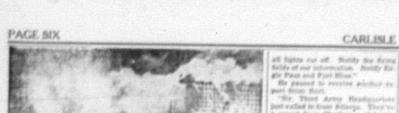

By General AKED WHITE

"Kelly Held in Bastoon."

INSTALLMENT FIVE

THE STORY SO FAR: Colonel Flagwell, acting chief of the U. S. military intelligence department, estimated there were 50,000 European troops in Mexico preparing for an attack on the United States. Posing as Brownlow, an American trader captured in Paris, Brownlow officer Bonning went to Mexico City where he was unexpectedly accepted as an officer by Van Hassek, leader of the foreign armed forces in Mexico. Finding another enemy officer, Bonning took him into his confidence. Brownlow was passed on to Colonel Bonning by Captain Stone, a French spy, who had been that Brownlow had escaped. He returned to Washington after learning Van Hassek's plans for invasion of the United States. Acting on the basis of this information the President sent an ultimatum to Mexico demanding an immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops on her soil.

Now continue with the story.

CHAPTER VI—Continued.

"I send a news flash on the President's ultimatum to the San Antonio papers last night before I took off for Washington, sir," Bonning said. "If my opinion is worth anything, Colonel, Rome will merely stall around in a play for time. He's controlled wholly by Van Hassek."

"We're getting ready to mobilize the army and National Guard, Bonning," Flagwell rubbed a hotness hand across his hot brow. "Guess what a headache it is finally comes to that."

"We'll be lucky if we get anything mobilized before Van Hassek hits us," Bonning predicted. "I mean if we wait much longer."

"Wait? Wait? What else can we do but wait? The people just simply refuse to believe we're vulnerable, Bonning. Late yesterday a prominent senator drawed down the President for sending an ultimatum to Rome. Said the present troubled time is not one to rock the boat—intimated the President was playing politics. The press gave that statesman almost as much space as it gave the ultimatum. But now you get hot" and type out your report in detail. Bonning General Hague has called a General Staff conference for eight o'clock. Hague has been at his desk constantly since your report came in yesterday—no one around here had had any sleep. I'll be back as soon as possible."

Bonning dictated to a confidential clerk his report covering his movements and observations from the day of his arrival in Paris.

This done, he reproduced from memory the Van Hassek operations map with its numerous sinister red arrows indicating points of possible invasion of the United States by a major land force supported by warships and aircraft.

Colonel Flagwell came in from staff conference, his face gravely tense.

"What's fretting the President is his next move. G-2 has canvassed every position throughout our entire corps areas and finds the public isn't very much excited over the Mexican situation. The President's ultimatum stirred up more curiosity than alarm in the country. Too many newspapers treat the matter apathetically, or question the vigor and finality with which the President went after Rome."

A stenographer brought in Bonning's complete report and Flagwell seized it avidly. His brows met as he came to the scene in Van Hassek's quarters at the Palacio Nacional.

"You say, Bonning, you saw a black flag with crossed sabers with your own eyes—and all the officers saluted it?" he asked sharply.

"Yes, sir."

"You didn't tell me that in your verbal account. Man, that's vital information! That same flag has been showing up in Europe among the armies of the Coalition Powers. It's also been recognized in Tokio and China. Reports have leaked out that the militarists are rallying behind that flag, bell-bent on taking matters in their own hands if necessary. Of course, that's Axis propaganda. Coalition governments to manoeuver behind while they keep up a pretense of peace negotiations. But the presence of that flag in Van Hassek's headquarters is highly significant. I'll take your report at once to General Hague."

Bonning spent morning and afternoon checking over the G-2 reports on complications and developments the world over. Notes of ambassadors, consuls, army and navy attaches in foreign capitals, and summaries of press clippings all reflected the unrest and tension that gripped the world.

