The Carlisle Mercury

ESTABLISHED 1867

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WARREN R. FISHER — Editor-Publisher

[Mrs.] Katherine T. Fisher . . . Associate Editor

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Just Two Months Remain

Less than two months remain before Kentuckians select the man to guide this state for the next four years.

An examination of the Democratic and Republican gubernatorial nominees is quite revealing. Henry Ward and Louie Nunn are poles apart--in background, experience, qualifications and character.

Facts about these two men offer a logical reason why Henry Ward should be elected Governor. He has a vast following as evidenced by the lopsided Democratic primary. Despite the large number of candidates involved, Mr. Ward amassed surprising support, proving that he is respected and considered the best man for a tough job. Louie Nunn, on the other hand, captured the GOP nomination by a whisker after subjecting his party to a bitter campaign. Even even as Sen. John Sherman Cooper phrased it, on "the stirring of religious and racial prejudice."

Henry Ward is a proven administrator. His years in government qualify him for the Chief Executive's chair. He has been good to Kentucky and the people of this state. His outstanding record as Commissioner of Highways and Commissioner of Conservation far outshines any accomplishment for the Commonwealth the Mr. Nunn might offer.

Henry Ward ran his primary campaign on positive issues--he talks programs, not politics--which are of distinct concern to our state. His record on education, industrial development, agricultural advancement, health, safety, tourism, aid to the needy and other important matters stands far above that of his opponent.

Indeed, Mr. Ward has adequately qualified himself. His unblemished tenure in public service adds to those many qualifications. We simply cannot say this for Louie Nunn, and obviously the way Republicans are acting at this juncture, many many of them cannot say it either.

More Truth Than Poetry

Are we becoming a society in which the achievers and the doers are considered less worthy than the non-achievers? It looks that way to many whose feelings may find a resounding echo in the words of president Miller Upton of Wisconsin's Beloit College: "I have just about reached the end of my tolerance for the way our society at the present time seems to have sympathetic concern only for the misfit, the pervert, the drug addict, the drifter, the ne'er-do-well, the maladjusted, the chronic criminal, the underachiever, the loser--."

Mr. Upton makes it clear that he is not against trying to help such people.

It's only that he thinks others might be given a little credit once in a while. "Not the wealthy, necessarily not the ones in authority, necessarily; not the gifted, necessarily--not the door, the achiever--regardless of his status, his opulence, his native endowment."

Mr. Upton goes on to say, "It is important to recognize that the quality of any society is directly related to the quality of the individuals who make it up." A nation of misfits who live under the impression that they have rights, but no responsibilities, must ment its ways--or end up on the scrap heap.

MERCURY VAPOURS

by Warren R. Fisher

Victor R. Portmann, University of Kentucky Journalism professor, Secretary-Manager Emeritus of KEA, who for the past several years has been digging up data on Kentucky newspapers founded since 1787 for his book, "Kentucky Journalism," sent us a questionaire. We couldn't add much to his fact sheet, but are reproducing same, as it may interest readers of this column.

In Nicholas County in 1853 the Ledger was begun by Col. Samuel J. Hill, in 1855 it was purchased by "Know Nothing" or Native American party, name was changed to American with James A. Chapell, editor, its existance continued for about one year.

1867 the Mercury / William B. Anno, editor, Dr. Pitton Linday, proprietor. Sometime between '67 and 1870 Judge Thomas F. Hargis; 1870 Scudder & Harrell; 1877 W.J. Kehoe & T.C.H. Vance; 1878 Kehoe assumed all liabilities of the firm; 1890-19 Green B. Keller, editor; Keller & Sons, publisher; 1912-37 Warren R. Fisher Sr. editor; Carlisle Mercury Co., Inc. publisher.

1938 Frank Borries, editor, Mrs. Warren Fisher, Sr. publisher; 1941 Grimes Caywood, editor; 1942-43 Walter S. Boyd, editor; 1944-45 R.M. Grimes, editor and publisher; 1945-47 Paul Brannon, editor and publisher; June 1, 1947 Jack Kash, editor and Warren R. Fisher Jr., publisher; 1949 Warren R. Fisher, E&P; 1951-53 William J. Fluty, editor; 1954 Warren R. Fisher, E&P.

