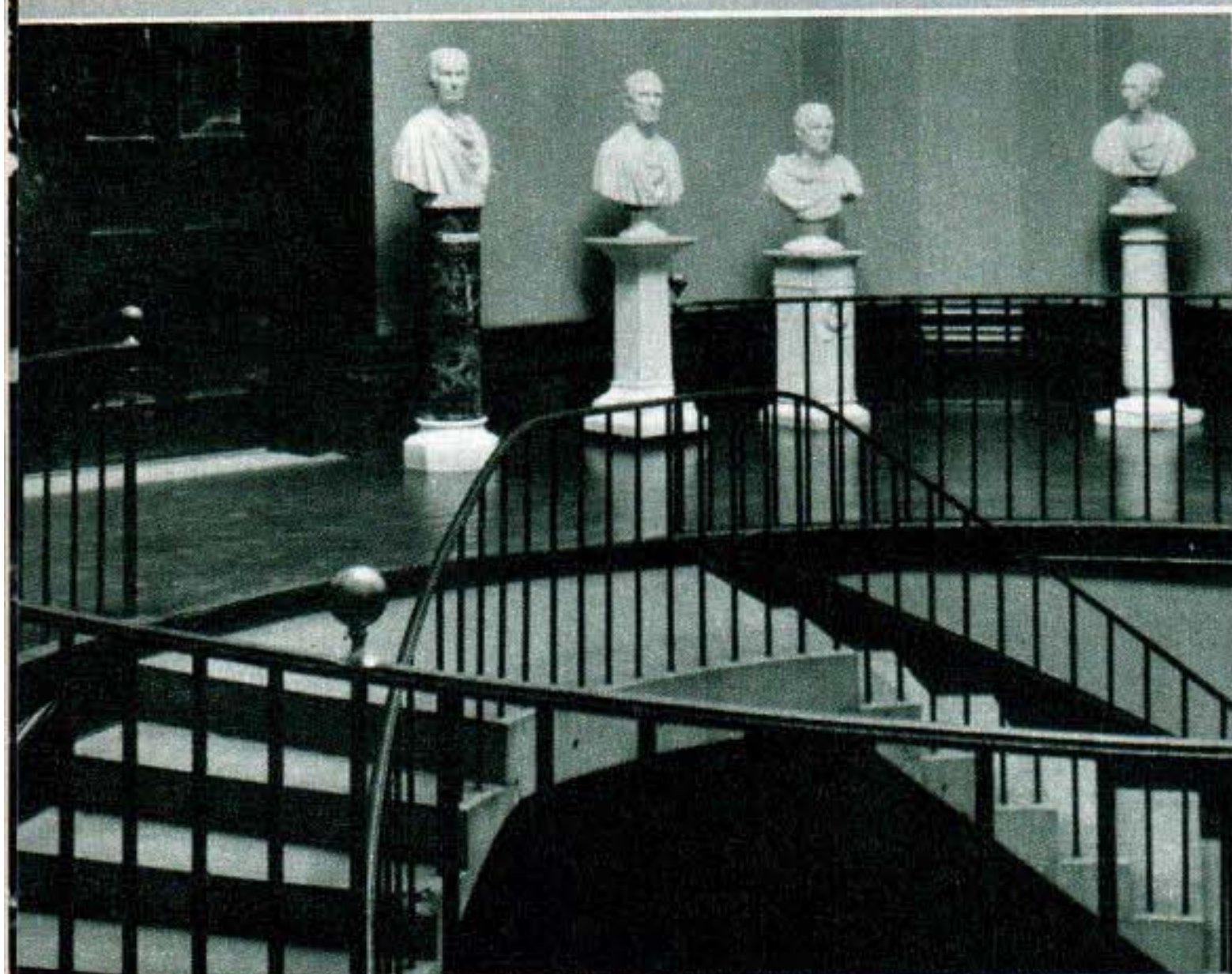




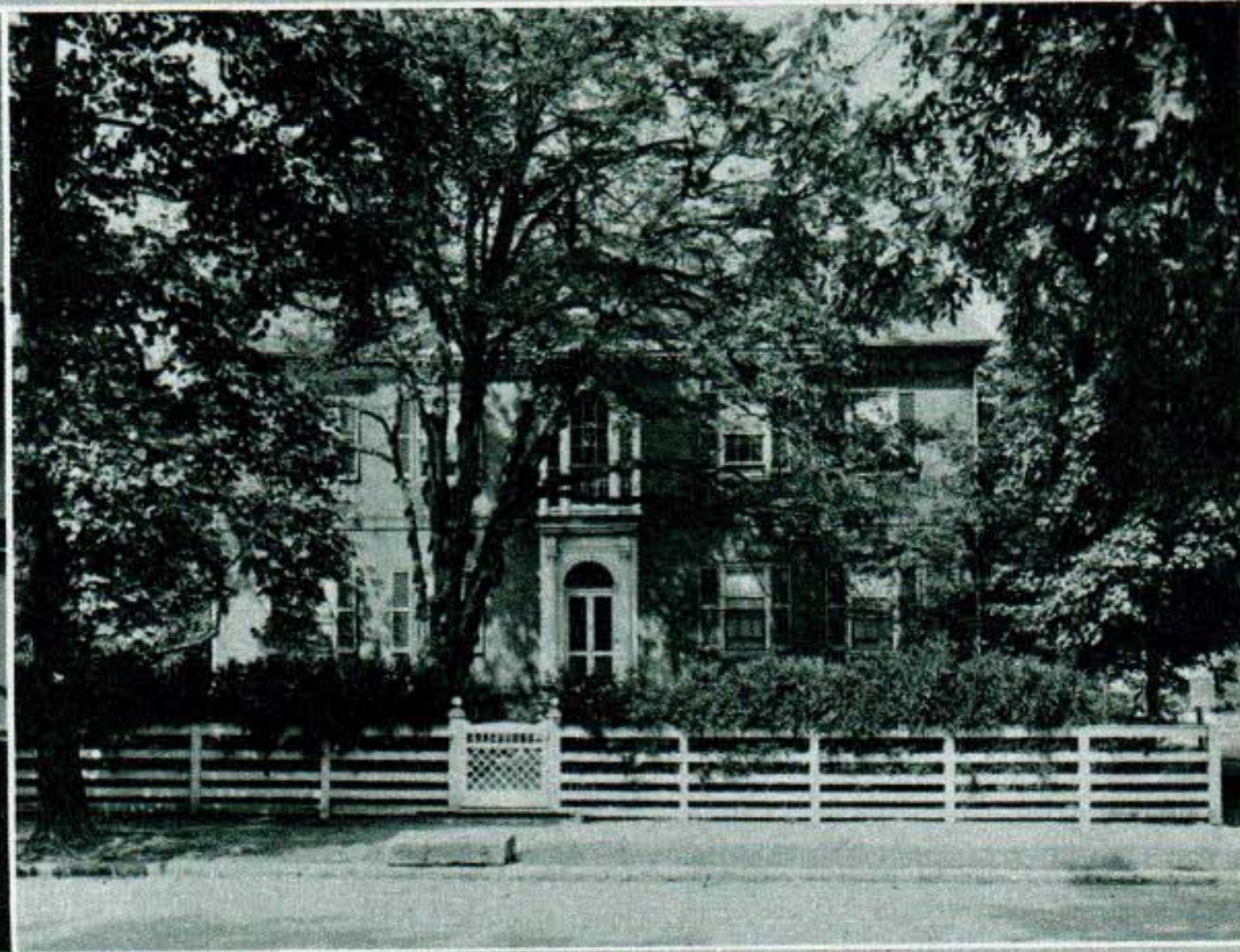
Frankfort reflected in the Kentucky River



