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Fulton Advertiser, March 25, 1927

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Trade With Your Home Industries and Make Fulton a Better Town

FULTON ADVERTISER

Vol. 3 No. 18

FULTON, KY., MARCH 25, 1927

R. S. Williams, Publisher

Council Meeting

The city council met in adjourned session Monday night with all councilmen present and Mayor Shankle presiding. Owing to the large crowd in attendance, the meeting was held in the court room of the City Hall after a caucus meeting in the council chamber.

The well known law firm of Carr & Carr has been employed to render their legal services during the street improvement program. After reading their letter of acceptance, Councilman W. P. Murrell made a motion that Black & Veatch, of Kansas City, Mo., be employed as consulting engineers for the street improvement work with E. W. Hopkins, resident engineer. The motion was unanimously adopted and the work will progress as rapidly as possible. The engineers are now on the job with the Chamber of Commerce committee working in conjunction with the council committee, supported by the entire Chamber membership, mayor and council.

At an early meeting the City Council will adopt an ordinance designating what streets in the business section will be constructed and hard-surfaced first.

After a survey, plans and specifications with various types of street building material will be advertised for bids and within the next 60 or 90 days the actual street construction in Fulton should be in progress. A. P. Leard, representing Black & Veatch, was present at the meeting and addressed the assembly.

Aside from the street legislation and regular routine of business the session was given over mainly to the plumbing ordinance making sewer connections. It was a lengthy document and required more than an hour for its reading by the clerk. After considerable discussion by engineers, attorneys, councilmen and members of the Chamber of Commerce, the ordinance was adopted and is published in this issue of The Advertiser.

The Council adjourned to meet in adjourned session to take over the recently completed sewer system.

At the meeting Tuesday night the sewerage system was accepted by the council and final settlement made with Contractor Hartig and Engineer Wilcox.

BLACK & VEATCH NOT STRANGERS

The firm of Black & Veatch are well known in this vicinity. They are now completing the street improvement work at Mayfield. The same city employed them on their sewer system, which was completed in August, 1925.

They are now engaged at Paducah on sewer and street improvement work which will be completed in late fall of this year.

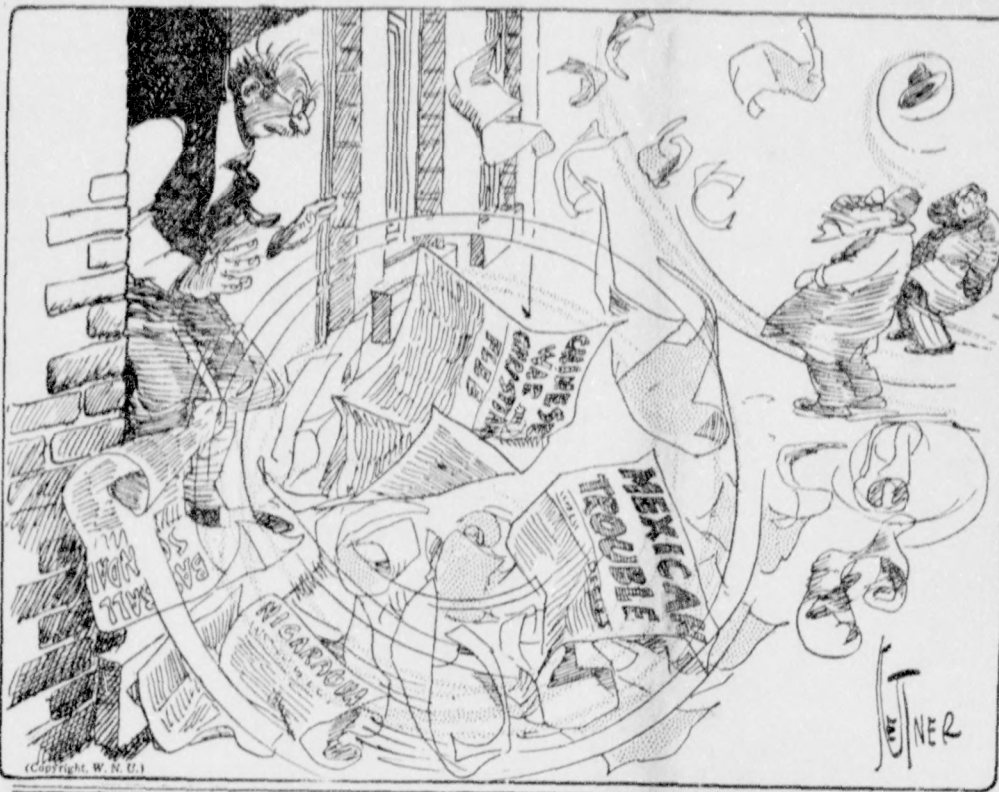
They are also employed on the water works improvement program in course of construction and proposed sewer system at Princeton, as well as the sewer system at Sturgis, Ky.

E. W. Hopkins, resident engineer of the firm who has been employed on the Mayfield street improvement work, arrived in the city Tuesday morning and is now at work on the Fulton street improvement program.

It was especially requested of Black & Veatch that Mr. Hopkins be in charge here.

While ten or more prominent engineering firms submitted

Whirl of the March Wind



C. A. Penny Buys Southern Hotel

One of the largest business deals in the city recently was closed last week when C. A. Penny, of Memphis, purchased of W. J. Williamson, W. D. Fry and W. W. Armstrong, the Southern Hotel property. This is one of the largest business blocks in Fulton, a handsome three-story brick structure occupying a commanding location in the heart of the business district on Church street, extending the entire block from State Line to Main street.

The building was erected by the late W. W. Meadows, in 1901 and opened as a hotel in 1902 with 100 guest rooms, spacious dining room, office and sample rooms. The ground floor is cut up into ten or twelve large store rooms occupied by leading business firms, except the center room in the block which is located the office and main entrance to the hotel.

Mr. Penny, the new owner, is now in charge. He comes to Fulton direct from Memphis, where he owns extensive apartment property. For twenty-five years he resided at Greenville, Miss., and is thoroughly familiar with conducting a modern, up-to-date hotel. He is a Southerner of the old school and a man of pleasing personality. His family will arrive in the city soon and we welcome them most cordially as permanent citizens.

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BILL BOOSTER SAYS

There's no friend like money in the bank. It works for you, comes to your aid when you are sick, takes care of you in old age and looks after your family when you are gone. Start a little savings account today and watch it grow.

Send the Advertiser to a friend one year—only \$1.00.

High School Notes

The community meeting at the high school Friday evening was a splendid success in every particular. The ladies of the P. T. A. of Fulton are to be congratulated for the fine program and the excellent supper which was served. Exhibits from the various schools adorned the corridors and were much enjoyed by the visiting patrons. State Superintendent of Schools McHenry Rhodes, of Frankfort, delivered the address of the evening. The Junior class, under the sponsorship of Miss White gave an interesting play. The orchestra under the direction of Miss Bell gave some fine selections during the dinner hour and the song-a-phone band made up of tiny youngsters gave two selections. Another interesting feature of the occasion was an exercise in dress modeling given by the Domestic Science class under the direction of Miss Leet.

Avanelle Green has been elected president of the Junior class for the second semester. Mr. Walter Hopkins, representing Center College, met the members of the Senior class on Tuesday and talked with them relative to their plans for going to college next year.

Forty-five boys reported for baseball at the first meeting. Coach Maddox reports that he is very much encouraged by the prospects.

General James Tandy Ellis will close the lyceum course Friday evening, March 25th. General Ellis is one of the outstanding entertainers of the South and his program will be well worth attending. He is a poet, a musician, a humorist and a story teller of the highest type, and his number promises to be one of the best in the course.

JUNIORS WIN CUP

The basketball tournament held in the Gymnasium of the Fulton High School, Wednesday afternoon, March 18th,

and Thursday evening, March 17th, ended by the Junior Class Team winning the cup.

The score was 24 to 5 when the Juniors defeated the Freshmen Wednesday and 25 to 16 when they defeated the Sophomores in the finals Thursday night.

The game Thursday night was well played by both teams, although the Juniors took the lead from the start and held it to the finish.

Grace Hill led the scoring for the Sophomores, but under the skillful direction of Luelle Wood, Captain of the Juniors, the outcome was victory for that team.

SHANKLE-CALDWELL

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Shankle announce the marriage of their daughter, Jewel Odessa,

to

Mr. William M. Caldwell Saturday, March nineteenth Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Elmore, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The bride is a pretty and accomplished young lady, a graduate from the 1926 class of Fulton High school and was attending State University at Lexington, Ky., when married. The announcement was a surprise to her wide circle of Fulton friends, she being a social favorite in the smart set.

Mr. Caldwell is from a prominent family of Campbellsville, Ky., and was a teacher in Fulton High school last year. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell left immediately after the ceremony for Forsythe, Ga., where he is the principal of the High school of that city.

K. T. ELECTS OFFICERS

On Friday evening, March 18th, Fulton Commandery No. 34, Knights Templar elected and installed the following officers:

C. A. Stephens, Com.; R. A. Stille, Gen.; J. A. Harpole, Capt. Gen.; H. J. Potter, Sr. Ward.; A. W. Morris, Jr. Ward.; D. Fred Worth, Prel.; H. M. Khourie, Treas.; Geo. C. Hall, Sec.; K. E. Homra, Std. Bear.; M. C. Bugg, Swd. Bear.; H. H. Perce, Ward.; G. E. Alverson, Sent.

Hand us a dollar bill and get your name on the Advertiser list as a regular subscriber.

Amended Ordinance.

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED "AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE SEWERS AND THE PLUMBING PRACTICE IN AND FOR THE CITY OF FULTON, KENTUCKY, SO THAT SAME WHEN AMENDED WILL READ AS FOLLOWS:

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FULTON, KENTUCKY:

SECTION 1. Plumbing defined: That plumbing as herein regulated is defined to include all pipes, fixtures and apparatus attached thereto, and the connections therewith, the laying of the same beneath the ground or in buildings or structures, for the purpose of distributing water on any premises, or in any building, or carrying or conducting any water, gases, vapors or waste into drains and sewers, or the ventilation of any such drains or fixtures.

SEC. 2. Inspector of Sewers and Plumbing: That an Inspector of Sewers and Plumbing shall be appointed by the Mayor, affirmed by the City Council by not less than two-thirds vote, whose duties shall be to see that the provisions of the ordinance are complied with. This Inspector shall have supervision over the sanitary sewerage system of said city and flush the same at such times as necessary, this including all flush tanks, manholes and disposal plant, and all plumbing and drain-laying done within the city, and shall inspect all work under construction, alteration, or repair coming within his jurisdiction and shall cause the same to be done according to the conditions of this ordinance, and such other rules and regulations as may be hereinafter established. When a piece of work has been satisfactorily completed, the inspector shall issue a certificate of approval to the plumber in charge. The inspector shall have the right to enter premises at reasonable hours to ascertain if the provisions of this ordinance and other regulations are being complied with; said inspector to serve at the pleasure of the council and upon such salary and fees as the council shall fix before his appointment.

SEC. 3. Plumbers and Drain Layers: That any person, firm or corporation desiring to engage in the business of plumbing in the City of Fulton, Kentucky, must be practical plumbers and show proof of their efficiency as such to the inspector of sewers and plumbing. Every plumber shall give to the City a bond in the sum of One Thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars, said bond to be approved by the Mayor and Council and conditioned that such party will faithfully comply with all the terms and conditions of this ordinance and all rules and regulations in pursuance thereof. No bond for this purpose shall run for a longer period than two years without being renewed and said bond shall remain in full force and effect as to any excavation, within street lines for six months after the same has been completed.

Any firm or person desiring to engage in the construction of house sewers must be practical drain-layers and show proof of their ability as such to the inspector of sewers and plumbing. Every drain-layer shall give bond to the city in the sum of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars to be approved after the same manner as the plumber's bond, and shall cover such sections of the plumber's bond as may pertain to the construction of the house sewer. The plumber's bond shall include drain-laying without additional bond.

SEC. 4. Permits: That it shall be unlawful for any person to uncover a public sewer for any purpose, or to open or take off any manhole, flush tank, or inlet cover, to make or cause to be made any connections with the mains or laterals of the public sewers of said city or to build any sewer connections, without first having obtained a written permit to make the connection to the sewer, for which said Clerk shall collect 50 cents for General Fund. No permit shall be issued to any person whose bond has not been approved by the mayor and council. A separate permit will be required for each connection to the sewer. Each house or building served by the sewer must have a separate drain and connection to the sewer, unless more than one house is on the same lot and sufficient "Y" branch connections are not provided in the sewer for each house. In all cases, permission to connect a residence or building to another house drain may be given only by order of the inspector, and only when it would be impracticable and inexpedient to install separate connections.

The Sewer Connection Permits should be made out on blank forms providing for the date, serial number, name of the plumber, or drain layer, owner of the property, street number, number of the lot and block being served and the distance of the "Y" branch from the center of the nearest down stream manhole. The permit book should be provided with duplicate stubs of each permit for the purpose of record.

SEC. 5. General Requirements: All premises intended for human habitation, or occupancy shall be provided with a supply of pure and wholesome water. Buildings in which water closets and other plumbing fixtures exist shall be provided with a supply of water adequate in volume and pressure for flushing purposes. The pipes conveying water to water closets shall be of sufficient size to supply the water at a rate required for adequate flushing without unduly reducing the pressure at other fixtures.

Every building intended for human habitation or occupancy on premises abutting on a street in which there is a public sewer shall have a connection with the sewer, and if possible, a separate connection. Plumbing fixtures shall be made of smooth, non-absorbent material, shall be free from concealed fouling surfaces, and shall be set free of enclosures.

The entire house drainage system shall be so designed, constructed, and maintained as to conduct the waste water or sewage quickly from the fixture to the place of disposal with velocities which will guard against fouling and the deposit of solids and will prevent clogging.

The drainage pipes shall be so designed and constructed as to be proof for a reasonable life of the building, against leakage of water or drain air due to defective materials, imperfect connections, corrosion, settlements or vibrations of the ground or building, temperature changes, freezing, or other causes.

