The Carlisle Mercury

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WARREN R. FISHER JR. ..... Publisher

SAG KASH ..... Editor

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1948

Christmas, 1948

Seldom, since the beginning of Christendom, have intolerance and tyranny been so rampant to perpetuate turmoil and Godlessness throughout the world as on this anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Peace.

Surely, this is a time for strong minds and stout Christian hearts to remain calpi and firm in their unwavering faith in God and to pray for his guidance and wisdom that we may keep this great democracy united against the brute forces of hate and unenlightenment.

Yet, let us be charitable and understanding toward all peoples. Let us overcome our own shortcomings and be determined to defend the principles of Christianity so that all mankind may enjoy the fruits of freedom and the right to worship God.

Decorate For Christmas

Yes, there's still time to decorate for Christmas. Nothing can add more to the attractiveness of the home or the beauty of a town than displays, colored lights and Christmas trees during the Christmas season. Main street already has taken on its holiday attire. These decorations, aside adding beauty to the landscape, emphasize the spirit of the season and its potent meaning.

The Carlisle Woman's Club, The Carlisle Rotary Club and the Carlisle Lions Club are jointly sponsoring a contest on Christmas decorations this year. The classifications include the best decorated residence interior, the best decorated residenke exterior and the best decorated business establishment.

We urge every resident of Carlisle to give thought to his or her Christmas decorations for the home this year, and whether or not you enter the contest, which will be judged Christmas night, brightly colored Christmas lights and gaily decorated Christmas trees will add cheer and beauty to the season.

Decorations are inexpensive. There are thousands of ways in which natural settings can be utilized during the holidays and made attractive, beautiful and cheerful at very little cost. Light up the trees and the shrubs growing within your yards, in a friendly way to say "Merry Christmas" to your neighbor.

The Evergreen

Now comes that holiday season when evergreen decks the mantel and brightens the doorway and stands in tinsel and glitter in the living room, *the green of life in the midst of winter, symbol of hope and faith reborn.*

One need not go into the history of the custom or investigate its adoption as part of the Christian Christmas to understand the aptness as well as the beauty of the evergreen tradition. The pine, the spruce and the hemlock, as well as their more venerable kin, the ground pine and ground cedar, know no leafless season. For them there is no time of naked exposure to the gray winds and the white frost. On their boughs and branches the green of life and continuity remains for any eye to see throughout all the months and all the years. Small wonder that the ancients turned to the evergreen when the day shrank to a few hours of feeble sunlight, finding in its undiscouraged green new strength for their own belief that no winter lasts forever.

And even the most ancient of the ancients must have known this, for the pines have been on this earth more years than man can count without turning to the chart of geology. Fifty million years, some say, and others say a hundred million, dealing in numbers which, in terms of one man's life, lose all meaning. The first men saw the pines; put it that way. And when the first men saw them the pines were already old older than man's oldest myths.

So we go forth now to bring the boughs indoors and deck them with light and color, and feel an unspoken kinship with enduring things. They help us to remember, and to believe, and to catch, if only fleetingly, a sense of hope and understandable eternity.—The New York Times.

What Are Investigation For?

It may come as news to most people that the last Congress conducted 18 separate investigations of the oil-supply problem and other petroleum industry affairs. In the words of one authority in the field, this made it necessary for busy executives to "devote thousands of hours of time to producing reports for this committee or that . . . and to dealing with conditions caused by scatehead publicity issuing from Congressional hearings."

It is certainly difficult to understand why one competent investigation should not be sufficient to produce facts the government may want. And it is also difficult to understand why so many investigations are out to make headlines for political effect, rather than to create greater knowledge of industry's work and problems.

Many people were led to believe that the most serious kind of an oil shortage was inevitable. That shortage never occurred, due to the magnificent job the oil industry did in producing the crude, and stretching every facility in order to bring it in usable form to both industrial and domestic consumers.

There were intimations that oil is a monopoly. Yet the industry is made up of more than 34,000 competing concerns, all aggressively searching for business.

It was often said that oil products are excessively costly. Yet the fact is that they have increased in price much less than most other commodities in general use.

So it goes, down the line of misconceptions and misrepresentations. It's time Congress learned that the power to investigate should not be construed solely as the power to vilify and disrupt.

Shall We Create More Inflation?