Corner Wapping and Wilkinson Streets. Pavements are original walks laid when street was built



Famous Stairway in old Capitol, now State Museum



Liberty Hall

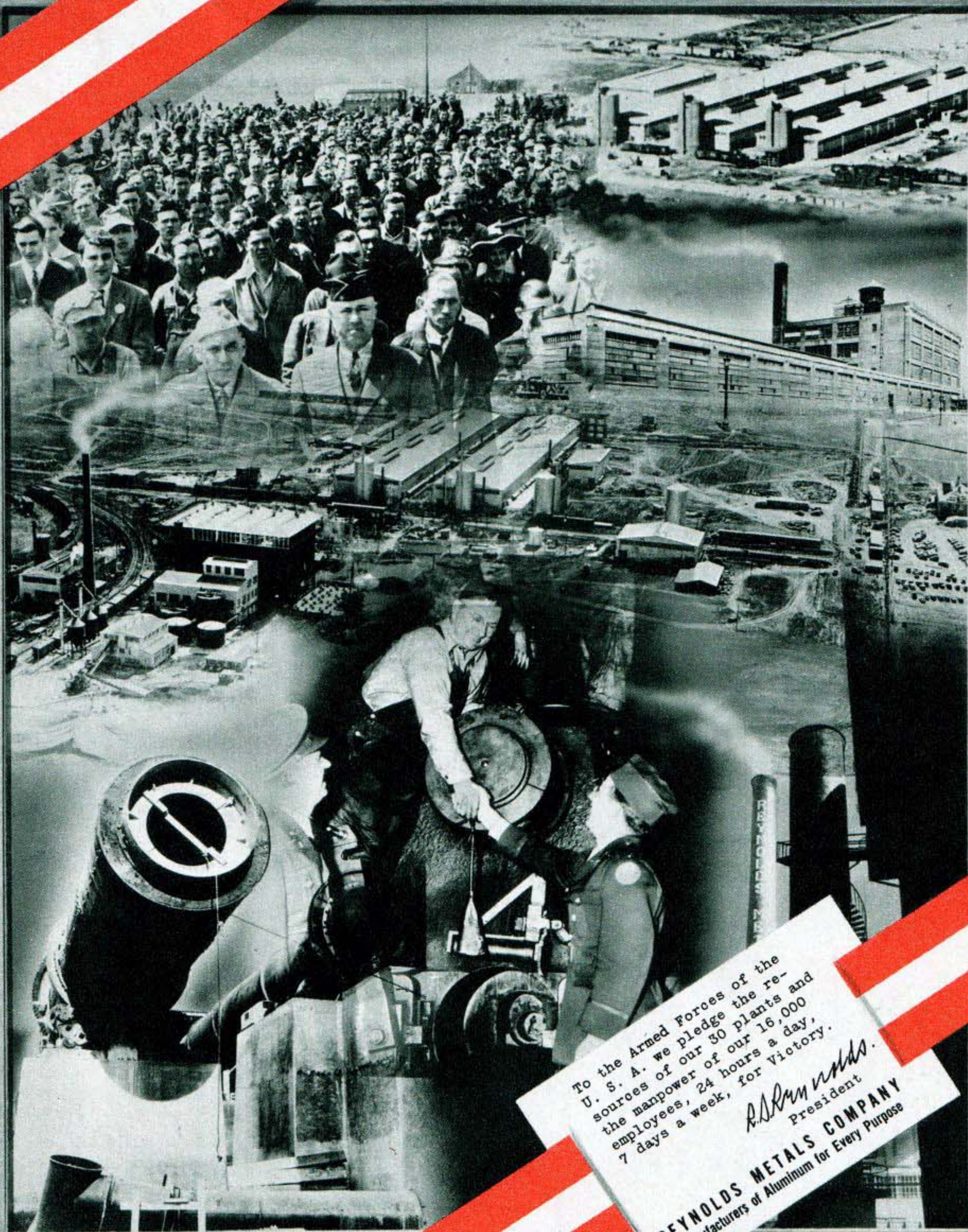
of the river. In 1786, an Act of the Virginia Legislature called for formal establishment of a town on lands of General James Wilkinson, friend of George Washington, and for operation of a ferry across the Kentucky River.