The Mercury adopted offset as a method of reproduction in August 1962, and was reproduced entirely in it. Its own plant until April 27, 1967, when the press operation was moved to Paris.

Other newspapers here were The Democrat, est. 1899 J.D. Wyatt, E&P; 1910 James M Strother, E&P;

Nicholas Advocate; Courier J. Sam Thompson & Wyatt Insko, E&P; 1905 Nicholas Advocate; 1947-53 Nicholas County Star; Paul Brannon, E&P;

The last issue of the Democrat, Courier and Advocate are unknown to this writer, but are probably recorded where the Mercury files.

Also of interest is the publication date of the first paper in Nicholas County, No. 1, Issue No. 23 is Saturday, just when it was changed to Thursday is unknown.

Twenty & Forty-Five Years Ago

Thursday, September 18, 1947

The Rev. J.J. Whitehouse, Pittsburg, Pa., has accepted a call to resume the pastorate of the Christian Church and will assume his duties in November.

Raymond Jackson, 36, a resident of Nicholas County was the victim of a shooting affray that occured in Fleming county. His condition was listed as not critical.

Billy Rose, 18 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Alton Rose was seriously injured when struck by a truck by a Bourbon Transfer truck. He suffered fractures of both legs but his condition is reported as satisfactory.

Mrs. Howard K Veach returned to her home from the Good Samaritan Hospital in Lexington, where she was taken following an auto accident in Flemingsburg on Friday. Mrs. Donald Fant who was driving and Mr. Veach sustained only minor injuries.

A large stock barn belonging to Everett Jones, Myers, was destroyed by fire caused by lightning.

Services at the Christian Church Sunday were conducted by Rev. F.M. Tinder, former pastor of the church from 1897 to 1903.

Died--Richard T. Sterling, 48, at Mt. Sterling---Elmer Phillips, 79, at the Harrison County Hospital.--Harrison Coleman McCarty, 82, at the Johnson Memorial Hospital---Alvel (Babe) Seamonds, 50, at his residence in the Upper Lick Road.--Mrs. Bertha Westfall, 59, former Nicholas county clerk.--Jason Crawford, 43, after being struck by a train in Carlisle.

Births--To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Forst, a son, named Ralph Edward--To Mr. and Mrs. W. Berry Ratliff, a daughter named Ann Caroline--To Mr. and Mrs. Cray Marshall, a son named James Cray.

Thursday, September 28, 1922

The following had been named for a grand jury for the September term of court; Charles Simons, Frank Brayfield, Russell Sugg, J.J. Thomas, Price Bell, E.O. Browning, Otis Caswell, U.G. Mathis, J.H. George, Otho Scott, James Soaby and Howard Veach.

Carlisle lost the opening football game to Paris, 12-0.

Frank C. Taylor has bought two imported Southdown rams in an effort to improve his flock.

Mrs. Lillie Kennedy was appointed matron of Margaret Hall College in Versailles.

Taylor Ecton suffered a painful injury when a tobacco stick penetrated his eye.

Miss Elizabeth Rosas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W.P. Rose, was appointed clerk in the Internal Revenue Service, Louisville.

Washington Report From Your Congressman

JOHN C. WATTS

The "Sea Around Us" May Provide a Career

One of the greatest still unexplored frontiers today, is the "sea around us" and the future exploration of the sea's secrets, probably will provide some of the most fascinating careers of tomorrow. Young people lured by the call of the sea, will be interested in the latest material compiled by the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office--a "Student's Ocean Science Study Kit," which contains a wealth of information on all aspects of oceanography.

The United States scientific interest in the sea was stimulated by World War II when the Navy had to turn to sea scientists for information. During World War II, the massive world expansion of anti-submarine and amphibious types of warfare generated a great demand for trained oceanographers skilled in the meteorological, physical, chemical, geologic and biologic aspects of the ocean. An intimate knowledge of the sea and the atmosphere was essential for planning the greatest invasion in the entire history of mankind--D-Day--the Allied invasion of Europe. With the end of the war, the U.S. Navy recognized the continuing need for trained personnel in oceanography and established a Division of Oceanography in the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office.