In the opinion of B. Earl Puckette, a prominent chain store operator, only an injection of new inflationary pressures at this time will prevent a downward price adjustment. He listed three such pressures which may appear—changes in labor laws which would increase unit costs through higher wages or lower productivity; price, material or production controls of an arbitrary nature which would hamper the free flow of our economy to the point where production would be retarded and supply reduced; tax or other legislation that would deprive industry of capital or incentive necessary for maximum production.

The trend of prices, regardless of the general direction it may take in the future, will not be the same for all commodities. It is perfectly possible that some goods will grow more expensive while others are becoming cheaper. Many producers and manufacturers have special problems which are not shared by others. However, as many experts in the field of retail merchandising have pointed out, free, competitive enterprise is the best assurance the consumer has for fair prices. No one can long charge and get an unreasonable price for anything when a store down the street is out for trade, and is looking for every possible chance to offer the buying public a better, more attractive deal.

Labor And Free Enterprise

The U. S. News recently published an interesting interview with Philip Murray, head of the CIO, in which he affirmed his opposition to socialism and said, in addition, that labor is a believer in the American free enterprise system.

That is a worthy attitude, and Mr. Murray is to be congratulated for holding it. However, there are some segments of American labor who actions are hardly designed to keep free enterprise alive, and healthy, and fully capable of meeting the needs of the public. After socialism, the worst enemy free enterprise has is monopoly. Monopoly in industry has been effectively controlled by the antitrust laws and other measures. But monopoly in labor has made enormous strides in recent years.

Labor in the coal mines is one of the prime examples of this trend. A union with hundreds of thousands of members is dominated by a single man. That man, through the institution of industry-wide bargaining and other monopolistic techniques, can, at his whim, shut down an enterprise upon which thousands of industries and millions of individual consumers depend. He can make the most unreasonable demands on the operators, on a "take it or leave it" basis. No *industrial leader has or would be allowed to have* this kind of power. But a labor leader, with a labor monopoly in a vital field, still has it.

A labor monopoly or an industrial monopoly is equally dangerous to the welfare of the country—and equally dangerous to the perpetuation of free enterprise. Ultimately, the country and Congress will learn that the only solution is to make labor subject to the same kind of antitrust laws that govern business.

Clennie's Comment

By Clennie Hollon

Have you ever before heard so much talk about tobacco? Stripping, cutting, worms, root-rot-resistant, suckers, bluestone, wildfire, female topping, housing, house burnt, case and TOO WET. These words and a few of their cousins have been the main topics of conversation since the passing of the Republicans ahead the first of November.

If the veterans who are taking farm training were required to spend one night at a tobacco warehouse, I am sure they would learn more about growing tobacco than if they were to take an intensive course in Agriculture at the University of Kentucky. I spent two nights in a warehouse at Maysville and those two nights gave me an education on the growing of tobacco equalled by none.

There are usually 50 or 60 farmers and truck drivers who spend each night at the warehouses waiting to be unloaded the next morning. During this long night, it is impossible to get just a little nap. Someone is continually giving out his method of growing the nicotine weed from the seed to the tobacco basket. You've got to listen.

The last night that I spent, we had two very enthusiastic instructors. One couldn't talk very plain and the other one was either deaf or believed the rest of us to be so. These two fellows held the floor. Poor Guy Hobbs couldn't find space enough in the floor to lie down, so most of the conversation was directed toward him—not with him, because he never got to say a word. The rest of us pretended that we were asleep, thinking that these two talkative persons would soon hush. They never.

A neighbor and most of his family were sitting by the fire after supper. Suddenly the head of the house jumped up and ran to the stairway. He sniffed toward the upstairs rooms several times. He came back and sat down. He didn't sit for long until he jumped up again and rushed to the foot of the stairway where he sniffed toward the head of the stairs. His family was puzzled.

He eased off his shoes and crept up the stairs. The top stairstep creaked. A lighted cigarette sailed out of a bed into the floor and same stairtrap was heard. Our neighbor said nothing but did plenty. The "kiwver" was laid back and an eleven-year-old boy got the worst spanking of his life. This boy slept with the affected part of his anatomy from under the kiwver to keep it cooled off for the rest of the night. Little boys shouldn't smoke and especially not in bed at night.—The Beattyville Enterprise

Judging from the photos of Hollywood starlets in beach attire much good talent is being uncovered.

Fiscal Court Approves Keeping 1929 Property Tax Levy At 70c

December 20, 1928

At a meeting of the Nicholas fiscal court Tuesday, the tax levy for 1929 was fixed and will remain the same as last year, a regular levy of 50 cents and a special levy of 20 cents on each $100 worth of taxable properties.