Europe continued a maelstrom of rumor. Germany, Italy, Spain, and their allied Balkan states were shut off by rigid censorship. On the glare of internal necessity they had closed their frontiers to foreigners, denied aliens all use of mails and wire communications. Similar action had been taken by Japan. Diversified reports came from China of heavy troop concentrations north of Shanghai; together with concentration of transport fleets. Russia had drawn off to herself behind an unbreachable curtain of censorship. Diplomacy admittedly had broken down in every sector. Settled capitals waited in the grip of fear for the next moves in a world gone mad.

Only in the United States was there tranquillity left, a lack of fear and tension. G-2 reports gave the same story from every corner of the country. There was lively interest but little tension. War was something so remote horrorous, isolated by broad oceans, that Americans could go on with it, wished only to be left alone with their peaceful occupations. Therefore no harm could come. Nor war scare was jingoistic propaganda permitted by militarists in their quest of heavier appropriations for armaments. Billions were spending millions pledged to them were insufficient. Time was the necessary element in time to rock the boat—intimidate the President so? play, ing politics. The press gave that statesman almost as much space as it gave the ultimatum. But now you get hot" and type out your report in detail. Bonning General Hague has called a General Staff conference for eight o'clock. Hague has been at his desk constantly since your report came in yesterday—no one around here had had any sleep. I'll be back as soon as possible."

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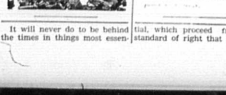


NEXT WEEK

Another Hawkshaw Intelligent

DON'T MISS IT!

Bonning discovers that two foreign states Italy and Brazil, are operating in Washington. What should he do? Read them or pass on to the next. A mistake would be

What You Should Know About Syphilis

(By Donald B. Thurber, M. D. Health Officer)

Syphilis is a dangerous and too disease. Syphilis may cause death.

But syphilis can be cured. In fact, for no other serious disease is there a better cure. Of course, syphilis must be found. The earlier it is found and the sooner treatment is begun, the better the chance for a cure.

The first sign of syphilis is a sore called a chancre (pronounced "shancker"). It comes at the place the germ of syphilis enters the body. The germs are called "spirochetes." In the sore are spiro-hetes. An expert can see them under a special "darkfield" microscope. After three to eight weeks, the sore disappears and sometimes other skin forms out on the body. Then this goes away too.

This is an important fact. Many people make mistakes. People who don't know it. They tell a sore or a bottle of medicine," then when the sores and rash go away, they try to tell themselves "syphilis is cured." That not true. Syphilis has burrowed deep into the tissues of the body and unless it is found it will seriously damage many organs of the body.

The blood test can find syphilis when it is in any part of the body. The blood test is very simple. A rubber cord around the upper arm, a little pinch of the skin—a pin-like prick of the needle—and the blood starts to ooze out.

The blood is then put through laboratory tests. If the report is negative, syphilis is probably not present. If the report is positive, it means probably syphilis. Another blood sample should be taken and the person should be examined by a physical examination. Then the right kind of treatment.

If treatment is begun during the first six months of the disease, most syphilis cases is well. Old syphilis is harder to cure. But it can be cured, and can keep it from getting worse and from brain or other serious kinds of syphilis and be helped by good treatment.

Or for other serious disease is there so sure a cure. Compare syphilis can be cured with "Good treatment means shots in your arm or hip with special drugs once a week for at least 70 weeks.

Syphilis is a long time but it's a lot better than taking a chance of being crippled or insane or dead.

Remember These Facts About Syphilis:

1. Syphilis is a serious disease.

2. The first sign is a sore You can know for sure if your doctor makes a laboratory test.

3. The blood test will find syphilis.

4. Early blood tests and treatment will protect your unborn children.

5. Good treatment means shots in your arm or hip with special drugs once a week for at least 70 weeks. Only a doctor can cure syphilis.

Hunting for cure. Have a blood test now. See your doctor or the Health Department Clinic, City Building, Carlisle Ky. Next Week—"What You Should Know About Gonorrhea"

43,029 Enrolled In 4-H Clubs In Kentucky

A total of 43,029 farm boys and girls were enrolled in 4-H Clubs in Kentucky last year, according to the annual report of J. W. Whitehouse of the State 4-H Club Department. This is an increase of 849 over the 1939 enrollment.

