Tidbits of Kentucky Folklore

BY Gordon Wilson Ph.D.
WESTERN KENTUCKY TEACHERS COLLEGE
BOWLING GREEN, KY.

FEELING BIG

Children of today probably feel as big when they are allowed to do things slightly above the level of their ages as we used to; the only difference between them and us is that the styles have changed, and, consequently, the things that made us feel very much grown up now appear insignificant to our children. When there was a working—barn-raising, wheat-threshing, log-rolling—, we small boys were allowed the great privilege of acting as water boys. Only the man who carried the corner in the barn-raising or cut the bindings in wheat-threshing felt bigger than the water boy. Elsewhere I have suggested that a monument of considerable magnitude should be erected to the memory of the water boy of all time, from the building of the Pyramids down. When Father salted the meat after supper on hog-killing days, the small boy was allowed to carry the lantern and hand salt from the barrel. Then when we went across the fields to sit till bedtime, again the boy was given this enviable task of carrying the lantern. The drum major of a college may step higher than we did, but he feels his importance no more. We felt large when we were allowed to collect the eggs, especially if Mother promised us some candy when the eggs were traded in at the country store. Every boy liked to make up orders, and girls were even more skillful than boys in this time-honored way of selling people something they did not especially want. Father usually had to finish out the order by purchasing the packages that we could not sell. But we got our reward, in the shape of a ring that left a green band around our fingers or a water pistol or some other contraption that worried the family until a few days of use destroyed the much-sought-after prize.

Work on the farm sometimes brought us our first chance to earn something. I made my first fifteen cents by dropping tobacco plants and felt rich and important. After I got a little larger and dropped plants as a matter of course, without any prospect of immediate reward, somehow the poetry of the task faded. A similar experience came when I took the down row in gathering corn. I have always wondered whether my older brothers really could not hit the wagon with their corn or deliberately threw the ears so I would have to pick them up. Before long the down row became monotonous and even hateful. It came to be the symbol of a small boy. A friend of mine once said that an acquaintance of ours should not have gone to college but should have been kept on the down row at corn-gathering. Since corn can be gathered at only one season, I suppose that the same young man could drop tobacco plants in spring, build smudge fires in summer to keep the gnats off the cows and calves at milking time, and pick up chips for the winter kindling. Distasteful as all these tasks ultimately became, they were very alluring when we first did them.

The element of daring that sometimes entered into feeling big left many a scar, for the small boy was not always able to carry off his plan. Climbing trees against parental advice was fine and daring sport so long as one got back down without any disasters; when a torn shirt or pants or skinned knees revealed the offender, somehow the big feeling got rather small. Similarly, chewing one's first tobacco gave a large feeling that shrank pretty fast after the chew took effect. Maybe life among grown-ups is a sort of daring to do what has never been done the same way before, a grown-up version of feeling big.

Salt Lake City forbids the wearing of opera hats or hats with ostrich feathers to public gatherings.

A Kansas statute forbids hotels or rooming houses to use any bed or mattress made of "moss, sea grass, or excelsior."

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☐ Pictorial Review — 1 yr
☐ Progressive Farmer — 5 yrs
☐ Romantic Stories — 1 yr
☐ Silver Screen — 1 yr
☐ Screen Book — 1 yr
☐ True Confessions — 1 yr
☐ Southern Agriculturist — 5 yrs
☐ Woman's World — 2 yrs

GROUP-B
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☐ American Poultry Journal — 1 yr
☐ Breeder's Gazette — 1 yr
☐ Blade & Ledger — 1 yr
☐ Country Home — 1 yr
☐ Farm Journal — 1 yr
☐ Good Stories — 1 yr
☐ Home Arts-Needlecraft — 1 yr
☐ The Home Friend — 1 yr
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☐ Leghorn World — 1 yr
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☐ Southern Agriculturist — 2 yrs
☐ Southern Farmer — 1 yr
☐ Woman's World — 1 yr

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COMMISSIONER'S SALE

NICHOLAS CIRCUIT COURT
Joe Scott etc. Plaintiffs
vs. Notice of Sale
Unknown heirs of Joe Sharp, Defendants

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Nicholas Circuit Court entered in the above styled action, the undersigned will on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1938

at or about the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, at the court house door in Carlisle, Nicholas County, Kentucky, on a credit of six and twelve months the following described property:

A certain lot or parcel of land situated in Nicholas County, Ky., on the waters of Hinkston Creek and Long Branch, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a set stake in S. H. Booth's line thence S. 6½ W. 8.68 chains to a stake in the bottom on North side of Hinkston Creek, corner to said Booth; thence S. 84¼ E. 5.28 chains to a stake on North side of Hinkston Creek corner to said Booth and H. D. Crouch; thence N. 6½ E. 8.64 chains to an angle of stone fence corner to Crouch and D. H. Banta; thence with said Banta N. 84 W. 5.25 chains to the beginning and containing 4.45 acres.

Being the same land conveyed to Joe Sharp by Wm. Glover and wife April 5th 1908, recorded in D. B. 26, page 125, Nicholas County Clerk's office.

The purchaser to pay on said land for the year 1938.