Prior to admission of Kentucky, in 1792, as the fifteenth state in the Union, stalwart citizens of Frankfort, along with those of other early communities of the wilderness held fast to the newly-contrived American way of life and forged in Kentucky the first link in the chain of Democracy that eventually welded the western empire to the youthful nation.

Intensity of the times in Old Frankfort has been reflected in the names of the streets laid out in the original plans of the town, Wilkinson Street having been named for the proprietary general, Ann Street, in honor of his wife; Washington Street, for the commander of our Revolu-

tionary forces; St. Clair Street, for the hero of the Plains of Abraham; Madison Street, for James Madison, who became the fourth president; Wapping Street, named at the suggestion of an Englishman, after the famous thoroughfare in London, and Clinton Street, for the Revolutionary War general, George Clinton, first governor of New York. All of these remain unchanged, although Montgomery Street, named for an Irishman, Richard Montgomery, who resigned a commission in the British Army to command a brigade in the Continental forces, has been changed to Main Street, and Petticoat Lane has become Center Street. Indicative, too, of the turbulence of early days in Frankfort is that Mero Street of today was formerly Miro Street, called for the Spanish governor-general at New Orleans, with whom General Wilkinson was later accused of conspir-

[Continued on page 48]



To the Armed Forces of the
U. S. A. we pledge the re-
sources of our 30 plants and
the manpower of our 16,000
employees, 24 hours a day,
7 days a week, for Victory.

R. S. Reynolds
President

REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY
Manufacturers of Aluminum for Every Purpose



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INCORPORATED

AND

SUPERIOR PETROLEUM CO.

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Also Other High-Grade Petroleum Products

Offices and Refinery, 1300 Western Parkway

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Kentucky Industries

[Continued from page 16]

Mengel Company and the General Box Corporation are important factors in this industry. Kentucky ranks first in cooperage products, due to the fact that about 40 per cent of the available whiskey is being processed and aged within the State. The principal concerns are:

Chess & Wymond Company
Chickasaw Wood Products Company
Louisville Cooperage Company

Wood creosoting plants are of major importance, there being the American Creosoting Company, Brown Wood Preserving Company and Bond Brothers. Turner, Day & Woolworth, Louisville, is the largest manufacturer of hickory handles in the world. The T. W. Minton Company, of Barbourville, is the second largest.

TOBACCO

This industry largely centers in Louisville with all the large tobacco manufacturers having some kind of plant here and with two local companies doing a large cigarette business, namely, Brown & Williamson Company and Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company. The output of Louisville Tobacco plants was valued at \$91,000,000 in 1941, accounting for approximately one-third of all the Louisville manufacturing. The Tobacco By-Products Corporation, largest in the world, is located in Louisville. The current research experiments at the University of Kentucky will undoubtedly bring to light many additional chemical uses for tobacco, thus benefitting Kentucky agriculture greatly.

WHISKEY

Kentucky is the leading producer of Bourbon whiskey. Its 57 distilleries, with a capital investment of \$100,000,000, produce approximately 40 per cent of the Nation's supply. The change over of many plants to industrial alcohol may prove interesting in peace-time in the development of Kentucky as one of the chemical centers of the country; also, industrial alcohol manufacturers will probably enter the motor fuel market after the war. The natural cool limestone water appears to have been of distinct advantage in making whiskey. Availability of experienced distillers enabled the State, after repeal, immediately to obtain an early start and regain first position in the industry for Kentucky.

BREWERIES

There are six breweries in Kentucky—three in Louisville, one in Newport and two in Covington. Kentucky breweries distribute all over the South and paid approximately \$1,300,000 into the State treasury last year.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

B. F. Avery & Son—Largest agricultural implement manufacturing plant in South.

American Air Filter Company, Louisville—Largest manufacturer in the United States of air filters and equipment.

Girdler Corporation, Louisville—Tube Turns, etc.

Hillerich & Bradsby—Largest manufacturer of baseball bats in world.



IN KENTUCKY . . .

*Simple recreations are
the order of the day*

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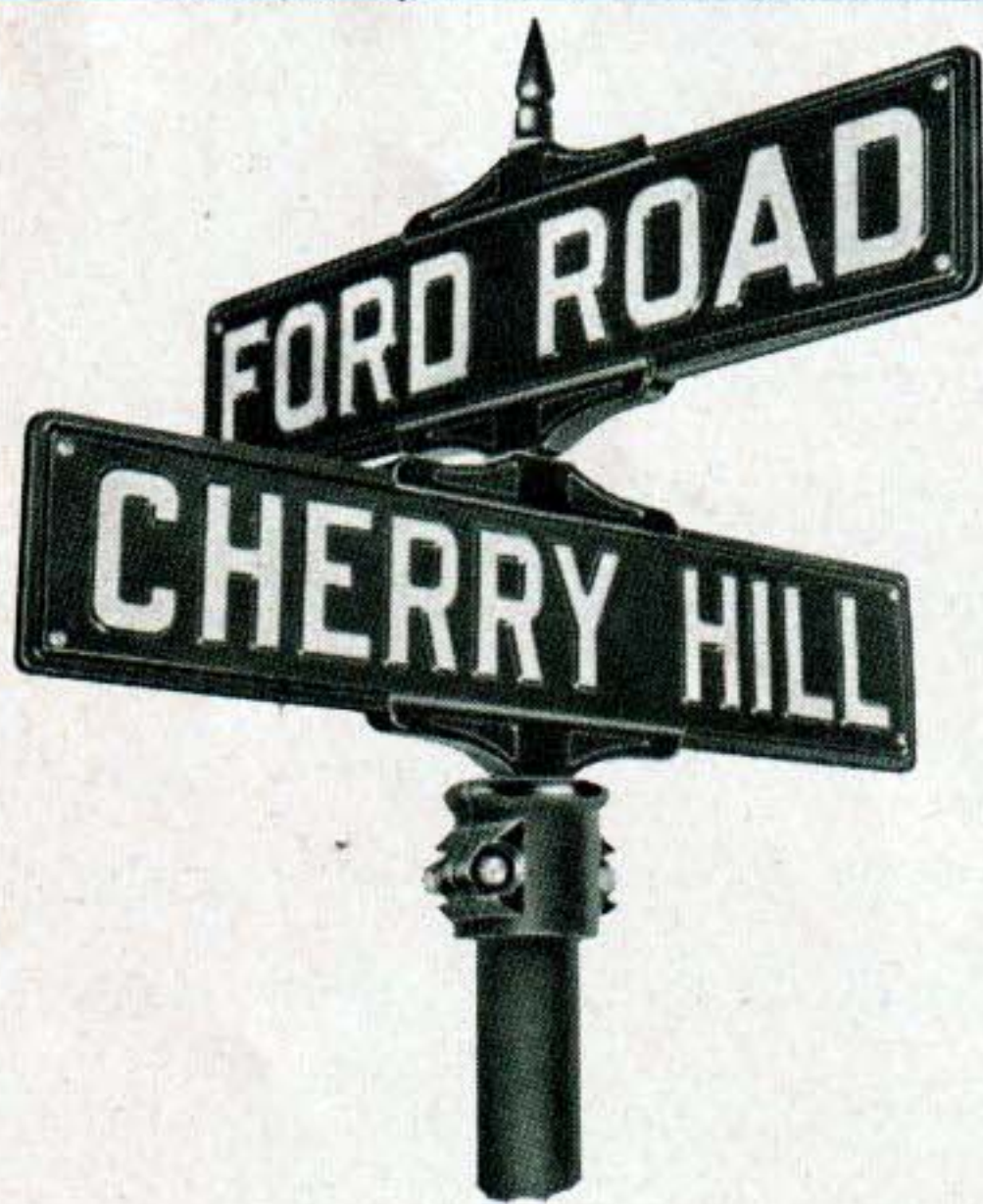
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"Drumanard," A Kentucky Home

