Executor's Sale of Land

As Executor of the Estate of W. B. Barbee, deceased, I will sell on

Saturday, Feb. 1, 1930

at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

On the premises, on the Carlisle and East Union Turnpike, the entire land holdings of the said W. B. Barbee, which consists of 165 Acres of land, and which fronts on the Carlisle and Moorefield Turnpike, and also on the Carlisle and East Union Turnpike.

The land will be offered in two tracts, and then as a whole; and is sold subject to survey.

THE FIRST TRACT—Consists of 103 acres, more or less, all in grass except 12 acres. Has thereon dwelling of five rooms, good cistern and well at house, poultry house, meat house, garage, crib with two sheds, cow barn with 10 stalls, tobacco barn, 40 x 60 x 28, stock barn 30 x 32 x 24, 1 two acre old orchard, and five year old peach and apple orchard, 160 trees. Well watered with five pools; plenty of good tobacco land. Pike leading from East Union road to the dwelling. This tract lies on the Carlisle and East Union Pike, 1½ miles southeast of Carlisle.

THE SECOND TRACT—Consists of 62 Acres, more or less, all in grass, and has not been plowed for years. Most, if not all, is fine tobacco land. This land lies almost in a square, and fronts on the Carlisle and Moorefield Highway, 2 miles east of Carlisle. Plenty of never failing water. No improvements on this tract.

Both of the above tracts are well fenced, and the improvements are in good condition.

Possession will be given March 1st, 1930, with good fee simple title accompanying same.

TERMS—Ten per-cent of purchase price cash on day of sale. The balance of one-half due March 1st., 1930; and the remaining one-half in two equal annual payments, bearing 6% interest from March 1st, 1930; or the purchaser may pay all cash if he so desires.

The purchaser will pay the taxes for 1930.

This is an opportunity of a lifetime for a young man to get a first-class home, and make it pay for itself in the first three years by the abundance of tobacco land thereon, and the orchards with all kinds of fruit, land for trucking, with close proximity to the markets at Carlisle.

For further information, see Logan Hamilton on the premises. or the undersigned.

W. P. HAM

Executor of W. B. Barbee, dec'd.

T. J. Jackson, Auctioneer

The Farmers Tobacco Warehouse

EAST MAIN STREET - - PARIS, KENTUCKY

We Led the Market

SALES ENDING WEEK JAN. 24, 1930

478,555 Pounds $111,883.08 Average $23.37

SALES FOR SEASON TO DATE

3,142,910 Pounds $774,054.02 Average $24.62

Every pound weighed is figured in this average.

NO SPECIALLY PICKED FLOORS

HIGH CROP $36.11 HIGH BASKET $49.00

Have Sold to Date

8 crops over $35.00	75 crops over $32.00
24 crops over 34.00	115 crops over 31.00
49 crops over 33.00	172 crops over 30.00

Open For Receipts Every Day and Night

Plenty of Room

2 — Big Floors — Capacity 500,000 Pounds — 2

Selling Fee 15c per 100 and 2 1-2 per cent Com.

ED BURKE, President L. A. SOPER, Sec-Treas.

CHAS. C. CLARK, Vice President and Gen. Man.

GARDEN SEED

John S. Gardner, Kentucky College Of Agriculture

Even though actual work in the garden cannot be begun for some weeks, it is not too early, now, to make out the list of seed requirements. Too often, this is delayed until seed-sowing time, with the result that haphazard, varieties accured wherever they can be, are used, and the garden suffers, in consequence.

To make out a seed list takes time and study. To begin, there should be a plan of the garden, or at least, a good idea as to its size. The tastes of the members of the family should be known to serve as a guide in proportioning the plantings. This does not mean that endeavor should not constantly be made to widen the family's tastes, but unless the garden is not overly large, emphasis should be placed on old favorites.

A seed catalog should be available, not with the idea that the seed need be ordered from it, but to serve as a reminder. Frequently the more uncommon vegetables as cauliflower, celery, Chinese cabbage and endive are forgotten, or else remembered too late.