Amount to be realized is $63.46 with interest from September 26th 1936, and the further sum of $80.00 funeral expenses, and $—— costs of this action.

The purchaser will execute bonds for the purchase price with approved surety having the force and effect of replevin bonds upon which execution may issue if not paid at maturity bearing six per cent interest from date until paid, and payable to Wm. Conley, Master Commissioner of the Nicholas Circuit Court.

A lien will be retained on the land sold to secure the payment of the purchase money.

Wm. Conley, Master Commissioner N. C. C.
I. B. Ross, Atty. for Plaintiffs

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

NICHOLAS CIRCUIT COURT
Evalyn Carter, etc. Plaintiff
vs. Notice of Sale.
T. C. Crawford, etc. Defendants

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Nicholas Circuit Court in the above styled case, the undersigned will on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1938

at two o'clock p. m. or thereabouts offer for sale at the court house door in Carlisle, Nicholas County, Kentucky, to the highest and best bidder, on a credit of six and twelve months, the following described property: A certain tract or parcel of land situated on Licking River in Nicholas County, Kentucky, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone on the west bank of Licking River corner to Mrs. Vic's dower; thence down the river on the west bank there of N. 80 W. crossing mile Branch near its mouth 32 poles to a stone; thence N. 64 W. 20.50 poles, N. 41½ W. 30 poles, N. 34¾ W. 22 poles to a stone corner to C. T. Neal; thence S. 38½ W. 10.48 poles to a stone on the west side of the pike corner to said Neal and lot No. 6; thence with the Upper Lick & Sherburne pike S. 68 E. 9 poles; S. 14½ E. 11 poles; S. 39 E. 24 poles; S. 50 E. 8 poles; S. 58¾ E. 26 poles; S. 53½ E. 14 poles to a stone; thence N. 15½ E. 26 poles to the beginning, containing 8 acres and 30 poles, but excepting out of said boundary about ¼ of an acre lying on the south side of Mile Branch, said branch being now the line."

The taxes due and payable in 1938 on said property to be paid by the purchaser.

A lien will be retained on the land sold to secure the payment of the purchase money. Bonds payable to Wm. Conley, Master Commissioner Nicholas Circuit Court.

Wm. Conley, Master Commissioner Nicholas C. C.
I. B. Ross, Atty. for Palintiffs.

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Even if other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged, try Creomulsion. Your druggist is authorized to refund your money if you are not thoroughly satisfied with the benefits obtained from the very first bottle. Creomulsion is one word—not two, and it has no hyphen in it. Ask for it plainly, see that the name on the bottle is Creomulsion, and you'll get the genuine product and the relief you want. (Adv.)

Tells How To Control Lambing Time Troubles

The care, feeding, management and housing of ewes and lambs at lambing time should be planned with the idea of controlling udder trouble in the ewes and navel infection, scours and pneumonia in the lambs, points out a statement from the animal pathology department of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

Ewes that have been fed well since they were bred should have the feed reduced in quantity and made more laxative by the addition of bran for a week before lambing. If the ewes are in poor condition and are not receiving much feed it may not be advisable to reduce the quantity.

The sheep barn should be cleaned once each week and bedded with plenty of straw or other bedding material. The individual lambing pens should be cleaned and freshly bedded for each ewe. The use of lime at this time frequently results in burns on the ewes udder or on the lambs. Ewes that are expected to lamb in a short time should have the wool clipped from around the udder and tail. The udder should be washed with soap and water and thoroughly dried before the ewe is placed in the clean lambing pen. Ewes that are in the lambing pens should receive feed, water and salt and the remainder of the flock should not be neglected in this respect.

The barn should be kept clean, well ventilated, but free from drafts. Tobacco barns are often used for sheep. The barn that is to be used should be prepared in plenty of time. Tobacco barns are usually drafty. This can be remedied by placing bundles of corn stover around the outside of the barn or by placing woven wire along the side of the barn and putting hay or straw between the wire and the barn.

Tincture of iodine is frequently applied to the naval of the lamb soon after birth. It is better to have the ewe and lamb in a clean pen and use no iodine than to have them in a dirty pen and use iodine.

Circular Discusses Cost Of Electricity

Farmers planning to have electricity will be interested in a new circular of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture dealing with the wiring of buildings, the cost of current, the cost of equipment and apparatus, and other factors having to do with electricity on the farm. Estimates are given of the amount of electricity used for lights, irons, radios vacuum cleaners, pumps, refrigerators, ranges and other equipment. The circular, No. 305, written by Prof. James B. Kelley and Earl G. Welch of the agricultural engineering section, may be had from county and home agents or by writing to the college.

"Apple Strudel" Is Delicious Dessert

Recipe for Apple Strudel, approved by the Kentucky College of Agriculture:

3 cups flour
1 tablespoon shortening
2 pounds apples
1 cup raisins
3 teaspoons sweet butter
1½ cups bread crumbs
2 cups sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1½ cups lukewarm water

Mix flour, shortening and one teaspoon of butter and salt together. Add lukewarm water. Work thoroughly for about 10 minutes, roll into a ball, cover and set in a cool place for one hour. Then roll the dough to a paper thinness. Pull it with the fingers if necessary but do not stretch it. Spread over it the bread crumbs which have been browned in one teaspoon of sweet butter. Put the apples, pared, cored and thinly sliced, on top of the bread crumbs. Dot with butter and sprinkle very lightly with nutmeg. Add the raisins on top of the apples, and sprinkle the sugar over it. Make into a roll pinching the end of the dough together. Pour over it the rest of the butter (melted). Place in an oven preheated to 400 degrees. After five minutes reduce the heat to 300 and bake 45 minutes. Before serving, dust with powdered sugar. Serve with whipped cream.