The drainage system shall be provided with an adequate number of cleanouts so arranged that in case of stoppage the pipes may be readily accessible.

Each fixture or combination fixture shall be provided with a separate, accessible, self-sealing, reliable water seal trap placed as near to the fixture as possible.

The house drainage system shall be so designed that there will be an adequate circulation of air in all pipes and no danger of siphonage, aspiration, or forcing of trap seals under conditions of ordinary use.

The soil stack shall extend full size upward through the roof and have a free opening, the roof terminal being so located.

(Continued on page 2)

AMENDED ORDINANCE

(Continued from page 1)

ated that there will be no danger of air passing from it to any window and no danger of clogging of the pipe by frost or by articles being thrown into it or of roof water draining into it.

The plumbing system shall be subjected to a water or air smoke pressure test and to a final air pressure test in such a manner as to disclose all leaks and imperfections in the work.

No substances which will clog the pipes, produce explosive mixtures, or destroy the pipes or their joints shall be allowed to enter the house drainage system.

Refrigerators, ice boxes, or receptacles for storing food shall not be connected directly with the drainage system.

No water closet shall be located in a room or compartment which is not properly lighted and ventilated to the outer air.

If water closets or other plumbing fixtures exist in buildings where there is no sewer within reasonable distance, suitable provision shall be made for disposing of the house sewage by some method of sewage treatment and disposal satisfactory to the health authority having jurisdiction.

Where a house drainage system may be subjected to back flow of sewage, suitable provision shall be made to prevent its overflow in the building.

Plumbing systems shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

SEC. 6. Definitions of Terms:
Plumbing—Plumbing is the art of installing in buildings the pipes, fixtures, and other apparatus for bringing in the water supply and removing liquid and water carried wastes.

Plumbing System—The plumbing system of a building includes the water supply distributing pipes; the fixtures and fixture traps; the soil, waste and vent pipes; the house drains and house sewer; with their devices, appurtenances, and connections all within or adjacent to the building.

Water-Service Pipe—The water service pipe is the pipe from the water main to the building served.

Water Distribution Pipes—The water distribution pipes are those which convey water from the service pipe to the plumbing fixtures.

Plumbing Fixtures—Plumbing fixtures are receptacles intended to receive and discharge water, liquid, or water carried wastes into a drainage system with which they are connected.

Trap—A trap is a fitting or device so constructed as to prevent the passage of air or gas through a pipe without materially affecting the flow of sewage or waste water through it.

Trap Seal—The trap seal is the vertical distance between the crown weir and the dip of the trap.

Vent Pipe—A vent pipe is any pipe provided to ventilate a house drainage system and to prevent trap siphonage and back pressure.

Local Ventilating Pipe—A local ventilating pipe is a pipe through which foul air is removed from a room or fixture.

Soil Pipe—A soil pipe is any pipe which conveys the discharge of water closets, with or without the discharges from other fixtures, to the house drain.

Waste Pipe and Special Waste—A waste pipe is any pipe which receives the discharge of any fixture, except water closets and conveys the same to the house drain, soil or waste stacks. When such pipe does not connect directly with a house drain or soil stack, it is termed a special waste.

Main—The main of any system of horizontal, vertical, or continuous piping is that part of such system which received the wastes, vent or back vents, from fixtures, outlets, or traps, direct or through branch pipes.

Branch—The branch of any system of piping is the part of the system which extends horizontally at a slight grade, with or without lateral or vertical extensions or vertical arms, from the main to receive fixture outlets not directly connected to the main.

Stack—Stack is a general term for any vertical line of soil, waste, or vent piping.

House Drain—The house drain is that part of the lowest

horizontal piping of a house drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of any building and conveys the same to the house sewer.

House Sewer—The house sewer is that part of the horizontal piping of a house drainage system extending from the house drain to its connection with the main sewer or cesspool and conveying the drainage of but one building site.

Size and Length—The given caliber or size of pipe is for a nominal internal diameter, except that other than iron pipe size, brass pipe is measured by its outside diameter. The developed length of pipe is its length along the center line of pipe and fittings.

Dead End—A dead end is a branch leading from a soil, waste vent, house drain, or house sewer, which is terminated at a developed distance of two feet or more by means of a cap, plug, or other fitting not used for admitting water to the pipe.

SEC. 7. GENERAL REGULATIONS:

Grades of Horizontal Piping—All horizontal piping shall be run in practical alignment and at a uniform grade of not less than one-eighth of an inch per foot, and shall be supported or anchored at intervals not to exceed 10 feet. All stacks shall be supported at their bases, and all pipes shall be rigidly secured.

Change in Direction—All changes in direction shall be made by the appropriate use of 45 deg. "Wyes, half Wyes, long sweep quarter bends, sixth eighth, or sixteenth bends, except that single sanitary tees may be used on vertical stacks, and short bends may be used in soil and waste lines where the change in direction of flow is from the horizontal to the vertical. Tees and crosses may be used in vent pipes.

Prohibited Fittings—The drilling and tapping of house drains, soil, waste or vent pipes, and the use of saddle hubs and bands are prohibited.

Dead Ends—In the installation of any drainage system, dead ends shall be avoided.

Protection of Material—All pipes passing under or through walls shall be protected from breakage. All pipes passing through or under cinder concrete or other corrosive material shall be protected against external corrosion.

Workmanship—Workmanship shall be of such character as fully to secure the results sought to be obtained in all of the sections of this code.

Installation of Plumbing by Owner—All plumbing installed by the owner shall comply with the requirements of this code in such event the word "owner" shall be substituted for the word "plumber" throughout this code.

SEC. 8. Quality and Weights of Material:
Materials, Quality of—All materials used in any drainage or plumbing system, or part thereof, shall be free from defects.

Label, Cast or Stamped—Each length of pipe, fitting, trap, fixture, and device used in a plumbing or drainage system shall be stamped indelibly marked with the weight or quality thereof and the maker's name or mark.

Vitrified Clay Pipe—All vitrified clay pipe shall conform to the A. S. T. M. "Standard Specifications for Clay Sewer Pipe" (Serial designation, C 13-20).

Cast Iron Pipe—(a) Quality—All cast iron pipe and fittings shall conform to the A. S. T. M. "Standard Specifications for Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings" (serial designation, A 74-18).

(b) Coating—All cast iron pipe and fittings for underground use shall be coated with asphaltum or coal tar pitch.

Wrought Iron Pipe—All wrought iron pipe shall conform to the A. S. T. M. "Standard Specifications for Welded Wrought Iron Pipe" (serial designation, A 72-21) and shall be galvanized.

Mild Steel Pipe—All steel pipe shall conform to the A. S. T. M. "Standard Specifications for Welded and Seamless Steel Pipe" (serial designation, A 53-21) and shall be galvanized.

Brass and Copper Pipe—Brass and copper pipe shall conform, respectively, to the Standard Specifications of the

A. S. T. M. for "Brass Pipe, standard sizes, and for "Copper Pipe, standard sizes, (serial numbers B 43-23, respectively).

Lead Pipe, Diameter Weights—All lead pipe shall be of best quality of drawn pipe, of not less weight, per linear foot than shown below.

(a) Lead soil, waste, vent, or flush pipes including bends and traps (extra light):

Int. Diam. Inches	Weights Per Foot Lbs.	Ozs.
1	2	
1 1/4	2	8
1 1/2	3	8
2	4	
3	4	12
4	6	

(b) Lead water supply pipe ground (strong):

Int. Diam. Inches	Weights Per Foot Lbs.	Ozs.
1/2	2	
3/8	2	8
3/4	3	
1	4	
1 1/4	4	12
1 1/2	6	
1 3/4	6	8
2	7	

(c) Lead water supply pipe underground (extra strong):

Int. Diam. Inches	Weights Per Foot Lbs.	Ozs.
1/2	2	8
3/8	3	
3/4	3	8
1	4	12
1 1/4	6	
1 1/2	7	8
1 3/4	8	
2	9	

Sheet Lead—Sheet lead shall weigh not less than four pounds per square foot.

Sheet Copper or Brass—Sheet copper or brass shall be not lighter than No. 18 B. and S. gauge, except that for local and interior ventilating pipe it shall be not lighter than 26 B. and S. gauge.

Galvanized Sheet Iron—Galvanized sheet iron shall be not lighter than the following:

No. 26 for 2 to 12 inch pipe.

No. 24 for 13 to 20 inch pipe.

No. 22 for 21 to 26 inch pipe.

Fittings Thread—(a) Plain

screw fittings shall be of cast iron, malleable iron, or brass of standard fittings and be galvanized.

Calking Ferrules—Brass calking ferrules shall be of the best quality red cast brass with weights and dimensions in accordance with the following tables:

Pipe Size Inches	Actual In. Diam.	Length Inches	Weight Lbs. Ozs.
2	2 1/4	4 1/2	1
3	3 1/4	4 1/2	1 12
4	4 1/4	4 1/2	2 8

Soldering Nipples and Bushings—(a) Soldering nipples shall be of brass pipe, iron pipe size, or of heavy cast red brass not less than the following weights:

Diam. Inches	Weights Ozs.	Diam. Inches	Weights Lbs. Ozs.
1 1/4	6	2 1/2	1 6
1 1/2	8	3	2
2	14	4	3 8

(b) Soldering bushings shall be of brass pipe, iron pipe size or of heavy cast red brass.

Floor Flanges for Water Closets—Floor flanges for water closets shall be not less than three sixteenths of an inch thick, and of brass or cast iron.

SEC. 9. Joints and Connections:

Water and Air Tight Joints—All joints and connections mentioned under this article shall be made permanently gas and water tight.

Vitrified Pipe—All joints in vitrified clay pipes or between vitrified clay pipe and metals, shall be poured joints.

Calked Joints—All calked joints shall be firmly packed with oakum or hemp, and shall be secured only with pure lead, not less than one inch deep, well calked, and no paint, varnish or putty will be permitted until after the joint is tested.

Screw Joints—All screw joints shall be American standard screw joints, and all burrs or cuttings shall be removed.

Cast Iron—Cast iron joints may be either calked or screw joints made in the approved manner.

Wrought Iron—Steel, or Brass to Cast Iron—The joints may be either screwed or calked joints made in the approved manner.

Lead Pipe—Joints in lead pipe or between lead pipe and brass or copper pipes, ferrules, soldering nipples, bushings, or

traps, in all cases on the sewer side of the trap and in concealed joints on the inlet side of the trap, shall be full wiped joints, with an exposed surface of the solder to each side of the joint of not less than three-quarters of an inch and a minimum thickness at the thickest part of the joint of not less than three-eighths of an inch.

Lead to Cast Iron, Steel or Wrought Iron—The joints shall be made by means of a calking ferrule, soldering nipple, or bushing.

Slip Joints and Unions—Slip joints will be permitted in trap seals, and shall not be concealed or inclosed.

Roof Joints—The joint at the roof shall be made water tight by use of copper, lead or iron plates or flashings.

Closet, Pedestal, Urinal and Trap, Standard Slop Sink, Connections—A brass floor connection shall be wiped or soldered to a lead pipe, an iron floor connection shall be calked to cast iron pipe, or an iron floor connection calked or screwed to wrought iron pipe, and the floor connection bolted to an earthenware trap flange. A metal to metal union, a metal to metal union, or a lead or asbestos gasket or washer shall be used to make a tight joint, or at the option of the owner, he may have closets set with head drive ferrule and putty.

Increases and Reducers—Where different sizes of pipes and fittings are to be connected proper size increases or reducers pitched at an angle of 45 degrees between the two sizes shall be used.

Prohibited Joints and Connections—Any fitting or connection which has an enlargement, chamber, or recess with a ledge shoulder or reduction of the pipe area in the direction of the flow on the outlet or drain side of any trap is prohibited.

Expansion Bolts—Connections of wall hangers, pipe supports or fixture settings with the masonry, stone, or concrete backing shall be made with expansion bolts without the use of wooden plugs.

SEC. 10. Traps and Clean Outs:

Traps, Kind—Every trap shall be self cleaning. Traps for bath tubs, lavatories, sinks, and other similar fixtures shall be of lead, brass, cast iron, or of malleable iron and shall have full bore, smooth interior waterway, with threads tapped out of solid metal.

Traps, Prohibited—No form of trap which depends for its seal upon the action of movable parts or concealed interior partitions shall be used for fixtures.

Traps, Where Required—Each fixture shall be separately trapped by a water seal trap placed as near to the fixture as possible, except that a set of not more than 3 laundry trays or lavatories or a set of 2 laundry trays and 1 sink, may connect with a single trap, provided the trap is placed centrally and the branches connect into the trap seal at an angle of not more than 60 degrees to the vertical arm. In no case shall the waste from a bath tub or other fixture discharge into a water closet trap. No fixture shall be double trapped.

Water Seal—Each fixture trap shall have a water seal of not less than 2 inches and not more than 4 inches.

Trap Clean Outs—Each trap, except those in combination with fixtures in which the trap seal is plainly visible and accessible, shall be provided with an accessible brass trap screw of ample size, protected by the water seal.

Trap Levels and Protection—All traps shall be set true with respect to their water seals and protected from frost and evaporation.

Clean Outs, Equivalents—Any floor or wall connection of fixture traps when bolted or screwed to the floor or wall shall be regarded as a clean out.

Grease Traps—When a grease trap is installed, it shall be placed as near as possible to the fixture from which it receives the discharge, and should have twice the capacity of the discharge.

Sand Traps—Sand traps when installed should be so designed and placed as to be readily accessible for cleaning.

Basement Floor Drains—Cellar or basement floor drains shall connect into a trap so

constructed that it can be readily cleaned and of a size to serve efficiently the purpose for which it is intended. The drain inlet shall be so located that it is at all times in full view. When subject to back flow or back pressure, such drains shall be equipped with an adequate back water valve.

Back Water Valves—Back Water shall have all bearing parts or balls of noncorrodible metal and so constructed as to insure a positive mechanical seal and remain closed except when discharging wastes.

SEC. 11. Water Supply and Distribution:
Quality of Water—The quality of the water supply shall meet accepted standards of purity.