[Continued from page 21]

Clematis and Iris seem a reflection of the mother of pearl of a lovely sunrise and the splendid colors of a sunset combined.

The long perennial border which runs from the house to the summer-house above the sunken garden, is a solid mass of color at different seasons. In May, it was beautiful past belief with the pink beauty bush bending over pools of Blue Flax, Pink Coral Bells, Bleeding Hearts, Pentstemon, Dwarf Pinks, Lavender Veronica, Lambs Ears, Nepeta, Yellow Sedum and Santolina, in contrast with the white of Snow-in-Summer, and the feathery Dropwort in the largest masses the writer had ever seen. As accents through the border catching up all the luscious color, were groups of Iris, flags we used to call them when we were children; and flags they are, with their straight stems for standards and their brilliant blooms like banners in the breeze.

In the sunken garden the pool, which is now ivy surrounded, reflects the picturesque garden house which reminds one of the garden houses which were always at the end of a mount in England, as this one terminates the border which runs above the long side of the sunken garden. Borders and hedges surrounding this garden are, for the most part, evergreen, and planted borders inside it are studded with evergreens of choice selection so that winter-long the garden is a picture to linger over as one sees it from inside the warm house.

In the winter Mrs. Watson takes great delight in providing food for the numerous birds of our region and those migrating ones which have learned to linger where provision is plentiful. She has planted numerous berry bearing

MONUMENT TO COOPERATION

The iron industry is rooted deeper in Kentucky today.

Last month, in Ashland, was dedicated the first new blast furnace built in the Tri-State Region for nearly fifty years. On land which only a few months ago had been a field of waving corn, this great furnace swiftly reared its head high into the skies. It represents the most modern ideas in blast furnace engineering and it was christened Bellefonte, after an historic old stone furnace built near Ashland over 100 years ago. Thus its pedigree traces back to thoroughbred Kentucky stock.

In dedicating this furnace to the preservation of Christian Principles and Human Freedom, Mr. Calvin Verity, Armco's Executive Vice President and General Manager said: "This furnace is a lasting memorial to

the loyalty and sincerity of the Ashland Armco organization, and the cooperative spirit of the community of Ashland."

Always has this been true. Great industrial plants do not spring up by magic. Those responsible for deciding where or when to build them must have confidence in the State and in the Community. The new Bellefonte furnace, belching forth a tremendous stream of molten metal for the tanks, ships, guns, shells and other munitions needed to preserve our freedom, is concrete evidence of the friendliness and the spirit of mutual helpfulness of the people of Kentucky.

That is the chief reason why the iron industry is rooted deeper in Kentucky today, and why it shall remain rooted here for generations to come.

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shrubs and trees which the birds like to feed upon and which also add greatly to the beauty of the winter landscape, along the graceful, winding entrance drive to the house.

Besides the collections mentioned above Mrs. Watson has 88 varieties of Day-Lilies which she is testing for this region, and which add gold to her garden picture from April until late August. She has 20 varieties of Magnolias, whose blooms range from white to pink through magenta to deep maroon.

For winter green, besides the usual needled and broad-leaved evergreens which every discerning gardener has in this region, Mrs. Watson is trying out 10 varieties of hollies varying from low, small leafed spreading types to the waxen large leafed tree types found more often farther south.

She has a flourishing hedge of hardy, evergreen Orange for beauty and defense as they have heavy thorns, she says, but it also shows her interest and patience. From 100 plants put in from nursery stock two lived over a cold winter. From these two, which adapted themselves to our cold and bore seeds, she has planted hundreds to take the place of weaklings which died; and has developed a strain which is hardy here.