All seed catalogs contain such information as the quantity of seed per 100 feet per row, sowing time, and sometimes cultural directions, and all this is helpful. Seed catalogs give, as well, a complete roster of varieties, and descriptive accounts concerning them. By their aid, selecting may be done, and the various plantings made to fit into a schedule. This is important, if the garden is to fulfill its purpose.

In the matter of the selection of varieties, it is well not to plunge too heavily in novelties and "specials." Although some of them have merit, the average gardener cannot afford too much time and effort to find out about them. He may often discover that the novelty was simply a renamed old familiar variety. He may find that under his conditions the flowingly described "novelty" will not serve, or that it lacked in quality. In the main, the old standbys sorts are the ones on which to depend.

Where to purchase his seed sometimes gives a gardener concern. There are, scattered all through Kentucky, gardeners whose constant effort is to handle none but the best. There are likewise, scattered all over the country, entirely reliable seed houses of many years' standing. Local seedsmen are sometimes at a disadvantage in not being able to carry a complete variety of sorts. This may be due to their lack of knowledge as to their customers' wishes. If, however, enough gardeners who have made out their lists in time, were to broach the matter this trouble might be remedied.

As to what kind of seed to purchase, there is only one answer. The best. This does not mean, always, the highest priced, or the most optimistically described seed, but it means safe, dependable seed, chosen from catalogs of long established seedsmen, or handled by reliable local dealers with whom satisfactory dealings have been enjoyed.

To use cheap seed purchased from dealers whose status is not known may result in expensive experience.

Special Varieties—Many gardeners fail every year, in growing satisfactory cabbage and tomatoes. There may be several reasons, but frequently it is because of diseases that have accumulated in the soil. These diseases are tomato wilt and cabbage yellows. If their presence is suspected, gardeners will do well to use the varieties that resist them. They are Marglobe tomatoes (midseason), Norton tomato (early), Jersey cabbage (early), and Resistant Golden (midseason) cabbage (midseason.)

Even though the "wilt" and "yellows" are not the cause of the trouble, using these varieties will do no harm, for they are good varieties under any condition.

CARRYING BANANAS

In 1866 Carl August Franc—a steward on one of the Pacific Mail steamships—on a venture bought some yellow bananas at Aspinwall which was then a part of Colombia and took them with him to New York. That was not unusual. Steamers from the tropics frequently brought curiosities to port—odd fruits, birds or animals. The important fact was that Franc sold his bananas at a profit and thereby made the discovery that these tropical curiosities had in them the beginning of a commerce. His two brothers joined him and the firm of Franc went into the business of carrying bananas from Aspinwall to New York.

This Franc shipment was possibly not the first. There is an account of a schooner from Cuba having brought in thirty bunches in 1804—although no one can verify the fact. And from time to time small consignments of red bananas came into the Atlantic ports from Cuba, the Bahamas and later from the Bay Islands, but these were merely sold at auction on the docks and bought by jobbers who were willing to take a chance. But Franc was the first to go into the banana business.

That any trade at all in bananas should live developed in looking backward, very remarkable. For even in the tropics bananas were not highly esteemed—they were hardly in a class with the tougher heritage of plantain, which was and still is a staple food. . . . Northern shippers now find the fruit dealers more a hazard than was fit or not fit to eat. No one at all imagined that the growing and marketing of bananas could be developed into a great industry with far reaching economic effects. For then trade was carried on in the belief that goods had to satisfy an existing demand.—Samuel Crowther, in "The Romance and Rise of the American Tropics."

There were more than 20,000 students in the medical colleges of the United States last year.

REDUCTION IN 1929 RECEIPTS OF CATTLE

Cattle receipts at Chicago during 1929 were the smallest, with the exception of 1914 and 1915, since 1867, says the department of markets and rural finance of the Experiment Station of the University of Kentucky.

Relatively, prices were high during the entire year, and averaged only 48 cents below the average for 1928. December receipts exceeded the corresponding month of 1928 by 5 per cent. The supply of strictly choice light weight stock was so short that the demand for this class could not be met, while the large supply of half-fat cattle had a decidedly depressing effect on prices. Stocker and feeder trade for the month was exceedingly dull with practically no demand for the limited offerings.