The "Student Ocean Science Study Kit" provides valuable information and guidance on how to become qualified as an oceanographer. Because this field is so new, few schools give courses labeled "oceanography". Most courses are in the established sciences and special emphasis is given to the oceanographic aspects---such as in biology the emphasis is on marine biology. As the need for men and women in this field is increasing, today more and more schools are offering such courses and several offer academic degrees in oceanography. The Student's Kit contains a list of the names of colleges and universities and the oceanographic courses offered.

As the valuable kit points out, to say that an oceanographer studies the ocean, is to tell only part of the story. A biologist, geologist, physicist, chemist, mathematician, or engineer who is concerned intimately with problems of the oceans, is also an oceanographer.

With the world's tremendous exploding population and the fact the sea covers nearly 70-percent of the earth's entire surface, there is little doubt man will fulfill more and more of his needs from the sea's vast resources of minerals and food. For example, dissolved in a cubic mile of "average" seawater, is a mass of salt weighing 117-million tons, 6-million tons of magnesium, 4-million tons of potash, 300,000-tons of bromine, 200,000-tons of borate, 2,200-tons of iodine, 900-tons of iron, 450-tons of copper, 70-tons of uranium and 15-tons of silver. There is also $20,000 worth of gold, but, by today's methods, it would cost $50,000 to extract it. And herein lies one of the greatest challenges of the future for oceanographers---to extract minerals from the sea at an economically feasible cost.

Mineral wealth in the sea would not be the only kind of riches sought. The animal and plant populations of the sea are tremendous sources of foods and medicines that have been only slightly tapped. The professional fisherman today really harvests a wild crop; farming principles applied to the sea---aquaculture---would make the fisherman's livelihood much less of a gamble and assure populations of a stable food supply.

The Naval Department compiled the Student's Kit especially for highschools and libraries. Individual copies may be obtained for $1.60, however, by writing directly to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

More knowledge of the oceans is needed not only by our Navy for defense, but also by our nation which must make better use of the ocean as a source of food, materials and power, as an avenue of transportation, as a place of recreation, and as a factor influencing weather. It is a great and adventuresome, no doubt, will find the kit fascinating and who knows, it may lead them to a challenging career.

LETTERS from our readers

Sept. 5, 1967

Dear Editor;

Publicity helps no matter what organization you are in. Now I am taking it on myself to thank you and the Mercury staff for the space you gave the Nicholas County Babe Ruth League. This helped our attendance and helped us to have a better season.

Thanks again.
Allen Waugh
Reporter, Nicholas
County Babe Ruth
League

Carlisle, Ky.
Sept. 5, 1967

Dear Friends;

Am sending my subscription for the Mercury for one year.

Always look forward to getting it. Seems like one of the family.

Yours truly,
Mrs. John Shingleton
Route # 2
Carlisle, Ky.

Agree Or Not, I Say What I Think

By S. C. Van Curon

Frankfort, Ky.--With school problems crackling across the nation it is appropriate now to face up to the fact that the 1968 General Assembly is going to have to wrestle with tax rates and the Minimum Foundation Program for public schools.

The Court of Appeals landmark decision on assessment of property at 100 percent of fair cash value for tax purposes has established a solid foundation from which to work. Heretofore property was assessed theoretically at one-third fair cash value, but this varied from a low of 14 percent in one county to about 39 percent in Jefferson County. The rate was fixed by statute at $1.50 per hundred maximum for school purposes But this was not a firm foundation because of the variable assessment practice.

But with the 100 percent ruling a special legislative session in August 1965 rolled back the rate on property would not produce any more dollars in tax income than it did the year before. The legislature also forced local governments--cities, counties, schools--to take a 10 percent cut in 1966 and another 10 percent in 1967.

Although the Revenue Department is pressing assessment figures to 100 percent, House Bill 100 has effectively frozen in the inequity between sections of the state by rolling back the tax rate so as not to produce more revenue from the same property.

This has resulted in a range of rates whereby equally valued properties in different sections of the state do not contribute the same amount toward supporting the school program. They behind the MFPF is that state tax monies will be contributed to local school districts sufficient to bring up all to a minimum standard. Theoretically a local effort is required to receive MFP funds, but there is no basic yardstick.