In addition, 1,235 young men and women were enrolled in Farm Bureau Clubs, which are organizations of older farm youth. All extension projects and also participated in educational, social and recreational activities.

A total of 1,697 local volunteer leaders assisted in 4-H club work in the 120 counties of the state last year. Of these, 2,637 were women.

Extensive training is given in crop production, livestock raising and marketing, cooking, canning, clothing-making, health, recreation, conservation, and home improvement.

The numbers of club members enrolled in the projects last year were: tobacco production, 5,918; poultry raising, 3,495; hog raising, 3,397; corn growing, 3,526; small fruit production, 1,624; three hours with his orders for the defense of San Antonio. Get General Hague on the long-distance again while I report. We're going to do our best in a desperate situation, and I needn't tell you what we're up against! I'll be ready for your recommendations in an hour gentlemen."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

NATURE

(By Dr. G. B. Pennebaker, Morehead State Teachers College)

"Minimum Temperatures For Organisms"

In discussing the question we mentioned the fall in the temperature of the body to a little above the freezing point. Immediately one thinks of what would happen if the temperature were to fall below the freezing point. Could life still exist if the tissues of the body were to become frozen?

Immediately we do not hibernate and the birds migrate to definite temperatures and much variation tends to produce death. Yet under proper only supposed conditions the temperature of human beings can be reduced some fifteen degrees without injury to the body; indeed this has been used extensively as a means for cancer. But even the hibernating mammals do not reduce their temperature of 37 degrees Centigrade to zero. They rather depend upon a lowering of the rate of metabolism. There is no evidence that the temperature of the tissues ever approaches the freezing point. The cold blooded forms, however, are not quite so susceptible to the cold. Jordan reports an experiment in which certain fishes were kept in a bucket of ice at a temperature of 45 degrees Centigrade for some time. When they were gradually thawed out they seemed no worse for the experiment. There is no doubt but every part of the tissue was injured by the freezing, but the temperature could be pounded into a fine ice powder. But if the temperature of the tissues killed the fish. Some frogs have been found in temperatures of 5 degrees C and certain snails endured a temperature of 120 degrees C. Many bacteria have withstood a temperature of 200 degrees C and some even as low as 250 degrees for short periods.

It may conclude then, that freezing in itself does not destroy life. But there are certain critical temperatures below which they can not live. That seems to be comparatively high for most warm blooded animals, lower but still above the freezing point for hibernating mammals, but may be much below the freezing point for some cold-blooded forms of certain low forms of plant life probably has the lowest critical temperature of all forms of life.

LITTLE ROCK

Phil Pendleton, of Florida, is spending a few days with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Crouch.

Mr. and Mrs. Bedford Gray, of Carlisle, were supper guests Thursday night of Mr. and Mrs. Will J. Prather.

Those following who have been ill for several weeks are report. Mrs. Dodge very nicely. Prof. H. M. Taylor, Mrs. Julia Burris, Mrs. Taylor Hunt and J. T. William.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Cleaver and Lucille Cleaver were supper guests Wednesday of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Prebble in Cynthiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Hopkins were in Mt. Sterling Saturday, the guests of relatives.

Earl Wills and J. C. Griffin of Falmouth were callers Saturday afternoon of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Brierly and daughter.

Teachers from here who attended the meeting Thursday night in Paris were Mrs. Ethel Pettyjohn, Mr. Brooks Hinkle, Miss Beulah Tinsley, Miss Frances Hinkle, Miss Nancy McClure, Miss Elaine Brierly and Mr. James Dale.

Mrs. E. C. Wasson was a recent guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Prather.

Mrs. J. D. Kerrigan and Mrs. Russell Ritchie had as guests Monday afternoon, Mrs. Amos McKenzie, Mrs. Alonzo McKenzie, Mrs. G. C. Terrell, Mrs. Percy Vire, Mrs. John Watkins and Mrs. Luther Brierly.