Demand for veal during December was good, with a rather limited supply, causing price advances of $1.50 to $2. However, a reaction in the trade following the holiday cancelled most of this gain. Quotations on good, fat steers at Chicago averaged $11.39 for December and $11.73 for November; good feeders averaged $10 for December and $10.10 for November; good calves averaged $12.45 for December and $13.23 for November.

On December 14 butter prices reached the lowest level since April, 1926, and the lowest December price since 1916. The increased production this year as compared to last, heavy storage holdings as compared with both the 5-year average and last year, and the lowered consumption of butter during the last few months were the chief factors in causing the sharp break in prices.

Despite these prices of butter, production is being maintained above last year and market receipts are showing increases each week. Cold storage holdings on December 1 were 60 per cent above a year ago and 43 per cent above the five-year average. December butter prices at New York were 19 cents under December, 1928, prices and 3 cents under July, 1929, prices. Quotations on 92 score Butter at New York averaged 41.5 cents for December and 42 cents for November, 1929, and 51 cents for December, 1928.

The cheese situation is similar to that of butter. Increasing production, large storage stocks and a decreasing consumption are tending to depress the price of cheese.

IS IT FAIR DEALING?

(Flemingsburg Times-Democrat)

We learn that some tobacco growers have had to remain in Maysville as much as a week—one man 6 days to sell their tobacco on the floor and sold and yet the tobacco morgula will not let us have a market here for the benefit of the growers of this county and nearby counties. It isn't a square deal.

A. T. GARDNER
Optometrist
Eyes Examined—Glasses Fitted
Farmers Bank Building
CARLISLE, KENTUCKY.

New Dress Prints Now Arriving

Fast colored prints, in a variety of patterns. These should interest the lady who makes her own frocks. Especially priced at

29c yard

R. T. KIRKLAND & COMPANY

The Store Of Real Values

New Instant-Light Aladdin KEROSENE MANTLE LAMP

[A Thing of Beauty] [A Joy Forever]

Lights Entire Room

You can read in any part of the room with this wonderful kerosene mantle lamp. The beautiful design of the pure white shade conforms with the design on the bowl in such a way as to produce a very artistic effect. It's a pleasure to do evening reading, writing or sewing under the white, soft mellow light of this new modernized Aladdin Table Lamp.

No Generating; Wafting Pressure; Noise; Smoke; Odor; or Trouble

It burns common oil (Kerosene), absolutely safe, can't explode. Anyone can operate it. Government tests and thousands of Aladdin Users prove that it burns less than half the oil! The Aladdin has received Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

This Store Authorized Distributors for the Aladdin Lamp. A full line of Supplies for all model Aladdins always on hand.

BURNS 94% Air-6% Oil Over Four Times as Efficient as Best Oil Lamp

C. R. KING

Tune in on WLW each Thursday night 6:30 to 7 p. m. Central time for "Aladdin Old Fiddler's Contest."

HINTS TO FARMERS

Sweetclover is much more liable to make a good stand if unhulled or unscarified seed is used. It should be sown on a firm seedbed very early in the season.

It is estimated that one-third of the dairy cows in the United States are kept at a loss, about one-third returning little or no profit, and only one-third yield large profits. Close culling, proper feeding, and good breeding are the things that build up a dairy herd.

Far more important than to kill weeds on the farm is to avoid having weeds to kill. A farm can be kept almost free of weeds by strictly observing these three rules: Prevent weeds from going to seed on the farm; prevent weed seeds from being brought to the farm; and in the case of perennial weeds, prevent them from making top growth, so that the underground parts will finally be starved out.

Home fat on meat is essential to tenderness and palatability, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture; and meat consumers should not expect to get tender and appetizing beef that is all lean meat. The fat of choice beef is white or cream colored rather than yellow.

During January or February the best layers all the poultry flock should be selected and those with the whitest beaks and shanks banded with numbered aluminum or colored celluloid bands. In breeds whose beaks and shanks are normally yellow, as the Plymouth Rock, Leghorn, and Rhode Island Red, the points that lay at the highest rate will usually bleach out the normal color of the beaks and shanks more quickly than pullets that are not laying heavily.