The 100 percent assessment provides this yardstick. The built-in inequity is the rolled-back rates may cause $10,000 of property in Jefferson County to contribute two or three times more tax dollars to the local school fund than the $10,000 property in low rate counties contributes to its schools. Then, state tax dollars are used to make up the difference. Stated simply, general fund tax dollars from Jefferson County are contributed to the poorer county to make up the difference. In effect, the MFP is becoming a socialistic system, taking from the strong and giving to the weak.

Basically educators and tax authorities agree that a minimum base should be established and the state should contribute to this end, but now, some incentive is needed to encourage local districts to help themselves if they want additional state tax dollars. In other words, if state funds above the minimum are contributed to a district, some scale of matching funds should be established.

Legislatures are likely to be presented with a multitude of requests across the state so the tax contribution is kept from all properties according to value. Schools affect all taxpayers, across the state through the MFP and it should be revised to correct the inequities.

The Kentucky Education Association is certain to ask more state funds from the Legislature. Now, about 65 percent of the state general fund goes toward education. The KEA in the past has offered the stock reply--"The Legislature always comes up with the money." In theory what KEA has said is "we don't need to worry about local money."

Now, the 100 percent assessment has caused people to complain of the inequity. It would appear that the KEA should come up with some sort of answer to correct the inequities.

Local Business

By S. S. Talbert, Chairman
Dept. of Journalism
University of Mississippi

One of the silliest terms which market researchers have developed in recent years is "share the market."

The presumption is that a product may be expected to secure a certain percentage of sales in the particular community.

The belief in fore-ordained share of the market is little more than superstition. The market in any locality is claimed by merchants who do the best job selling. Such merchants do not recognize that anyone other than themselves has a share in the market. They realize that sales are based only on day-to-day preformance and promotion.

In some cities of the United States a certain brand of automobile may claim 10 percent of the total automobile market. In a similar city under different management, the same automobile may claim 30 percent of the local market. In nearly every brand of merchandise, such differences can be traced from city to city.

Since the products are all supported by the same factors, advertising in magazines, television, and other media, the big difference can be attributed only to one thing---local newspaper advertising.

It is no accident that the largest General Motor dealer and the largest Ford dealer in the United States are among the largest local newspaper advertisers in the communities they serve. National advertising is only a springboard from which they build sales through their local newspaper.

Advertisers Receive Biggest Market Share

COURAGE CORNER

By Ruth Taylor Bain

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"Truly the light is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun; But if a man live many years, and rejoice in them all, yet let him remember the days of darkness; for they shall be many." Eccl. 11: 7-8.

Travelling early one morning, under a cloudy sky, I noticed the sun trying to peep through the clouds and remembered the song, "Back of the Clouds". It was the favorite song of a little girl living in a sheet shack, who was a guest at the sanitarium where I worked. The words are beautiful.

"Never fear tho' shadows dark around your path may fall; Do not let your heart be troubled; From His throne in heaven, God is watching one and all, He will ever care for you. Back of the clouds the sun is always shining. After the storms your skies will all be blue; God has prepared a rosy-tinted lining Back of the Clouds, It's waiting to shine thru."

The phrase was written in a restaurant as I waited for my evening meal. Would you believe a menu was brought me by a young man in a wheel chair? He had a pleasant smile and informed me the waitress would be with me soon. Then I noticed he was the cashier, I had left. Surely God must have guided my thinking when I wrote them for they were good for them to read the next morning his mother told me how much they all had enjoyed them and that she felt God would heal him.

Little did I know when I started this article that I would be flying above or "back" of the clouds in a couple of days! The past five weeks of traveling have been such a blessing to me and I'm thankful for the many privileges that have come my way.

It seems I had done little, but wait, this day, but God had a purpose in it. His timing is always perfect. While unloading at the motel, a young woman near me invited me to go with her and eat. She was driving from California to Ohio, Va., to meet her husband who is in service. Upon learning my niece lives there, she asked me to go with her for company. I called my mother, parked my car and we left in her new Volkswagen, along with her big black cat, at 3:30 a.m. and arrived at 7 p.m. We both enjoyed our fellowship and the scenery.