Several from here will attend the Friday, February 21, Valentine Dinner, Friday, Feb. 13, at Greenwood Church. Miss Nettie McKenzie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos McKenzie, of Little Rock, is a member of the cast.

Born—Sunday, a nine-pound daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Russell Prather at the Mosaic Memorial hospital in Paris. Mrs. Prather was formerly Miss Elizabeth Sue Thomas.

Gems For Your Scrap-Book

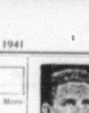
A Standard

Go through, go through the gates; prepare ye the way of the people; cast up, cast up the highway; gather out the stones; lift up a standard for the people.—Isaiah 62:10.

Louisville, district fairs and shows of tobacco, beef cattle, swine and sheep, and camps.

Tidbits of Kentucky Folklore

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



FOLK ART

By degrees the mass of people, educated and uneducated, began beginning to realize that historically the folk are people. We have long known that primitive societies like the Indians can do marvelous things with their hands, but the strangeness of our own artistry has attracted more often than the intrinsic merit of their works. A generation or so ago a few people discovered, almost by accident, that the Southern Hills is basically a mountain. For a long time it was regarded as a region for any one to see beauty in music such as the farm hands sang, but it has been known growing it was unthinkable for a group of hoeing singers to appear before a white audience. When even great white singers like the cold Jordan reports an experiment in which certain fishes were kept in a block of ice at a temperature of 45 degrees Centigrade for some time. When they were gradually thawed out they seemed no worse for the experiment. There is no doubt but every part of the tissue was injured by the freezing, but the temperature could be pounded into a fine ice powder. But if the temperature of the tissues killed the fish. Some frogs have been found in temperatures of 5 degrees C and certain snails endured a temperature of 120 degrees C. Many bacteria have withstood a temperature of 200 degrees C and some even as low as 250 degrees for short periods.

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Old Mohawk Fast, Gentle, Thorough

Don't suffer another minute from constipation, headaches, gas, bloating, indigestion, biliousness or other disorders caused by sluggish bowels. Take Mohawk Tablets. Money back if they don't relieve you. Only 25c at druggists.

Money back if you do not find this medicine worth the low price of 25 CENTS.

Sold only at

HOPKINS DRUG CO.

Try MOHAWK Diuretic PILLS

— VISIT —

WHEELER'S

Furniture

Rugs

Stoves

302 Main St. PARIS, KY.

Improved Uniform International SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D.
Director of Christian Education
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for February 16

Lesson subjects and Bible texts are selected and copyrighted by International Council of Religious Education; used by permission.

JESUS TEACHES FORGIVENESS AND GRATITUDE

LESSON TEXT—Luke 17:1-4, 11-19.
GOLDEN TEXT—Be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you.—Ephesians 4:32.

Did you ever hear of "ingratitude" ? They are the Christian folk who are "preserved" (as Paul prayed in 1 Thess. 5:23) but are apparently pickled instead of sanctified. Every housewife knows that things may be preserved with sugar or with vinegar.

God never intended it to be that way. All through His Word there are admonitions and encouragements to gracious and considerate living. Every Christian is under orders to "grow in grace" as well as in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior (II Pet. 3:18). This lesson stresses two leading Christian graces.

I. Forgiveness—Not Always Easy, but Always Possible (vs. 1-4).

The Bible is ever realistic in its approach to life. God knows that Christians must live in just one world; in fact, your kind of world, and making adjustments to it.

Offenses cannot be avoided. There will always be occasions for stumbling. Jesus said, "Whoever shall may guard our children, they will face temptations. Woe unto those them to meet them with the power of Christ, and let us be so prepared ourselves.

The fact that offenses must come does not excuse the one responsible for the cause of stumbling. Someone is responsible for every sad occasion for offense, and the woe of God is pronounced upon him.

What shall I do about the one who thus tempts me? Jesus said, "Take heed" (or "Look to yourselves"). If your brother sins against you, rebuke him; and if he repents, forgive him. If he does not repent, there is no occasion for forgiveness. To do so would only encourage him in his sin.