Distribution—The water supply shall be distributed through a piping system entirely independent of any piping system conveying another water supply.

Water Service—The water service pipe of any building shall be of sufficient size to permit a continuous ample flow of water on all floors at a given time.

Water Supply to Fixtures—All plumbing fixtures shall be provided with a sufficient supply of water for flushing to keep them in a sanitary condition. Every water closet or pedestal urinal shall be flushed by means of an approved tank or flush valve of at least four gallons flushing capacity for water closets and at least two gallons for urinals, and shall be adjusted to prevent the waste of water. The flush pipe for water closet flush tanks shall be not less than 1 1/4 inches in diameter, and the water from flush tanks shall be used for no other purpose.

No water closet or urinal bowl shall be supplied directly from a water supply system through a flushometer or other valve unless such valve is set above the water closet or urinal in a manner such as to prevent any possibility of polluting the water supply.

Size of Water Supply Pipes—The minimum size of water service pipes from the curb to the dwelling shall be one-half inch, to fixtures as follows:

Sill cocks	1/2 inch
Hot water boiler	1/2 inch
Laundry trays	1/2 inch
Sinks	1/2 inch
Lavatories	3/4 inch
Bath tubs	3/4 inch
Water Closet tank	3/4 inch

Water Supply Control—A main shut off on the water supply line shall be provided near the curb. Accessible shut offs shall be provided on the main supply line just inside the foundation wall for each flat or apartment of a building, for each lawn sprinkler, for supply to each hot water tank, and for each water closet.

Water Supply Pipes and Fittings, Material—All water supply pipes for a plumbing system shall be of lead, galvanized wrought iron, or steel, brass, or cast iron, with brass or galvanized cast iron or galvanized malleable iron fittings. No pipe or fittings that have been used for distributing water.

Water Supply Protection—All concealed water pipes, storage tanks, flushing cisterns, and all exposed pipes or tanks subject to freezing temperatures shall be efficiently protected against freezing.

Pumps and Hydrants—All pumps and hydrants shall be protected from surface water and contamination.

SEC. 12. Plumbing Fixtures:
Materials—All receptacles used as water closets, urinals, or otherwise for the disposal of human excreta, shall be vitrified, earthenware, hard natural stone, or cast iron.

How Installed—All plumbing fixtures shall be installed free and open in a manner to afford access for cleaning. Where practical all pipes from fixtures shall be run to the wall.

Water Closets Bowls—Water closet bowls and traps shall be made in one piece of such form as to hold sufficient quantity of water, when filled, to the trap overflow, to prevent fouling of surfaces, and shall be provided with integral flushing rims constructed so as to flush the entire interior of the bowl.

Frost Proof Closets—Where permitted—Frost proof closets may be installed only in compartments which have no direct opening with a building used

for human habitation or occupancy. The soil pipe between the hopper and the trap shall be four inches in diameter and shall be of lead or cast iron.

Fixtures Prohibited—Fixed wooden wash trays or sinks shall not be installed in any building designed or used for human habitation. No new copper lined wooden bath tubs shall be installed, and an old fixture of this class taken out shall not be reconnected. Pan and valve plunger, offset wash-out and other water closets, having invisible seals or unventilated space, or walls not thoroughly washed at each flush shall not be used. Long hopper closets or similar appliances shall not hereafter be installed. No dry closet or chemical closet shall be installed in a dwelling.

Floor Drains and Shower Drains—A floor drain or a shower drain shall be considered a fixture and provided with a strainer.

Fixture Strainers—All fixtures other than water closets and pedestal urinals shall be provided with fixed strong metallic strainers with outlet areas not less than that of the interior of the trap and waste pipe.

Fixture Overflow—The overflow pipe from a fixture shall be connected on the house or inlet side of the trap and be so arranged that it may be readily and effectively cleaned.

SEC. 13. Ventilation of Rooms and Fixtures:
Location of Fixtures—No trapped plumbing fixture shall be located in any room or apartment which does not contain a window placed in an external wall or is not otherwise provided with proper ventilation.

Ventilating Pipe, How Connected—Ventilating pipes from fixtures and toilet rooms shall be separate and distinct and have no connection whatever with the other ventilating ducts or pipes in the building.

SEC. 14. Soil, waste and Vent Pipes:
Materials—All main or branch soil, waste and vent pipes within the building shall be of cast iron, galvanized steel or wrought iron, lead, brass, or copper, except that no galvanized steel or wrought iron pipe shall be used for underground soil or waste pipes.

Fixture Unit—The following table based on the rate of discharge from a lavatory as the unit shall be employed to determine fixture equivalents:

Fixture	Units
One lavatory or wash basin	1
One kitchen sink	1 1/2
One bath tub	2
One laundry tray	3
One combination fixture	3
One urinal	3
One shower bath	3
One floor drain	3
One slop sink	3
One water closet	6

Soil and Waste Stacks—Every building in which plumbing fixtures are installed shall have a soil or waste stack, or stacks, extending full size through the roof. Soil and waste stacks shall be as direct as possible and free from sharp angles and turns. The required size of a soil or waste stack shall be independently determined by the total fixture units of all fixtures connected to the stack in accordance with the following tables:

Waste Stacks—	No.	Diam. of Stack Inches	Permitted Length Feet
Fixture Units			
1	1 1/4	45	
2 to 8	1 1/2	60	
9 to 18	2	75	
19 to 36	2 1/2	105	

Restrictions—No water closet shall discharge into a stack less than 4 inches in diameter. Not more than three water closets or their equivalent in fixture units shall discharge into a 4 inch stack from one 3-inch branch, and not more than two such branches may connect to a 4 inch stack at the same point or level.

Soil and Waste Stacks, Fixture Connections—All soil and waste stacks and branches shall be provided with correctly faced inlets for fixture connections.

Changing Soil and Vent Pipes—In existing buildings where the soil or waste vent pipe is not extended undiminished through or above the roof or where there is a sheet metal

(Continued on page 11)

Seven Smashing Big Days BALDRIDGE'S VARIETY STORE FULTON, KY.

Sale Starts
8:30 Sharp
Saturday
Morning.

Sale Ends fol-
lowing Satur-
day night.

Spring Invitation Sale.

COME! Accept our heart-
ly and most sincere invita-
tion to inspect our NEW
merchandise, just unpacked
---Stocks are complete and
in wide variety---they are
fresh, clean---INVITING.

Throughout the store ex-
tremely low prices prevail
---A host of special bargains
have been prepared that
should be especially inviting
to those who demand the
MOST for every dollar
spent.

Fifty Splendid Gifts **FREE!**

The first 50 people entering our
store opening morning will re-
ceive a coupon good for a prac-
tical piece of merchandise ABSO-
LUTELY FREE!

Be here among the first 50 and
get your coupon. Somewhere in
the store you will find a piece of
merchandise bearing the SAME
number as your coupon. The
number will be in PLAIN SIGHT
on a YELLOW TAG.

This tag may be attached to
an item on the shelf,---on the
ledge---on the floor, or it may be
on the counter---but wherever
you find it, IT'S YOURS.

You may get a wash boiler, a
perculator, a dandy tea kettle or
it may be only a kitchen knife or
spoon or salt shaker---but it will
be worth having. It may only
be worth 5c AND it may be
worth \$5.00

Regardless of its cash value,
may you accept this gift with
our best wishes and most sin-
cere thanks for coming.

**Baldrige's
Variety
Store.
Fulton, Ky.**

GREAT TREASURE BURIED ON ISLE

Wealth of Incas Hidden by
Two Pirates.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Doubtless, pieces
of eight, and treasures of the Spanish
Main lie buried on a South American
treasure island, ready for the person
who is willing to dig for \$500,000,000.

George Finlay Simmons, curator of
anthropology of the Cleveland Museum
of Natural History, said on his return
from the island that the treasure,
taken from the Incas Indians, lies un-
disturbed where it was buried a cen-
tury ago, by two pirates, on the island
off the coast of Brazil.

Reminiscent of the days of Captain
Jack, the story of the treasure is re-
plete with lore of roving buccaneers,
slashing cutlasses and treasure maps.

One of the hoards, Doctor Simmons
said, amounts to \$100,000,000 and was
buried by a Spanish pirate, Jose Sa-
ntos, who captured a ship laden with
gold and silver bar, altar vestments,
and candlesticks from the churches of
Lima, Peru.

More than \$8,000,000 more was
buried on the same island by an En-
glish pirate who styled himself "Zul-
mire," Doctor Simmons said. Rec-
ords of this "prize" were kept and
were in the possession of the Russian
quartermaster of the ship, until he
died in the Far East.

Eight expeditions were made to find
the treasure between 1890 and 1892.
Doctor Simmons said, but most of
them never reached the desolate coast
of the island. Those that did found
landmarks left on the map wiped out
by a landslide.

"Robert Louis Stevenson used the
island as the scene of 'Treasure Is-
land,' Doctor Simmons said, "but the
swag found in fiction is still there in
reality."

Doctor Simmons was commander of
the Blossom, research ship of the
Cleveland museum which cruised the
South seas for two and a half years,
visited three continents and brought
back specimens for the museum's col-
lection.

Lavish German Castle Waits Kaiser's Return

Berlin.—Castle Homburg, near
Frankfurt-on-Main, to which the for-
mer emperor, according to his settle-
ment with the state of Prussia may
"eventually" return, is considered the
jewel of German castles. It has 300
rooms and salons, many of which are
preserved just as they were built by
the Landgrave Frederick II 250 years
ago.

There is a solid silver service of
400 pieces which 100 years ago cost
a small fortune. In the workroom of
William II is a rocking horse which
he used for a desk chair. William,
when not writing, was wont to lean
back in the saddle and rock back and
forth as if riding at the head of his
troops.

The bed chamber of the late Em-
press Augusta Victoria in the castle
is paneled in solid mahogany, inlaid
with precious stones. Almost as cost-
ly is the suite occupied by the late
King Edward of England when he
came to visit his German relatives.
The castle, though a priceless histori-
cal treasure, is roughly valued at \$10-
000,000. It remains the property of
the state. If William comes back to
Germany he will merely have the use
of it during his life.

Does Earth Shrink? Tests Seek Answer

London.—An attempt to accurately
determine whether the earth is shrink-
ing is to be made by scientists of the
world, who have begun tests to de-
tect and measure possible moves of
the earth's crust. The principal ob-
servatories in various parts of the
globe are co-operating with the Royal
observatory at Greenwich.

The first experiments consisted of
wireless signals sent by stations in
the United States and on the contin-
ent at the rate of 61 rhythmic signals
per minute. The time of the signals
was registered by the observatories
at San Diego, Calif., Algiers, Shanghai,
Paris, Washington, Berlin and Aus-
tralia.

60,000,000 in America Belong to No Church

New York.—Sixty million persons in
the United States are without any
church affiliations, Edward J. Kried-
ler, state president of the National
Federation of Men's Bible Classes, an-
nounced at the opening of the state
convention in Brooklyn.

There are 6,000,000 in New York
state, Mr. Kriedler said, 1,500,000
then being men. He suggested men's
Bible classes as one means of draw-
ing most of these persons to church.

Pension List Lowest in 35 Years, 499,622

Washington.—A decline in the
number of pensioners on the govern-
ment rolls below the 500,000
mark occurred during October
for the first time in 35 years, ac-
cording to a report made by the
pension bureau to the secretary
of the Interior.

The report gives the number
of pensioners at 499,622, and
shows that 1,281 veterans and
1,418 widows of the Civil war
died in the month, terminating
their pensions.

Clothes or the Man

By ROSE MEREDITH

(Copyright.)

IT HAD been a snappy looking suit,
as the tailors say, this palm beach
suit that Bobby Ashton held to the
light of a December day, but now in
the cold sunshine its summery appear-
ance and utter unsuitableness sent a
cold shiver down his usually stiff spine.
The sparkle died out of his vivid dark
face.

"No use talking, I haven't got the
nerve to wear this to the dance—the
girls would all be laughing at Ruth for
having such a comic escort—and Ruth
always looks so dainty and sweet—
gee, I surely am out of luck this win-
ter, that's the truth. My other suit
shines like the kitchen stove—I'll have
it go to bed with a sore throat or
something!"

He spent all the afternoon sponging
and pressing his dark serge suit, but
in the end its resemblance to a pol-
ished stove was even greater than be-
fore.

In a rage at his own powerlessness
in the matter, he went to the telephone
to let Ruth Clark know that he could
not escort her to the charity dance on
Wednesday. Ruth was out and he
went miserably to bed, knowing that
if he lost the friendship of Ruth now,
it would affect all of his future life.
The dream of all his desires was that
some day he might succeed in the busi-
ness his father had left, and with his
mother taken care of, that he could
marry Ruth.

Of course a nice girl like Ruth Clark
would never bother with a poor youth
who had sunk all his available money
in a palm beach suit in the summer,
and had worn it ever since until it had
become a regular joke among the boys.
At the last dance he had fancied that
Ruth's face had changed a little bit
when she saw him in his familiar pale
suit, his chin up, handsome as Bobby
Ashton always was. But beyond that
peculiar flash that he had seen, Ruth
had appeared as sweetly gracious as
ever.

The dance was to be on Wednesday
and, by Tuesday, Bobby Ashton had
fretted himself into a feverish condi-
tion. It all sounds very silly to an
adult reader, but on these small trifles
hang a life's happiness, sometimes.

As Bobby went home Tuesday night,
he lingered in front of a tailor shop,
admiring the quiet dark suits hanging
on the long pole. He did not see Ruth
Clark on the other side of the street
pause and watch him for a long time
before she ran swiftly up the street to-
ward home. All he knew was that he
would have to telephone her that he
had a cold. Then he'd go to bed, and
get Mr. Wolland to attend the store
for him the following day. It was a
cowardly retreat, but there was no
need for him to make Ruth ridiculous.

As a super he told his mother about it.
"I have wondered about it, too,
Bobby—if it was only next month in-
stead of this."

"If," smiled Bobby.
Perhaps it was his mother's worried
face that suddenly changed Bob As-
hton's mind. "I tell you, mother," he
said, finally, "I will go and wear the
suit and if they want to laugh, let 'em!"