—20—

For the first time in several years no community Christmas tree will be held in Carlisle this year. No organization was willing to sponsor the project.

—20—

Mrs. Ben Alexander sustained a sprained ankle Monday afternoon when she slipped and fell on the steps in front of the residence of Mrs. Mary H. Fetts.

—20—

Not a single marriage license has been issued in the office of County Clerk John A. Westfall since November 25. December usually shows the heaviest number of licenses issued.

—20—

While returning from Lexington Monday afternoon on an automobile occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Blair McIntire skidded on the wet road and overturned twice. Both occupants escaped with only slight injuries.

—20—

Automobiles belonging to Coburn Griffin and Carl Green, both of Bartlerville, collided at the top of Stoney Point hill Saturday night, damaging both cars considerably. The car of Mr. Green skidded and struck a fire plug, breaking it off.

—20—

F. C. Dugan, State Sanitary Engineer, and an assistant inspected Carlisle water works plant Monday. Dugan said that the plant was modern in every particular. Samples of the water were taken and a report will be filed with Mayor Howard K. Veach.

—20—

While talking to some friends in front of her home on West Main street Saturday night, Mrs. R. T. Brayfield suffered painful injuries when a passing automobile struck a parked car, pinning her between the two autos.

—20—

MARRIED—Miss Mary Ann Tedder and Jack Dixon, both of the county.

DIED—Mrs Emma Mann, 30, at the home of her parents on Stony Creek. —Mrs. Maggie Hopkins Garrard, at Booth Memorial hospital, Covington. —Samuel W. Hopkins, 73, at his home on Maple street following an illness of a few hours.

—20—

December 29, 1898

Residence of **Clarence Dalzell** with most of its contents, destroyed by fire Tuesday afternoon.

—50—

Carlisle Band to give play, "More Sinned Against than Sinning" at the opera house Tuesday night.

—50—

Movement started by Carlisle men to build stock pens in Carlisle, where livestock can be brought and sold.

—50—

Jimmie, little son of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Henry, suffers badly burned hand when he sticks it in a pan of boiling chocolate.

—50—

Several Carlisle people will attend the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Transylvania College at Lexington Sunday.

—50—

W. F. Kenney, H. B. Chappell and Thomas Owens, committee appointed by Baptist church to ask Rev. W. E. Mitchell to reconsider his resignation, announces that he will not withdraw resignation.

—50—

MARRIED—Miss Miranda Bowen and Benton Shaw, both of Carlisle, on the 26th. —Mrs. Lizzie Smith and John B. Morris, both of the county, on the 22nd. —Miss Etha Campbell and Yancey Laughlin, both of the county, on the 25th. Miss Mollie Laughlin and George C. Rafferty, both of the county, on the 27th. —Mrs. Nora Conyers and John P. Campbell, both of the county, on the 26th.

—50—

Kentucky Farm, Home Leaders Recognized

In recognition of their service to rural people, four Kentucky farm agents and one home demonstration agent received distinguished service awards from the national associations of county and home agents during the international Live Stock Exposition in Chicago.

They are Miss Zelma E. Byerly, Kenton County; C. V. Bryan, Taylor county; Nevin L. Goebel, Spencer county; R. H. King, Carter county, and J. B. Watts, Fulton county.

A certificate of recognition of his service to agriculture was hi service to agriculture was awarded Thomson R. Bryant, assistant director of the Extension Service, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Grant College and University of Kentucky, during the annual meeting of the Association of Land-Washington.

Here We Go Again

Agricultural Implements Were Scarce And Crudely Designed

The implements of agriculture used in the early days were few and extremely crude. The "Cat" plow that was used for breaking up the ground had an iron bar and wooden mold board, and made a furrow about eight inches wide and three inches deep. While the soil **was fresh and had depth**, the quality of the plowing was not so material. But when the soil began to be exhausted, particularly where the surface was hilly, the shallow plowing put the soil into a condition most favorable to be washed away by the first hard rain.

The purpose of clearing out a fresh piece of ground was so tedious and involved so much hard labor that the farmer raised the same kind of crop year after year on the same piece of ground. The result was the soil was exhausted, the land was washed into great gullies, and in that exposed and non-productive condition it was turned out into the commons. In many instances no effort was made to repair the waste that had been committed, but the old field was relegated to Nature for her reclamation by whatever renovation powers she might possess.

