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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY TO OPEN NURSES' COURSE

The University of Kentucky, in response to a request of the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army, announces a twelve weeks' course for Nurses beginning January 6. While the war was going on the Surgeon General called for 50,000 nurses for the army. There are probably not more than 80,000 fully trained nurses in the country. The effect of such a draft on the profession would be very serious and for this reason the University has planned to contribute somewhat toward meeting the great need.

The cessation of hostilities has not removed the need for such special, intensive courses. The Surgeon General under recent date urges that the courses be continued, saying that pupils so prepared will be greatly needed both in civil life and in caring for sick and injured soldiers now being returned to this country. Russia, Belgium and Serbia will need all the nursing help the United States can send, as soon as reconstruction work begins.

Students who complete satisfactorily the twelve weeks' course at the University will be recommended for appointment to the Army School of Nursing or to any civil hospital which they may desire to enter. The Surgeon General states that he is confident that pupils so prepared will find no difficulty in obtaining immediate assignment.

Graduates of an accredited college who have completed the University 12 weeks' course will be given credit for nine months' work in the Army School of Nursing. College training without graduation will be credited in accordance with its character and amount. All other accepted candidates will receive three months' credit for the intensive course.

The course of study as approved by the Surgeon General will continue through 12 weeks, beginning January 6, as heretofore stated. It is intended to lay the foundation for the strictly professional part of the training, and to a limited extent to prepare for elementary duties which will be required in hospital wards.

The course follows:

Anatomy and Physiology	.....9 hrs. per week
Bacteriology	.....5 hrs. per week
Chemistry	.....12 hrs. per week for 4 weeks.
Inorganic	.....12 hrs. per week for 4 weeks.
Organic	.....12 hrs. per week for 4 weeks.
Physiological	.....12 hrs. per wk. for 4 weeks.
Hygiene and Sanitation	.....9 hrs. per week
Nutrition and Cookery	.....9 hrs. per week
Psychology	.....9 hrs. per week
Total	.....54 hrs. per week

The above mentioned hours include recitation, laboratory and preparation.

Admission to the course is limited to students having the usual college entrance qualifications, that is to graduates of accredited high schools, or to those able to pass entrance examinations in 15 units, or to those of an age and maturity and ability such as to justify their enrollment as special students. To be eligible, after the completion of the 12 weeks' course, appointment to the Army School of Nursing, candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 35 years and must present evidence of excellent physical health. As a rule all women admitted to the course should be at least 20 years old.

The term begins January 6, 1919, and continues for twelve weeks.

The fees charged will be \$12.50 plus a laboratory deposit of \$2.50 for each laboratory course to cover breakage. Board and room at Patterson Hall, the University dormitory for women, will cost \$4.50 a week. Living expen-

CARE ESSENTIAL IN CURING BLUE GRASS SEED

(By H. Garman.)

The blue grass seeds harvested in Kentucky this year show a high average germination as compared with previous crops, and in samples tested in the Department of Entomology and Botany of the Experiment Station have given as high germination percentages as have ever been procured from seeds harvested by the most approved methods and obtained from any source whatsoever.

The relatively small crop of blue grass seeds harvested each year in Missouri sometimes shows a better average than Kentucky's, due largely to the greater care taken in harvesting and curing it. It is doubtful if a crop of any great size was ever harvested anywhere that gave a better average than the blue grass seeds tested here, beginning with last August. The average of all samples received from different Kentucky localities is 79 per cent. Over half of these samples germinated 80 per cent or higher. About a fourth germinated 90 per cent or higher. One sample procured September 5, germinated 98 per cent, the best germination procured here from a dealer's sample of blue grass seeds.

When it is remembered that a germination of 75 per cent is considered satisfactory for blue grass seeds, the average for the season should be gratifying to Kentucky growers. It means that fermentation and heating was avoided in curing the crop, probably coupled with a favorable season for the growth and perfect development of the seeds. The facts demonstrate, among other things, that Kentucky can produce first rate blue grass seeds in a good season if her growers will only exercise proper care in curing the crop.

DOCTOR BLUMENTHAL TO RESUME UNIVERSITY WORK

Dr. Philip Blumenthal, whose efficient work as chemist has been of such assistance to the government since he entered the service, returned to Lexington Thursday, December 5, and will enter upon his duties again at the Kentucky Experiment Station the first of the year.

Doctor Blumenthal went first to Camp Humphrey, Virginia, to the officers' training camp and later went to Camp Kendrick to prepare for overseas duties. His work was with gases and was dangerous. The American chemists will receive service stripes, the same as chemists who went overseas receive.