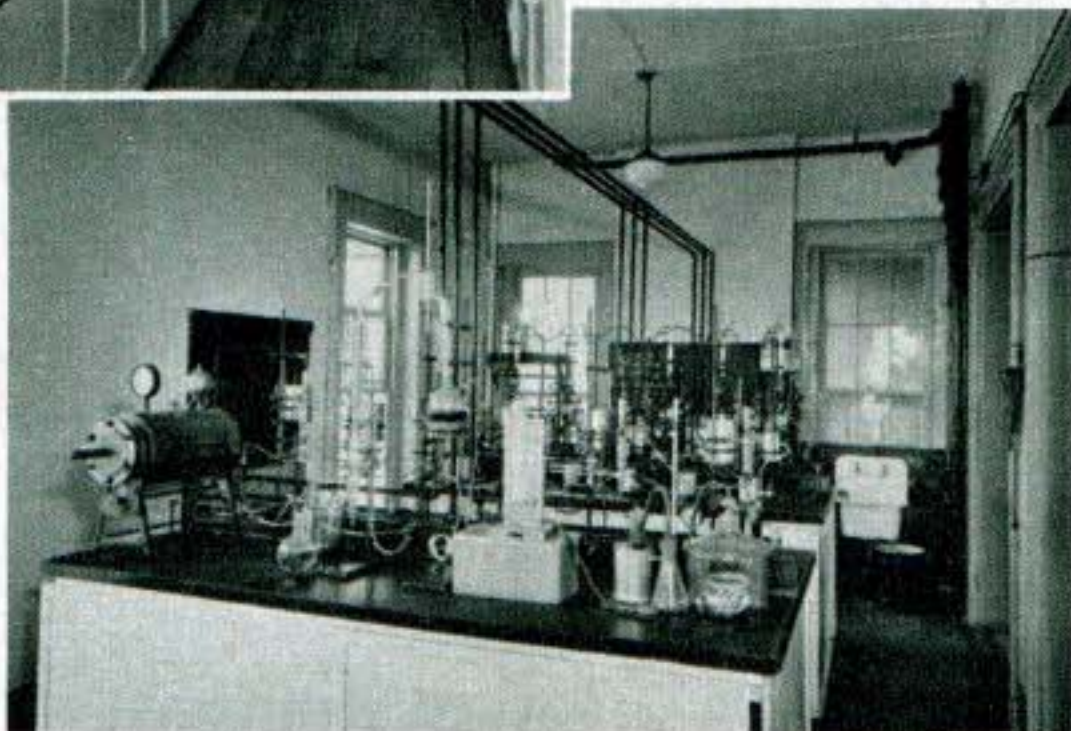
Kentucky may well be proud she has such home makers and patient and far seeing gardeners, for it is such citizens who add to that of which we are so proud, our beautiful and hospitable homes.

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Above, part view of the General Analytical Laboratories

Right, Organic Research Laboratory



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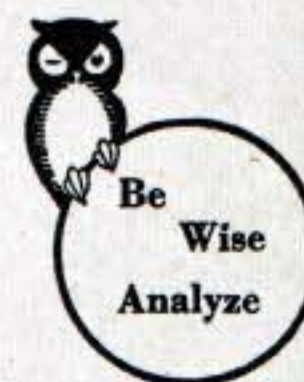
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45,000 Members of 4-H Clubs Working To Speed Victory

[Continued from page 32]

learn why he did or did not win a blue ribbon.

The first task the Club members were asked to do in connection with the war effort was collection of scrap aluminum and while no definite figures on the amount collected are available, the proportional part 4-H members played was large. Next, 4-H Club members were asked to collect scrap metal, and reports from county agents' offices show they turned in about 5,000,000 pounds. In the scrap rubber drive 91 counties show separate reports on what the Club members collected and this figure was 1,030,195 pounds.

Ky.'s Great Thoroughbred Stallions

[Continued from page 34]

In 1936, shortly after Blenheim II's son, Mahmoud, had won the English Derby, Blenheim II was purchased from the Aga Khan for \$250,000 by a syndicate of American breeders composed of Warren Wright, John Hay Whitney, Robert Fairbairn, Arthur B. Hancock, John D. Hertz, William duPont and Mrs. Thomas Somerville.

In the first crop of American foals by the noted English



ALL OVER KENTUCKY
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KENTUCKY, fifteenth State of the Union, offspring of proud old Virginia, on the one hundred fiftieth milestone of her Statehood has much to cherish, much to remember, much to uphold. For much history has been written in the endless pages of time since those forty-five delegates from the Purchase of the Big Sandy assembled on April 3, 1792, in Danville to frame the

THE COURIER-JOURNAL
is happy to salute Kentucky in this her sesquicentennial year, and is proud to have had a part in the making and recording of Kentucky history. The *Courier-Journal*, by the way, is quite a venerable Kentuckian itself, being a consolidation of the *Focus*, founded November 22, 1826; the *Louisville Daily*

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Kentuckians traditionally have fought with valor and glory for whatever they have believed to be right. Wherever they have fought, whether with Old Hickory at New Orleans or Old Rough-and-Ready at Buena Vista, whether with Grant at Vicksburg or Lee at Gettysburg, with Teddy Roosevelt at San Juan or Dewey at Manila, with Pershing in France or MacArthur in the foxholes of Bataan, they have fought a good fight . . . a fight worthy of their rich heritage.

Journal, 1830, the *Morning Courier*, 1837, and the *Daily Democrat*, 1843. The publication was first issued as the *Courier-Journal* on November 8, 1868, by Henry Watterson and Walter N. Haldeman.

The *Courier-Journal* is proud of being a Kentuckian and happy to have the privilege of serving Kentuckians. Kentucky's interests are its interests. The parallel is as true today as when the first steamboats plied the Ohio. It will be as true tomorrow as today.

horse was a champion—Whirlaway. Already the chestnut colt has won \$349,661, and he's still going strong. Only two thoroughbreds ever won more money, Seabiscuit and Sun Beau.

Blenheim II stands at Claiborne Stud, Paris.

His fee, \$2,500.

MAHMOUD. Bred in France by the Aga Khan, the gray son of Blenheim II raced in England for his breeder. His victories included the English Derby.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, noted American sportsman, had suffered quite a loss in the death of his Equipoise in 1938, and had been searching this country trying to buy a stallion worthy of succeeding his great racer in the Whitney stud, but none was obtainable in this country.

The Whitney scouts reported there was a possibility of buying Mahmoud, since many of the English turfmen were sacrificing their great racers because of the war. In peace time it would have been impossible to buy such a horse. In this country that year, 1940, the leading two-year-old was another son of Blenheim II, Whirlaway. Whitney waxed interested, began negotiations with the Aga Khan and bought Mahmoud for \$100,000.