"That is splendid—and spoken like
an Ashton," she smiled tremulously.
"That's that," declared Bobby, and
getting out his fiddle played all the
sollicking tunes he knew to keep up
his mother's spirits.

"I feel like a fool," he told himself
as he went to bed, "making such a fuss
over what I'll wear! If Ruth is
ashamed of me—I'll get what's coming
to me. Now, I wonder if those cases
of saws will be coming along tomor-
row?" And his mind drifted off on
thoughts of business.

Wednesday was a rather queer day
for the young hardware dealer. Almost
all the boys he knew telephoned to
know if he was going to wear his palm
beach suit to the dance, and when
they heard that he was they usually
groaned. The groans sounded gen-
uine, too. One boy wanted to borrow
his tennis flannels and Bobby gave his
permission, wondering if they all had
some kind of joke they were putting
up on him. Never mind, he'd show
'em whether clothes made the man or
not. He'd wear what he pleased.

That night his mother pinned a pink
geranium in his buttonhole, and helped
him into the warm overcoat that hid
the immaculate palm beach suit.

"Have a wonderful time, Bobby,"
she sent him off with a very satisfied
smile to stop for Ruth Clark, whose
fur coat concealed some pretty eve-
ning frock, no doubt. They were late.
When they entered the large hall,
Bobby looked around with a dizzying
look in his dark eyes.

Every man and youth in the hall
wore light summer garments, suits like
his own, tennis flannels and shirt
waists, gray flannels, white linen, while
all the girls wore summer sports
clothes. Even the blushing girl beside
him had on a pale pink linen frock
and little white oxford ties.

"I don't quite understand," stam-
mered Bob Ashton.

"Didn't you know that the commit-
tee decided to make the dance into a
summer costume affair? And they're
going to have a maypole later and a
game of tennis downstairs," added
Ruth, chattering to hide her embar-
rassment.

"And it was your suggestion, Ruth,"
said Bobby, as he flunged at the Clark
gate. "Did you do it for me?"

She nodded.

"Would you do more for me, Ruth—
would you wait awhile for me?"

"Why didn't you ask me before?"
she whispered.

Just a Little Smile



A TIMELY BEARD

Sniff—What time is it, old boy?
Or haven't you your watch with you?
Billfuzz—It's 11:15 a. m.—but
never carry a watch.

Sniff—Then how do you know what
time it is?

Billfuzz—I shave at 7:30 every
morning, and I can tell what time it
is day or night, by feeling how much
my beard has grown.—Exchange.

Pig-Headed or Soft-Hearted?

"He says he will be miserable un-
less I marry him," said the pensive
girl.

"You must decide for yourself," an-
swered Miss Cayenne, "whether he is
a devoted lover or merely one of those
people who can't be happy unless they
are having their own way."—Wash-
ington Star.

His Gain

"So Maud refused to marry Jack
after all. I suppose he's heartbroken."
"Oh, no. He says things worked
out pretty well. You see, he asked for
a raise in pay thinking he was about
to get married and received it, so he's
that much ahead of the game."

SOMETHING TO SUIT



The Cook—Shall I make a nice cou-
tace pudding for dessert?
Mrs. Justwed—Certainly not. Don't
you know we're not living in a cottage?
Make a flat pudding instead.

No One Hurt

Little Willie had a gun,
Pulled the trigger just for fun;
No one changed to be in range.
(This sounds very, very strange.)

Foiled Him

She—According to Piny, kissing is
an infallible remedy for colds.
He (with a slight one)—I'd like to
try the old boy's recipe.
She—You may. It is: "Three kisses
on the mouth of a mule."

Criticism

Two men in London were discussing
a certain novelist. "She's a wonder-
ful writer," said one.

"Yes," replied the other, "the mys-
tery to me is where she gets her mar-
velous lack of knowledge of life."

A Misnomer

A sailor was asked about his better
half.
"What d'ya mean 'half'?" he ex-
claimed. "She's double what I am. I'm
only a tar and she's a tartar."

HIS CLASSIFICATION



She—Men are beasts—all of them
He—My folks think I'm about per-
fect.
She—Yes, you're a perfect beast.

Man With Cancer

For the man with a cancer
Here's a message of hope:
Consult a good surgeon,
But forego the dope.

Anticipatory

She—Your lips certainly look nice.
He—Don't talk about things that
may be used against you later—
Georgia Tech Yellow Jacket.

Who Wouldn't?

"I wish I had enough money to
marry on."
She (shyly)—What would you do?
He (quickly)—Travel.

Caviar Not an Author

"Do you like caviar?"
"That's too old for me to bite. Cavi-
ar is a dessert and not an author."



Careful Men Direct Our Affairs **HAVE MONEY!**

Men well known in our community for their
FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, BUSINESS
ABILITY, judgment and integrity conduct the af-
fairs of our bank.

Our officers will always be glad to counsel with
you and give you the benefit of their long financial
experience whether you are a depositor in our bank
or not. Come in. We will welcome you.

We invite YOUR Banking Business.
Start Saving Regularly NOW.

CITY NATIONAL BANK

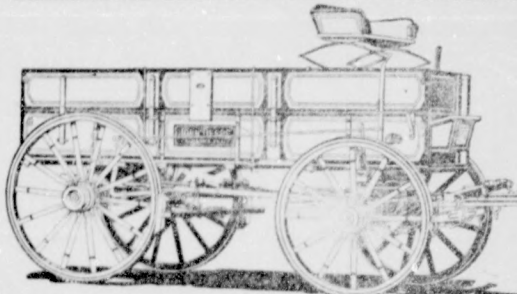
"That Strong Bank"
FULTON, KY.

Culver Bakery Company.

Successors to

Hornbeak Bros. Bakery Co.
Incorporated

When you buy John Deere implements you
are sure of prompt repair service
throughout their long life



A FARM WAGON THAT IS GUARANTEED

The amount of satisfactory service that a wagon
will give depends entirely upon the material and skill
the manufacturer puts into it. We want to show you
a wagon that is built of the best materials by men
who know how—

THE JOHN DEERE WAGON The Wagon That is Guaranteed

A special machine automati-
cally measures the inside of the
skirt of the John Deere farm
wagon and shapes the axle to
fit accurately. The skirt is
set in red lead under high pres-
sure. It has exactly the right
patch, and the axle has the
right gather to make the John
Deere wagon run lighter than
other wagons. With the John
Deere sand- and dust-proof
skains there is no wearing of
bearing surfaces—the oil stays
in—the wagon is always
smooth-running and light-pul-
ling.

Only carefully-selected oak
and hickory are used in the
John Deere Wagon, and every
piece of wood is air-seasoned
under cover in our own yards
for at least two years. The
tires are set hot under hydrau-
lic pressure and under a gauge
that assures proper dish—the
load is always carried on plumb
spokes.

And don't forget this other
big feature—the heavy mal-
leable fifth-wheel with cor-
rugated coupling—no bending
or breaking of kingbolt—bol-
ster does not get out of line and
rock—no danger of tipping
when handling large, top-heavy
loads.

Come in and see this wagon—read the guarantee on the tool
box. Let us explain the many fine points embodied in it.

Fulton Hardware Company
Fulton, Ky.

GET QUALITY AND SERVICE THIS STORE GIVES BOTH

Senour's FLOOR PAINT



"It Penetrates"

IN the word "penetration," is a secret manufacturing process that has made Senour's Floor Paint a popular favorite for over 40 years.

If a floor paint does not penetrate or grip into the wood it will soon begin to crack, chip and peel.

Senour's Floor Paint dries over night with a high gloss enamel-like finish, but at the same time it sinks into the pores of the wood and forms a film that will withstand the hardest usage and will withstand repeated washings without dimming the lustre.

Every can of Senour's Floor Paint is guaranteed to give satisfaction if directions printed on the can are followed or money back upon receipt of empty can.

A color card is yours for the asking.

"The Old Reliable"



Kramer Lumber Co.

Cumb. Phone 96

Rural 1-34



YOU can't go wrong. Just say "I want Purina Chick Startena for my baby chicks." 50% of the baby chicks fed average rations die. You can save 90% when you feed Startena. Dead chicks are expensive. Be in the 90% class. Give your baby chicks a chance to earn large profits for you. Phone us for Startena. Start them growing today!

Browder Milling Co.
Distributors



SOUTHERN FENCE

Horse-high--Bull-strong--Pig-tight
--"Weather-wise"--Rust-proof

SOUTHERN FENCE holds its own against the strongest pressure and resumes normal shape as soon as pressure is removed, because it has HINGED JOINTS. Also retains its shape in all weathers, as TENSION CURVES allow it to expand when hot and contract when cold. Made of the highest grades of tough, springy open hearth steel wire with extra heavy and uniform galvanized coating in which the best prime Western spelter zinc is used.

SOUTHERN FENCE IS LIFE-TIME FENCE--on the job all the while. You can get it here. We sell SOUTHERN FENCE under the guarantee of the Gulf States Steel Company, who make it.

Fulton Hardware Co
Fulton, Ky.



Improved Uniform International Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of the Evening School, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

Lesson for March 27

REVIEW--STUDIES IN THE CHRISTIAN LIFE

GOLDEN TEXT--If ye love Me keep My commandments--John 14:15

PRIMARY TOPIC--What Jesus Wants Us to Do

JUNIOR TOPIC--The Christian Way of Living

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC--What It Means to Be a Christian

YOUTH PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC--Marks of a True Christian

The following methods of review are suggested:

I. A Descriptive Essay Method.

Each member of the class should be assigned to the task a week ahead of the preparation of an essay on the topics involved in the quarterly lessons, as for example: What constitutes a true Christian. Following Christ. The prayer life of a Christian. The Christian and his Bible. The home life of a Christian. Christian stewardship. The Christian and the missionary obligation.

II. The Question Review Method.

The teacher will prepare a list of questions dealing with the various phases of the quarter's lessons. These will be written on slips of paper and the members of the class will draw them. As examples of questions note the following: What does following Christ involve? What is the Christian's responsibility as to his Bible? What is the Christian's obligation as to stewardship? What are the duties of the members of the home? What is the Christian's obligation as to the evangelization of the world? What is the Christian's hope? Is Christ coming again? Will there be a resurrection of the body?

III. The Summary Method.

This method can always be used to good advantage with the advanced classes. The outstanding fact or facts should be grasped and the principal teaching of the quarter's lessons stated. Suggestions:

Lesson for January 2.

Jesus first calls men to be His disciples. He then calls them to have fellowship in His service. Those who receive this two-fold call will walk as He walked.

Lesson for January 9.

The one who really follows Christ shall be hated and opposed. Having fellowship with Christ, he will love his enemies, do good to those who hate him, bless them that curse him, pray for those which despitefully use him.

Lesson for January 16.

The Bible furnishes the Christian with full knowledge of God and man's obligation to Him. The only way to be able to stand firm and true in the coming perilous times is to be thoroughly grounded in the knowledge of the Scriptures.

Lesson for January 23.

Jesus, though divine, resorted much to prayer. If he needed this fellowship, how much more do His followers need it.

Lesson for January 30.

Followers of Jesus may expect temptations, but divine help is available for every need.

Lesson for February 6.

To every believer has been given certain talents such as gifts for service, knowledge, time, money, to be used for the honor of His Lord. A time of reckoning is coming at which reward will be given for fidelity, and judgment meted out for infidelity.

Lesson for February 13.

The home is the oldest and most important institution in the world. The most effective way of making strong and pure the church, society and the nation is to make the home Christian.

Lesson for February 20.

The subject of the kingdom is under solemn obligation to permeate society and let his light shine so that the heavenly father may be glorified.

Lesson for February 27.

Every believer has two natures--the flesh and the spirit. The only way to overcome the flesh is to be filled with the Spirit.

Lesson for March 6.

The Lord permitted persecution to fall upon the church to cause the disciples to be scattered in order for the widening of the testimony.

Lesson for March 13.

Christ has imposed upon every disciple the obligation of witnessing for Him to all the nations of the world.

Lesson for March 20.

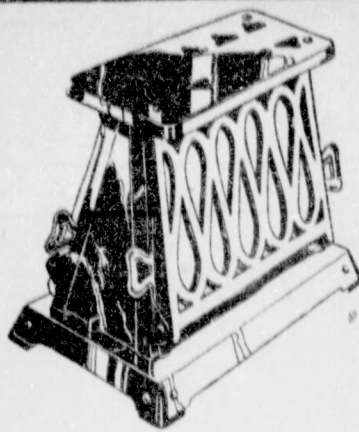
The Christian's hope is the personal return of Jesus Christ to take him to His heavenly home. When Christ comes, the body of the believer who has fallen asleep will be resurrected and living believers will be caught up into glory with Christ.

Harder to Do Right

There never has been an age where it was not harder to do right than to do wrong. Just as there has never been a time when it was not harder to swim upstream than down.--Herald of Gospel Liberty.

Let Your Light Shine

A light under a bushel, besides being hid, will go out in a short time for want of air. Unless our lights shine for others, they will soon perish in ourselves.--Herald of Gospel Liberty.



This is the original toaster to turn the toast without touching. The rack does not touch the table when lowered, the feet are unbreakable and will not mar the table. It toasts quickly and evenly, the large rack takes a full slice of bread, the flat top is most convenient.



This handsome silver plated bread tray given free with each Turnover Toaster during March National Toaster Month.

If you do not now have an electric toaster or if you have an old one without the turnover feature, here is your opportunity to get a new one. You will find it well worth the cost in greater convenience and better toast.

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY

Special Plow Sale

Our large stock of John Deere Syracuse slat mold-board Plows has enabled us to reduce the price to such a low figure that if you need a new plow, or even need an old one repaired, you can buy a new plow and save money.