If he repents, or even says he repents, we are to forgive, not just once, but over and over again (v. 4). That's not easy for any of us, but it is possible if we, like the disciples (see v. 5), ask God to "increase our faith," and use it as Jesus directs in verse 6.

II. Gratitude—the Almost Forgotten Christian Grace (vs. 11-19).

Nine men wonderfully healed of the dreadful disease of leprosy, and only one said, "Thank you." It is true, "and he was a Samaritan," an outsider or stranger. One wondered whether in our own day of professed enlightenment and culture the average of those who express their gratitude would even reach one-tenth.

"Gratitude is as scarce as friendship." Many there are who profess to be Christians who never offer praise to God for the provision of their daily food, let alone for all other temporal and spiritual blessings. The kindness of others is taken for granted. The thoughtfulness of others is accepted without comment.

Have you told your minister that you appreciate his sermons and his ministry in the community? Does your Sunday School teacher know that you have received help and blessing in the class? Does the editor of this paper know that you enjoy and appreciate this column? If you do, why not encourage him by calling him on the telephone or writing him a note to tell him so?

Young people, have you ever said a real heart-felt "thank you" to your father or mother for all they have done for you? Perhaps some older sister or brother or school teacher or neighbor would be greatly heartened by such a word from you.

Someone may say, "I am grateful, but I am not the type that talks about it." One wonders whether Henry Van Dyke was not right when he said, "A dumb love is accepted only from the lower animals." A dog will show his thankfulness by wagging his tail, but a man has a tongue with which to say kind and tender words of appreciation to both God and man.

Most important of all, let us bear in mind that God awaits our words of praise. Christ typified the words of gratitude of this man and missed them from the nine. Matthew Henry. He was in Simon's home (Luke 7: 44-46). He gently rebuked Simon for failing to show him the ordinary courtesies of a host.

Appreciate Beauty

Never lose an opportunity of seeing anything beautiful—whether it is in every fair face, every fair sky, every fair flower and thank Him for it who is the fountain of all loveliness; and drink it simply and earnestly with all your eyes; it is a charmed draught, a cup of blessing. —Kingsley.

Bible In Valuable Guide

I have read it (the Bible) through many times; I now make a practice of going through it once a year; it is of such a nature as fits it for lawyers as well as divines, and I pity the man who cannot find in it a rich supply of illustrations and rule for conduct.—Daniel Webster.

Classified ADS Get Results.

Gives Control For Scale On Oak Trees

Many of the oak trees, particularly the pin oaks, of the state are infested with scale insects, says a statement from Prof. W. A. Price, state entomologist of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Lexington. Their attacks on some trees, especially where the population has been built up around the trees for three or four years, is so serious that it is doubtful if any control of them is worth the expense.

Twigs and branches are frequently killed and in some cases large as well as small trees may be destroyed. In addition to this direct injury, the attacks of the pest render the trees more susceptible to a common trouble known as leaf scorch.

As the name implies, these insects are scale-like, more or less flat and small, usually about one-sixteenth inch in diameter. In bad infestations they can cover the limbs and can be scraped off in numbers with the finger nail.

The insect passes the winter in the half-grown stage beneath an armor which gives it protection. Because of this, sprays should be applied with care and thoroughness. Best results will be obtained by using a power sprayer delivering at least 100 pounds pressure per square inch. The spray should be applied during the dormant period when the temperature is above freezing and a mixture of following materials can be used: Mineral oil, 1 part to 15 of water; oil emulsion 3 per cent; or lime sulful, 1 gallon of the concentrate to 7 gallons of water.