Apple Sauce Best When Cooked Slow

Suggestions as to the cooking of apple sauce given by the home economics department of the Kentucky College of Agriculture:

The secret of fine-flavored apple sauce is slow cooking to a point beyond the first indication of tenderness. For most apples a half hour is not too much if the heat is kept low. It is well to vary the kind of apple sauce served by adding lemon juice or spices such as cinnamon or cloves. Nutmeg should be added to apple sauce only if it is to be eaten at once, for it is likely to give a bitter flavor on standing. The texture may also be varied by serving (1) apples that have been cored, quartered and cooked with skins on and then put through a colander; (2) apples pared, cored, cut into thick slices and cooked without stirring until transparent in a covered pan in water that covers them three-fourths of the way; (3, apples that have been pared, cored, quartered, cooked in a small amount of water until tender and then mashed with a fork or spoon.

Report Card Poor?

perhaps it's his eyes

One child in every five is handicapped in school work because of faulty vision. Why risk YOUR CHILD'S future success and health when a visit to us will tell you whether or not corrective measures are needed. Attention now may eliminate trouble later. Why not make an appointment today?

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JOE MATHIAS, AGENT

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

NICHOLAS CIRCUIT COURT
B. D. Knox, Admr., etc., Plaintiffs
vs. Notice of Sale in Equity
William Lawson, etc., Defendants

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Nicholas Circuit Court entered on December 21st, 1937, in the above styled action, the undersigned will on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1938

at or about the hour of two o'clock p. m., offer for sale at the court house door, in Carlisle, Nicholas County, Kentucky, at public auction to the highest and best bidder, on a credit of six and twelve months the following described tracts of land, to-wit:

Four (4) tracts of land, lying on the waters of Licking River, in Nicholas County, Ky., and described as follows:

FIRST TRACT: "Beginning at a sycamore on the west bank of Licking River corner to Lot No. 9; thence west 84 poles to a stone in dower line; thence S 5¾ W 22 poles to a stone near the barn corner to dower; thence S 6 E 12 poles to a stone in dower line and corner to Lot No. 7; thence east 110 poles to two elms on the west bank of Licking River; thence down the same N 34¾ W 21 poles, N 38½ W 22 poles to the beginning, containing Twenty-One Acres (21 A)."

Being same conveyed to T. H. Lawson by Susan F. Lawson, D. B. 29, page 368, this office.

SECOND TRACT: "Beginning at a stone (once a sycamore stump) near the corner of the orchard corner to said Julia A. Lawson's dower tract; thence S 28½ W 9.76 poles to a stone corner to A. I. Hopkins' parcel in said dower line; thence S 68¾ E 25.68 poles to a stone corner to said Hopkins' parcel; thence S 23¼ W 9.92 poles to a stone and oak tree corner to Joseph Bishop and said Hopkins; thence S 82 E 46 poles to a stone corner to said Bishop and Chas. Mann; thence N 6¼ W 16 poles to a stone corner to Lot No. 6; thence S 79¼ W 58 poles to the beginning, containing 12¼ Acres, more or less."

Being same land conveyed to Thos. H. Lawson by John Lawson, et al, by deed of record in D. B. 36, page 465, said office.

THIRD TRACT: "Beginning at a stone in dower line and corner to Lot No. 2; thence S 62 E 30 poles to a white oak corner to dower; thence S 34 W 69 poles to a stone; thence S 45 W 22.60 poles to a small white oak in Hughes' line; thence N 29½ W 43 poles to a stone in Hughes' line and corner to No. 2; thence N 45 E 68.64 poles to the beginning, containing 18 Acres and 1 Rood."

Being same land conveyed to Henry T. Lawson (who is same as Thomas H. Lawson), by Martha A. Lawson, D. B. 11, page 521, said office.

FOURTH TRACT: "Beginning at a stone in line of No. 3 and corner to No. 5; thence S 34 W 42 poles to a stone corner to No. 3; thence S 45 W 22.60 poles to a small white oak in G. R. Hughes' line; thence S 29¼ E 42 poles to a white oak corner to Joe Bishop; thence N 29¾ E 86 poles to a stone near a hickory; in Bishop's line and corner to No. 5; thence N 61½ W 28 ploes to the beginning, containing 14 acres, 2 roods and 7 poles."

Being same which was conveyed to Henry T. Lawson (same as Thomas H. Lawson) by Geo. R. Martin, Commissioner, D. B. 11, page 269, this office.

The purchasers will be required to pay the taxes assessed against said lands for the year 1938.

Purchasers will be required to execute bond with approved surety for the purchase price of the lands sold herein, having the force and effect of replevin bonds, bearing 6% interest from date of sale.