It was good to visit my niece and her family. They had just moved into a lovely apartment on the base, and their furniture, pictures and pottery, much of which came from Spain, was beautiful. Her husband, a marine, was to leave in a couple of days for six months to the Mediterranean.

Her next door neighbor has a skin of a different color, but a heart of gold. They were clean, friendly, and you felt no difference whatever. It means much to us that she has good neighbors when she's alone with three children and no way to go. Friends, won't you pray for my niece and her family? They have a heartache, in an invalid child that makes me feel ashamed when we complain.

A friend, who formerly attended my local church, and his son were so kind, taking me to the airport and remaining until I left.

You know how I love the mountains, but the thrill of flying over them was breathtaking. It was raining when I left but we flew above the clouds and the sky was blue and the sun shining. The clouds looked like piles of snow, they then would part and you viewed the most perfect scenes below. The cars appeared to be about one inch long. As the clouds parted and I could see the earth, I thought surely it's the same down there. When the clouds part, that is when the sun can be seen. Truly "Back of the Clouds" the sun is always shining!

Friends, look up, God will send the sunshine after the clouds and He will always arrive at the right time.

Farm & Home

Area Extension Agents;
Estil J. Noffsinger, Margie H. Wilson, Huston F. McQuerry

Spread Limestone This Fall

Next year's crops will get greater benefit from limestone spread this fall than if a late winter or spring application is made. Limestone spread this fall will be dissolving and reacting with the soil, though the acidity level of the soil may change only slightly. However, the 1968 crops will benefit from the reaction that has taken place. Furthermore, the land will be dry and firm enough to support heavy lime spreading equipment this fall.

Limestone can be spread on hay and pasture fields whenever the land is dry enough to get over it. But after hay harvest or after a pasture has been grazed down is a good time to spread limestone. This can be any time after the first of July and until the ground gets soft in winter.

Soil tests should always be used as a guide for planning liming programs. If a field has not been tested or limed during the past three years, a new soil test should be made. Since the acidity changes the acidity level of a soil somewhat slowly, knowledge of when a field was limed, how much was applied, and how finely it was ground is important. The acidity level of a soil that was limed two years ago with 3 or 4 tons per acre will probably continue to decrease for another year or two. However, crops have been benefiting from the limestone through the acidity level has not reached its lowest level.

The need for finely limestone is ground, the quicker the acidity level will be lowered and the quicker crop response will be noted.

Spreading ground limestone is now conveniently available to most Kentucky farmers. Very few of the limestone samples that have been analyzed by the Kentucky Department of Agriculture during the past year have failed to meet the requirements of at least 35 percent passing through a 50 mesh screen. A summary of these samples results also show that at least one-half of them, and during some months as much as 60 percent of them, were ground finely enough to meet the Experiment Station recommendations. Some farmers reported that they observed good response to the finely ground limestone the first year after its application.

A summary of the 1966 soil tests made in laboratories under the supervision of the Kentucky Experiment Station shows that 32 percent of the fields tested needed applications of limestone for any crop and about 37 percent needed limestone for alfalfa production.

Continued on page three

Farm & Home

Continued from page two

Shade Tree Selection Big Part of Proper Home Landscaping

by
James Kelley

James Kelley of the U.K. Horticulture Department gives homeowners this information. The selection and placement of shade trees for homes is one of the more important phases of home landscaping. If shade trees are poorly located or the wrong kind of tree is selected, they will only bring you worry, dissatisfaction and expense.

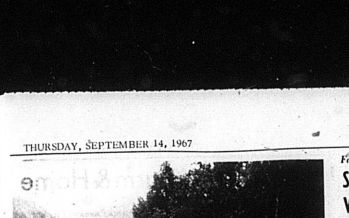
The right tree in the right place is important for several reasons; (1) they usually are the most expensive plants used; (2) they are the most permanent type of plants; (3) they can add value to your property; (4) they make outdoor living more enjoyable; and (5) they help control the home temperature by shading it from hot summer sun and protecting it from cold winter winds.

Since trees are a permanent part of the property, their good and bad points 20 to 30 years from now should be considered. They are difficult or impossible to move, once established. So, do not purchase a tree because it is a favorite of yours or is less expensive than another kind but rather, decide how much space is available for the tree's development and buy a variety that will fit this location when mature.