These plows stand for just what John Deere tools all stand for, easy operation, light draft, longer life. These prices are cheaper than ever before:

Heavy 3-Horse Plow, \$12.00
Light 3-Horse Plow, - \$11.00
Heavy 2-Horse Plow, \$10.00
Med. 2-Horse Plow, - \$9.00
Light 2-Horse Plow, - \$8.50

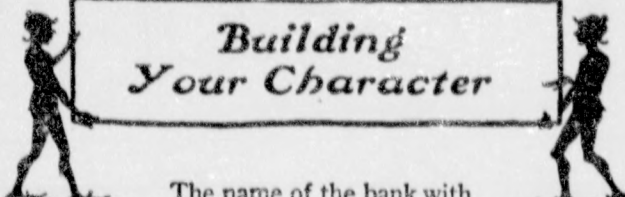
John Deere Plows pull lighter because they shed better.

Pay us a visit and see what a Real BARGAIN we can give you.

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Building Your Character

The name of the bank with which you do business is one of the best references you can give.

A checking account stands for modern business methods, available liquid funds.

**John Jones
has a Bank
Account**

A savings account stands for good habits, thrift and ambition.

So not only does a bank account yield you monetary returns from your investment but it returns a dividend in good reputation.

**Make This Bank Your Best Servant
Open an Account with Us Today—NOW!**

The Farmers Bank


FULTON, KY.

The One Occasion

where one must be absolutely sure is when a funeral director is called. One cannot afford to take a chance on inferior service at such a time.

It is mainly to teach folks where to get the kind of service they will wish that these talks are appearing in this paper.

FULTON UNDERTAKING CO.
INCORPORATED
D. F. LOWE, A. T. STUBBLEFIELD
AMBULANCE SERVICE - LADY ASSISTANT
FUNERAL HOME



302 CARR ST.
FULTON, KY.

WE SELL

The Best Grades OF COAL

at reasonable prices.

Our prompt delivery is a pleasing feature of our service. Let us have your order.

Phone 51
City Coal Co.

POULTRY

RAISE CHICKENS ON SALT RATION

Contrary to a general belief among poultrymen that chickens are very readily poisoned by common table salt, it was found in experiments at the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, that chickens may be raised from nine to twenty-one weeks of age on rations containing as high as 8 per cent of salt with no apparent detrimental effects on their condition. The experiments further showed that after the birds had become accustomed to such salty rations, they ate enough of them to keep on growing about as fast as chickens that received a much smaller percentage of salt in their feed. The experiments were conducted by H. H. Mitchell, chief in animal nutrition; L. E. Card, chief in poultry husbandry, and G. G. Garman, formerly assistant in animal nutrition.

Because of the general belief that chickens are very readily poisoned by common table salt, and because of the common occurrence of salt in wastes and by-product feeds for poultry, it was considered important to determine definitely whether the use of such wastes and feeds is dangerous to health or retards growth. This experiment was planned, therefore, in order to determine (1) the maximum percentage of salt that may be fed to growing chickens without harmful results, and (2) the maximum single dose of salt that a chicken can tolerate, or the smallest dose that would cause death.

In all, 75 chickens from three broods were used. Fifty chickens were given a basal ration made up of yellow corn, bran, dried buttermilk, steamed bone meal and ground limestone, containing percentages of salt of 1, 2, 4 and 8. Twenty-five other chickens were used in determining the maximum single dose of salt that an adult chicken can tolerate.

It was found that chickens could be raised from nine to twenty-one weeks of age on rations containing as high as 8 per cent of salt with no apparently detrimental effects. While it took some time for the chickens to become accustomed to such a salty ration, they soon learned to eat enough of it to promote a rate of growth approximately the same as that of chickens fed the check ration.

When the salt was mixed in the feed, a daily intake of 6 to 8 grams of salt a bird appeared to have no harmful effect on the birds that were 9 weeks old or older.

Salt put directly into the crop in two equal doses amounting to 16 grams daily was quickly fatal in the case of birds weighing 2 to 4 pounds each.

Salt given in solution twice daily proved to be more toxic than equal amounts consumed in the feed.

The minimum lethal single dose of salt for birds weighing 3 to 5 pounds was found to be close to 4 grams a kilogram of body weight.

Profitable Place for Ducks on Average Farm

Few people realize the profitable place the duck should have on the farm. There was a time when the duck was not a profit but that time is long past. With better feeding methods of poultry and the better understanding of the care they should have, the duck is rapidly coming to the front.

The Pekin duck is a meat bird and should be considered as such. However, it is not uncommon to get 140 eggs in a season with proper feed.

The breeders should be selected early in the summer and fed on a grain ration until the first of December, then put on a mash. We have found a good mash to be made of equal parts of ground corn, ground oats, bran, shorts, low-grade flour and meat scraps, says a writer in the Indiana Farmer's Guide. This should be fed wet twice each day, night and morning, with grain at noon.

It is not necessary to have water for the ducks to swim in, but the fertility of the eggs will be better if water is available. Water to swim in is a detriment to young stock that is grown for the market, for the exercise makes the meat tough and stringy and they do not put on fat very fast.

Housing Old Ducks

Old ducks need no particular care. They should have a place where they can keep dry at night. In the winter any dry house will answer for quarters. They can travel about in the cold and snow during the day, but at night they should have a warm place. Eggs are usually laid in the early morning, so it is advisable to keep the birds shut in until all have laid. Do not try to keep ducks and hens in the same pen. Ducks need a soft feed and they are dirty about their eating.

High Prices for Eggs

Egg production during the months of high prices is a matter of first getting hens that are bred for egg production, and following that with the proper methods of care, feeding and management. Commercial poultry men rather generally sell all two-year-old hens, but breeders keep their best hens for many years in some cases. If a hen possesses valuable characteristics, it is only a matter of common sense to use that hen for a breeder as long as possible.

Good Money In Poultry

And Now is the time to start with an

Old Kentucky Home Incubator AND Queen Brooder.

We invite you to visit our store and see one of the most complete displays we have ever exhibited. Everything to make poultry raising a pleasure.

Just received a big shipment of
all kinds of Field and Garden
SEEDS.

KENTUCKY HARDWARE & IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Incorporated.

Church St. Fulton, Ky.
W. W. Batts, Pres. Ben. W. Shew, Sec'y and Treas.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

I WILL, ON Saturday, April 9,

at the late home of Mrs. A. E. Tarpley on Hubbard street in
WATER VALLEY, KY.,
at 1 P. M.,

offer for public sale the following chattel property: 1 fine brood mare, 1 good mule, 1 milk cow, 1 mower, 1 rake, 1 new disc harrow, 1 section harrow, plows and in fact a full set of farm tools, also corn and hay, and household and kitchen furniture, including feather beds, beddings and books. **TERMS MADE KNOWN ON DAY OF SALE.** If Saturday, April 9 at 1 P. M., is too bad weather for a sale to be possible, the sale will be Monday, April 11 at 10 A. M.

S. E. Tarpley,

Executor for Mrs. A. E. Tarpley, Deceased.

N. B.—I will also sell PRIVATELY the home farm of Mrs. A. E. Tarpley, one-half mile east of Water Valley, 100 acres, and also the farm of Henry Tarpley, deceased, one mile east of Beclerton, 37½ acres.

Fulton Advertiser

R. S. WILLIAMS
Editor and Publisher
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Nov. 25, 1925, at the Post Office at
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March 3, 1879.

DRESS UP WITH THE
GLADSOME SPRINGTIME

The spirit of spring is abroad in the land. Every peeping bud on every leafy bough tells us spring is here and nature has awakened from her winter slumber. 'Tis the time when youth calls to youth—the bird seeks its mate and all creation preens itself for the season of sunshine and summer.

What could be more fitting than for men, women and children to give heed to their personal appearance—to discard the worn and ragged garments of bleak, cold days and step forth adorned in raiment harmonious with the gladsome Springtime?

All up and down the nation, cities and municipalities are uniting to emphasize the coming of these days. Societies, clubs, churches, organizations of all kinds, are joining hands with individuals, stores and merchants in a whole-hearted effort to bring home to men and women the stimulus of a new thought—that we should, for one brief moment, lift our careworn faces from our tasks, and like the carefree birds of the air, rejoice that SPRING has come—and, dressed up in our "best bib and tucker," reflect in our outward appearance, the joy of our inner life.

When nature sings all the world is atune—why not us? Let's banish dull care—forget the biting winds of winter, discard all that reminds us of the shadows of the long nights—off with the old and on with the new—DRESS UP.

There's not a woman among us so fair but whose beauty may be enhanced when she steps forth in her new apparel—carrying in her heart and eyes the smiling spirit of Spring. There's not a man among us so modest but who will pause for self-appraisal when he sees reflected in his mirror his glad, new togs and feels in his soul the stirring spirit of Spring. And as for us plain folks—more's the need for us to garb ourselves in the happy raiment of the season.

Let's not be selfish, but in true harmony with the spirit of the day let's touch with the fairy hand of grace every chic and child of our household and the household itself. Yes, even more, let's "Dress Up," the home, the yard, the garden, that all the environs of our life may reflect the joy that is within us—that is within all nature.

COURTESY

Courtesy is the cheapest commodity in the world, yet it is probably the least used.

It doesn't belong to any corporation and it isn't quoted in Wall street. It is not regulated by any federal commission—there are no restrictions on it. The price of courtesy is not fixed because there are no "production costs."

Courtesy is as free as the air we breathe, and costing nothing, many view it as a worthless asset and do not make it a part of themselves.

For many, many years the commencement day orators have been telling us that courtesy is a factor to be reckoned with if we wish to succeed in life.

Some high school graduates have remembered this bit of timely advice and in their efforts to get ahead in the strenuous game of life, they have made it their constant aim to be courteous to others.

Go through the list of your acquaintances and see how many have made courtesy pay. You will find the number lamentably small because they have been too busy with the small perplexities of life to take time for little courtesies that make the brief stay here pleasant.

Courtesy pays big dividends in what we generally term success. It likewise creates within the individual a certain sense of satisfaction in the thought that he makes friends by treat-

ing others courteously.

And it always comes back abundantly in proportion to the way it is extended to others.

A GREAT, NEW BUSINESS

One of the newest sciences which we have with us is the science of advertising. And advertising has really come to be a science. It is no longer conducted in a haphazard way. Men of brains and ability have studied it and have evolved plans which bring about the greatest amount of good thru advertising, benefit to the public as well as to the advertiser.

It is pleasing to know that men everywhere are beginning to appreciate the great part for good which advertising plays in our everyday life. That we do not yet fully appreciate this good, however, is evidenced by the fact that only a small percentage of the potential advertisers avail themselves of its assistance.

In a recent address, President Coolidge pointed to the fact that we are still apt to place too low an estimate on the subject of advertising. Mammoth factories and great transportation systems impress us when we come in personal contact with them, the President said, but we have not yet come to appreciate the great business which greets us through the advertising pages in the newspapers and periodicals of the country. Yet even the most casual examination must point out to us, the President added, that advertising has now become a great business.

By creating a demand and stimulating business advertising tends to reduce prices and the cost of living. It raises, too, the standard of the products which we buy. It brings therefore, greater prosperity to the advertiser and greater satisfaction to the buyer. There is no longer any doubt about its general benefit. But, as yet, few of us realize its tremendous importance.

THE PIG

The pig is a coarse, illiterate animal with a long pedigree and short tail which cannot be used as a fly-killer. One of the most cruel acts which nature ever performed was to equip the horse and cow with long, flowing tails and leave the pig without anything but a feeble, tightly curled imitation. This is why the average pig is so disagreeable a companion during fly time and has to be mollified with a pitchfork.

The pig is purely a commercial venture. Nobody ever reared a pig in order to enjoy his society or to watch the working of his mind as it developed from playful infancy to adult manhood. In fact, a careful search for the mind of a pig is about as futile as trying to locate the melody in a bagpipe solo. No great poem was ever written on the pig, and he is never asked to sit for his portrait, except just prior to some auction sale. If American literature had to depend upon the pig for its inspiration, it would not occupy the proud eminence given it by the State of Indiana.

Without intending to disparage the pig, it must be admitted that intellectually he is a greater disappointment than grand opera in English. But as a business proposition the pig makes the chewing gum industry look like the sale of ice cream cones in Labrador. Almost alone and single handed, the domestic pig has dotted our fair prairies with beautiful homes, electric washers, majestic silos, musical windmills, self playing pianos, mechanical milkers, back-firing automobiles and sweet content. Every time the farmer ships 22 chubby faced pigs to market some real money is put into active circulation, and the country merchant feels more like advertising and contributing to the church.

The pig never used to know his ancestors from a hole in the ground, but nowadays every pig that amounts to anything has a family tree with more branches on it than a cranberry bush. A stalwart pig that can trace his ancestry back to the reign of James K. Polk will often times sell for more money than a serial story by Robert W. Chambers, which shows that as a people we are coming to a higher appreciation of lit-

erature. Refined people who have never owned a pig sneer at him on account of his uncouth ways, but this is because they have never seen him lift a mortgage or remove a plaster from a red barn.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM
L. A. Downs, President

Chicago, March 21, 1927
To Our Employees:

Courtesy is one of the most important characteristics of our service and one of the most valuable assets of our railroad. It has first place in our pledge of "Courtesy, Efficient Service Always," and its observance by all employees is constantly being urged. But why do we place all this emphasis on courtesy?

Courtesy is of such importance because it advertises our service, attracts patronage and makes for pleasant relations with the public generally. One courteous act often causes many persons to praise and use our service, and the good will which our railroad enjoys is due in no small part to the pleasing manner in which our employees perform our service.

The reputation for courtesy which our railroad bears is something of which we all are proud. Therefore, I take great pleasure in calling your attention to the following excerpt from a recent decision of the Mississippi Supreme Court in a case in which our railroad was concerned:

"It is very unusual, and in fact almost unknown, for a passenger train employee on the Illinois Central System to be discourteous or impolite to a passenger. It is commonly known, and for this reason we cannot be ignorant of the fact, that this great railroad system has the enviable reputation throughout the United States of having the most courteous and accommodating employees of any railroad system."

A reputation so outstanding as to receive such recognition is worth maintaining. Let us guard it carefully.

Faithfully yours,
L. A. DOWNS.

THE MAN WHO GETS
PROMOTED

The ordinary fellow does an ordinary task;

He's mighty fond of "good enough," and lets it go at that;

But the chap who gets promoted, or the raise he doesn't ask,

Has just a little something more than hair beneath his hat.