A lien will be retained on the land sold to secure the payment of the purchase money. Bonds payable to Wm. Conley, Master Commissioner of the Nicholas Circuit Court.

Wm. Conley
Master Commissioner, N. C. C.
1-13-3t

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, Dean of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
© Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for January 30

MINISTERING TO SPIRITUAL NEEDS

LESSON TEXT—Mark 2:1-12.
GOLDEN TEXT—Son, thy sins are forgiven—Mark 2:5.
PRIMARY TOPIC—When the House Was Crowded.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Who Can Forgive Sin?
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Bringing People to Christ.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Christianity's Concern for Spiritual Health.

Man is so constantly concerned with his physical nature, the needs and interests of his body, that he is prone to forget that there is within him a spiritual nature which is in fact his real self. The body which is the temporary dwelling place of the soul is most important—but relatively it is of but slight significance when considered alongside of the spiritual life of man.

Our lesson presents the Lord Jesus as being rightly concerned with the needs of the palsied man's body, but his act of healing was incidental to the infinitely more important act of forgiving his sins. Consider him, for his was indeed

I. A Hopeless Case (v. 3).

Incurably afflicted and helpless physically, but far more deeply afflicted spiritually was this poor man, for he was still in his sins. No man was able to heal his body, only God could heal his soul. He was indeed hopeless until he met Jesus. He knows no hopeless case. With God all things are possible, and Jesus Christ is God.

We are even as was this man, for without God we too are without hope (Eph. 2:12). Let us face the facts and admit that unless we are saved through Christ we are eternally and completely lost.

II. Impossible Conditions (vv. 1, 2, 4).

We say that the circumstances surrounding this man were such as to make it impossible for him to reach the Lord, for so they would have been apart from the spirit of divine urgency which impelled his helpers to cut through every excuse and brush aside every hindrance.

"Where there's a will there's a way." Had these men been controlled by convention they would never have put their friend at the feet of Jesus. But note that before taking up the roof they tried the door. They tried to use the proper entry, but it was blocked. It often is—sometimes by customs, sometimes by religious ceremony, often by vain philosophy.

III. Immediate Conversion (v. 5).

At once Jesus sees their faith and forgives the man his sins. God always welcomes and honors faith. Note that Jesus—who as God had the power to forgive sins—immediately cleansed him from all unrighteousness.

This man's affliction proved to be his greatest blessing. If he had not had the palsy he might never have met the Lord. Suffering properly borne may be a means of grace.

IV. Secret Criticism (vv. 6, 7).

What a serious thought it is that the unspoken word which we think we have hidden away in the heart or mind is known to God. "All things are naked and opened unto the eyes of him with whom we have to do" (Heb. 4:13). "There is nothing hid that shall not be known" (Luke 12:2). What does the Lord see when he looks into your heart and mine?

Their theology was faultless—their reasoning was logical, but their premise was wrong. They were right in saying that only God could forgive sin. But they were wrong in assuming that Jesus was not God, and therefore a blasphemer.

V. Miraculous Confirmation (vv. 8-12).

Forgiving sins was harder than healing the body, but these enemies of Jesus lived so much in the realm of the physical that they missed that important truth. He meets the challenge of their unbelief by going into their own limited field of observation. They were not able to test the effectiveness of His forgiveness of sins. They did not believe in Him, hence they would not receive it by faith.

Let us remember that the incident took place in the early days of our Lord's ministry. While we do not condone their hostility to the tender and loving service of our Lord to humanity, we can understand their slowness to accept his claims to divine power. In our day we have no such excuse, for all gospel history is available to us. God help us that we may not sit in the seat of the scornful and "demand a sign" before we will believe.

Harmonies of Nature

There are but few souls who perceive how far the harmonies of Nature resound in accordance with ours, and how much the great whole is but one Aeolian harp with longer or shorter strings, slower and quicker movements, breathed upon by the Divine Being before Whom it rests.—Richter.

Pure Heart and Clear Mind

Give me the pure heart, O Lord, to feel Thy presence near me. Give me the clear mind that undersatnds.

666 checks COLDS and FEVER first day
Liquid, Tablets, Salve, Nose Drops — Headache, 30 minutes
Try "Rub-My-Tism"-World's Best Liniment

"Forgive many things in others: nothing in yourself."—Ansonius.

THE FARM AND HOME

To fertilize the garden, plow under a covering of manure and then disk and broadcast 20 per cent superphosphate at the rate of about 100 pounds for a space of 100 feet square. Soil so treated should grow good tomatoes, peas, beans, squash and sweet corn.

Rolling the lawn once or twice each spring helps smooth the surface. This can be done as soon as it is possible to walk on the lawn without sinking in over the shoe soles. An ordinary farm roller will be satisfactory for use on the lawn.

A leg of lamb weighing 5 pounds probably will require from two to two and a half hours to roast, including searing, and a 7 pound leg from three to three and a half hours, to cook to the well-done stage in a medium hot oven.

January is the month to build or repair brooder houses. See a county agent for plans. It also is the month in which to place orders for chicks. Buy chicks from a hatchery or breeder who tests all birds for pullorum disease and culls closely.