Experiments with fall-sown oats in the South show that the best yields are obtained with superphosphate applied 200 to 400 pounds per acre in the fall at time of seeding, and a topdressing of nitrate of soda applied 100 to 150 pounds per acre about March 1, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Ammonium sulphate applied 80 to 100 pounds per acre may be substituted for the nitrate of soda. The best time to apply nitrogenous fertilizers to winter oats is around February 1 in the Coastal Plain and about March 1 in northern Georgia. Potash fertilizers paid for application on Coastal Plain soils, but not on Piedmont soils, the department found.

Livestock badly infested with ear ticks may die in late winter or early spring if not treated now. The best remedy is a mixture of 2 parts pine tar and 1 part cottonseed oil, applied with a syringe. No more should be applied than will run in the ear. If the ear passage contains hard masses of ticks and ear wax, they should be scraped out before treatment. Usually one application of the pine tar and cottonseed oil is enough, if the stock are kept away from places infested with ear ticks. These parasites not only cause wounds in the ears, but rob the animal's blood, causing lowered vitality, loss of weight, unthriftiness, and in adv roves, lessening of the milk flow.

THOUSANDS ENLIST IN 4-H CLUB WORK

The organization of 21,502 farm boys and girls into 4-H clubs to learn and to put into practice good methods of farming and homemaking is cited as an outstanding work of the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky last year.

This practical method of teaching farming on the farm and homemaking in the farm home was conducted by county agents assisted by specialists from the college and local leaders in 61 counties. It thus was spread over the entire state and reached not only the boys and girls enrolled in the clubs but thousands of adults who attended the work of the juniors and, the results they obtained.

The practical side of this form of agricultural education is stressed. The boys and girls learn by doing. They use into actual practice the best methods of stock raising, crop production, or work in the home. While learning they are actually establishing improved farms and flocks or building up the soil.

The financial value of 4-H club work is not emphasized, but hundreds of boys and girls are using it to establish bank accounts which will help to pay for a college education or to better their farm and home conditions.

Nearly 2,000 boys and girls own purebred dairy cattle, valued at about $300,000. Many banks cooperated by lending juniors money with which to buy purebred stock, and so far not one has reported inability to collect on its note. Four hundred and fifty juniors last year fed 600 beef calves, worth $47,700. Seven hundred and twenty-six boys and girls raised sheep, and 1,651 club members raised pigs. All made money while learning how to breed, feed and care for good livestock. In homemaking clubs, 7,924 girls made clothing, and 1,206 canned fruits and vegetables.

That club members learn valuable lessons is evidenced by the fact that a 4-H club boy has won the grand championship at the fat stock show in Louisville every year for eight years, and club members furnished the grand champion carload every year but one.

In numerous instances club members have outdone their elders. Sixty-four Simpson county 4-H club boys in an average one-acre tobacco production of 1,251 pounds to the acre last year, compared with 850 pounds for the county.

Nine hundred boys grew an acre or more of corn each last year. Several of them produced more than 100 bushels to the acre, the championship going to a Lee county boy.

In innumerable cases is 4-H Club work influencing the agriculture of the state. It is teaching the coming generation not to waste time on scrub stock, impoverished soil and other poor methods. It is not only teaching improved methods but it is demonstrating their value by their actual application on the farm and in the farm home.

Reindeer meat differs little from beef or veal of the same grade, but in general contains less fat and a little more protein.

Financial Statement

Of the City of Carlisle, Kentucky for the Year 1929

RECAPITULATION

Report of Receipts, Disbursements, and Balance on hand of the Farmer's Bank of Carlisle, Ky., Treasurer of the City of Carlisle, Ky., General Fund, for the year 1929. Submitted January 6th, 1930.