Prior to 1840, the "Diamond" plow was introduced, and was a great improvement. It was a strong, steady running plow, capable of plowing the ground any depth that might be desired. It was manufactured as far back as 1840 by T. J. McCormick, who lived on the Maysville and Lexington pike in this county. He made a very good fortune from it. Other plows succeeded the Diamond, but none were ever found to be more practical.

In process of time the harrow came into use. The principle improvement in the present harrow from the first ones has been to increase its width and number of teeth, thus adding to its weight and effectiveness. After the harrow came the roller. Its advent among the clods and its crushing effect upon them was viewed with the liveliest satisfaction by the industrious farmer who was too small to plow, but was regarded as just the proper age to hoe the corn.

Farmers are gradually awakening to the folly of allowing their old fields to lie out fallow. A non-productive field is not only dead capital, but is a sad disfigurement upon the face of nature. To reduce fruitful land to a barren condition is a gross abuse of the bounty of a beneficient Creator.

At first the sickle was the only implement used in harvesting wheat. The reaper would cut a "through" about four feet wide, holding the grain with his left hand as he cut it, then dropping it in handfuls upon his left. When he reached the end of the "through" he placed the sickle on his left shoulder, and returning, bound into bundles the grain he had just cut. Each reaper cut about one acre a day. The wages paid ranged from 50 to 75 cents a day, and three square meals, but the day was counted from daylight till dark, with a short rest at noon.

The fastest reaper was usually selected as the leader for the day, and the reaper who gave out and had to go into the shade was the victim of many a rude joke.

The sickle has long since been abandoned. Grain cradles were introduced about 1825 and a few may still be found within the county. On account of the unevenness of the surface and the presence of rocks in some sections of the county, it is impossible for the mower to reapers.

In those days the grain, whether wheat, rye or oats, was separated from the straw by means of a flail which consisted of two sticks of wood fastened together at the ends by a small thong. These were two or three inches between the ends of the sticks. One of the sticks, the one which the flailman took in his hands, was about six to eight feet long, and the other was about half that length.

The bundles were untied and laid upon a floor, underneath which was a sheet that received the grain and chaff as they were threshed from the straw. The grain was separated from the chaff by throwing both up in the air, and as the grain fell to the ground the chaff was blown away from the wheat by the wind.

Afterwards, the grain was trodden out by horses, either upon the floor in the barn or upon the ground in the open air, and the grain and chaff was then separated by the

(Continued on Page 5)

• MEMO TO ADVERTISERS

A.B.C. REPORTS

HOW TO MEASURE *Advertising Values*

WE ASK advertisers to think of the circulation of this newspaper in terms of the distribution of their advertising—the size, quality and interest of the audience to which their advertising is addressed. From that viewpoint our circulation becomes a more direct factor in business plans.

There are well-known standards for circulation values just as there are definite measures of weight and quality as used in the purchase and sale of merchandise.

The standards for evaluating circulation have been established by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, a national cooperative association of 2000 advertisers, advertising agencies and publishers in the United States and Canada. This newspaper is an A.B.C. member.

The Bureau has a large staff of experienced auditors and at regular intervals one of these men makes an audit of our circulation records. Based on the information thus secured, the Bureau issues official A.B.C. Audit Reports.

These reports tell how much circulation we have, where and how it is distributed, how much people paid (important because paid circulation proves reader interest) and many other facts that make it possible to invest in newspaper advertising on the basis of known values.

For complete and verified information about the distribution of your advertising when it appears in this newspaper ask us for A.B.C. reports.

The Carlisle Mercury

Nicholas County's Leading Newspaper

This newspaper is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations. Ask for a copy of our latest A. B. C. report giving audited facts and figures about our circulation.

A. B. C. = AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS = FACTS AS A MEASURE OF ADVERTISING VALUE

Cannon Fire Hails Christmas in Rome

A cannon fired from the historic Castle of San Angelo at sunset on Christmas Eve proclaims the beginning of the Holy Season in Rome. By nine o'clock everyone is in church to witness the colorful and solemn processions of ecclesiastic dignitaries which precede the elaborate midnight Mass.

Since everyone has fasted for twenty-four hours, festive banquets are in order after the religious solemnities. It is a gala after-midnight in Rome: hotels and restaurants remain open, families and friends gather around sumptious tables in gaily decorated homes; and in anticipation of the festivities, many people attend church dressed in formal attire.