If a tree is to be planted within 15 feet of the house, an upright or small-growing tree such as the dogwood, redbud, golden raintree, flowering crabapple or sour gum) is usually. Medium or large growing trees (such as the sugar maple, honey locust, tulip, Norway maple, oaks, sweet gum and ginko) should be planted at least 30 feet from the nearest building.

Trees should not be planted to "hide" the house, but framed it. As the average size lots, large trees should go in the backyard, small or medium trees in the front lawn. Don't plant in quantity, only about 50 percent of the property should eventually be in the shade. Finally, medium and slow growing trees are more economical in the long run. Trees like silver maple, London Plane and Chinese elm are fast-growers, but are also brittle and subject to storm damage.

Fall Is Here—Use Want Ads for Results



SCENIC CHAIRLIFT FOR NATURAL BRIDGE—Clearing and foundation construction for a scenic chairlift continues at Natural Bridge State Park near Slade with the new facility slated to be operational Oct. 15. The 52-chair lift will carry as many as 300 passengers an hour 2,900 feet up a mountain to Natural Bridge, a spectacular rock formation. The round-trip takes 30 minutes.

Heard about the latest wrinkle in clothes drying?

There aren't any!

New electric dryers help keep the press in Permanent Press

Now you can *end most of your ironing* by tumble drying your permanent and durable press clothes in a modern *electric* dryer. New automatic electric dryers have special drying cycles for keeping the press in permanent press garments. And clothes dried in flameless, fumeless electric heat come out fresh and fluffy . . . without yellowing.

See your dealer soon and discover all the features of drying clothes *electrically . . . the way of today!*

Buy your electric dryer NOW!
Get an automatic electric Washer FREE!
When your dealer delivers your new 240-volt electric dryer, he'll send us the purchase certificate. We'll mail you, free of charge, the blanket you selected. Offer good to KU retail customers until Nov. 30, 1967.

KU
KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY
Six rate reductions since 1962

Farmers Reminded

School Children Under 16 May Work Outside School Hours Only

Farm employers were reminded today by the U.S. Department of Labor the youngsters under 16 seem school is in session, may work only outside school hours as the new school year starts. The reminder is in accordance with the Child Labor Provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Regional Director Pat Meloan of the Department's Wage and Hour Public Contracts Divisions observed, "The youngsters's future success depends on the education he obtains today." He added that the law helps the migrant youngster as well as the local child" and urged the public's cooperation in encouraging young people to return and stay in school.

The need for continued vigilance is reflected by the Divisions findings that children who work on farms during school hours in violation of the law are the "ones who really suffer the most." In emphasizing the situation Mr. Meloan pointed out that almost half of the young farm workers were in grades well below norm for their ages.

He cited the example that at the age of 15 almost 7 out of 10 of the local youths and 9 out of 10 of the migrants were behind in school grade attainment.

"One cannot remove some of the obstacles of poverty without attending to a basic education. Without a high school diploma, most today's opportunities will be closed to our young people," he continued.

Mr. Meloan also noted that when State and Federal child labor provisions differ, the higher standards apply. "The local office of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions is ready to assist anyone seeking information about the Fair Labor Standards Act," he added.

Flu Season Ahead

"That time of year" isn't very far off--the winter season with its threats of serious flu outbreaks.

This year the Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, Dr. William H. Stewart, is rather emphatic about the danger. Flu cases may be expected in "substantial numbers," he warns.

Which flu bug is the bugaboo this time? Much of the trouble is likely to be caused by type A-2, according to Dr. Stewart. Fortunately, we the people aren't defenseless. An improved vaccine has been found effective against disease agent A-2, and promises better protection than in any in the past.

Meanwhile, back at the Public Health Service, it is urgently suggested that those in need of flu immunization should take care of the matter right after October 1st if possible. A little time is required for the vaccine to take effect.

Who are the people that need immunization? First is especially those: (a) those 45 years old or more, particularly those over 65; (b) those who have a chronic illness; (c) patients in nursing homes, chronic disease hospitals, and comparable places; (d) pregnant women.