The first requirement for the production of a good bed of tobacco plants is a rich, well-drained plot of land well supplied with organic matter. Old fence rows, and pasture lands that have been in grass for several years, are very desirable.

Because he tried to get out of jail at Sherman, Tex., Jodie Lloyd lost one of his legs. The leg, an artificial one, was taken from him as punishment.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

NICHOLAS CIRCUIT COURT
Joseph Call etc Plaintiffs
Vs. Notice of Sale
James Wm. Call etc Defendants

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Nicholas Circuit Court entered in the above styled action, the undersigned will on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1938

at or about the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. offer for sale at the court house door in Carlisle, Nicholas County, Kentucky, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder on a credit of six and twelve months, the following described real property:

A certain tract of land with all the improvements thereon lying in Nicholas County, Ky. on the waters of Somerset Creek, and bounded and abutted by the lands of S. J. Booth, W. R. Blount (formerly Flora J. Burns) Cleveland Curran (formerly J. R. Grimes heirs) Elizabeth K. Howe (formerly Mary E. Howe) and the dirt road leading from the Carlisle and Sharpsburg Turnpike Road to the East Union and Sharpsburg Turnpike road.

Being the same property or land which was owned by Mary A. Stone, (formerly Mary A. Call) at the time of her death and which descended to Jas. W. Call and Annie E. Berry as the only heirs at law of said Mary A. Stone deceased, and thereafter on March 10th, 1904 the said Annie E. Berry conveyed all her right, title and interest in said lands to James W. Call by deed recorded in D. B. 50 page 163 Nicholas County Clerk's office.

The purchaser will be required to execute bonds with approved surety for the purchase price of the said land sold herein, having the force and effect of replevin bonds, bearing six per cent interest from date until paid.

A lien will be retained on the land sold to secure the purchase money bonds, payable to Wm. Conley, Master Commissioner of the Nicholas Circuit Court.

Wm. Conley, Master Commissioner N. C. C.
Morford & Morford, Attorneys for Plaintiffs 1-27-3t

HEALTH ALMOST WRECKED BY GAS

Suffered 20 Years With Upset Stomach; But Van-Tage Brought Him Relief; "Now I Can Eat!" He Says.

Some of the Best-Known People of This Section are praising and endorsing Van-Tage, the "Amazing New Medicine." Just a few days ago Mr. Charles Lamm, of 214 Wabash Ave., Terre Haute, Ind., made the following statement:

MR. LAMM

"I know what REAL MISERY is, because I went through 20 long years of it with my stomach. I was almost a 'wreck in health' and had to quit working. I began to read about Van-Tage, so I decided to try it. It's absolutely amazing the way this medicine relieved me, after years of misery. It relieved the gas distress so I can ENJOY eating again. What a grand feeling it is! I could go on praising this medicine for hours. Two bottles gave me the first REAL RELIEF I've found in 20 years!"

VAN-TAGE helps invigorate bowel, stomach and kidney action. It's 21 Great Herbs and Other Splendid Medicinal Agents (over 30 Ingredients in all) have a surprising effect on suffering people. Due to the immense volume in which it sells, Van-Tage is NOT expensive, so get it—TODAY—at the Hopkins Drug Store.

Expansion SALE Continued

We feel that we have made many new friends during our Expansion Sale. Countless new customers have come into our store and shared in the bargains we are offering. In appreciation of this splendid patronage and in an effort to obtain more new customers and to allow all of our valued old customers an opportunity to buy seasonable merchandise at these greatly reduced prices, we have decided to continue our sale for another week. The sale will positively end on

Saturday, February 5

Here are a few of the many bargains offered in this Expansion Sale:

Men's Suits	
$18.95 Suits	$14.45
23.50 Suits	18.45
25.00 Suits	20.45
27.50 Suits	22.45
29.50 Suits	23.45
32.50 Suits	26.45

One Lot HIGH TOP LEATHER WORK BOOTS $2.95

Men's Overcoats	
$18.50 Coats	$15.45
20.00 Coats	16.45
23.50 Coats	18.45
25.00 Coats	19.45
28.50 Coats	23.45
32.50 Coats	26.45

BOYS' SUITS: $2.95 $3.95 $4.95 $5.95

BOYS' OVERCOATS: $1.95 $2.95 $3.95

WORK SHIRTS — 69c Value — 49c

WORK SHOES — $2.25 Value — $1.79

Blue Bell Overalls — 8-Oz. Sanforized — $1.19

THE C. C. COLE COMPANY
CARLISLE, KENTUCKY

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This fellow has to be plenty good ---just to keep alive!

Throw a man into a ring with one arm strapped to his side and set of hobbles on his feet. Then turn loose half a dozen huskies to do their worst with him. If he survives at all, he's got to be PLENTY GOOD. And if he comes out ON TOP, it's a miracle!

That miracle has been happening for the last two decades with this railroad, and with a lot of others over the country. Restrictive laws and regulations, rising wages and mounting taxes, subsidized competitive forms of transport, descending rate scales—all these and more have been met in the course of business combat—but withal the railroads have made their service more dependable, more efficient, faster, safer, and more friendly.