FINAL CHAPTER PERIOD FOR A & B HELD DEC. 6

The men of Company A section B, the vocational training section of Students' Army Training Corps, in the University of Kentucky, were called together Thursday afternoon, December 5, for the final chapter period before they are mustered out.

President McVey and Captain Royden addressed the men. President McVey emphasized the importance of the impression they will make on communities to which they will return when they are mustered out because they have taken active part in the country's great undertaking. Their obligation to the country for the language, order, government, discipline and privileges was impressed upon the men by the president.

Captain Royden spoke of the importance of the insurance the men are carrying and advised them in regard to continuing payments regularly. It was pointed out that there will naturally be some difficulty arising for men whose future occupations are not now arranged, but the premiums are so reasonable the speaker urged that this insurance should be kept up at all hazards.

ses in private homes will be, probably, from \$30 to \$40 a month.

For further information write to The Registrar, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

ANTHONY DISHMAN HEAD OF THE WILDCAT TEAM

Anthony Dishman, of Henderson, was elected captain of the Wildcats of the University of Kentucky at a meeting of the letter men of this year's team, Saturday, December 7. Dishman is a sophomore in the Law College of the University.

This is Dishman's second year on the 'varsity team, having played end both seasons. He was elected by Coach A. Gill for the All-Kentucky team. Dishman was a star on the athletic teams of Henderson high school. The University will lose only one man of the 1918 team by graduation and Dishman is expected to head a victorious team next year.

The following men received their letters in football at the University:

Dishman (captain-elect), Heber (captain), Murphree, Bastin, Baugh, Kelley, Downing, Moore, Riddle, Shanklin, Bartlett, Bland, Duncan (manager).

SHOE DATA CALLED FOR IN VARIOUS COUNTIES

County Councils of Defense are appealed to co-operate promptly and earnestly with the War Industries Board in carrying out the program recently sent out regarding shoe prices. To find out the number of retailers within each territory who deal in shoes, either exclusively or partly, may require some effort, but councils are asked to be ready to render that service.

It would be humiliating to have the County Councils of Defense in Kentucky fall behind those of other states in furnishing this information to the War Industries Board. Hence they are requested to fill out the forwarded mimeographed form without delay. They are also urged to call upon Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade or Business Men's Clubs for assistance where such organizations exist. If no such commercial bodies are available merchants will, no doubt, be willing to communicate the desired information.

COUNTY HISTORIANS MUST BE APPOINTED AT ONCE

In order to push forward the work of collecting and preserving the records of soldiers and sailors in the service from this county, as well as war activities of civilians, it is highly important that each county promptly select a Historian, and notify the State Historian of such appointment.

A great many counties in the State have already appointed historians, and forms and suggestions have been sent to them, so that their work is now getting well under way. When the history of Kentucky's part in the war is written if the part which any county takes does not appear in that history it will be a matter of regret to the negligent county. Records made now will be invaluable in a few years.

"Please appoint a County Historian at once, and send his or her name to Fred P. Caldwell, State Historian, 1014 Inter-Southern Building, Louisville, Ky." is the specific request of the Kentucky Council of Defense, through Edward W. Hines, its chairman.

ALL S. A. T. C. OUT OF SERVICE BY DECEMBER 21

The Students' Army Training Corps, University of Kentucky, will be mustered out of service December 21. The program will be held in chapel or on the campus, depending on the weather, and will consist of appropriate addresses, music and military exercises.

The work of giving physical examination and making out papers for honorable discharge of the men has been in progress since the first of December, but has been retarded somewhat by delay in the sending of blanks and forms for clerical work.

The vocational training men have been mustered out in groups and many agricultural students have been

HOOVER DISCUSSES MILK SHORTAGE IN KENTUCKY

The recent articles relating to the milk shortage in various towns in Kentucky have been interesting, although the reasons assigned for the shortage have not always been correct. There are several factors responsible for the small supply of milk available at present.

The principal factors are scarcity of labor and high priced feed, coupled with a rather low price for dairy products. The dairy is more dependent on labor than any other part of the farm, and as the farm boys and farm laborers have been drafted into the army during the past year, it has left the dairyman in a bad situation. His profits have not been great enough to attract the most dependable labor that was left. Laborers prefer to go into other lines of industry that offer better pay and shorter hours.

Feed has been unusually high for two years. Corn meal formerly sold at \$30 to \$40 a ton, but lately sold at \$70 to \$80. Hay could be bought for \$15 to \$20 a ton a few years ago, but now sells at \$30 to \$40. While everything that the dairyman employs has doubled in price, milk and its products have increased only thirty to forty per cent. Everything that the dairy farmer has had to sell has doubled in price except dairy products. The hogs and fat steers that he has can be sold for double their price of five years ago. Tobacco and grain have doubled also. As other products have increased in value in keeping with war time prices, the milk, cream and butter have not proportionately increased. Naturally the dairyman has, therefore, turned to more profitable and less arduous types of farming. Dozens of dairies in Central Kentucky have been dispersed and the farms devoted to raising other products.