GENERAL FUND

DEBITS

1929	$ 7,692.89
Jan. 7, Balance in fund	24.96
Jan. 24, To amount received, Frank Harris	1.00
Mar. 2, To amount received, Tom Moore	3.25
Apr. 23, To amount received, C. C. Shrout	24.00
May 4, To amount received, Howard Veach	47.44
May 15, To amount received L. S. Hughes	21.69
July 15, To amount received H. R. Ewing	177.85
Oct. 5, To amount received County Order	8.00
Oct. 15, To amount received Lee Kerns	14.02
Oct. 16, To amount received, Standard Oil Co.	23.90
Oct. 30, To amount received, C. W. Mathers, for rolled rock	6.34
Oct. 31, To amount received, Katie George	40.72
Dec. 16, To amount received, J. W. Myers	1.65
To amount received, lights used at City Hall	1,846.59
Dec. 21, To amount received, P. McClanahan, Chl-Oil Tax	442.17
Dec. 21, To amount received, Joe Clay, Delinquent tax	278.09
Dec. 31, To amount received, Emmitt Myers, Fines	3,313.75
Dec. 31, To amount received, S. C. Vaughn, License fees	
1930	10,715.32
Jan. 6, to 7½% taxes collected in 1929	$24,755.58

Total Debits

CREDITS

1929	$ 2,950.75
Jan. 16, To 25% 1928 taxes to Water Works Sinking Fund	772.00
Feb. 4, By warrants paid, Nos. 419 to 490 inclusive	905.63
Mar. 4, By warrants paid, Nos. 477 to 503 inclusive	946.72
Apr. 1, By warrants paid, Nos. 504 to 542 inclusive	1,536.61
May 6, By warrants paid, Nos. 543 to 597 inclusive	1,190.11
June 3, By warrants paid, Nos. 598 to 638 inclusive	1,164.62
July 1, By warrants paid, Nos. 639 to 686 inclusive	1,193.99
Aug. 6, By warrants paid, Nos. 687 to 728 inclusive	944.42
Aug. 31, By warrants paid, Nos. 729 to 767 inclusive	1,026.49
Oct. 7, By warrants paid, Nos. 768 to 798 inclusive	828.27
Nov. 4, By warrants paid, Nos. 799 to 821 inclusive	821.29
Dec. 2, By warrants paid, Nos. 822 to 858 inclusive	
1930	4,480.24
Jan. 6, By warrants paid, Nos. 859 to 901 inclusive	3,965.41
Jan. 6, Balance in fund	$24,755.58

Total Credits

We hereby certify that the balance in bank to the credit of the City of Carlisle General Fund, on January 6, 1930 was $3,965.41.

FARMERS BANK OF CARLISLE, KY.
By Harry Kennedy, Cashier

STATEMENT OF WATER WORKS FUND

DEBITS

Report of Receipts, Disbursements and Balance on hand of the Farmers Bank of Carlisle, Kentucky, Treasurer of the City of Carlisle, Kentucky Water Works Fund for the year 1929. Submitted January 6, 1930.

1929	7,189.19
Jan. 7, Balance in fund	4,088.03
Dec. 31, Water rent collected for year	1,500.00
Dec. 5, City of Carlisle, rent from Gen. Fund	$12,757.22

Total Debits

CREDITS

1929	$ 1,947.66
Feb. 4, By warrants paid, Nos. 202 to 214 inclusive	664.51
Mar. 4, By warrants paid, Nos. 215 to 228 inclusive	843.33
Apr. 1, By warrants paid, Nos. 229 to 246 inclusive	360.72
May 6, By warrants paid, Nos. 247 to 261 inclusive	3,389.72
June 3, By warrants paid, Nos. 262 to 280 inclusive	536.66
July 1, By warrants paid, Nos. 281 to 297 inclusive	367.68
Aug. 6, By warrants paid, Nos. 298 to 315 inclusive	359.75
Aug. 31, By warrants paid, Nos. 316 to 330 inclusive	781.86
Oct. 7, By warrants paid, Nos. 331 to 349 inclusive	777.59
Nov. 4, By warrants paid, Nos. 350 to 380 inclusive	863.43
Dec. 2, By warrants paid, Nos. 381 to 413 inclusive	
1930	1,772.43
Jan. 6, By warrants paid, Nos. 414 to 438 inclusive	301.59
Jan. 6, Balance in fund	$12,757.22

Total Credits

We hereby certify that the balance in bank to the credit of the City of Carlisle Water Works Fund, on January 6, 1930 was $301.59.

FARMERS BANK OF CARLISLE, KY.
By Harry Kennedy, Cashier

WATER WORKS SINKING FUND

DEBITS

1929	$ 3,014.18
Jan. 7, Balance in fund	2,247.33
Dec. 31, To 25% taxes collected in 1929	147.97
Dec. 31, To 25% delinquent taxes collected in 1929	$ 5,709.48

Total Debits

CREDITS

1929	$ 562.50
Jan. 16, By Coupons paid, due Jan. 16, 1929	1,000.00
Feb. 16, Water Works Bonds, Nos. 30, 31, and 32 paid	137.50
Feb. 16, By Coupons paid, due Feb. 16, 1929	562.50
July 16, By Coupons paid, due July 16, 1929	100.00
Aug. 14, By Coupons paid, due Aug. 14, 1929	
1930	2,346.98
Jan. 6, Balance in fund	$ 5,709.48

Total Credits

We hereby certify that the balance in bank to the credit of the City of Carlisle Water Works Sinking Fund, on January 6, 1930 was $2,346.98.

FARMERS BANK OF CARLISLE, KY.
By Harry Kennedy, Cashier

GENERAL FUND

January 4—Clem Martin, breaking rock in full ..... $ 3.20
January 5—Cecil Marshall, one week labor 14.00
January 5—Turnman & Son, account 1.50
January 5—Cecil Marshall, one week labor 14.00
January 5—Ross & Parker, bond city clerk, $15; bond city treasurer, $45 ..... 60.00
January 5—Leonard Marshall, 8 hours labor 2.25
January 5—Buck Wasson 1½ days labor 3.00
January 5—Lawrence Cummins, tax refunded 1.00
January 7—W. M. Insko, one-half salary for January 1929 ..... 20.00
January 13—Kentucky Utilities Company, street light, $113.45; city building, $1.00; Outages, $2.39 ..... 116.84
January 13—Standard Oil Company, 115 gallon gasoline 30.64
January 13—Cecil Marshall, one week labor 14.00
January 13—Taylor Eaton, 9 hours labor 2.25
January 13—William Timberlake, 8 hours labor 2.00
January 13—Bid Lary, 5 hours labor 1.25
January 26—Cecil Marshall, one week labor 14.00
January 26—William Timberlake, 13 hours labor 3.25
January 23—Tom Moore, balance salary for Jan. 1929 ..... 20.00
January 2—W. M. Insko, balance salary for Jan. 1929 ..... 20.00
February 2—Cecil Marshall, one week labor 14.00
February 2—William Conley, salary for December 1929 ..... 20.00
February 3—Hardy Myers, salary for December 1929 ..... 20.00
February 6—Kentucky Consolidated Ice Co., one car stone 31.61
February 6—Hardy Myers, salary for January 1929 ..... 20.00
February 6—William Conley, salary for January 1929 ..... 20.00
February 6—Harpers Garage, account in full to date 18.40
February 6—Chas. & Talbert, Tornado Insurance, $4,000, 3 years on pump house and filtration plant 72.00
February 6—Kentucky Utilities Co., street lights, $113.52; city building, $1.63 ..... 115.15
February 20—E. W. Morgan, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—H. R. McKinney, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—H. L. Hamilton, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 8—Cecil Marshall, one week labor 14.00
February 15—Tom Moore, one-half salary for January 1929 ..... 20.00
February 15—Wyatt M. Insko, one-half salary for February 1929 ..... 20.00
February 15—W. B. Fernside, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—J. T. Nuckolls, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—Dr. G. T. Cowan, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—Ollie Finch, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—C. H. Fisher, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—Warren Fisher, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—O. L. Harrison, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—Captain James H. Fulton, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—Fisher Henry, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—J. R. Henry, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—Frank Chilleny, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—Robt. M. Kenney, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—John H. Lawrence, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—Bruce Lawrence, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—Farris Y. Maslin, dog tax refunded and poll tax, fireman 2.00
February 6—Carlisle Mercury Company, printing account in full 86.35
February 6—William Owings, Jailer account for January 1929 ..... 20.00
February 8—Cecil Marshall, one week labor 14.00
February 15—Cecil Marshall, one week labor 14.00
February 15—Tom Moore, one-half salary for January 1929 ..... 20.00
February 15—Wyatt M. Insko, one-half salary for February 1929 ..... 20.00
February 15—W. B. Fernside, dog tax refunded 1.00
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February 20—O. L. Harrison, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—Captain James H. Fulton, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—Fisher Henry, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—J. R. Henry, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—Frank Chilleny, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—Robt. M. Kenney, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—John H. Lawrence, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—Bruce Lawrence, dog tax refunded 1.00
February 20—Farris Y. Maslin, dog tax refunded and poll tax, fireman 2.00
March 4—Dorsey Bros. & Fisher, 100 feet sewer pipe 30.00
March 5—William Conley, salary for Feb. 1929 ..... 20.00
March 5—Hardy Myers, salary for Feb. 1929 ..... 20.00
March 5—W. M. Insko, repairs and overhead on fire truck 5.00
March 5—W. S. Owings, jailer account for February 1929 ..... 11.00
March 5—Ollie Marshall, fireman 1.00
March 5—Ollie Marshall, fireman 4.00
March 5—C. D. Kenney, fireman 4.00
March 5—Marshall Fire 4.00
March 5—Cecil Marshall, fireman 4.00
March 5—Cecil Marshall, fireman 1.00
March 5—F. Y. Maslin, fireman 1.00
March 5—Ollie Marshall Fire 4.00
March 5—Frank C. Henry, fireman 4.00
March 5—Ollie Marshall Fire 4.00
March 5—I. W. Clark, fireman 4.00
March 5—Ollie Marshall Fire 4.00
March 5—Kentucky Utilities Co., street lights, $113.52; city building, $1.63 ..... 115.15
March 5—Carlisle Drug Co., 1 flashlight for chief of police 4.00
March 5—Western Union Telegraph Co., telegram to La France Fire Engine Co. 1.00
March 6—Cecil Marshall, one week labor 14.00
March 16—Tom Moore, one-half salary for March 1929 ..... 20.00
March 16—W. M. Insko, one-half salary for March 20.00
March 16—Cecil Marshall, one week labor 14.00
March 16—Julian Prater, labor, standardization work on fire equipment 10.00
March 16—Cecil Marshall, one week labor 14.00

(Continued on Page 8)

New Beauty for the New Ford

THE NEW FORD TOWN SEDAN

In the Town Sedan you see a distinguished example of the unbroken sweep of line which adds so much charm to all the new, roomy Ford bodies. Radiator, hood, cowl, lower roof lines, fenders, wheels—in every point of design reflects the new style and beauty that have been placed within the means of every one. All of the new Ford cars are finished in a variety of colors.

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD

THE introduction of the new Ford bodies has set a high standard of motor car value.

From the new deep radiator to the tip of the curving rear fender, there is an unbroken sweep of line—a flowing grace of contour gaining added charm from the rich and attractive colors.

You will take a real pride in the smart style and fresh new beauty of the Ford just as you will find an ever-growing satisfaction in its safety, comfort, speed, acceleration, ease of control, reliability and economy. In appearance, as in mechanical construction. craftsmanship has been put into mass production.

New beauty has been added to outstanding performance.

A feature of unusual interest is the use of Rustless Steel for the radiator shell, head lamps, cowl finish strip, hub caps, tail lamp and other exposed metal parts. This steel will not rust, corrode or tarnish and will retain its bright brilliance for the life of the car. Here, as in so many other important details, you see evidence of the enduring quality that has been built into the new Ford.

Roadster, $435	Phaeton, $440	Coupe, $500	Tudor Sedan, $500	Sport Coupe, $530

Two-window Fordor Sedan, $600 Three-window Fordor Sedan, Convertible Cabriolet, $645 Town Sedan, $670

(All prices f. o. b. factory, plus freight and delivery. Low delivered prices and easy terms can be arranged through Universal Credit Company. Ask about the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan. Prices and specifications subject to change without notice.)

UNIVERSAL CREDIT COMPANY PLAN OF TIME PAYMENT. OFFERS YOU ANOTHER FORD ECONOMY