Since scale insects are spread primarily from tree to tree, through the agency of birds, it is recommended that every scale infested tree be considered on the basis of its individual premises.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

Livestock, Tools, Implements & Furniture Of The Late W. H. Bishop

ON

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21

At 10:30 A. M. At Hooktown

We will sell on the premises located 9 miles S. W. of Carlisle and 9 miles East of Cynthiana, at the village of Hooktown, the personal property of the late W. H. Bishop, articles as follows:

1 aged work horse
1 5-yr. old bay mare
1 Jersey cow, fresh by date of sale
1 good 2-horse wagon
1 sled, mower, hayrake
1 grain drill, fertilizer distributor
1 gasoline engine, belsing and mill
1 corn sheller, cutting box diggers, shovels, forks
300 lbs. scales

Household and kitchen furniture and other articles too numerous to enumerate.

Terms made known on day of sale.

S. T. BISHOP, Admr.
Sale Conducted By
Scott-Kendall Sales Co.
"It Makes A Difference"
Carlisle, Ky. 2-13-2t

How To Relieve Bronchitis

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to send you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly stops the cough or you are to have your money back.

CREOMULSION

for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

LOANS $10 to $300

Auto Signature Furniture Livestock

GUARANTY FINANCE COMPANY

Incorporated

Our rates are approved by Kentucky Small Loan Act.

233 E. MAIN ST. TEL. 1887

First Floor

(Corner Main & Esplanade)

Lexington, Ky.

Say you saw it in The Mercury.

FROM OUR READERS

The Carlisle Mercury,
Carlisle, Ky.
Dear Sirs,

I am sending to you my subscription to your paper for another year. Please accept my heartiest wishes for another year of success for your publication.

Yours truly,
Henry Quiett

Xenia, Ohio,
Feb. 10, 1941

The Carlisle Mercury,
Carlisle, Ky.
Dear Editor,

I am sending a little piece about my farm that I would like to have you print in the Mercury. My son and I have lots of friends and relatives in both counties and I get copy they would be glad to read it. I will close with best wishes.

We can hardly wait to see it. My brother takes it.

Thank you very much.

Yours truly,
Mrs. Patsy Watkins

Private Raymond Clyde Korns and Mrs. Bessie Watkins, of W. Church St., Xenia, Ohio, announce the marriage, which took place in the U.S. Army in Sept. 1940 is now stationed in Hawaii. The bride is said to be having a wonderful time and really likes the Army and is now studying to be a radio operator. He says the climate is just grand and that he is very glad and proud that he got the opportunity to join the Army. He will be located there for three years. His address is, Private Raymond Korns, 3rd Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Shofield Barracks, 3rd Field Artillery, Territory of Oahu Hawaii.

Sportsmen Urged To Purchase Licenses Now

S. A. Wakefield, Director of the Division of Game and Fish, today urged all hunters who have not already purchased their 1941 hunting licenses to do so immediately as the number of quail to be purchased and released this spring will greatly depend on the number of licenses sold by March 1, 1941.

"As the Division operates solely upon revenue derived from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses," Wakefield pointed out, "the immediate purchase of the $1 state-wide hunting license by the quail hunters will be a means of releasing additional thousands of quail for sale and restocking purposes."

Wakefield again reminded Game and Fish clubs that March 1 has been established as deadline for such organizations to meet in sending in their requests for private orders on Bob White Quail. Many of the clubs have sent in requests to the Division offices in Frankfort for quail, which are to be paid for by the clubs.

Liberation of quail in Kentucky will be carried out some time around the first of April, the exact date depending largely upon weather conditions at that time.

Wakefield said he planned to buy the best birds available and believes they will cost $1.25 apiece, delivered in Kentucky. A number of the clubs are purchasing the birds to supplement their regular quota from the Division of Game and Fish.

C. D. RAZOR
with
Baugh & Garner
Lexington, Ky.
Night Phone 8879-X

PUBLIC SALE

OF

106 Acre Fleming Co. Farm And 65 Acre Nicholas Co. Farm

ON

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20

At 10:30 A. M. & 2:00 P. M.

Due to ill health, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling C. Vaughn, have authorized us to offer for sale on the premises of each the following real estate. These farms are South located in Fleming county, each producing both wooded and cleared land and in some cases large as well as small trees may be destroyed. In addition to this direct injury, the attacks of the pest render the trees more susceptible to a common trouble known as leaf scorch.