It is a misfortune for any one to be deprived of milk, for it is one of the most complete articles of food. It contains the protein, carbohydrate and fat constituents essential in a well balanced ration, and besides has an excellent form of ash material that builds up bone. It also possesses two constituents that are possessed by very few foods—namely, vitamins that insure proper growth in the young animal. Every child must have its quota of milk, and the more it has within reasonable bounds the better the child will develop. Also milk is a splendid food for adults, and at current prices is a rather cheap food. If the public appreciated milk at its true worth and paid for it in comparison with other food commodities, then there would not be such a troublesome shortage in the milk supply at the present moment.

There has been a milk shortage throughout the United States, and the government is endeavoring to help out in the emergency by making wheat bran available to the dairy farmer so as to help solve his feed problem. It has been almost impossible for the dairyman to procure a regular and certain supply of wheat bran in the past year. It is hoped that the returning soldier boys will help to solve the farm labor problem, also, and this will relieve the shortage of dairy labor to a considerable extent. It is hoped that matters will readjust themselves soon and that dairies will reappear around Lexington, so that every one may have his proper and regular supply of milk and cream. But the consuming public must recognize the fact that dairymen are confronted with higher priced labor, feed and cows than they have faced in fifty years, and that they must accordingly receive higher prices than heretofore.

J. J. HOOVER,
College of Agriculture,
University of Kentucky.

furloughed back to their homes as necessity demanded.

The hospital arranged for the students has been closed as the health of the men had so improved that it was considered there was no necessity for the hospital to be maintained longer.

TWO MORE ALUMNI MAKE GREAT SACRIFICE

Raymond Schoberth, of Versailles, a graduate of the College of Law, University of Kentucky, and Charles E. Blevins, Owensville, a graduate of the College of Arts and Science, were reported killed in France, November 3 and 14 respectively.

Schoberth was a member of Company B, 359th Infantry. After landing in France he was sent immediately to the front where he served with distinction. He was under shell fire 57 consecutive days and went over the top five times, much of his service being in the Argonne Forest, north of Verdun, and the severest of it only a few days before the armistice was signed. He was killed November 3 according to the report.

Blevins was in aviation service and was killed in a trial flight in Chichester, England, November 14. No particulars have been received as to his death. At the University he was a leader in Y. M. C. A. and literary work and was one of the most popular men of his class.

WILDCAT MIDGET STAR BACK ON SHORT VISIT

Jimmy Hedges, the smallest American seaman, formerly midget star of the Wildcats of the University of Kentucky, has returned from France and has just completed a visit of ten days with his parents in Lexington.

Jimmy, who is a machinists' mate in the naval aviation service, had been in France over six months, having been sent across within a short time after enlisting and going to the United States Naval Rifle Range in Illinois. He has been stationed on the island L'Abey Brach in the English Channel, working around the planes at numerous air stations, helping to hunt the Hun submarines, and conveying English ships into harbors, principally at Brest.

He was at his station when the armistice was signed, when the sailors celebrated in good American manner, he says. Nine hundred of those at the air station were designated to return home, as were practically all the army air forces in England, and many of them sailed on the Siboney, which landed last Sunday. The sailors are now in barracks in New York and expect to be discharged from the service in the near future.

ARMISTICE NOT TO AFFECT WORK OF THE COUNCILS

The Kentucky Council of Defense has just received the following wire from Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of Interior, who is Chairman of the Field Division of the Council of National Defense:

"I earnestly beg you not to relax your efforts in the slightest degree on account of the possibility of an early armistice. Even if an armistice should be concluded this does not mean that the war is over and in any case the emergency will not be over for a long time. Most of the work which you have been called on to perform must go on undiminished, and I hope every man and woman in the Council of Defense system will stay on the job. In a few days will write you as to the outlook for future work."

The Kentucky Council adds its own earnest request to that of Secretary Lane that there shall be no relaxation of efforts in any direction. Peace is not yet here, and in any event the days of reconstruction will present problems more difficult than those the war itself has presented.

JESSE MILLER CROWDER'S AIDE.

Jesse Miller, graduate of the College of Law, University of Kentucky, is now Captain Miller, personal aide to General Crowder. Captain Miller was practicing law successfully in Lexington before he entered the service. He attended the first officers' training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison.