80,000 Comforters For Needy In Kentucky

Plans are well under way by the Kentucky Emergency Relief Administration for the ultimate distribution of 80,000 comforters to the needy of the state with the announcement of Miss Elizabeth Fullerton, women's work supervisor, that ninety-seven counties already had begun the production of this kind of bedding.

Each county, Miss Fullerton said, now has on hand a sufficient amount of material for the manufacture of 400 comforters each. Additional materials will be shipped to the state from time to time as it is needed. Distribution of the comforters to relief clients rests in the hands of the respective Area Administrators.

In outlining her plan for comforter projects Miss Fullerton said her hope was to have at least one factory in each of the 120 counties in Kentucky. The government, she pointed out, furnishes cotton, covering, yarn, labels and lumber for comforter frames as well as the labor. The county or the governmental unit in which the project is located must furnish a work room, heat and sewing machines, she said.

To date 10,198 mattresses have been made by the Kentucky Emergency Relief Administration for distribution among the needy.

Disposal Of Excess Tobacco Considered In Plan

A plan being considered for the disposal of excess tobacco produced under production adjustment contracts would give growers opportunity to increase the total income from their crop without defeating the purpose of the tobacco adjustment program and the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act.

Growers of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco and possibly growers of Burley tobacco who have signed contracts and have produced in excess of their allotment may have opportunity to sell excess tobacco to manufacturers of nicotine and other tobacco by-products if the plans now being considered by the Tobacco Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration can be developed.

Under the tobacco contract growers are required to render unmerchantable as leaf tobacco amounts produced in excess of allotments. An administrative ruling issued in December permits the sale of 10 per cent excess in the case of Burley and 15 per cent in the case of fire-cured and dark air-cured in return for accepting a reduced second adjustment payment.

Disposition of excess to manufacturers of tobacco by-products would be included among the methods of rendering unmerchantable as leaf tobacco. Other methods which may be employed require that the excess tobacco be scattered on the land and ploughed under, composted, or by some other method rendered unmerchantable beyond question. Requests should be made of the County Agent for a committeeman to witness the disposal of excess tobacco and witnesses are required to certify as to the amount destroyed and the method used.

After the grower has satisfactorily disposed of his excess tobacco and has had his allotment card returned he may sign his 1934 marketing card in the office of the County Agent and become eligible for the second adjustment payment. Marketing cards cannot be signed and growers cannot fulfill the terms of their contracts until all tobacco not sold on the allotment card has been rendered unmerchantable.

Any grower who sells tobacco not entered on his allotment card or who permits any one else to sell his tobacco violates his contract and becomes liable for the termination of his contract. He will also be liable for the refund of all the previous payments plus an amount equal to the value of all tax-payment warrants issued to him.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture and of the Bureau of Internal Revenue have available records and information covering the production and sales of tobacco by both contracting and non-contracting growers which will enable them to determine possible violations of contracts and of the Kerr-Smith Act.

Democratic Committee To Meet January 28

The Democratic State Central Executive Committee has been called to meet Monday, January 28, at Frankfort, at 1 p. m., by Attorney General Bailey P. Wootton, chairman of the committee.

The purpose of the meeting, as expressed in the call, is "to consider and determine the manner and method of nominating candidates for state office."

Action of General Wootton in calling the committee meeting is in accord with the judgment of Democratic leaders who are of the opinion that there should be an early decision by the committee as to whether the Democratic state ticket shall be chosen by primary or convention. The state law delegates to the state committee of the political parties the right to determine the method by which nominees for state office shall be selected. The meeting will be held in the ball room at the Capital Hotel.

Members of the Democratic State Central Executive committee were elected from the old congressional districts include:

Ninth district: Walter H. Sebastian, West Liberty; Mrs. Eapy Goodpaster, Owingsville; Frank Duffy, Cynthiana; Mrs. J. A. Moneyhon, Brooksville.

THE FARM AND HOME

(Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.)

More farmers than ever before will keep accounts this year. See a county agent or write to the College of Agriculture at Lexington for information and account books. Farm inventories may be taken any time until March 1.

A good garden may be expected to provide 30 to 40 per cent of the family food, while chickens, cows, meat animals and grains can be made to supply another 40 per cent. Careful planning, however, is necessary to obtain 75 per cent of the food supply from the farm.

The 1935 corn-hog program allows contract signers unrestricted use of all land not in corn, including the acres held out of corn production. There will be no limitation of any crop other than corn; in other words no restriction on the acreage of other cash grain or feed crops.

A good, well-prepared and well-balanced breakfast is important for children. No child should ever be sent to school without being well fortified with a good breakfast. Cereal with cream, eggs, fruit, toast and milk or cocoa serve to make simple breakfasts.

Window shades should be uniform in type and color throughout the house, and as inconspicuous as possible. Neutral tones are best. Avoid shades that are so dark as to form a sharp contrast to the house. Also avoid decorated shades.

Milk is largely water, which means that an abundant suppply of good, pure drinking water for cows is necessary for high milk production. Comfortable housing, especially in cold, damp weather, also has a beneficial effect on cows.

(Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.)

Plan to beautify the farm and home with trees, shrubs and flowers. Send a postal card to the College of Agriculture at Lexington for copies of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1087, "Beautifying the Farmstead," and No. 1591, "Transplanting Trees and Shrubs."

With fewer chickens on farms, the poultry raising outlook is good, especially where plenty of home-grown feed is produced. Raise chicks from well-bred stock, start them early and develop them into good, early layers.

The 1935 corn-hog program says signers may plant not more than 90 per cent of the acreage planted to corn during the base years of 1932 and 1933. They may reduce acreages as much as 30 per cent and get adjustment payments in proportion.

This is the time of year to work on gullies, filling them with brush, stone, weeds, hay or other materials to prevent further washing when heavy rains come. A small gully not stopped now may be too large to check another year.

Brick brooders, now widely used for raising chicks, should be built some time before a fire is made in them. Keeping the brooder covered with wet sacks for a week or two after it is built will allow the mortar to cure and increase its strength. Write to the College of Agriculture for building directions.

While there may be just cause to worry, many persons tend to worry needlessly. To plan is wise, but planning and worrying should not be confused. Worry may become a stumbling stone, undermining mental and physical health.

Exposed Tobacco Stalks Lose Much Fertilizer Value

Many piles of tobacco stalks are to be seen lying outside tobacco barns exposed to rains. A large part of the nitrogen and potash in tobacco stalks, as well as other parts of the tobacco plant, is soluble in water.

A ton of stalks from Burley tobacco contain about 60 pounds of nitrogen and 65 pounds of potash, and a ton of stalks from dark tobacco contain about 70 pounds of nitrogen and 80 pounds of potash.

At 15 cents per pound for nitrogen and 5 cents a pound for potash a ton of Burley stalks is worth $12.25 and a ton of dark stalks $14.50.

Inquiries are being received as to the value of low-grade tobacco for fertilizer. One hundred pounds of Burley leaf of low grade contains about 3 pounds of nitrogen and 3.25 pounds of potash. One hundred pounds of low-grade dark leaf contains about 3.5 pounds of nitrogen and 4 pounds of potash. At the foregoing prices these grades of leaf are worth 61 and 72 cents per 100 pounds respectively for fertilizer.

For top dressing grass and grain, tobacco refuse should not be applied until just before or about the time spring begins.

It is not advisable to use tobacco leaf, stalks or stems as a fertilizer for tobacco because of the danger of transmitting disease.

The College of Agriculture at Lexington will send, upon request, a circular on the use of tobacco stalks and low-grade leaf as fertilizer. In most cases they should be supplemented with superphosphate to make a balanced fertilizer.

Electricity For Country Homes

County Agent Joe Hurt assisted in a series of meetings in Boyd county in the interest of providing electricity for farm homes. A power line 4.7 miles long is proposed that would serve 116 persons. A cooperative plan for building the line has been worked out and power company officials have begun their survey.

Harvard university astronomers in taking a new count of the stars in the universe have discovered 125,000 new galaxies and their map is only one-third complete.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Nicholas Circuit Court

W. M. Stephenson, Plaintiff

vs.

H. T. Stephenson, etc. Defendants

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Nicholas circuit court rendered at the September Term, 1934, in the above cause, I shall proceed to offer for sale at the court house door in Carlisle, Ky., to the highest bidder at public auction on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1935

at 2 o'clock p. m., or thereabouts, (being the first day of the regular term of the Nicholas circuit court), on a credit of six and twelve months, the following described property, to-wit:

"Lying in Nicholas County, Ky., on Somerset Creek, bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a stone on the east bank of the west fork of Somerset Creek, corner to Geo. W. Bramblette and one of the parcels allotted to E. J. Buntin; thence S 52½ W 61.32 poles to a stone corner to said Bramblette; thence S 45 W 6.20 poles to a stone corner to same; thence S 89½ W 58.50 poles to the center of the Carlisle & East Union pike; thence with said road so as to divide it equally S 7 E 44 poles; S 9½ W 37 poles; S 19½ W 16.74 poles to a point in said road corner to J. W. Buntin and wife; then leaving the turnpike and with the division line N 79 W 140.20 poles to a stone in Owings line and corner to same; thence S 12 E 32.25 poles to a stone corner to Bramblette; thence S 85¼ E 37 poles to a stone corner to Bramblette; thence S 6 W 45.70 poles to a stone corner to same; thence S 87 E 131.20 poles to a stone corner to same; thence S 14.25 E 3.24 poles to a stone corner to same; thence S 50½ E 7.12 poles to a stone in the east fork of Somerset; thence up said Creek N 14½ E 18 poles; N 3 E 16 poles, N 11½ E 33 poles; N 29½ E 31 poles; N 73½ E 16 poles to a stone on the east side of said creek corner to Blount; thence S 84½ E 3.20 poles to the western margin of the Moorefield & East Union pike; thence 52¼ E 48.80 poles to the beginning, containing 107 Acres, legal measure. But excepting out of said tract of land two tracts of land heretofore conveyed to Wm. Stephenson by Essena Stephenson and J. P. Stephenson, her husband, by deed of October 14th, 1908, Deed Book 25, page 468, and by deed dated April 16, 1923, Deed Book 38, page 10, Nicholas County Court Clerk's office, which two tracts of land have been surveyed since said deeds were executed and are now described as follows: "Beginning in the center of the Carlisle & East Union turnpike at a culvert corner to second parties other land; thence with center of the turnpike S 3 W 26 poles; S 8½ E 20.80 poles to the center of same in line of Henry Bramblette; then leaving the turnpike with Bramblett's line S 82 E 24 poles to the center of Somerset Creek; thence up the creek with the center thereof N 20 E 10 poles; N 2 W 19 poles; N 29½ E 8.40 poles to the center of same corner to said second parties other land; then leaving the creek with line of second parties other land N 69½ W 45.20 poles to the beginning, containing 10 Acres and 1 Rood, legal measure. Leaving 96 Acres and 3 Roods hereby conveyed."

Said sale is made for the purpose of satisfying an indebtedness against same amounting on date of sale to $1,787.08; and the further sum of $474.38, and $——— costs, and for the purpose of dividing the balance of the proceeds between the parties owning same.

All taxes due for the year 1934 and thereafter shall be assumed and paid by the purchaser.

For the purchase price, the purchaser with approved surety or sureties, must execute bond payable to the undersigned Special Commissioner, bearing legal interest from the day of sale until paid, and having the force and effect of a judgment.

Privilege is given the purchaser to pay the purchase price in cash without executing bonds, or to pay the purchase money bonds at any time before maturity.

A lien shall be retained on the property as additional security to secure the payment of the purchase money bonds.

Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

John Parker Ross,
Special Commissioner Nicholas Circuit Court.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Nicholas Circuit Court

Ocie Throckmorton, etc. Plaintiffs

vs. Notice of Sale in Equity

Edith Foor etc. Defendants

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Nicholas Circuit Court, rendered at its September term, 1934, in the above cause, the undersigned Master Commissioner of the Nicholas Circuit Court will proceed to offer for sale on the premises in Pleasant Valley, Nicholas County, Kentucky, at public auction to the highest and best bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1935

at or about one o'clock p. m. on a credit of six and twelve months, the following described property:

Beginning at a corner of Jas. C. Jackson lot on the bank of the creek; thence with his line to the line of Harrison Brer; thence to the bridge across the Mill Race; thence with the middle of the turn pike to the corner of Tim McCann's lot; thence with said McCann and Joe Shepherd's line to the corner of A. McIntyre; thence with said McIntyre's line to the middle of the turnpike; thence with the middle of said turnpike to the division line between this farm and the farm of Jas. Pristoe; thence with said Pristoe's line S. 46 3-4 E. 277.7 poles to a stake in Isaiah Mullin's line; thence with his line N. 68.52 E. 29.3 poles to a beech stump; thence N. 17 3-4 E. 33 poles to a small poplar corner to Kimes; thence with his line N. 43 3-4 W. 116 poles to a stake in a drain 2 1-10 poles S. 2 1-2 E. of an elm; thence N. 13 W. passing a Beech at 14 1-2 poles in all 21 poles to the middle of Fleming Creek; thence down the middle thereof S. 59 W. 10 poles N. 87 1-2 W. 10 poles; N. 64 W. 3 poles; N. 49 W. 31 1-4 poles; N. 32 1-2 W. 11.2 poles; N. 21 1-2 to the corner of said Jackson's lot; the place of beginning on the bank of said creek, containing 117 1-2 acres.

But excepting out of and from the foregoing boundary the following described property: Beginning at a point in the center of the Parks Perry and Elizaville road directly opposite the corner of W. N. Humphries; thence running in an all easterly direction with said Humphries line 195 feet to a set stone; thence in a northerly direction and parallel with said first line 196 feet to the center of said turnpike road to the beginning containing 1 acre.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved surety for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of replevin bonds upon which execution may issue when due, bearing interest from date until paid.

A lien will be retained on the property sold as additional security. Bonds payable to Wm. Conley, Master Commissioner of the Nicholas Circuit Court. Purchasers will be required to comply promptly with the above terms.

Wm. Conley, Master
Commissioner Nicholas Circuit Court

Bruce Morford
Atty. for Plaintiff.

High School Doings

School News

Report cards were put in the hands of all pupils of both the high school and grades Thursday. These cards represent a summary of the first half year's work, and are sent from the school to the parents with the idea of letting them know just what the pupil has done during the past semester. Sometimes a parent says they have not received a report card. If this happens, it is the fault of the pupil who is with-holding it from those to whom it was sent. It is hoped that the parents will regard the report card as a friendly communication from teacher and school apprising those most interested of the pupil's progress in school work.

Thursday a special chapel hour was held during which Dr. Foo Yung Park spoke before a group of students on the manners and customs of China. Dr. Park is a Chinaman by birth, and a Harvard graduate. He recently returned from his native country, and brought many interesting exhibits of Chinese life and customs.

Religious Education classes begin Wednesday, January 23rd. These classes in the upper six grades will be taught by the pastors of the different churches of our city. The course this year will consist of lessons drawn from the lives of the great men of the Bible. The school is appreciative of the efforts being made by these pastors to bring church work into more vital relation with school life. Classes will meet each Wednesday morning at 10:30.

Approximately sixty extra pupils are now being fed as a K. E. R. A. project in the Penny Lunch. A splendid menu is being offered them, and to take care of them more dishes have been bought by the Parent Teachers Association.

Monday marked the beginning of the second half of the school year. At this time several new courses were offered, and changes in classes were made. The senior class will meet Wednesday, January 23rd, to select their commencement invitations.

The District Music Festival will be held this year at Maysville, April 5. Carlisle high school plans to have more entrants to compete for district honors this year than ever before. More people are in Glee Club work than ever before, and more interest in music is being taken. For the first time we will be represented by a Boys' Glee Club.

Friday afternoon two interesting picture reels were shown describing the planting, cultivation, and preparation for market of rubber. Many beautiful views of the country of Sumatra were shown and also pictures of the largest rubber plantation in the world which is located in Sumatra and owned by the United States Rubber Company.

Future Farmers Notes

The Future Farmers met for their regular monthly meeting Monday night, January 7th. The first topic discussed was that of trying to organize some sort of a factory in Carlisle. A committee composed of Edward Lawrence, Billie Smart, and Chester Ockerman was appointed to write to different companies.

The program committee for the February meeting is Wendell Bell, John Berry and Carl Ishmael.

The second year boys are approaching their Green Hand Degree.

We are estimating two car loads of calves for entrance in the Fat Stock Show in Louisville next fall. We have hopes of winning more prizes than we did last year.

Professor Card from the Experiment Station in Lexington gave an interesting and beneficial talk on the past and future of farm commodities. He thinks that prices will continue to advance, and investments in live stock will be profitable.

Several of the Future Farmers took their tobacco to the Home Warehouse in Maysville. A total of 13,000 pounds was taken by the following boys: Julian Atkinson, Maxwell Burden, Orvill Day, Marion Donovan, William Hollander, Carl Ishmael, Alton Kerns, Edward Lawrence, Clay Mann, Frank Woodall, James Wood and Charles Wood. The show and sale will be held later.

The Chapter has recently received a check for $7.50 from the Curtis Publishing Company for tying for second place in the magazine contest held last fall.

Honor Roll, Third Six Weeks

The following pupils have averaged 90 per cent or more in each and every subject pursued, and have been neither absent nor tardy during the third six weeks of the school period.

Grade I—Norma Jean Hunt, Dorothy Veach Hughes, Louise Hopkins, Virginia C. Beatty, Charles Mathias, Billy Alcoke.

Grade II—Virginia Lee Cowan, Katherine Dalzell, Mary Katherine Lawrence, Dorothy Medley, Louise Swinford, Chester Craycraft, Gayle Stone.

Grade III—Ann Buntin, Irene McElfresh, Idell Smith, Nancye Stump, Adalene Cartmill, Helen Stephenson, Nathan Young.

Grade IV—Frances Holland, Mary Ellen Pumphrey, Douglas Roberts.

Grade V—Tom Carter, John Halzlip, Frances Kerr Henry, Charles Hollar, Eleanor Reynolds.

Grade VI—Mary Elizabeth Beaty, Ann Clark, Colleen Neal, Kathleen Sudduth, Roberta Ross, Nannie Shanklin Piper, Walter Robbins, Bobbie Harper, Ben Pumphrey.

Grade VII—Junior Buntin, Anna Ruth Cassidy, Pat Conley, G. T. Cowan, Billy Crouch, Smith Gaunce, John T. Hamilton, Marie Roberts, Gladys Smith.

Grade VIII—Jane Alexander, Christina Carter, Helen Linville, Lorella Miller, Susanna Reynolds, Carolyn Sexton.

Freshmen—Annabel Hamilton, Jane Frey, Mildred Dwelley, Pauline Linville.

Sophomores—Billy Smart, P. K. Darnall.

Juniors—Louise West, Louise Hazelrigg, Willie B. Booth.

Seniors—Dorothy Curry, Amelia Dinsmore, Ruth Holland, Sheila Smith, Alma Atkinson, Hazel Alexander, Marjorie Hopkins, Jean Myers.

Honorable Mention

The following pupils have averaged 90 per cent or more in each and every subject pursued, but have been absent or tardy for reason explained.

Grade I—Ray Bishop, Ann Holton Wells.

Grade II—Pauline Miller.

Grade III—Mary Alice Pumphrey, Ruth Snelling, Emily Asbury.

Grade IV—Christine Cassidy, Mildred Gaunce, Frank Mathias, Georgana Young.

Grade V—Helen Blake, James Lawrence.

Grade VIII—Roger Roberts.

Juniors—Paul Bishop.

Jeniors—John D. Power, Tommie Stickrod.

Attendance Report

	Enrollment at Close of Month	Pupils with Perfect Attendance	Percent of Attendance
Grade 1	31	17	91.2
Grade 2	38	21	93.55
Grade 3	45	21	94.9
Grade 4	34	11	93.
Grade 5	36	25	96.
Grade 6	40	21	97.5
Grade 7	28	15	97.9
Grade 8	26	18	98.3
Freshmen	47	28	97.4
Sophomores	40	15	97.7
Juniors	30	7	94.7
Seniors	34	17	89.
Summary, Grades	279	149	95.
Summary, High School	151	67	95.
Total	430	216	95.

MATHIAS INSURANCE AGENCY
JOE MATHIAS, AGENT

TOBACCO
When You Think Of SELLING
Remember Two Names
MAYSVILLE
The Town
GRAYS'
The House
Ask The Man Who Sold There. There Is One Among Your Neighbors And Then You Will Have No Regrets.

Most recent figures based on the "expanding universe" theory indicate that the diameter of the known universe is increasing 48,000 miles each second.

Supreme Quality Chicks

A hatch each week of the leading breeds. Production bred. Buy early chicks in order to raise two broods. We are now entering our fifth year with hundreds of satisfied customers. Write today for price list and circular describing our Agglutination tested, Ky. Approved chicks. C. C. 658.

Flemingsburg Hatchery
East Water St., Flemingsburg, Ky.

KENTUCKY FARM TAXES

Because of decreases in farm real-estate values, farm prices and farm incomes, the burden of farm real-estate taxes in Kentucky was greatest in 1932. Both on account of a decrease in taxes per acre and increases in farm prices and incomes, the burden of farm real-estate taxes was somewhat less in 1933 than in 1932. The trend continued downward in 1934.

Real estate taxes paid per acre by Kentucky farmers more than doubled from 1913 to 1933. The increase during this twenty year period was from 16 to 33 cents per acre. The peak of 44 cents per acre was reached in 1923. Kentucky was seventeenth among the states in the increase in farm real-estate taxes per acre from 1913 to 1932.

Real estate taxes paid by Kentucky farmers in 1933 amounted to $6,576,000. This was an increase of slightly more than 3 million dollars above 1913 but a decrease of more than 2.5 million dollars from the peak of such payments in 1923.

Counties varied widely both in the tax increases themselves and in the years when the taxes were highest. Generally, farm real-estate taxes decreased less in those counties where the greatest increases had occurred previouslyy. Conversely, such taxes decreased less in those counties where the smallest increases had occurred. Moreover, farm real-estate taxes rose less in the wealthier than in the poorer counties when taxes were rising, and fell less in the poorer counties when taxes were falling.

These and other interesting facts are set forth in Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 352 which has just been published. Persons wishing to know more about farm real-estate taxes in Kentucky and about particular counties, should write for this bulletin, which is sent free upon request.

The number of pension cases covering all wars, on the government roll now totals more than 885,000.

BURNS CURED BY ACID

Surgeons of the Southern Surgical Association heard Dr. Roy McClure, of Detroit, describe what he termed a revolutionary and very much improved method for treating burns. After 10 years of use in a Detroit hospital where he is the chief surgeon, Dr. McClure said, the treatment had reduced the death rate from 35 to 12 per cent. The time required for recovery has decreased 25 per cent, and besides relieving pain almost immediately the new method greatly lessens scarring. The treatment consists of spraying the burned area with a tannic acid solution every 15 minutes until the skin turns black. The patient is then kept under lights with a maintained temperature of about 90 degrees for four or five weeks or until the skin begins to peel. Dr. McClure said the treatment was also more economical than others.

WANDERLUST

(E. Newgass)

Thought wistfully betakes its way
To rocky cove and sunlit bay,
Or faring forth on eager wing,
It gayly goes adventuring
Far from the city's clamorous rush
To quiet places, and the hush
Of uplands, or deserted quays,
Or woods, whose healing silences
Give pause for it to catch the strain
Of inward harmony again.

Yet cities boast a beauty, too—
Street lamps at dusk, or twinkling through
The parks, and pavements glistening wet,
Old houses and the silhouette
Of chimney tops against the sky,
The smile of someone passing by,
Courage, achievement, character,
Kindness and fellowship, that stir
Beleaguered hearts to loftier ways,
To cities, too, their songs of praise.

Stumps of huge cypress trees of an Ice-Age forest were uncovered recently near Annapolis, Md.

New Silk Materials For Spring
IN ALL LEADING SHADES
All Silk Seersuckers
All Silk Matelasse
Printed Silks
Plaid Taffetas
Printed Piques
Seersucker Linens
PIC PON
R. T. KIRKLAND & CO.
The Store Of Real Values

Furniture
Sam T. Howe & Co.
Incorporated

NO TAX
ON LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING
Patronize Home People
ROBT. MANN, Agent
LEXINGTON LAUNDRY COMPANY

Corn-Hog Program To Be Simplified

The corn-hog reduction program of the AAA will be much simplified this year. Changes as a result of last year's experiences are expected to permit more rapid handling of contracts and payments.

C. D. Phillips, in charge of the program for the Kentucky College of Agriculture, attended a conference in Indianapolis, Ind., where the details of the 1935 program were discussed.

Farmers this year will sign the contract only once instead of twice as was the case in 1934 when the first signature, before production data had been checked and adjusted, really constituted only an application for entering into a contract.

An official application form giving the producer's name, address, and farming location will be provided under the 1935 program. On this form the producer will report any changes from his 1934 status, and will state whether he signed a contract in 1934, whether the land to be covered by contract is exactly the same as covered by contract in 1934, and whether he wishes to include a hog base which was not established under the 1934 contract.

This procedure will enable community committeemen to speed handling of contracts by classifying applicants according to the work that will be required in determining 1935 allotments. General procedure for producers whose status or location has not changed since 1934 will consist in transferring adjusted figures from the old contract to the new contract and submitting it to the producer for signature.

In the case of 1934 signers who have moved to new farms or otherwise altered their farming units, or where changes have occurred which necessitate a redetermination of the corn or hog base, the applicant will also fill out a work sheet, giving full details of these changes. On the basis of this complete information committeemen may then compute the 1935 corn and hog allotments and adjustment payments.

Whole Wheat Economical Addition To The Diet

The United States Department of Agriculture, through its Bureau of Home Economics, is promoting the consumption of wheat by rural people who raise it on their own farms. In this time of increased and increasing malnutrition among children, health workers might well teach the value of whole wheat as a breakfast or supper dish for children. Most people look upon wheat solely as the substance from which bread, pastries and prepared breakfast foods are made. In order to show some of the other uses of wheat, the Bureau of Home Economics has developed some recipes which describe ways in which the whole grain may be prepared, not only as a cereal, but in other palatable and inexpensive forms. Some of the recipes may be used as the main dish for a meal.

From the standpoint of nutrition, wheat is an economical source of energy and is important as a good source of Vitamin B, which stimulates the appetite, promotes good digestion and facilitates the assimilation of food. The whole grain contains a moderate amount of protein which should be supplemented by proteins from milk, meat or eggs. There is a fair supply of phosphorus, iron and other minerals, but these, too, need supplementing with minerals from other foods.

Whether the wheat is soft or hard will determine to some extent the time of cooking and the consistency and appearance of the wheat when cooked. The method of cooking also influences the time required. Whole wheat may be satisfactorily cooked in the pressure cooker, in boiling water, over steam or in the fireless cooker. For convenience in use and economy of fuel, the wheat may be cooked in rather large quantities and stored in a cold place for several days, or it may be canned and kept for longer periods. For any method of cooking, sort the whole grains and wash thoroughly. For each cup of wheat add 1 1-2 cups cold water and soak overnight. In the morning, if cooked over direct heat, add 3 cups of water and 1 teaspoon of salt to each cup of soaked wheat. Boil gently for 3 1-2 hours or until tender and no uncooked starchy flavor is present. If necessary, add more boiling water during the cooking to keep the right consistency.

In order to save time and fuel in cooking, the wheat may be cracked or crushed in a hand grinder.

Recipes for whole wheat dishes may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

College To Offer Dairy Short Course

Dairy plant operators and other persons interested in milk production and distribution will have an opportunity to study the latest developments in the dairy industry in a short course to be given at the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, February 5-7.

The announcement of the course says the discussions will be practical and useful in nature, but deal particularly with the application of technical information about operations ordinarily carried on in a modern dairy plant. The problem of control or improvement of quality will be considered in nearly every subject listed for discussion and laboratory demonstration.

No fees will be charged. The laboratories and equipment in the new dairy building on the Experiment Station farm are well fitted for such courses.

COLDS

(State Board of Health)

Colds are the most common of all human ailments. They are no respecters of climate or person. They occur throughout the world, from the Equator to the Arctic. They are most prevalent and most severe in the temperate zones. Epidemics of colds appear in all parts of the United States—in Florida as well as in Maine, in California no less than in Virginia. Nobody seems to be altogether immune at all times. Some persons, however, are apparently more susceptible than others.

Colds, in the economic loss entailed, are more expensive than any single other disease. Industry and education alike suffer enormously from their effects. They keep more men away from their jobs and more children out of schools than any other one ailment to which the human body is subject. Studies show that, during a lifetime, the average person has at least one hundred colds and spends an aggregate of three years nursing these infections.

Colds, while common as to prevalence, are, potentially, an uncommonly serious matter. The aftereffects, technically known as secondary infections, are more dangerous than the colds themselves. Colds are often responsible for complications of nose, throat, eyes and ears. If neglected, they not infrequently result in pneumonia and other respiratory diseases.

Nature of Disease

Colds are definitely recognized as a germ disease. They are caused by invasion of the tissues of the nose and throat by small disease-producing organisms. So small are these organisms that they can not be seen through microscopes of high power and pass through the best porcelain filter yet devised. Hence the classing of the germs as a filterable virus.

Methods of Transmission

Cold germs are transmitted directly from person to person through secretions from the nose, mouth and throat. Coughing and sneezing throw into the air moist droplets which may be and are inhaled by persons in close proximity. The infection spreads more easily in crowded, poorly ventilated rooms. Overheated air parches the mucous membranes of the nose and throat and so weakens the performance of their normal protective functions. School busses, unless well ventilated, are, for like reasons, favorable places for dissemination of the disease. Handshaking is probably another important factor in disseminating cold germs. The infection may also be indirectly transmitted by the common drinking cup, towels, cooking utensils and the like.

Prevention and Treatment

No specific preventive of or treatment for colds has yet been found that is effective at all times and in all cases. Various vaccines have been used with varying degrees of success and numerous remedies are employed with more or less effective results. The largest measure of prevention lies in keeping bodily resistance up to the maximum, through proper diet, proper exercise and proper living habits and conditions, and in avoiding infection from the outside.

Bodily Resistance

Germs that cause colds are normally found, to greater or less extent in the mouths, throats and noses of the vast majority of persons. As long as the body is kept in a healthful condition, these germs are not likely to invade the mucous membrane and the tissues beneath. They are held in check by the defensive mechanism which nature sets up for protection against disease. When, however, this power of resistance has been weakened by undernourishment or overeating, vitiated atmosphere, poor elimination, insufficient sleep, lack of proper rest, worry or other excesses, the body becomes unable to withstand the constant onslaught of the germs. This is shown by the fact that some people almost constantly have colds, while others, subject to equal exposure to outside infection, rarely suffer from the ailment. The inciting agent of colds is the filterable virus; the invading or secondary agents are the germs always present in the nose and throat. The cold itself probably lasts only from twelve to thirty-six hours; the real symptoms begin when the germs always present in nose and throat have succeeded in invading the mucous membranes and the tissues beneath.

Avoidance of Infection

No matter, however, in how good condition the body is kept, there is always a point at which the defensive mechanism established by nature will break down before overwhelming doses of virulent germs from the outside. For this reason, no one regardless of his or her physical condition, can safely risk exposure to the disease, particularly when the disease is in the acute stage. Maximum safety lies only in avoiding contact with persons suffering from the disease.

Precautionary Measures

1. Avoid people with symptoms of fresh colds.
2. Keep body in good condition through proper diet, proper exercise and proper habits of living.
3. Avoid overheated rooms and sleep with windows open.
4. Keep up the bodily resistance by eating a sufficiency of the essential foods and partaking sparingly of the non-essential foods. By essential foods are meant fruits, fresh meat, fish, vegetables of the leafy variety, beans and peas, fresh milk eggs, butter, cheese, etc. Such foods contain the vitamins and the chemical elements necessary for tissue building and the maintenance of the tissues of all organs in a condition of health.

Should these precautions fail, go to bed, upon the first appearance of acute symptoms, and call in the family physician. Take no chances. Taking chances often leads to serious and sometimes to fatal results.

YOUR CHILD AND THE SCHOOL

By Dr. ALLEN G. IRELAND
Director, Physical and Health Education
New Jersey State Department of Public Instruction

The Reducing Craze

Certain it is that style can dominate common sense. For when fashion decreed "girls shall be thin at all costs" judgment was thrown to the winds.

It isn't a case of ignorance. I've talked with too many girls, mothers, and teachers to believe that lack of knowledge is entirely to blame. The girls know, but for the sake of what they think of as attractiveness and appeal, they are willing to take long chances. And too frequently they lose. There is no greater folly than that of tinkering with Nature. We always suffer in the end.

In this instance the girls are showing how tragic the loss may be by having more tuberculosis than any other age group. They show it in poor posture. They show it in poor school work and in easy fatigue during sports where they should excel. They tire early at dances, relying too often upon stimulants, whether coffee or spirits, to whip up an exhausted nervous system, only to make matters worse, for these supposed stimulants are really depressants.

Perhaps more knowledge is necessary, but, instead, I believe it is a new "attitude" that is needed, a new point of view concerning what really is fashionable. How to bring it about, I don't know. But I am convinced that we must learn how. Surely a great responsibility is facing every good parent and every sincere teacher.

Fighting winter colds, and the value of milk, fruits and other protective foods in building up resistance, will be discussed by Dr. Ireland in next week's article.

State-Wide Housing Survey Being Made

A state wide survey for low cost housing and slum clearance was under way today by the Kentucky Emergency Relief Administration. The survey is under the direction of Hugh Meriwether who has recently completed a similar survey for the City of Lexington. Mr. Meriwether will work out of the office of Perry A. Rowe, director of works for the K. E. R. A.

The survey, Mr. Rowe said, is in keeping with the ideas of President Roosevelt and is designed to ultimately raise the standard of living of those people of Kentucky who live in slums or corresponding states of squalor.

Mr. Meriwether will determine the following seven factors in his survey:

1. The present condition of housing and the location of slum areas.
2. The amount of housing required to replace slum dwellings and to provide for deficiencies.
3. The amount and location of publicly owned land on which such housing could be built.
4. The amount and cost of land in slum clearance areas per square foot, including land and buildings.
5. The cost of suburban land suitable for garden plot housing and its availability.
6. The methods required locally for land acquisition and the approximate time that would be required and the legal steps that would be necessary if condemnation proceedings would have to be inaugurated.
7. Every factor that would in any way cause delay in the inauguration of a housing program should be investigated and the remedy planned in advance.

OUR QUEER LINGO

(Pathfinder)

When the English tongue we speak
Why is "break" not rimed with "freak"?
Will you tell me why it's true
We say "sew," but likewise "few"?
And the maker of a verse
Cannot rime his "horse" with "worse"?
"Beard" sounds not the same as "heard";
"Cord" is different from "word";
"Cow" is cow but "low" is low;
"Shoe" is never rimed with "foe."
Think of "hose" and "dose" and "lose";
And think of "goose" and yet of "choose."
Think of "comb" and "tomb" and "bomb,"
"Doll" and "roll" and "home" and "some."
And since "pay" is rimed with "say"
Why not "paid" with "said," I pray?
Think of "blood" and "food" and "good";
"Mould" is not pronounced like "could."
Wherefore "done," but "gone" and "lone"—
Is there any reason known?
To sum up all, it seems to me
Sounds and letters don't agree.

Dr. Charles P. Pabst, of Brooklyn, says that clothes and other inflammable materials soaked in a solution of two pounds of ammonium phosphate and two quarts of water will become fireproof.

PRAISE FOR NO MAN

By R. H. WILKINSON

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

THE whaling vessel Martha Preston wasn't 24 hours out of New Bedford before Davy Irving's initiation into the new life he had chosen for the ensuing year was begun.

Davy was only twenty-four, though he looked older.

He was a tall youth, splendidly proportioned with an expanse of chest and a display of muscular development of which he was not only proud, but exceedingly boastful.

Born and raised on a Vermont farm, he succumbed after years of dreaming to an urge for adventure.

He traveled to New Bedford and found employment there on the crew of the Martha Preston, which, by chance, was needful of men and ready to sail.

Davy's attitude from the moment he set foot on the Martha Preston's deck was one of arrogance and superiority.

The men with whom he slept in the focas'le were unschooled and coarse, accustomed to rough living.

And there was about Davy an air of self-esteem and cocksureness that provoked black scowls and angry mutterings among them.

They didn't like Davy, and took no trouble to conceal the fact.

* * *

The thing happened on the morning of the first day, after the Martha Preston had cleared New Bedford harbor and was standing well out to sea.

Davy stood in the center of the forward deck and looked about him with a dissatisfied expression on his face.

"It's a filthy old tub," he remarked to no one in particular.

"But it's adventure I'm after and I'll see the voyage through, filth or no."

Something smote Davy behind the ear with the force of a pile driver.

He went spinning helplessly across the deck, skimming along on his stomach and bringing up with a resounding thud against the opposite rail.

Dazed, angered, greatly humiliated Davy got to his feet, shook his head clear and turned around in search of the man who had struck him.

The man stood ten paces away, the tremendous figure of a man, a man with a black walrus-like mustache and shaggy black hair peeping out from under his visored cap.