The ordinary fellow lives an ordinary day;

With the ordinary fellow he is anxious to be quit;

But the chap who draws attention and the larger weekly pay

Has a vision for the future and is working hard for it.

He tackles every problem with the will to see it through;

He does a little thinking of the work that comes to hand;

His eyes are always open for the more that he can do,

You never find him idle merely waiting a command.

The ordinary fellow does precisely as he's told,

But someone has to tell him what to do, and how, and when;

But the chap who gets promoted fills the job he has to hold,

With just a little something more than ordinary men.

—Edgar A. Guest.

Fulton, Kentucky
Opportunity Offers

The Manufacturer
An abundance of raw material—cheap power and water—exceptional railroad facilities—ample labor—cheap sites—low taxes.

The Farmer, Truck Gardener and Stock Raiser
Extraordinary fertile lands of low prices—a suitable climate—suitable labor.

The Merchant
A large and increasing trade territory—freedom from undue competition.

The Homeseeker
Attractive but inexpensive homes—low living expenses—good schools and churches—a delightful climate.

The Ghosts of
Romance

By RUBY DOUGLAS

(Copyright.)

"AND now we are having the shadow of our own sin cast upon us," murmured Nora solemnly.

Helene laid down the palette knife with which she was busily cleaning a canvas on her easel. "What's happened now, pray tell?"

Gloria, pounding over in a corner on a typewriter over in a corner of the big sun-parlor studio, stopped working to listen.

Nora, the only indolent one of the trio, huddled herself among the gay chintz cushions of the swinging hammock. "I saw them," she whispered, awesomely.

"Saw whom, for goodness sake?" asked Gloria, impatient to be back at her story.

"The three headless soldiers!" "Ridiculous, Nora," scoffed Helene. "What did you eat for supper last night?"

"Tommy-rot," added Gloria. "All right—believe me or not," Nora went on, earnestly. "Last night as I lay upstairs in my bed and watched I distinctly saw three headless soldiers on three white horses walking up the elm drive toward the house. I was so petrified that I just buried my head in the covers and—after a while, fell asleep."

"You're a goose. The story those people told us has just gotten on your nerves, Nora. The house isn't haunted. We've been here all summer and nothing has happened."

"Till now," interrupted Helene. "The three girls had rented the old Cross farm for a studio to work in all summer. The villagers had a weird story about the place being haunted because during the Civil war three soldiers had been killed in these grounds. Old wives' tales were told of how, every so often the ghosts of the three headless soldiers had been seen to walk under the old elm trees. And, in spite of the so-called scientific mind of the average house-hunter, the stories had kept the house from renting readily."

"How on earth did you happen to be awake after midnight looking out the window?" asked Gloria. "You're such a grand little sleeper." "Sh-h," whispered Helene, in mock alarm, "didn't you know Nora had quarreled with Bob and—well, they do say that it causes sleepless nights—unrequited love."

"Nevertheless, I saw them and you may sit up with me tonight and watch," announced Nora, with determination. "Three nights they always walk, so I've heard."

It was with a bravado they did not feel that the three girls sat, knees embraced in their arms, on Nora's bed that night, lights out, nothing alive and noisy about them but the grandfather's clock that ticked ominously to the hall.

Suddenly, they gripped each other and six eyes were glued to a dark and distant spot beneath a big elm tree in the driveway.

"Not a word—" whispered Nora. They watched in silence as three white horses ambled toward them bearing on their backs what looked to the girls like three uniformed soldiers without heads.

The beating of their hearts vied with the ticking of grandfather's clock. Their hands were icy cold. The girls clung frantically together.

They jumped almost out of the bed when a horse whinnied and snorted.

A headless soldier reprimanded him. And that was his fatal mistake. Faint though his voice had been, Nora had recognized it as Bob's loved tones.

To the consternation and relief of Helene and Gloria she called wildly out of the window at midnight, "Bob—Bob—"

And three heads came out of three uniforms and three masculine laughs rang out on the crisp, night air.

There was much scrambling among the girls to get into clothes sufficiently conventional to receive soldiers at night. What might do for a ghost would not, perhaps, seem suitable for a real, live man.

"You nearly scared us to death," Nora was saying to Bob while she looked at him with anything but an annoyed expression.

"I should think you did," added Helene.

"I'm done out of a year's growth," said Gloria.

And then the boys explained how Bob, desperate for want of his sweetheart's companionship, had perpetrated the whole idea. The quarrel had been largely because Nora insisted on spending this summer with her two girl friends instead of marrying him as she had half promised. Bob had suggested that if the girls could be properly frightened maybe Nora would marry him to have a protector for the others.

"I'm all for protection, now," confessed Helene.

"Yes—Bob wouldn't be a bad sort to have around the place," added Gloria.

"What say, Nora?" asked Bob, still holding her hand. "Will you marry me—for the peace of mind of your dearest friends?"

The five young persons stood looking at Nora.

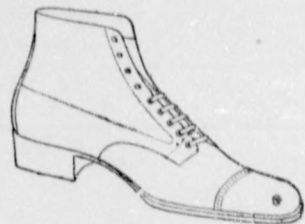
"It seems selfish—not to," Nora said. And it was settled that there would be a wedding and that the three white horses were to lend the wedding procession which was to be through the aisle of elms in the garden of the haunted house.

For ALL kinds of Shoe Repairing

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Shoes

To Me.
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The Shoe Rebuilder. 318 Walnut St. Phone 560

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PLUMBING

399 — PHONE — 399

Just Received the
New Styles inEngraved
Visiting Cards

and

Wedding
Announcements.

We invite You to call and see them.

R. S. Williams

FOR SALE

Four-room house and lot 45x 100 feet on McDowell street. For quick sale, \$600. See T. B. Anderson.

EGGS FOR SALE

White Wyandotte eggs for hatching—\$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Regal-Dorcas strain. Mrs. Robert Rhodes, Route 2, Fulton, Ky., Rural Phone 66.

YOUR SPRING SUIT NEEDS
THE WRINKLES TAKEN OUT

You know what a beauty shop can do for faces—how it can remove wrinkles from cheeks and crow's feet from eyes. But did you ever visit a "beauty shop for suits"—a modern dry cleaning and sanitary pressing establishment? Here, again, is a "fountain of youth"—this time for clothes.

For example, take one of your own suits to the O. K. Steam Laundry—one you've worn often. If it's a light suit, the grime is plainly visible at collar and cuffs; perhaps there is a bit of grease on it from your car. If the suit is dark, the dirt may not show—but it's there. One cannot ride in automobiles and taxis, and not gather dirt.

But see what your dry cleaner, the O. K. Laundry, can do for this suit.

First, it is tumbled in warm, drying air; the moisture is re-

moved, the dust shaken out, obstinate spots loosened. An expert "spotter" then goes over the garment by hand—stains and spots vanish before his skill. Next, the suit is soused gently, thoroughly, back and forth, in the purest of cleaning fluids. Soil embedded in the fabric is filtered out; grime and grease are dissolved away. After most of the moisture has been whirled out, the suit is carefully dried in a breeze of fresh, warm, sterile air, then with the warm air sifting thru it, it is fluffed softly. The nap comes to life, the cloth becomes fresh and smart again.

Nor is this dry cleaning "magic" limited to men's suits and overcoats, hats and gloves, women's coats, suits, dresses and blouses, children's clothes—almost every article of wearing apparel can be given this same renewing, refreshing treatment. And how much longer clothes wear when they receive it. Truly dry cleaning pays its own bills.

Of course, we make a specialty of dry cleaning draperies, rugs, etc. Don't overlook this when you begin your Spring housecleaning—just phone 130 and we will do the rest.

O. K. STEAM LAUNDRY
J. J. Owen, Proprietor.

SPECIAL OFFER

For a short time we will accept subscriptions for this paper and the Memphis Weekly Commercial Appeal—both papers one year for only \$1.25.



We Must Work Together

EVERY thoughtful citizen of this community is interested in its development and progress. There's no question about that! We all want our children to enjoy better homes, better schools, better parks—more agreeable surroundings and greater comforts.

We all want our town to keep step with its neighbors, to take the lead in civic affairs. So there is only one sound plan for us to follow:

We must work together to increase the wealth of this community by doing everything we can to encourage local business.

When you and your family patronize our advertisers—the stores and banks of our town—and keep your money in circulation right here at home, there is no power on earth that can prevent our progress.

Read the Ads in this Paper
and save yourself money by trading at home



PAY YOUR BILLS PROMPTLY!
*You won't be in debt ~ It helps you to save
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PROMOTES GOOD BUSINESS*

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SMITHSONIAN GETS VALUABLE MINERALS

Rare Collection Is Left by Frederick Canfield.

Washington.—The Frederick Canfield collection of minerals, among the largest and most complete private collections in this country, accompanied by an endowment of \$50,000 to be used for its increase, has been given to the Smithsonian Institution. This very important legacy has already arrived safely in Washington. It required a month for experts from the national museum to pack the eight or nine thousand specimens contained in the collection in 117 cases. Some months more will be required for unpacking and cataloging before the minerals can be put on exhibition.

Frederick Alexander Canfield of Ferro Monte on Mine hill, N. J., who died last July, was the donor of the collection. He made extensive researches into the fate of mineral collections in America, the results of which he published, before selecting the Smithsonian Institution as the legatee to which he was willing to intrust his beloved mineral specimens.

The collection is in two sections. The older section was gathered by Doctor Canfield's father some time before the middle of the last century. It contains many specimens found early in the history of this country in mines which have long since shut down, specimens from which are, consequently, no longer available. Among the more important of these are minerals obtained from Franklin furnace, New Jersey, an area which has produced more new species than any other in America. The elder Mr. Canfield had first-hand access to the mines of this area and the representative minerals he collected from it are the finest in the world.

Son Adds to Collection.

When his father died Frederick Canfield sealed the thousand or so specimens his father had collected in cases, which had never been opened until their transfer to the Smithsonian. The son began his own collection, which constitutes the second section of the legacy. Its value is as great and equally unique, and is the result of the expert discretion with which the younger Canfield, himself a mining engineer, used his means to gather mineral specimens from all parts of the world. The collection could not possibly be duplicated and it would take years of intensive work to build up anything that would rival it.

Among the rarities contained in this second section is the type specimen of the mineral canfieldite, named after Doctor Canfield. In fact, the collection contains almost all the specimens of this mineral known in the world. Of the related mineral, argyrodite, rich in the rare metal germanium, Doctor Canfield had the largest masses known.

The Canfield family has been associated with mining interests in New Jersey for more than a century. Frederick Canfield, the elder, was one of the heirs of Governor Dickerson of New Jersey, founder of the Dickerson-Suckasunny Mining company, a once great iron mine, which is now a picturesque ruin. His son, who was born in 1848, inherited his property and his mineralogical leanings. Educated at Rutgers and Columbia, he took a degree in mining and engineering in 1873.

Discovers Rare Fossil Plants.

Pursuing his profession in North and South America, the younger Canfield spent two years in Bolivia and in 1886 he discovered the fossil plants which fixed the geological age of the far-famed mountain of silver, Cerro de Potosi.

During the last several years of his life Doctor Canfield lived a quiet, retired life in the family home of Ferro Monte, devoting himself to the care and increase of his mineralogical collection, to his hobby of history and to the companionship of his live stock. Like his two brothers and one sister, he died unwed and he left no near relatives.

The Canfield collection brings to the Smithsonian Institution many species of minerals not previously represented there, besides better examples of much that was represented. The endowment of \$50,000 greatly increases the permanent value of the collection, for it will permit constant additions to be made to it as occasion offers.

Apart from the obvious display value of the minerals, mineralogists of the Smithsonian Institution and of the country will find them invaluable for research purposes. From the practical point of view the importance of mineral collections was thoroughly demonstrated during the war when constant requisitions were made on the Smithsonian collections for specimens to be used for experimenting purposes in the development of new appliances. The Smithsonian is, of course, concerned with pure research, that is, the making known of basic facts about minerals. But without knowledge of these facts the minerals cannot be used in applied science.

Life's Span Grows

Washington.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley thinks that science within a quarter century will add three to four years to the average span of life in this country. The doctor seems to have a recipe of his own, however. On his eighty-second birthday he walked to work, as usual, and took no time for lunch.



The Economical Pavement --for town or city

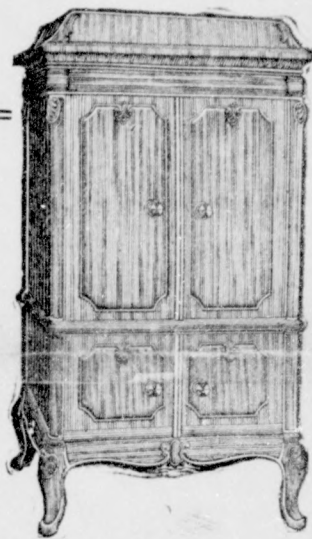
ONLY Portland Cement concrete streets will stand up economically under the traffic of today. Rigid and unyielding, they retain their safe, even, attractive surface year after year.

Surprisingly moderate in their first cost, they require almost no maintenance—are open and in service all seasons.

The concrete pavement is unaffected by temperature—and is the safest pavement wet or dry.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Merchants Bank Building
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

CONCRETE
--for permanence



Efficient and Economical Home Heating

The Enterprise Automatic circulating warm air Heater will heat the entire home with a constant circulation of clean, warm air, insuring the same comfortable warmth in every room.

Finished in dark grained Mahogany enamel, it is in harmony with the other furnishings of the most refined taste. The fire door, ash door and all mechanical parts are concealed when the cabinet is closed.

The powerful heating unit makes it most economical in fuel consumption. The wide deep air ways from top to bottom of the cabinet permit free passage of air, which is quickly heated in passing over the heating unit, and out the top to circulate through the entire house.

Let Us Show You This Heater Today

Kentucky Hardware & Implement Co.

**ENTERPRISE
AUTOMATIC**
Circulating Air Heater
With that powerful
Heating Unit



Phone 794
When in need High-Grade
PRINTING

AIR DRIED CLOTHES

Do you realize what it means to receive a bundle of thoroughly washed and air dried clothes from a modern power laundry?