Those of America's railroads still operating out of receiverships have had to be PLENTY GOOD to survive. They have given a service so essential that nothing else could replace them. That many of them have not only survived but also have made notable progress, can be credited to that American spirit which fights on in the face of almost overwhelming odds.

America today enjoys the BEST railroad sevice in all the world . . . . at the world's LOWEST railroad rates. You can ride safely, swiftly and luxuriously for two to three cents per mile. Your freight—sand to silk—moves at an average rate per ton per mile of less than a penny—much of it from door to door.

There is comfort in the hope that railroads may yet be treated according to their accomplishments and contribution to national progress, rather than be bedeviled by political and uneconomic handicaps which no business ought to be called upon to face.

This railroad would prefer to spend its energies in helpful, constructive effort for its communities and thus deserve their good will and patronage.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.

EVERYBODY BENEFITS
When railroads can afford to buy in normal volume—a billion dollars a year—business booms; employment increases.
Prosperous railroads mean a prosperous nation.
Association of American Railroads

Poultry And Egg Prices May Be Higher Soon

Many poultrymen are pleased with their prospects for the next few months. They may get higher prices for eggs than they did during the first half of last year, and it may take only about two-thirds as many eggs to pay for the feed.

Because they have already thinned out their flocks considerably more than usual, most poultrymen will not have many chickens to sell during the next six months. But those poultrymen who do have chickens to sell probably will get higher prices than were paid during the first half of last year.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics tells what has happened to improve the outlook for poultrymen. The most important development was the large movement of shell eggs out of storage during December.

On August 1, there were more shell eggs and frozen eggs in cold storage than at any other time on record, with one exception. Up to December 1, the slow movement of the eggs out of cold storage threatened to keep egg prices low. But in December, shell eggs moved out of cold storage rapidly. So poultrymen now have a chance of getting better egg prices this winter and next spring.

The way poultry has been going into storage also improves the outlook for poultry prices during the next six months. Indications are that when cold-storage holdings of poultry reach their peak for the season, the total amount in storage will be nearly a third less than the record peak of last year.

The fact that laying flocks on farms are smaller will also help to keep the prices of chickens above prices paid during the first half of last year. On December 1, laying flocks on the average were the smallest on record for that date.

CIGARETTE FACTORIES

Louisville cigarette factories produced in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, about 140,000,000 more cigarettes than in the preceding year, but other types of tobacco manufacture, including smoking tobacco, chewing and snuff, showed a slight drop in value of output, on the basis of reports of internal revenue taxes paid to the Federal Government.

The same trends were shown in other tobacco manufacturing states, cigarette production increasing, manufactured tobaccos showing a slight drop.

It is estimated that Louisville produced during the fiscal year 11,742,614,000 cigarettes, giving Kentucky third rank among the states in cigarette production. Louisville is the only Kentucky city in which cigarettes are produced. Its output was 7.4 per cent of the national production.

Use 800,000 Tons Of Lime Materials

Eight hundred thousand tons of lime materials were used on land in Kentucky last year, according to a summary which the College of Agriculture at Lexington made of reports of county farm agents. To be exact, 819,432 tons were used by 34,296 farmers. This included, in round numbers, 734,000 tons of ground limestone, 76,000 tons of marl and 9,000 tons of burned lime.

By counties, Hardin led the list, with 2,475 farmers using 42,000 tons of limestone, marl and burned lime. Thirty-seven thousand tons were used in Christian county, and 25,000 tons in Logan county, and 25,00 0tons in Logan county. A large number of counties used 10,000 tons.

In Lincoln county farmers used 8,000 tons of marl. Henderson county farmers applied 7,000 tons of marl and Montgomery county farmers 6,000 tons.

This was the second consecutive year that Kentucky farmers used more than 800,000 tons of lime materials in preparing their land for larger crop yields or for the growing of hay and pasture crops.

TIMELY TOPICS

It is suggested by a noted educator that inasmuch as it is impossible for anyone to be informed about everything, we should deliberately choose the subjects concerning which we are willing to remain in ignorance. For most of us these would make a lengthy list.

Arrested for a traffic violation, a Nebraska driver laughed at the policeman and later insulted the judge, who gave him 90 days. Then the culprit laughed some more and said: "I'm driving for the warden of the penitentiary and I'm in for life."

Tom Pillon of Chicago attended a sad movie, but laughed loudly while others wept, until he was finally ejected from the theater. He sued the management and was awarded $300 by a judge who upheld his right to laugh, regardless of the nature of the show.

A Brooklyn man, arrested for running down a pedestrian, pleaded in extenuation that his vision had been obscured by a large "safety first" sticker which someone had pasted on his windshield.

During a storm off the English coast a huge wave washed Jim Costa, a sailor, overboard, and shortly afterward another swept him back on deck. Aside from a severe fright and the loss of his false teeth he was unharmed by his experience.

Thomas Gore, musician of Fort Wayne, Ind., has started a baby nursery as a means of earning additional money. He feeds and "changes" the babies, and plays the saxophone to quiet them.