This man was Big Nat Fisher, first mate of the Martha Preston, a powerful man, known for his strength of body and spirit.

There was now in the black eyes of him, as he watched young Davy Irving, a contemptible, scornful look, a look of derision and disgust.

* * *

"Stand up, you scum!" he roared at Davy.

"Stand up and eat them words or take the licking you deserve. A filthy tub, is she! Ha! And who are you to be calling her a filthy tub?"

As he spoke Big Nat took a step forward.

Davy, head now cleared, the angry light of humiliation, provoked by the ring of grinning faces that had formed behind the first mate, burning in his eyes, stepped in to meet the attack.

He had always prided himself on his great strength, his ability to take care of himself.

But in Big Nat Fisher he had guessed wrong.

The mate brushed aside the carefully directed straight arm blow which Davy flung at him, with a carelessness that was at once alarming and maddening.

Instead of felling his assailant with a single blow as had often been his way of winning a battle, Davy found his knotted fist whistling through unobstructed space.

And before he could regain his balance something struck him on the point of the chin with a force that threatened to loosen his teeth.

His feet lifted clear of the deck; his body straightened out in midair and struck the boards with a jarring impact.

* * *

Big Nat stood over the fallen man and roared.

"I'll l'arn ye! Scum! Get up and take what's coming to ye! A filthy tub is she! You ought to be thrown overboard for saying less. I'll teach ye respect!"

Such a blow as that with which Big Nat had felled Davy might have killed a weaker man.

It had served to dull Davy's senses to a point of being only vaguely aware of what happened.

Minutes later he sat erect, rubbing his head.

He saw a pair of heavy hob-nailed boots close beside him and looked up. And as he did so Big Nat reached down, grasped him by shirt and collar and yanked him to his feet.

"I'll l'arn ye," the mate was still roaring. "I'll teach ye respect!"

And with each word Davy received a cuff across the mouth or on his head.

Five minutes later Big Nat released his hold and flung the youth toward the forward companionway.

Broken in spirit, bleeding from a dozen wounds, bruised to a point of aching in every muscle, Davy crawled to the companionway and down the stairs and into his bunk.

* * *

Toward the middle of the afternoon a man came down the companionway and bent over his bunk.

"Feeling better, son?"

There was a note of kindliness in the voice. Davy opened his eyes and looked into a wrinkled old face close to his own.

"I'm Otto Perch," the voice went on. "Been sailing with the Martha Preston going on ten year. I've seen dozens of 'em come and go same's yourself, son, and I knows how you feel. Sore in every joint and planning revenge on Big Nat for all you're worth." He laughed a dry mirthless laugh.

"My advice is forget it, son. You'll come to like Big Nat after a time. He ain't one to praise a man and he'll lick the tar outter you if you don't obey orders. But he's fair and honest. Give him a good day's work, and he won't do no more'n lacerate you with his tongue, which ain't a bit harmful compared to how you feel now."

Davy wet his tongue and his eyes burned with a fierce passion.

"Thanks, sailor, but you're wasting your breath. Big Nat picked on the wrong bird that time. I ain't forgettin' like the rest. Not so you could notice it. Maybe now he's a better man, but there'll come a time—and it ain't far off, either, when he'll admit I'm good."

* * *

But despite his boast Davy was willing to bide his time.

The effects of the beating Big Nate had given him gradually wore off, and the youth went sullenly about the task of learning the tricks of operating a sailing vessel.

He was an apt student and a willing worker, and he learned fast.

He came, also, to know and understand the men with whom he came in daily contact, discovered behind their coarseness a geniality and loyalty worth sharing.

But toward the first mate he maintained a distinct feeling of hatred, continuously planning vengeance.

For six long months Davy nursed the wound to his pride and plotted revenge.

Six months during which the Martha Preston's oil casks began to slowly fill as she sailed from one whaling ground to the next.

Davy was by now accustomed to his duties.

All but Big Nat, who never gave a word of praise to any man, had complimented the youth on his aptitude.

It was toward the end of the seventh month at sea that the Martha Preston made her biggest catch.

Big Nat ordered the sails taken in and the anchor weighed.

The Martha Preston was hove to and her whaling boats lowered.

The mate himself took the rudder of the boat to which Davy was assigned.

Old Otto Perch was in the bowsprit platform, harpoon in hand.

* * *

The victim was a big bull, lying a half mile to the southward of where lay the vessel.

Otto Perch made fast his harpoon with an expert thrust.

The men shipped their oars and watched the coiled line unravel itself as the whale churned the water.

He proved a sluggish individual, running less than half a mile before the line began to slack.

Davy Irving, pulling tub oar, saw the slack and reached down to snub the line.

But at that instant the bull took it into his head to make a second rush. The line grew taut and before Davy knew what had happened he saw a loop tighten about his wrist and felt himself jerked overboard with a force that threatened to pull loose his arm.

* * *

Thereafter Davy wasn't exactly sure of what took place.

He felt himself being pulled through the water at a tremendous pace, saw vaguely the whaling boat following, bow up; heard the shouts of the men. Then the line slackened.

The water churned about him. One of the bull's flukes missed him by inches. . . . Some one grabbed him around the middle. . . . Salt water was in his lungs. . . .

He opened his eyes and found himself lying on the deck of the Martha Preston.

Men were grouped about looking down at him.

Behind them Big Nat was talking with Captain Preston. Davy heard the captain say: "Kind of risky business, Mr. Fisher, going overboard after that kid. No fault of yours he got caught in the line. The bull might have got you both."

Davy saw Big Nat bristle, saw him look toward the knot of men grouped about him, saw him spit tobacco juice into the sea, and heard him say:

"Good men are scarce these days, Cap'n. Kid was worth taking a chance for."

It was the first time anyone had ever heard Big Nat utter a word of praise for any man, and Davy felt both proud and ashamed at the same time.

But he looked up at old Otto Perch and whispered gleefully: "I told you he'd admit I was good sometime. Hear what he said? I told you so!" And Davy closed his eyes, glad now that he had waited to get his revenge.

Royal Residences

The principal royal residences—Windsor and Buckingham palace—are not the personal property of the king, but Sandringham house, in Norfolk, and Balmoral castle, in Scotland, are. Balmoral castle was bought by the prince consort, husband of Queen Victoria, in 1848, and rebuilt in its present form. The estate covers 25,000 acres. King Edward VII built Sandringham in 1869-71. It stands in a park of 200 acres and has been the favorite country residence of the royal family for two generations. York cottage, on the estate, was the first home of the present king and queen, when they were duke and duchess of York.—Answers Magazine.