It means that at last the only remaining barrier between the housewife and the laundryman has been broken down. Because, now the modern laundry not only washes clean whatever you choose to send, but also duplicates in every respect the method of drying that the housewife has employed for time immemorial, namely, the hanging of the washing on the old-fashioned clothes line, to bask and dry in the glorious sunshine.

The greatest development in years and years, comes to this steadily growing industry in the perfection of a natural drying process. This new method of drying by air eliminates for all time that unmistakable odor which has branded the work of the power laundry in the past.

Thousands and Thousands of Cubic Feet of Concentrated Sunshine

The scientific application of air as a drying agent in the power laundry is accomplished by the perfection of the Vorclone Drying Tumbler. This most wonderful machine harnesses clean fresh air in such great volumes that it almost entirely eliminates the necessity of heat to dry clothes with. It dries clothes by air, evenly and gently, ventilating them thoroughly, freeing them entirely of all lint, leaving them soft, fluffy and perfectly odorless. Clothes dried in this manner are never shrunk, discolored or left with a harsh feel.

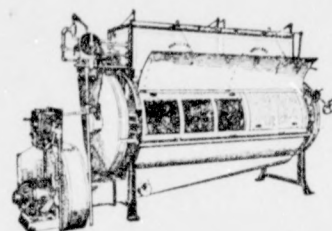
The Vorclone Tumbler used in our laundry is the only drying tumbler that does not depend solely on heat to dry clothes; it is the missing link in an otherwise perfect laundering process. It puts the work of the power laundry on par with that of the housewife's own private laundry.

Be sure to see this wonder machine in our laundry anytime, feel and smell the clothes it dries, notice how fresh and sweet smelling they are.



Phone 130

When you see the pleasing results, the economy and the convenience of this complete service, you are going to put a ban on "home wash days" throughout the year.



O. K. STEAM LAUNDRY

J. J. OWEN, Proprietor

Cayce News

The people in Cayce were very much excited over the cyclone Thursday night. It swept through the western part of town, blowing two churches off the pillars. The Christian Church and the negro Baptist Church. Also destroying several out buildings and three barns.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Fowler and daughter, Dorothy, Misses Ruth Wade and Pat Newton attended the Vanderbilt Glee Club at Hickman Friday evening, March 18th.

Mrs. Inez Menees visited her daughter, Mrs. Clyde Linder, last week. Mrs. Linder is thrilled over the arrival of her little son. He has been christened Charles Suston.

Mr. Walter Byrd left Sunday for St. Louis, where he expects to work.

Mr. and Mrs. Georgie Underwood, Misses Nannie Belle Menees and Edna Oliver spent Sunday with Mary E. White. In the afternoon they drove down to Hickman to see the back water.

Mrs. Jessie Warren came in from St. Louis to visit relatives and friends here.

Miss Opal Bryant spent the week end with home folks.

Mrs. J. L. Allen spent the week end with her mother and father-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Jim Allen.

Mr. Georgie Underwood got his finger mashed last week while at work on the railroad.

Mr. Cecil Cruce, who is attending school at Murray, visited home folks this week.

Mrs. Martin Bondurant spent Tuesday with Mrs. Fannie Jones.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Searce on March 20th a fine twelve pound boy. He has been christened Joe Albert.

Mr. Lum McClellan spent this week end at home.

Misses Marie and Johnnie Seearce and brother, Mack, and little niece, Margaret Hammonds, spent Sunday with their sister, Mrs. H. Williams, in Columbus.

Miss Annie May Bruce spent the week end with parents.

Miss Hazel Mayfield entered

tained her Senior Class with a tacky party at her home Friday evening, March 18. A prize was given to the tackiest present. The winners were Miss Edna Oliver and Mr. Ollie B. Cloys. Games were played and at a late hour refreshments were served. Every one reported a very enjoyable evening.

Crutchfield, Ky

Mrs. T. E. Murdaugh is on the sick list.

Miss Linnie Page spent the week end with her parents in Arlington.

Mrs. Dennis Hall is in Fulton with her sister, who is very ill with pneumonia.

Rev. Butler was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Sane, Saturday night.

Mr. H. L. Veatch of Paducah spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Veatch.

Mr. Bob Drysdale is seriously ill at his home near here.

Mrs. Murriel Jones and son, James Thomas, spent Sunday with Mrs. John Elliott.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Carver were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Wade, Monday.

Misses Willie Ruth Turner and Gladys Bellow shopped in Fulton Saturday afternoon.

Miss Bessie Clark spent Friday night with Miss Hylda Edwards.

Misses Louise Roper and Julia Jeffress of Murray spent the week with home folks.

Mr. T. S. Wade, of Wickliffe is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Wade.

Mrs. Lee Seat went to Clinton shopping Monday.

Mr. John Dawes was the Saturday night guest of Mr. S. A. Waggoner and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Glendon Howell and baby spent Friday night at the home of Mr. Rollie Howell.

Mr. Herschel Brown is very ill at the home of his parents, near Harmony.

Miss Magdalene Hill returned Monday night from St. Louis for a few days' visit with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Newberry of Detroit are visiting their

parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Newberry.

John Byrd, who is attending the Murray State Normal spent the week end with home folks.

Miss Virginia Seay spent the week end in Clinton.

R. L. Elliott, of Fulton, spent Saturday night with L. J. Strother.

Mrs. George Elsey spent a few days this week in Bardwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Porter Childers took their little daughter to Mayfield Wednesday to consult Dr. E. A. Stephens.

Mrs. Bob Roberts, of St. Louis, visited her sister, Mrs. J. B. Williams, this week.

Mrs. Cecil H. Coleman has returned to her home in McKenzie, Tenn., after a few days visit to her aunt, Mrs. A. J. Turner.

Misses Julia Jeffress and Louise Roper have returned to their school duties at Murray, after a visit to home folks here.

Mrs. Wade Bruce is visiting relatives in Illinois.

Mr. Cartee, of Paducah, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Paul Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Seat spent the week end with relatives in Fulton.

The farmers of this community are delivering large quantities of tobacco at Mayfield.

Misses Ruel Flippo and Willie Ruth Turner entertained with a beautiful St. Patrick party night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Turner, in honor of the Senior Class, of the Crutchfield school and a few special friends.

Beelerton News

Mrs. Jim Bushart entertained with a dinner Thursday. Her guests were: Mrs. Leslie Lewis and little son, Leslie B., Mrs. Calvin Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Linward Pharis and daughter, Ma-lol, Dr. R. L. Bushart and family, Mr. and Mrs. Will Guyn, Prof. and Mrs. J. E. Kirksey.

Miss Jewell Robey spent Thursday night with Prof. and Mrs. J. E. Kirksey.

Mrs. Ira Puckett left Friday night to join her husband, who has work in Richmond Dale, O.

Misses Irene Bockman and

Rebecca Robey spent the week end with friends in Paducah.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Duke had as their guests Saturday night and Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kimbro and little daughters, Norma and Helen, of Mayfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Linward Pharis.

Mr. Drura Raymer left for Detroit, Saturday night to obtain work. Mrs. Raymer, who is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Brown, will join him later.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Guyn had as their Sunday guests, Mrs. Jim Bushart and daughter, Mary Frances, and Mrs. Landy Byrd and daughter, Bonnie.

Mrs. Jim McAlister was called to the bedside of her mother, Mrs. Cunningham, near Duke-dom, who died Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Johnson were Saturday night and Sunday guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hicks, near Clinton.

Mr. Edgar McMorris and family visited relatives near Clinton, Saturday night and Sunday.

Mrs. J. J. Phelps has been spending a few days with her son, Mr. Auzie Phelps and family.

Miss Nell Wright and Mr. Rupert Phelps have been out of school for the last few days on account of illness.

Mrs. Grundy Puckett still continues very ill.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pharis attended the bedside of her brother, Mr. Bob Drysdale, who has been seriously ill at his home near New Hope, Saturday night and Sunday.

Regular preaching day at Mt. Zion, Sunday. Every one come out and hear Brother Hicks, if the weather permits.

Water Valley, Ky.

ROUTE 1

Miss Dorothy Nell Thompson spent Saturday night and Sunday with Miss Norma Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Chesley Lee spent Friday night and Saturday with home folks, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Robey.

Mr. Andrew Robey is having his house painted in Water Valley.

Mr. Vestal Coltharp and Miss Oessie Williams were united in marriage Saturday.

Miss Marjorie Brown spent Monday night with Miss Willene McMorris.

Mr. Wes Brown and children spent last Monday night with his brother, Mr. Preston Brown.

Miss Rubye Gardner had as her guest Monday night Willie Ruth McAlister.

Miss Alta Morgan spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mrs. Ollie Miller of Water Valley.

Miss Mary Brown spent Saturday night and Sunday with Miss Rubye Robey.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Robey and daughter, Zitess, have been spending a few days with her home folks, Mr. Orville Coltharp and family.

Route 4, Fulton, Ky.

(New Hope Community)

Mrs. C. F. Jackson, of Fulton, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Moore last week.

Mrs. J. A. Eskew and Sallie Walker were Wednesday afternoon guests of Mrs. W. H. Latta.

Mr. R. L. Drysdale, who was the victim of a stroke of paralysis last week, continues in a very critical condition. Dr. Jackson of Paducah was called Saturday for a consultation with the attending physician, Dr. Bushart.

Mrs. Edw. Benedict and little sons visited Mrs. Carl Phillips, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Everett were in Fulton, Thursday.

Misses Grace and Leamie McClanahan visited Mrs. T. B. and Miss Irene Latta Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Watkins moved last week to their newly purchased home, formerly owned by Mr. Earl Hicks.

Mrs. Gladstone Latta and baby daughter, June, spent a few days of last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Carver, near Fulton.

Hand us a dollar bill and get your name on the Advertiser list as a regular subscriber.

ROUTE 5

Mr. Sid Moore is on the sick list at this writing.

Mrs. Roy Watts spent Friday with Mrs. Calvin Orr.

Mrs. Gossie Stoker who has been bedfast for several weeks, doesn't seem to be improving.

Miss Robbie Watts visited Misses Gertrude and Delma Moore, Sunday.

Roy Watts has been busy for the past week working on his dairy barn.

Mr. R. L. Watts has put down a new well.

A nice gift. Send The Advertiser to a friend one year—only \$1.00.

HILL CREST NEWS

Mr. John McClellan will return Wednesday to give the elementary grades their exams at their school was out Friday.

Miss Nell Myrick spent Wednesday night with Miss Clara Mott Dedman.

Mrs. Chester Reid, of Harris, is very ill.

Mr. W. Williams moved from Lee Myrick's place to Watt Lennox's place near Harris.

Mr. Walter Knox, of Union City is visiting Mr. Robt. Holman.

Mrs. Etta Dunn and daughter are very ill at their home near Gibbs.

The Basketball girls of Hill Crest had a candy sale at the school Friday. The money will go for a piano for the school.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Myrick and little son, James, of Detroit, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hastings.

The P. T. A. of Hill Crest gave a hen shower last week to raise money to get the school a piano.

Mr. Joseph Robert Cheatham of Martin is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert Holman.

Messrs. Eugene Speights and Harry Stubblefield of Bowers, spent Tuesday night with Miss Mary Jones.

Miss Aleen Dedman spent Tuesday night with Miss Mary Jones.

Mr. Lee Myrick spent Monday afternoon Harris.

Mrs. Hoyt Vaughn spent Sunday with Mrs. Etta Dunn,

A LOTTERY WITHOUT A WINNER

By W. R. MOREHOUSE

Public Relations Commission, American Bankers Association

(There is presented herewith the first of a series of articles exposing the wiles of sharpers who are after your money.)

ALMOST unbelievable amounts are lost to the American people annually from unwise ventures. This loss, estimated at nearly one billion dollars a year, is accounted for when you take into consideration that practically all of the money "invested" in numerous fake schemes and half-baked projects is forfeited by the investors. In presenting this series of articles regarding sharp practices and various kinds of swindles we hope to prevent thousands of people from falling into the traps already set for them by irresponsible and unscrupulous promoters.



W. R. MOREHOUSE

Through the use of only actual cases selected from several thousand, it is hoped to prove conclusively the futility of taking a "gambler's chance" with your savings, for as in a lottery without a winner you are bound to lose. Much of the material here used has been supplied by the Better Business Bureaus throughout the United States which are non-profit organizations serving the investor without charge and acting wholly in the public interest. Read these cases and then file them away for future reference, for sooner or later you may find yourself on the verge of "taking a leap in the dark"—of speculating with your savings as the people here told about were inveigled into doing.

A "good front" has put over more crooked deals than any other one thing. Every irresponsible promoter specializes in putting on a "good front" in his dealings with those whom he fleeces out of their savings. Whether or not he is successful is due to a large degree on how good a front he is able to put on. In motion pictures, the sets, or "props" as they are called, supply the setting for the scenes. They are used to portray things that seem large, things that seem grand and beautiful. Peer behind those sets and what do you see there? You see that the attractive fronts are supported by braces made of the cheapest, knottiest and poorest timber imaginable. They serve their purpose in the world of make-believe, but in real life you cannot afford to buy

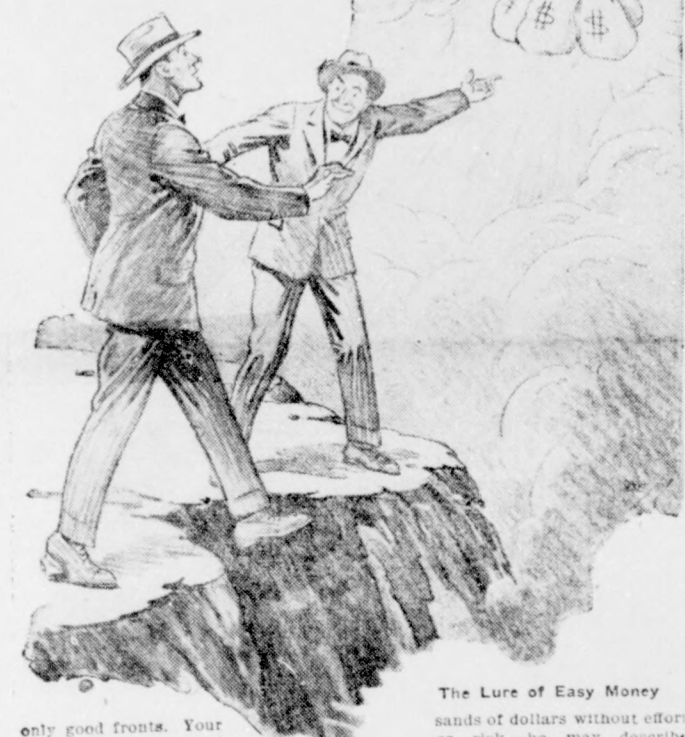
Satanic cunning they fall in line with their intended victim's likes and dislikes, his viewpoint and his hobby, and when they have gained his favor and trust they grow more and more confidential, presently taking a great interest in his welfare and happiness. Before long they are offering advice and pointing out how he can better his own interests by making a new disposition of his available cash or by selling his present good securities and buying others recommended by them.