Mahmoud stands at the C. V. Whitney Farm, Lexington.

His fee, \$1,000.

SIR GALLAHAD III. In 1916, the German army confiscated every thoroughbred in the French nursery of Jefferson Davis Cohn with the exception of Plucky Liege. They left her because she was "too sickly." Plucky Liege was destined to become one of the greatest broodmares in history and to produce six stakes winners, including the great sires Sir Gallahad III and Bull Dog.

Arthur B. Hancock, in 1925, went to England and France in quest of a top thoroughbred stallion. After inspecting every one purchasable in the two countries, he purchased Sir Gallahad III for \$125,000 for a syndicate composed of himself, William Woodward, Robert Fairbairn and Marshall Field.

In the very first American crop of foals by Sir Gallahad III was a great race horse, Gallant Fox. Winning such races as the Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Belmont Stakes, Gallant Fox earned more than \$300,000 as a three-year-old. No other race horse ever won that much money in a single season. And the get of Sir Gallahad III that year (1930) won more money (\$422,200) than the get of any other stallion for a single season in the history of racing. Sir Gallahad III has sired four horses that have won more than \$100,000.

Sir Gallahad III is at Claiborne Stud, Paris.

His service fee, \$1,500.

BULL DOG. In 1930, while the Sir Gallahads were making such a great showing in this country, Charles B. Shaffer set out for France to locate and buy "another good son of Plucky Liege." There was one there racing, Bull Dog, a full brother of Sir Gallahad III, and Shaffer lost little time buying him. Some reports are that he had to pay \$75,000 for Bull Dog.

Just like his full brother, Bull Dog was soon to become a successful sire in this country. Probably no other living stallion gets as high a percentage of stakes winners.

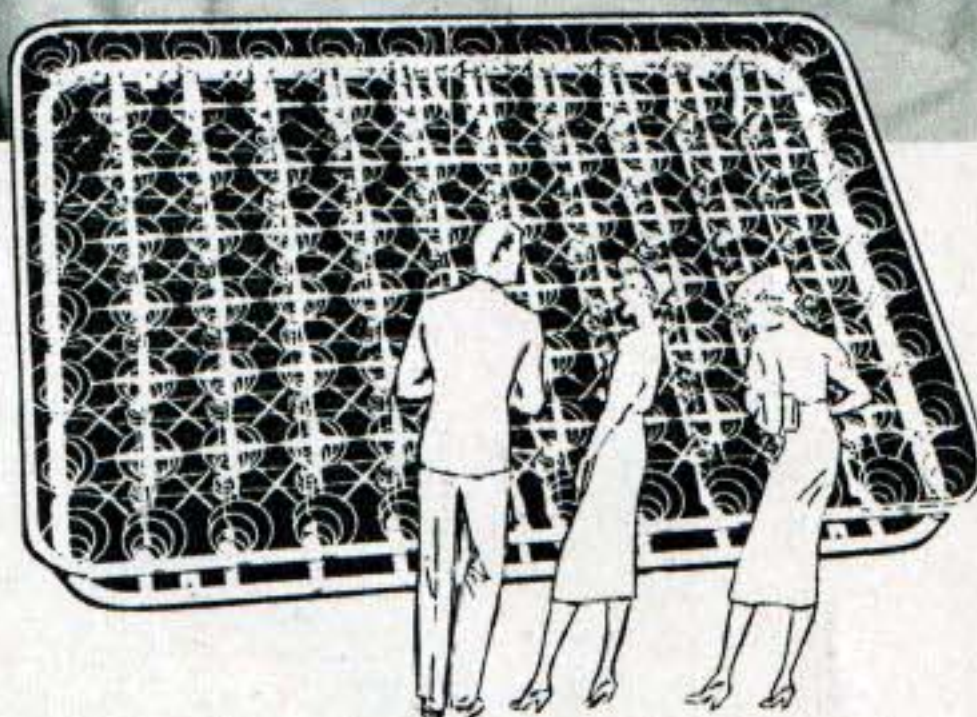
Best of the sons of Bull Dog to date is the Shaffer-bred Bull Lea, sold to Warren Wright for \$14,000 as a yearling, and which won for the Calumet Farm owner \$94,825. An-



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other high winning son is Our Boots (\$115,182). Last year Blenheim II was the leading sire, Sir Gallahad III was second, and his full brother Bull Dog was third.

Bull Dog holds court at Coldstream Stud, Lexington. His fee, \$1,000.

BIMELECH. There, too, is a French background in the story of Bimelech. Colonel Edward Riley Bradley, who purchased many of his best broodmares abroad, had a representative in France buy the Teddy mare, La Troienne, in 1930. She is reported to have cost him \$10,000.

La Troienne has become a very great producer for Colonel Bradley, her progeny already having won for the noted sportsman nearly \$400,000. The best of her foals is Bimelech.

Bimelech, last foal sired by the great Black Toney, served notice in yearling trials that he was cut out for greatness, showing so impressively in one speed test that Colonel Bradley pointed to him and stated, "There's the best horse I have ever owned." Bimelech lived up to his owner's belief in him. He was by far the best two- and three-year-old of his day, and he retired to the stud with earnings of \$245,095.

The first foals of Bimelech are coming this year. They are very impressive, but it will not be until 1944, when they are two-year-olds, that they will be able to show what they can do as racers.

Bimelech stands at Idle Hour Farm, Lexington. His fee, \$1,000.

Kentucky's Historic Capital

[Continued from page 38]

ing to bring the territory of Kentucky under the flag of Spain.

So identified with all the affairs of Kentucky has Frankfort been that when the first three counties of the State were formed they converged at Frankfort and, coincidentally, portions of the present city formerly lay in Fayette, Jefferson and Lincoln, the original trio of Kentucky counties. In the same year Kentucky was admitted, Frankfort was chosen as the State capital, the river, as a means of communication and transportation, playing a great part in its selection.