Hardening Oneself Against A Cold

In Some Cases It Works, But Not Always, Dr. Smillie Points Out

By Dr. Wilson G. Smillie
Professor of Public Health Administration, Harvard University School of Public Health

Are drafts likely to produce colds?

Yes, certainly in a susceptible individual. Here again it is a question of chilling of the body surface. A man can work all day in a strong chilly wind, and if active and warmly clad, he will not catch cold; on the other hand, a person may be working quietly in a warm still room with a constant draft of not very cold air on the back of the neck. In susceptible persons this may produce a cold.

"Hardening" Oneself

Is it possible to harden oneself so that one does not feel the cold? Yes, certainly. Crippled children in chronic hospitals are trained to live outdoors, almost naked, winter and summer. If you visit such a hospital in winter, you will be astonished to find the children on the veranda with snow all about, with no clothing but trunks and not even a blanket covering them. They are warm and comfortable while you stand around in an overcoat and shiver.

Many persons take cold baths to harden themselves against sudden changes in temperature. They feel perfectly sure that this method prevents them from catching cold. Cold baths are certainly stimulating, but it must be remembered that they are without benefit unless they are followed by a good reaction with flushing of the skin and a feeling of warmth.

Just as we have gone through the painful process of hardening our bodies against cold weather by gradual exposure to cold, sleeping on outdoor porches and taking cold baths, the sceptical scientist comes along and tells us that there is not the slightest evidence—statistical or otherwise—that any or all our efforts have the least effect in preventing us from catching cold. Well, never mind, we feel better anyhow, more vigorus, more active, more interested in life.

FLESH GRAFTED TO SAVE CRUSHED ARM

Remarkable Plastic Surgery Feat Rescues Limb.

Campbell, Calif.—Medical science has built a new and living arm for Robert Helstrom, superintendent of the Pacific coast rock-crushing plant here, who last March had his arm torn away in an accident at the plant.

While attempting to remove a rock from a roller, Helstrom's arm was pinned under a belt revolving at a high rate of speed. His screams were drowned by the roar of machinery and he was held, helpless, while the heavy leather wore away the flesh of his arm until it laid bare the bone. Only the arrival of closing hour saved the man's life.

He was rushed to a San Francisco hospital and a remarkable experiment in plastic surgery was undertaken to save his arm. Tendons were patched up and tied together and blood vessels closed temporarily so that they would permit the flow of blood later. Then incisions were made in the man's abdomen, three inches apart and sixteen inches long. The strip of flesh, remaining fastened at both ends to his body, was rolled into a rope. Later it was cut at one end and, still attached to the abdomen at the other, grafted onto the bone of the arm.

When the skin had grown firmly to the arm so that the blood was circulating to that member, the rope was cut loose from the abdomen and the manufacture of the arm was nearly complete.

The nerves are the only thing that are causing anxiety, Helstrom says, but it is thought that they will build up and the brand new arm will be as useful as the old.

The attending doctors were Dr. R. E. Graun of Los Gatos and Drs. G. W. Pierce and G. B. O'Connor, San Francisco.

OUR HEALTHY ARMY

The healthiest year in the history of the United States Army was reported by Surgeon General Robert U. Patterson in his annual report Tuesday.

Soldiers reporting sick, either in hospitals or quarters, General Patterson said, were the lowest number on record, and social diseases, one of the chief causes, dropped to 34.4 per 1,000, the lowest rate in Army history.

Officers and men suffered 3,876 injuries incurred in athletics during the year, he reported, making that the leading cause on sick reports for the first time.

Of the 577 deaths in the military establishment during the year, disease accounted for 288 and injuries for 286.

Automobile accidents brought death to 80, suicide accounted for 57, and airplane accidents 56.

It takes only two persons with modern methods to make all the tennis balls that are sold in the United States.

HUSKY THROATS
Overtaxed by speaking, singing, smoking
VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

666
Liquid - Tablets
Salve
Nose Drops
checks COLDS and FEVER first day
HEADACHES in 30 minutes

EXECUTOR'S SALE

City Business Property in Carlisle, Ky., and Improved Farm of 30 Acres Adjoining City of Carlisle, Ky.

As Administrator with the Will Annexed of John T. Sims, late of Nicholas County, Ky., I will offer for sale in Carlisle, Ky., in front of the premises at public auction, on

Saturday, February 9, 1935

At 1 O'Clock P. M.

certain brick business property, located on the south side of Main street, known as "Mozart Hall Building," containing two business rooms on the first floor, now occupied by R. W. Neal and R. L. Norton, and the second floor occupied by same, the entire building being in good repair and now leased to two good tenants for 1935 with privilege of 1936.

TERMS: 10 per cent cash on day of sale; 23 1-3 per cent due when deed is made and possession given, which shall be on or before the 1st day of March, 1935, and the balance in two equal annual payments, bearing interest at 6 per cent from date of possession; or the purchaser may pay all cash, if he so desires.

The purchaser will pay the taxes against said property assessed as of July 1st, 1934, for the year 1935.

SECOND: Immediately after the above sale, I will offer on the premises the home of the late John T. Sims, located about one-half mile south of Carlisle, Ky., on the Upper Jackstown pike, and the farm consisting of 30 Acres, more or less, which has upon it a two-story, eight room dwelling house, with all modern conveniences, stock barn and garage combined, 6 Acre tobacco barn, and other necessary outbuildings. The buildings and fences are all in first class repair, and the land is in grass, and most of it has been in grass for years.

TERMS: 10 per cent cash on date of sale; 40 per cent when deed is made and possession given, which shall be on March 1st, 1935; and 50 per cent due one year from date of deed, note to bear 6 per cent interest from given date, or the purchaser may pay all cash, if he so desires.

Purchaser to pay the taxes against said land assessed as of July 1st, 1934, for the year 1935.

ALSO AT THIS TIME AND PLACE WILL SELL: 1 Iron safe; Some farming implements; Garden and fencing tools; and other small articles. For further information call upon the undersigned.

J. W. PARKER

Administrator with the Will Annexed of John T. Sims, Carlisle, Ky.

Sale conducted by Scott-Kendall Sales Co. "It Makes A Difference"