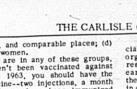
If you are in any of these groups, and haven't been vaccinated against flu since 1963, you should have the new vaccine--two injections, a month apart. If you have been immunized since July, 1963, all you need is a single booster of the new vaccine.

The National Tuberculosis Association and your local Christmas Seal organization, dedicated to fighting all respiratory diseases, recommend early action to protect yourself against the oncoming flu threat if you are in one of the vulnerable groups.

SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE MERCURY

LET US FILL YOUR NEXT PRESCRIPTION

YOUR Rexall DRUG STORE



Carlisle Drug Co.
THE Rexall STORE
CARLISLE, KY.

Wheat May Substitute For Barley

A farmer who would rather grow wheat instead of barley for 1968 harvest may substitute wheat for barley within the barley base acreage established for his farm, Freeman M. Hockensmith, Chairman, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation State Committee, said today. In effect, this makes it possible for a wheat grower to receive for wheat program payments a rate even though he plants wheat on the farm barley base in addition to his wheat allotment acres.

The barley provisions have been made known at this time so winter wheat producers can have ample time to make crop-ping plans. About half of the U.S. barley acreage is fall-seeded.

Producers wanting to grow wheat on barley acreage should request the establishment of a barley base for their farms for this purpose. No diversion from the barley base acreage will be necessary, so the whole base may be planted in wheat. If only a part of the base is devoted to wheat, the balance of the barley base may be planted to barley. Barley will not be in the feed grain diversion program for 1968. However, price support will be available for the 1968 crop regardless of how much acreage is planted to barley.

If his farm has a corn or grain sorghum base, the producer who requests establishment of a barley base (or an oats-rye base) would not be permitted to participate in the 1968 feed grain program as well as in the wheat program. This means that he would need to reduce his corn-sorghum acreage by at least the minimum amount necessary and meet other feed grain program provisions.

In 1968, corn and sorghum cannot be produced on barley or oats-rye bases, but barley and oats-rye can be grown on wheat allotment acreage and on corn-grain sorghum base acreage.

TODAY... DODGE Fever HITS TOWN

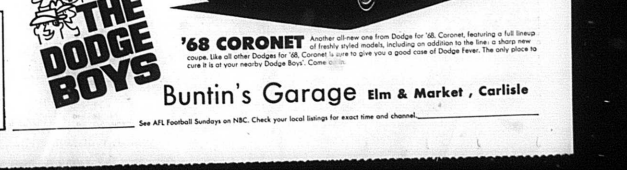
'68 CHARGER
Like no other Charger you've ever seen. Sleek, sporty and built for road to roof. Complete with disappearing headlights. Foam-padded bucket seats in front. And rugger, economical power from a standard V8 engine. One new touch is handy pockets in the doors for the things that get in your way when you travel. Here's a Dodge that's even a joy to think about.

'68 DART
The compact that doesn't look like a compact. Or ride like one. Or act like one. Or cramp your style like one. Here's a compact that's all-grit. With lots of go and lots of room. With a V8 under the hood if that's what you'd like. And Dart comes in a wide range of body styles. So no matter what style is your style, we have it. Come in and take a look.

'68 POLARA
A whole lot of car for a lot less money than you'd think. It's big, it's powerful, it's luxurious. And it's priced in the same league with Impala SS and Galaxie 500. Hard to believe? Well, then. Come in, and let's talk figures. Proving what a wonderful bargain Polara offers you is one of the things we like to do best.

'68 MONACO
The super-plush Dodge every year, and especially for 1968. Here's a car that'll spoil you for everything else. With V8 power—the slickest, smoothest automatic transmission you've ever met ("go"-no-go every touch a car this big and this good-looking should have. And yet, its price is a pleasant surprise.

AUTHORIZED DODGE DEALERS CHRYSLER MOTORS CORPORATION



THE DODGE BOYS

'68 CORONET Another all-new one from Dodge for '68. Coronet, featuring a full lineup of freshly styled models, including an addition to the line: a sharp new coupe. Like all other Dodges for '68, Coronet is sure to give you a good case of Dodge fever. The only place to cure it is at your nearby Dodge Boys' Come on in.

Buntin's Garage Elm & Market, Carlisle

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