Between Christmas and Epiphany, the Calabrian shepherds—Piffarari—revisit the homes where they were most cordially welcomed during Advent when they came down from the hills to play their Italian bagpipes before the shrines of the Virgin. The Piffarari play for their Advent hosts during the post-Christmas holidays and receive gifts of wine, dried figs, and small sums of money from their hosts.

Santa Claus School Trains Jolly Gents

In a school farmhouse at Albion, N. Y., there's a Santa Claus school and it's the only educational institution of its kind in the world.

Graduates wear white wig and whiskers, red suit trimmed in white fur, wide white belt, and black leather boots.

A course at the school prepares the prospective Santa Claus to properly shake when he laughs like a bowl full of jelly, remain calm when a child claims" and maintain proper diplomatic relations with a parent who thinks Santa has given her tot the brushoff.

Tinsel

Old and tarnished tinsel can be made to look almost as bright as new by washing it in warm soap suds to which a few drops of ammonia have been added. Dry tinsel with a towel and hang it up to finish drying.

Franklin Wolfe of Campbell county installed drinking fountains in his dairy barn, the water supply being a reservoir built to provide a natural flow.

Nut-Bowl Filled From Many Lands

Nuts from all over the world go into your nut-bowl at Christmas. Like Christmas traditions, the nuts so popular at this time of year are a mixture of many varieties and different histories.

The English walnut, for instance, is not English at all. It originated in Asia centuries ago and was called "the food of the gods."

The round little filbert and the almond came from the Old World. Other nuts, so familiar at Christmas, the hickory nut, the black walnut and the chestnut, to say nothing of the pecan, are strictly American. The pecan is native to America and is found nowhere else. Two other American nuts worthy of mention are the chestnut and the butternut.

Although many nuts originated in other parts of the world, almost every variety known is now grown on American soil and experts are constantly searching for more kinds of nuts to transplant to this country.

The keeping of Christmas or saint's days, and the making of mince pies were illegal in the early Massachusetts and New Haven colonies. The strict religion of the Puritans banned observance of holy days.

GOOD JOB . . . How would you like the job of delivering boxes of mistletoe during the Christmas season? Nice work—if you can get it.

Abandon Ship.

The worst happened. Within a few minutes the Santa Maria was fast on a reef. The rolling surf drove the ship higher and higher upon the reef and opened her seams. Soon the fell over on her side and the water poured into her hull. Columbus and the crew were forced to seek refuge on his other ship, the Nina.

Early next morning Columbus sent word of the wreck to Chief Guacanagari. Promptly the chief sent a message to Columbus assuring him that he would give him all the assistance possible.

The noble chieftain was better than his word. He assembled a great flotilla of canoes and despatched them to the Santa Maria to bring all travelables ashore. Amid the cargo the natives saw many things that made their eyes open wide with envy. Yet so, strong was their friendship for the white men and so careful Guacanagari's supervision that not a single article was stolen.

Christmas Banquet.

After the last article had been brought ashore, Guacanagari had another plan. His guests had missed Christmas, but there was no reason why Columbus and the men should not enjoy the finest banquet he and his followers could provide.

There was game from the woods, lobster and fish from the sea; and all sorts of tropical fruits and vegetables. A thousand natives danced in Columbus' honor after the feasting and the climax of the ceremonies came when the chief brought out a coronet of gold and placed it upon Columbus's head. There were also presents of gold for the crew.

In the pound which he was keeping for Ferdinand and Isabella, Columbus had set aside a number of the finest specimens of gold for the crew. In the pound which he was keeping for Ferdinand and Isabella, Columbus had set aside a number of the finest specimens of gold for the crew. In the pound which he was keeping for Ferdinand and Isabella, Columbus had set aside a number of the finest specimens of gold for the crew.

Columbus Unlucky On Christmas Eve

America's first Christmas was celebrated by Christopher Columbus. It happened on Christmas eve of the memorable year 1492.

Columbus was planning to observe the Feast of the Nativity with the Indian chieftain, Guacanagari, who ruled over the island of Haiti. Already he had received fine presents from the chief who he believed to be great Khan of Cipango, that fabulous realm of the Orient Columbus mistakenly thought; he had found.

But Columbus' plans went wrong. He was so tired from long watches while the Santa Maria cruised the island channels that he retired to his cabin for a nap. While he was sleeping, the next in command also decided to take a rest and went below. The helmsman, as tired as the others, decided that he deserved a rest as much as they and turned the tiller over to a cabin boy.