Our Country

THE constructive citizen has a vital interest in his country. Animated by patriotism and loyalty, he desires to be of service to his country at all times. Recognizing honest purposes and straightforward practices as paramount, he endeavors to push beyond merely sentimental and superficial issues, and to adopt sound views and sound doctrines. Thus his efforts are invaluable. Through systematic right thinking, he aids in accomplishing right results. Said Emerson, "That country is the fairest, which is inhabited by the noblest minds."

The concept of one's country involves not only boundary lines, inhabitants, and countrymen, but also controlling power or government. Consequently, an aggregation of inhabitants and their government is definitely regarded as a country. But, in order to have a good, responsible country—a country which is noble and fair—there must first be a correct estimate of the qualities which are fundamentally necessary to build up and sustain such a country. In other words, there must be a perception and understanding of that invisible, underlying spiritual force or intelligence which inspires and directs all worthwhile activity—that divine power which provides wisdom and strength both for those who represent the government of the country and for those who are governed.

"The kingdom is the Lord's: and he is the governor among the nations," declares our highest authority—the Bible. This plain, positive statement is the key to the entire situation, the answer to every problem confronting the countries of the world now and always. This supreme fact regarding government demands careful, undeviating consideration on the part of true, progressive thinkers. When practically applied it will work wonders for peoples and governments everywhere.

It goes almost without saying that the progress, harmony, and true contentment of any country are directly proportionate to the individual and collective welfare of its inhabitants. But here is the momentous fact, and it needs to be emphatically stressed: this welfare is primarily spiritual. It is the product of Mind, not of matter. It is born of God, not of man. Therefore, the root and branch of real welfare are primarily in divinity.

The greatest demonstrator of this mighty fact was the Man of Galilee. His works, correctly apprehended, were designed, above everything else, to bring perfect peace and concord not only to individuals, but also to nations; and this sense of peace and bliss was intended to silence and blot out forever the evils of strife and warfare. But on all sides today, even among Christian peoples, there are violent discussions of war, aggressive suggestions of it, and general preparation for it. Can we possibly think or say that this procedure promotes genuine welfare for one's country? Can there be helpful feelings of love and brotherhood behind this attitude? Can any nation be happy and contented, and can it demonstrate the prosperity and success it is seeking, without first establishing peace in its own ranks, and then reflecting that peace toward other nations? Is war capable, in any degree whatsoever, of bringing lasting good to one's country? The Master gave the incisive answer (Matthew 26:52), "All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword."

No better method exists for establishing peaceful, harmonious wellbeing than to adopt and to practice the art of self-government. Why? Because unadulterated democracy has for its chief cornerstone the Golden Rule, which is the best precept yet devised for human conduct. A leading American educator and university president has written: "The future of this nation (United States), as the future of the world, is bound up with the hope of a true democracy that builds itself on liberty."

"True democracy"! That is an arousing thought! Built on "liberty," such a democracy promises real freedom, that is, fairness, justice, equality, security, protection, for peoples and governments. It forecasts safety, satisfaction, and serenity for all the world.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says on page 106 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience. Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

"That country is the fairest, which is inhabited by the noblest minds." And the "noblest minds" are ever those which are exalted in character and quality—lifted high above the sordid, debasing things of mortal experience, and glimpsing the realm of spiritual things, where goodness, mercy, probity, predicated upon an unbounded love for God and man, are the controlling influences. "Righteousness exalteth a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people."

When our country—every country—finally comes to see that in reality God is the governor in all things; when every country comes to know Him and His government aright, and to understand that man reflects this government, then will individual and collective welfare and security, peace, democracy, judicial procedure, politics, prosperity, and success fall into line with the divine government. Then will the nations, under God, march on as never before in the history of the world.—*The Christian Science Monitor.*

The Knout, a Heavy Whip

The knout was the official instrument of punishment formerly used in Russia, consisting of a heavy whip of leather thongs artificially hardened, twisted with wire and sometimes hooked at the ends. One hundred strokes were considered equivalent to a sentence of death as the victim seldom survived. On account of the severity of the punishment Nicholas I issued an order substituting punishment with a lighter whip of three thongs known as pleti.

The Timber Line

The timber line, which is the upper limit of tree growth on mountains, is of greatest height in the tropics, gradually descending toward the north and south and also toward the seacoast. In the Himalayas it is about 11,800 feet high. In the Alps it is 6,400 feet and in the Rocky mountains from 9,000 to 12,000 feet.

Taxes Will Get You Even If You Do Watch Out!

THE SMILE THAT *WILL* COME OFF!—Jean O'Neil laughs at sign indicating New York service station is tax-collecting agency. But there's no smile on the salesman's face. He knows more than 30c of every $1 Jean pays him will go to the tax collector, along with $5,499 paid by other customers in a year! He knows also that Jean won't smile when she has to pay 50c tax on 10 gallons of gasoline. Federal and state gasoline sales taxes will cost Jean and 28,499,000 other motorists in the U. S. close to ... dollars this year!

Indian Chief Powhatan Scared by the English

The Indian Chief Powhatan was the father of Pocahontas, and his original name was Wahinsonacock, notes a writer in the Indianapolis News. He was one of the most powerful sachems connected with the early history of the United States. His rule covered most of the territory now embraced within the states of Maryland and Virginia. He had residences in different parts of his country and changed his abode at different seasons of the year. At the time of his first acquaintance with the English in 1607 he was about sixty years of age.