As the seat of Kentucky politics, memorialized as "the damndest," it has been the stage across which has moved an ever-shifting American scene. Here the swashbuckling Burr strode the streets to answer the charge of treason, with Henry Clay, "the great Commoner" at his side to defend him. Here Lafayette, Daniel Webster, the Crittendens, the Breckinridges and other gallant figures of the times appeared for their brief moments, giving way to others as gallant as each decade has claimed its interval. Archives and momentos marking their presence abound in the halls, museums and historical societies. Along one square in the

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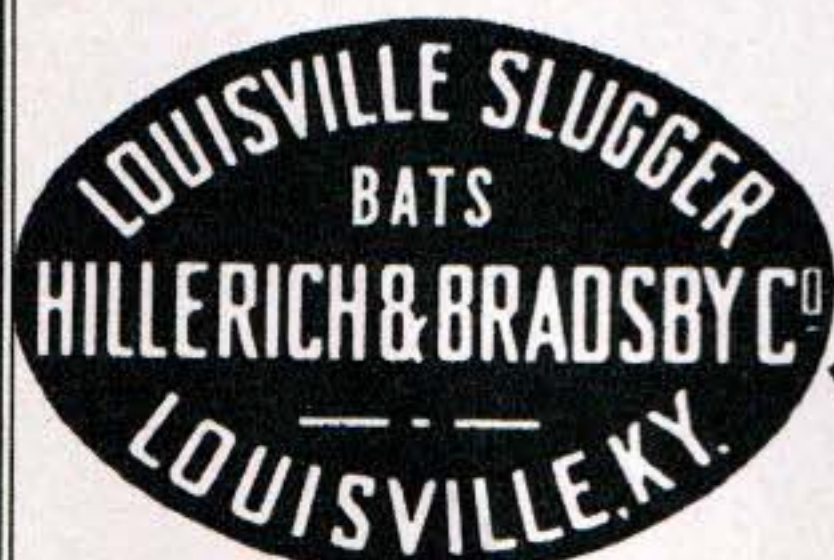
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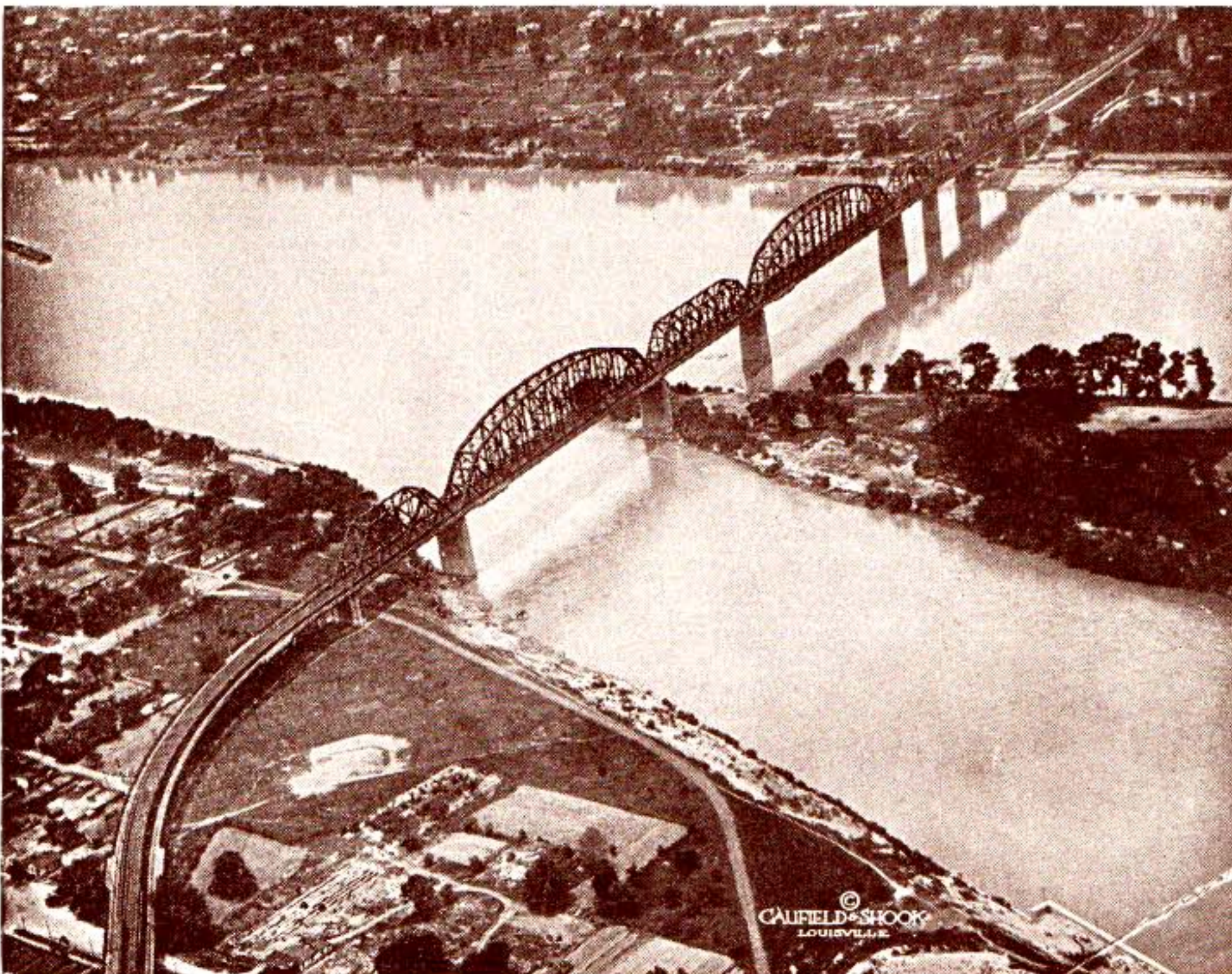
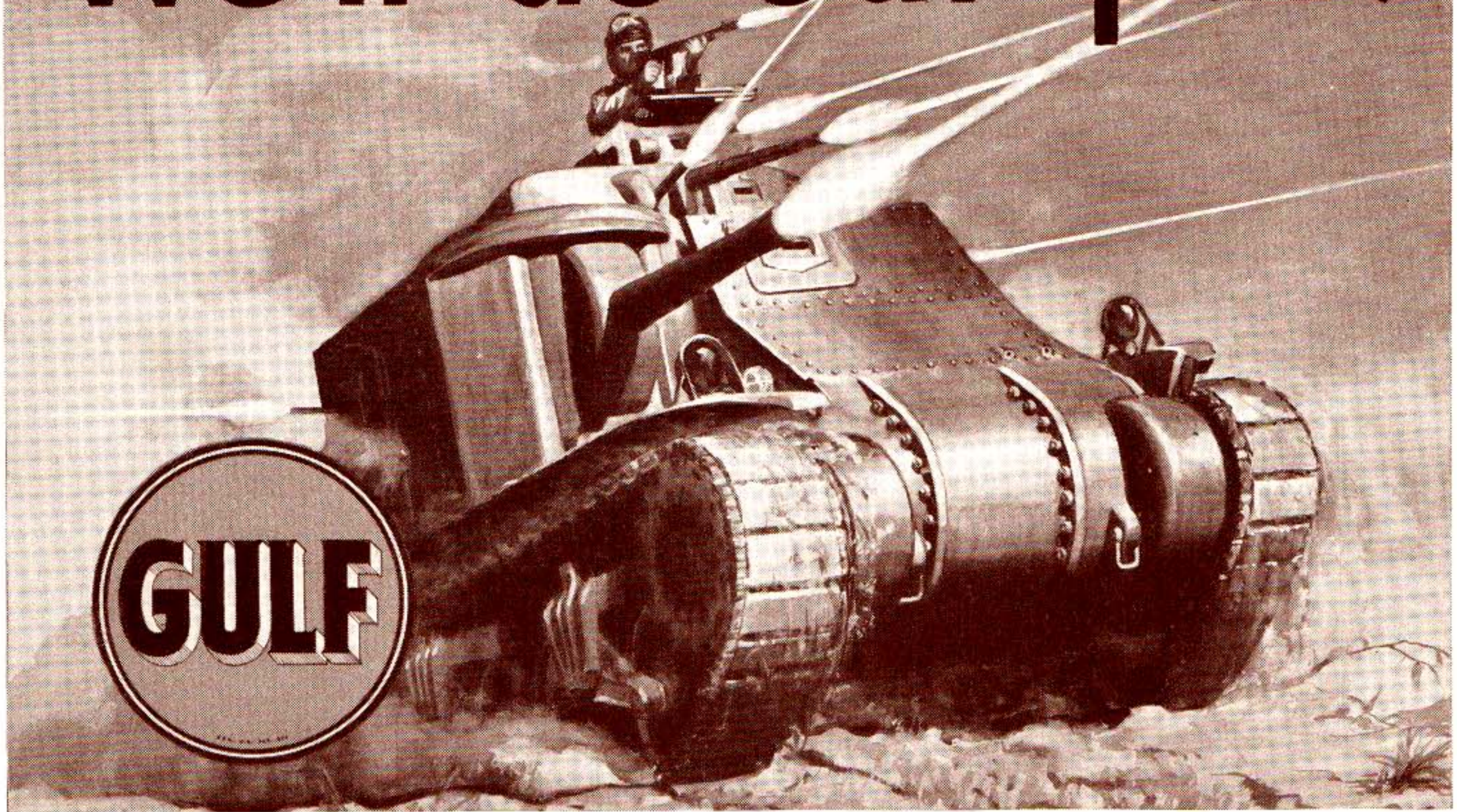
older part of Frankfort, known as the "Corner of Celebrities," in five generations there have lived two Justices of the Supreme Court, nine United States Senators, six Representatives, seven ambassadors, and three admirals of the United States Navy.