Christmas Music By Bach, Handel

For a great many people the music of Bach and Handel make difficult listening — until Christmas comes around. Then, suddenly, everybody starts singing and humming tunes by the two old masters.

The reason for this is that both Bach and Handel were church musicians. One of their tasks was to compose songs for church congregations to sing. They proved themselves masters of beautiful, easily followed melodies in their Christmas music. Our most famous Christmas oratorios and carols came from Bach and Handel.

"How Brightly Beams the Morning Star" was composed by Bach and his "Christmas Oratorio" contains the themes of several other popular chorales.

In almost every town and village in America this Christmas a church choir will render at least a portion of George Frederick Handel's the "oratorio." When carolers sing "Joy to the World" they'll be singing part of the "Messiah" too, for that carol comes from themes found in the great oratorio. Handel also composed the musical theme of "While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks."

It is a strange fact, but both Bach and Handel were born in 1685, lived for many years within thirty miles of each other, and never met. Yet today, the Christmas music they wrote is sung by men, women and children in countless churches of many faiths all over the world.

Says Farm Woods Could Cut Costs

Better management of farm woods would help reduce the cost of building materials, thinks W. E. Jackson, extension forester for the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky. The 7,000,000 acres of farm woods in the state are producing only about a tenth of what they could produce, he said.

Proper management of woods, he said, in addition to lowering cost of materials, "would provide revenue from land now idle, furnish additional sources of employment for labor and present possibilities for the establishment of industrial wood-working plants in the state."

In many instances, farm woods, given good care, would furnish a substantial part of the farm income, Jackson thought. This might not be in the form of cash for wood products sold, but rather in providing products needed on the farm, thus saving the farmer from paying out cash, he said.

Twenty-two 4-H club girls in McCreary county canned a total of 4,726 quarts of vegetables, meat, fruit and relishes.

Sewing at Home Saves Big Money

Because Kenton county homemakers had lessons in sewing and tailoring the past year, they have an estimated savings of $10,854 over what they would have had to pay for ready-made garments, reported Miss Zelma E. Byerly, home agent. Four hundred and twelve women made 2,553 new garments and repaired 3,214. Then they altered 1,294 articles and remodeled 541. An estimated savings of $4,602 was made by 169 homemakers who tailored suits and coats for themselves or members of their families.

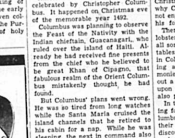
Septic Tank Circulir

To help the hundreds of farmers who plan to modernize their homes, the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky, has issued circular 431, dealing with the construction of septic tanks for sewage disposal. Every farmhouse with modern plumbing and running water should have a septic tank. It is the simplest safe method for sewage disposal where there is no public sewer system. Ask a county or home agent for the circular, "Septic Tanks for Dwellings."

Season's Greetings

At Christmas time we want you to know we're grateful for your patronage.

PITMAN'S



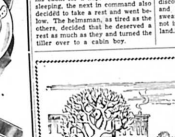
It's an ideal time to wish for you all the good things in life.

We're delighted to extend this holiday greeting to all our friends.

Carlisle Drug Company

As the wonderful, star-crowned story of Christmas moves once more through our lives, there is no one of us who is not conscious of the inexpressible divinity of the season. It is a time to be generous, a time for deep happiness, a time for neighborliness and good will towards all.

Mathers-Shearer



† † Christmas is an old-fashioned holiday, a time for reliving childhood days and for recalling old times, old friends.

May all the peace and tranquility of the season be yours in full measure.

SEXTON'S CASH GROCERY

YOUR KROGER STORE

Once again, as the glow of the holiday season envelops the land, we extend our friendliest greetings and warmest wishes for a joyous Yuletide season.

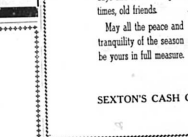
Greetings

As the Spirit of Christmas unfolds itself over the countryside, we add our greetings and best wishes of the season.

A Christmas of joy and contentment; of peace, good cheer and happiness—that is our wish for you and yours this joyous Yuletide season.

1948

Giffin Manufacturing Company, Inc.
Carlisle, Kentucky



MR. and MRS. WALTER WYRICK

Merry Christmas 1948

Just for a minute, we relive all the joys and raptures of childhood as we behold the bright tinsel and the gay wrappings of the boxes stacked high under the Christmas tree.

We sing out the gay greeting . . . HAPPY HOLIDAY!

May your gift be an assurance that all your most cherished dreams and hopes will be realized—that is our wish for you at this happy Yuletide season.

Lerman Bros.