He was tall and well-proportioned, capable of enduring great fatigue. He showed his friendliness to the English by sending them much needed articles of food. However, the conduct of the English was so ill-advised and often so unjust that they were continually in trouble with him. Two or three times he planned war against the English, but without result. At one time an accident occurred which had a great effect on him. Some of his men had obtained powder from the English and were experimenting with it when a powerful explosion took place, killing several. This so greatly increased Powhatan's reverence for the English, or fear of them, that he sought peace and sent to the colony nearly half his crop of corn.

On the death of Powhatan, at an advanced age, his brother, Opechancanough, succeeded to the throne, in accordance with the custom by which a brother took precedence over a son as heir of the kingdom.

Circus Giants Die Young

There are two kinds of tall men. The first kind is a normal individual who is tall because of inherited factors received from tall parents or more remote ancestors. The second kind includes those whose normal pattern would be of medium height, but who, because of some upset of the glandular system, develops very long legs and other bone abnormalities. The tallest men are included in the second type, which is well known to the public as the circus giant. Record of seven men whose height ranged from 7 feet 6 inches to 8 feet 7 inches were secured and it was found their average age at death was thirty-four years. The oldest lived to forty-five and the youngest to twenty-nine years. The mortality data of 20,000 men ranging from 6 feet 2 inches to 7 feet 1 inch obtained from records were examined and it was found that the tall men had a practically normal mortality for their age.

The Base for Paint

Paint generally is composed of a base, a vehicle and a drier. The base is the chief ingredient of the paint, and may be one or a combination of several different compounds, such as white lead, zinc lead, zinc white, red lead, iron oxide, and others. When the desired color is not obtained by the use of bases, additional coloring pigments, such as chrome green, Prussian blue and the like, may be incorporated. The vehicle is the liquid portion of the paint, which gives it its covering quality; the commonest is linseed oil.

Alligator Pears

There are numerous varieties of alligator pears, distinguishable by slight differences in foliage and the shape of their fruits. The seedlings, such as are started in the home or the greenhouse, have the same deep rich green laurel-like foliage, and are attractive in appearance. The leaves also have a pleasing aromatic odor resembling that of anise.

"Good Place to Live"

The name "Wisconsin" evolved from the old Menominee Indian word "Weese-coh'-seh, meaning "a good place to live." The French spelled it Ouise-con-sen (same pronunciation). Then it became Ouisconsin, and finally Wisconsin.

Sixty-One Pay Taxes On Incomes Over $1,000,000

Sixty-one persons—the largest number in five years—paid taxes on net incomes of $1,000,000 or more last year, the Treasury disclosed Saturday.

One had an income between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 in 1936 (1937 taxes based on 1936 income); four between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000; fourteen between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000; nine between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000, and thirty-three between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000. The names were not made public.

Although nearly double the thirty-three in the previous year, last year's million-dollar group compared with 513 in 1929. The smallest number of million dollar incomes was twenty in 1932.

12 SOWS, 24 TONS OF PORK

Two tons of pork per sow per year! Here is a goal that every practical-minded 1938 pork producer might well shoot at. That this goal is within reach of every up-an-coming hog raiser, is shown by the 1937 production record of John F. Allan of Sullivan County, Ind. In his strictly pork-producing herd, Mr. Allan raised 102 pigs from 12 sows, and in 180 days they averaged 240 lbs.—a total weight of 24,480 lbs., or 12 tons, 480 pounds.

This remarkable record was not an unusual one for Mr. Allan because he breeds his sows twice a year and markets a ton of pork from each, every six months.

Mr. Allan's pigs are raised from purebred Duroc sows and their sire is always a registered Duroc boar. Neither are his pigs pampered and given more than ordinary attention. Mr. Allan lets his pigs run through a creep when they are a month old and help themselves to all the grain they want. His ration: 300 pounds ground corn, 300 pounds ground oats, 300 pounds shorts, 100 pounds tankage, in a self-feeder. The motto of this great hog man is "keep them healthy and keep them growing—that's all there is to getting a ton of pork from a sow that will save 8 or 9 pigs."

OLDER MEN IN DEMAND

(Ohio State Journal)

Average age of all steel workers in the United States is 38, which is two years older than the average in 1930, and out of every five steel workers two are more than 40. These disclosures by the American Iron and Steel Institute seem worth contemplating, now that there is so much talk going the rounds about fixing age limits beyond which nobody should be employed.

Furthermore, it is revealed that many of the steel workers are over 50, and still going strong. When, before the recession, the demand for steel began to recover from the low point of the depression, and working forces had to be enlarged, the first call was for experienced men, and that was only natural.

Steel workers are a little older, on the average, than workers in other manufacturing interests, according to the Federal census. The increase in average age since 1930 reflects not only improved public health conditions, but also the increasingly wider use of labor-saving machines, whose operation lightens physical toil. This has made it possible to employ a somewhat larger proportion of older men.

Cerard Cobert of East Moline, Ill., recently won a grave-digging contest by completing the digging of a grave in one hour, six and one-half minutes.

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