As the name implies, these insects are scale-like, more or less flat and small, usually about one-sixteenth inch in diameter. In bad infestations they can cover the limbs and can be scraped off in numbers with the finger nail.

The insect passes the winter in the half-grown stage beneath an armor which gives it protection. Because of this, sprays should be applied with care and thoroughness. Best results will be obtained by using a power sprayer delivering at least 100 pounds pressure per square inch. The spray should be applied during the dormant period when the temperature is above freezing and a mixture of following materials can be used: Mineral oil, 1 part to 15 of water; oil emulsion 3 per cent; or lime sulful, 1 gallon of the concentrate to 7 gallons of water.

Since scale insects are spread primarily from tree to tree, through the agency of birds, it is recommended that every scale infested tree be considered on the basis of its individual premises.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

Real Estate & Personal Property

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22

As Agent for the heirs of the late J. A. Day, I will offer for sale, on the premises, about 5 miles below Butterville, on the Paxhead Creek Turnpike, in Nicholas County, Ky.,

at or about the hour of 1 P. M. 108 Acres, more or less, of land, with improvements thereon consisting of dwelling, 3 large barns and other outbuildings. The land is good, tillable soil, and is considered one of the best tobacco growing farms in that section of the county.

At the same time and place, the household and kitchen furniture, farming implements and other personal property will be sold.

Terms for Real Estate: 30% cash, and 30% to be paid in one and two years, bearing 6% interest from date of possession; or purchaser may pay all cash when possession is given, if desired.

For personal property, cash.

The purchaser of the land to pay the taxes due and payable on same in the year 1941.

Possession will be given of said land on or before March 1st, 1941.

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Good Lighting Adds Much To Dining Room Pleasure

Despite Her Small Budget, Light Conditioning Is on the Mend.

By Jean Prentice

MAKING A ROOM PRETTY on a small budget is relatively easy, particularly if the lighting is given a thought or two.

In a recent survey of one thousand homes, lighting engineers found that many dining rooms lighting fixtures are not used to best advantage. But, fortunately, there are now inexpensive ways to modernize these fixtures.

For example, it took but a jiffy to improve the frames and add candles to the room illustrated here.

Before the changes were made the colors in the room appeared dull. They were distorted by the lighting from bare amber-colored bulbs in the candelabra over the table. The bulbs were also too small in size to contribute lighting cheer.

Then the turquoise and coral tints in the wall paper and deep green shade of the rug were lifted into lovely rich jewel tones with new lighting. The inexpensive but well designed maple furniture took on new honey-tints.

The change was a simple one, a step that can be taken in many homes where there are candelabra fixtures or candle wall brackets. Regular 40-watt inside frosted bulbs were substituted to provide enough light for easier seeing and clearer colors. On the bulbs were clipped new shades, shown above, to soften the light, prevent glare and direct some illumination downward on the table.

Such shades can be secured in inexpensive or washable plastic in white, ivory and beige. They are quite inexpensive. There even come in sets which include clean new candle bulbs and decorative bowls to sift out glare as do the larger bowls in the first home. These candlestics are particularly nice for small rooms.

Lighted urns were also added to the Welsh dresser in the room illustrated here. They are particularly handy for such room-lights when wax candles are the only other light used.

A simple dining room ceiling fixture is the type in which bare bulbs hang downward. This style can be readily modernized with silvered-bowl bulbs and metal shades to give indirect lighting.

Sometimes, however, a dining room has also a single socket in the ceiling or a drop cord over the table. Then the answer is a new streamlined adaptor fixture which can be screwed in like a bulb. Some of these use a silvered-bowl bulb for indirect lighting. Among others are parchment shades with an inner diffusing shield and 10-watt shade frosted bulb.

The lighting designers and engineers have worked out any number of inexpensive ways in which dining rooms and dinettes can be blessed with the new modern lighting. I have described only a few but doubtless you will see interesting possibilities to the homemaker.

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