Typifying many of the fine old ante-bellum homes still to be seen in Frankfort, is Liberty Hall, one of the State's show places, former residence of John M. Brown, Kentucky's first Senator.

It was in 1845 that the bodies of Daniel Boone and his wife, Rebecca, were brought back to Kentucky from their temporary resting place in Missouri. The river excursion boats, the steam cars and the stage coaches were crowded to capacity in bringing to Frankfort one of the greatest assemblages ever to gather in the capital. At a gun signal, rolling drums of the military accompanied the great procession which proceeded up the old Frankfort hill to the cemetery, often referred to as Kentucky's "Westminster Abbey." In the van of the cortege, the vehicle containing the bodies of the greatest pioneer and his wife was drawn by four white horses. The eulogy was delivered in the matchless eloquence of John J. Crittenden, of whom it was said that "when he ceased to speak, the listeners still stood fixed to hear."

Near the monument to Boone are the graves of many other famous Kentuckians, among them those of Theodore O'Hara, veteran of the Mexican War, whose immortal poem, "The Bivouac of the Dead" will live forever, and Richard M. Johnson, a Vice President of the United States, slayer of the great Indian Chief, Tecumseh.

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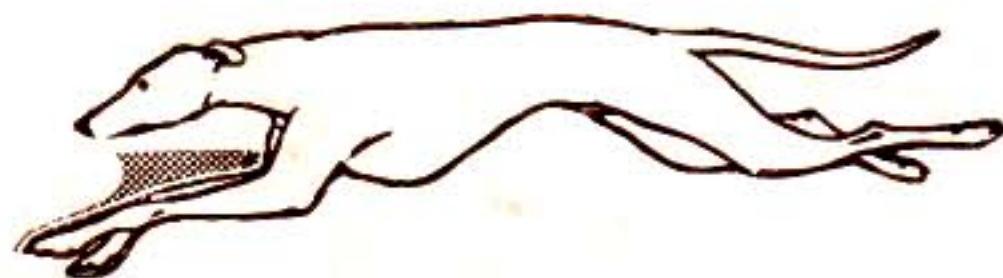
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