Your promoter will draw upon your imagination and paint a picture of a scheme by which you can make thou-

sands of dollars without effort or risk,—he may describe some invention selling for an astounding sum, or depict the prospectus of a fabulous mine or oil company that is going to double and treble in value over night. As a climax he may paint the picture of a vine-covered cottage which is to be yours in your old age with its radiantly burning fire on the hearth and with all the luxuries that go with a happy home. And finally, he may paint you sitting before this fire happy and contented—Independent for life, as the result of an investment made according to his advice.

But there is a great difference between what you get and what the wild-cat promoter paints in the imagination of his victims. By the lure of easy money he leads them over the precipice of financial ruin. Instead of old-age ease and comforts there usually results poverty and privation.

(The next article in this series will tell of a clever scheme practiced in many parts of the country by which the savings are robbed of their money.)



The Lure of Easy Money

only good fronts. Your house must have real rooms behind it, your purchases and investments real values. In the field of wild-cat financing if you peer behind the "good front" which the promoter puts on you will find that it is supported only by deception, dishonesty and fraud.

Unscrupulous persons of the "good front" type are expert actors in the role of "big brother" to inexperienced investors with money at their command. As protector and advisor to the widow and the inexperienced, which they claim to be, they are in reality wolves in sheep's clothing.

Gaining the Victim's Confidence. In personal appearance they are impressive. As conversationalists they are convincing. As students of the traits of human nature they rate high. In short, they know how to stalk their prey successfully. With

MORE HORSEPOWER FOR FARM RELIEF

All proposed plans have thus far failed to provide the farmer with farm relief by increasing his selling prices. Industry, however, met a somewhat similar situation by lowering the cost of production. A similar solution can be successfully applied to agriculture. The increasing of production per worker on the farm is being met to a certain extent by using larger units of power, whether horse or mechanical. Where one man was using a single horse or team he is now using from 3 to 8 horses, thus increasing the ground covered from two to five times. By the use of larger power units hired labor can be reduced or eliminated.

An analysis of raising corn divides costs according to the following:

Land50 percent
Labor20 percent
Power20 percent
Miscellaneous10 percent

Of these items one can be considered stationary, namely, the land cost. Labor and power are variable and

have been the main obstructions to lower production costs. Larger power units are doing much to decrease labor factors. Also, larger power units if used over larger farm areas can do much to lower the power percentage.

Professor J. B. Davidson, senior agricultural engineer, United States Department of Agriculture, summing up investigational work in 36 states, offers this equation for farming:

$$I = (S - C)Q$$

When "I" equals income
 "S" is selling price
 "C" is cost of production
 "Q" is the quantity of production

Professor Davidson states, "Where quantity of production is held uppermost one finds prosperous farmers who plan to farm more acres without increasing the overhead."

Corn controls central western agriculture. In that area the acreage one man can farm is dependent on the number he can cultivate. With the single row cultivator he was unable to cultivate more than four to seven acres per day. The two row cultivator doubled this amount. Three and four row cultivators are now on the market—even six row were used this season. It cultivates fifty acres per day.

On the Funny Side



SERVICE

"You have served many terms in Washington?"

"I have," answered Senator Sorg hum.

"And yet I do not see that you have asserted yourself boldly in championship of any public policy."

"I served many terms because I was willing to keep on serving instead of getting into these mix-ups about who was going to be boss."—Washington Star.

The Wicked City

Hiram Cornfodder—Officer, arrest this man. He's been trying to sell me the Union station and he's a crook and a swindler!

Policeman—How do you know he's a crook?

Hiram Cornfodder—Because I bought the dad burned Union station from the rightful owner not ten minutes ago.

Drug Store Needs

"You say you are a duly qualified and registered drug clerk?"

"Yes, sir. I can compound prescriptions and cook."

"One of the old-fashioned kind, hey? What I need now is a radio mechanic."

HE WONDERED



Bill Sparrow—Great Scott, I'd like to see the bird that eats those worms!

Smile 'Em Down

Of troubles everyone alive must have his pile. But try to keep the lid on tight. The lid, my friend, is a smile.

Just as Well

First Autoist—Why are you throwing that match away?

Second Autoist—I always throw the first match away because I've never been able to light my cigar on the first match, anyway. —Wisconsin Octopus.

Assuredly

Null—I started out on the theory that the world had an opening for me.

Void—And you found it?

Null—Well, rather. I'm in the hole now. —Notre Dame Juggler.

A Good Tip

Train Robber—Say, Bill, don't bother about blowin' open the express safe. Bill—But there's \$20,000 in it!

Train Robber—That's small potatoes. I've captured a Pullman porter.

Dangerous Wound

Erwin—Yes, my brother was in some tight scrapes on the border. Once a bullet passed through his sombrero!

Vera—Heavens! Did it kill him?

Exchange of Courtesy

"Can you show me the way to a savings bank?"

"Yes, if you show me the way to save."

Contrast

Stub—Why do you stick so close to the straight and narrow?

Dub—It makes you enjoy the detours so much.

AS BUSY AS THE BEE



"You say his business is humming?"

"Sure—he's a bee-keeper, you know."

Storm Hustles Too

Hustle, when the skies are fair, For sure as skies are blue, The fleecy clouds bid you beware, A storm is hustling, too.

A Reason

"It is curious that your aunt should detect men when they don't have anything to do with her."

"That's why."

Can't Be

"Blinker isn't hot tempered, is he?"

"No, he stutters."

Just Received
 Big Shipment
 all kinds of
 Field and
 Garden
 Seeds

All kinds
 of Garden
 Tools, etc.

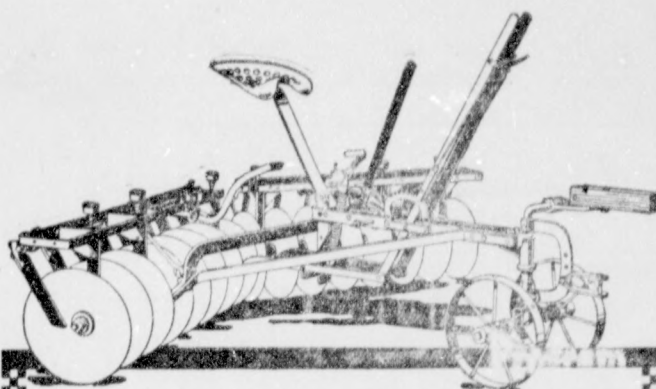
Southern
 Field and
 Poultry
 Fencing.

FULTON HARDWARE CO

Lake Street

George Beadles, Manager

Fulton, Ky.



Its Spring Pressure Feature Insures Better Disking

We have in stock, ready for your inspection and use, a supply of disc harrows that are noted for doing a better job of diskings their entire width when going over ridges or depressions, or on side hills, as well as on level land. Come in and inspect the

JOHN DEERE Model "B" Disc Harrow

By means of the third lever, spring and John Deere pivoted yoke, this harrow can be given the required pressure to penetrate at even depth its full width under all the above conditions.

It is a really flexible harrow—penetrates, pulverizes and packs in conditions where rigid harrows fail to work all the soil. Each gang works independently, like separate harrows, and both can be given the proper angle to pulverize under varying conditions.

It is strong—will last years longer than ordinary harrows because of its all-steel main frame and double-bar, riveted gang frames. It has oscillating scrapers with lock-down and lock-off features, and the most convenient grease cups—easy to fill and out of the dust and dirt.

We can furnish the John Deere Model "B" with rear gang and hitch to convert it into a double-action, horse- or tractor-drawn harrow—a good way to save money and yet get good results.

Get Quality This Store and Service Gives Both

WILLIAMS

Can Print anything from a

Visiting Card to a Newspaper.

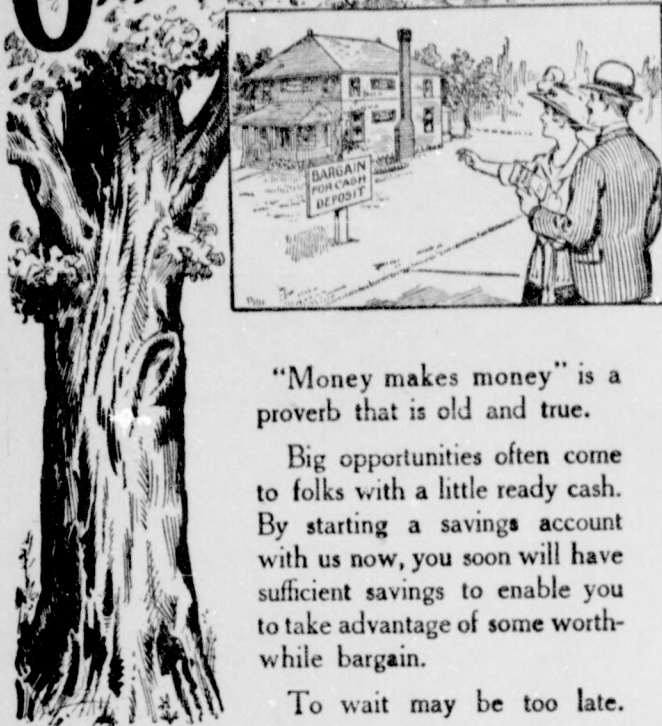
It is that little artistic touch that characterizes our Printing as Superior Quality.

Try us with your Next Order.

Phone 794

Great Oaks from Little Acorns Grow

Opportunities Await



"Money makes money" is a proverb that is old and true.

Big opportunities often come to folks with a little ready cash. By starting a savings account with us now, you soon will have sufficient savings to enable you to take advantage of some worthwhile bargain.

To wait may be too late.

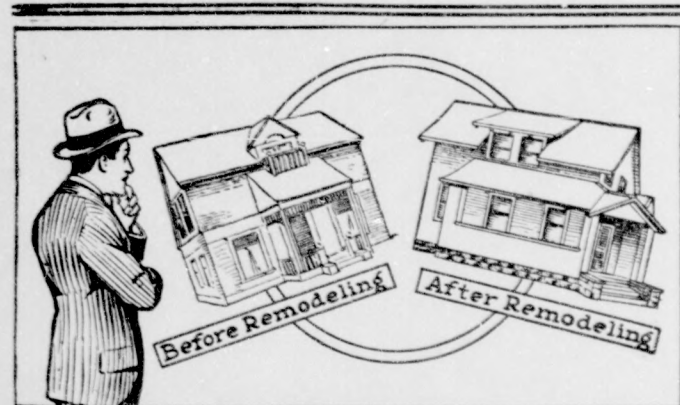
First National Bank

R. H. Wade, President Geo. T. Beadles, Cashier
R. B. Beadles, Vice President Paul T. Boaz, Ass't Cashier

FOOD LIKE YOU GET AT HOME

This is truly a home-like restaurant because it has endeavored to break down the prejudice based on the theory that restaurants could not serve food like you get at home. Many patrons will testify that there is no difference between our meals and the meals they get at home. That's the reason they come here so frequently to eat. Years of catering to the appetites of particular people make it possible for us to serve appetizing meals. The next time you want to eat away from home, bring your family here.

Smith's Cafe
BIG DINNER EVERY DAY
50 cents



Make the Old House New

If you don't like the appearance of your house, let us show you how to make it modern and attractive. You will be surprised to see what a big difference a few small changes will make.

Repairs an Investment

Proper remodeling and repairs greatly increase the value of your property. We can furnish you good practical ideas for repairing and modernizing all types of buildings, whether for town or farm.

And we can supply all the materials necessary at prices that will mean big savings.

PIERCE, CEQUIN & CO.
FULTON, KY.

LISTEN, HOMESEEKERS!

Are you not making a mistake in not moving to Western Kentucky?

Why spend your days where the winters are so long and severe?

Why live where winter consumes all that summer produce?

Why live in the crowded, unsympathetic cities?

Why not get closer to the soil and to nature?

Why not sell your high-priced land and come to this genial climate where fertile lands are yet cheap?

If you make this move your children will be much more prosperous and far happier by and bye.

The lands around Fulton are fine for small farmers, truckers and dairymen.

Five years hence they will be worth vastly more than now.

They are the best investment in the United States today.

They will make your children rich.

They are capable of producing a much greater variety of crops than land farther up the country.

They will grow all kinds of crops very cheaply and rapidly.

You can grow rich here on less than half the effort you expend in fighting the battle of life in northern latitudes.

ASSURE \$150,000 HOTEL

Finances Are Raised Locally in Big Union City Campaign

Union City, Tenn., March 21.—The six-weeks' stock selling campaign to finance the proposed Community Hotel came to a successful conclusion tonight at a banquet which was attended by principal citizens and workers.

The hotel will be an A-grade, up-to-date building containing not less than 50 rooms, with all modern conveniences. It will be fireproof and located in the business section of the city. Cost of construction will be about \$150,000.

BABY CHICKS FOR SALE

Single Comb White Leghorns the kind that has been bred for high egg production for years. Now if you want something that will fill your basket this fall and winter with big white eggs when they are high, be sure and send me your order. First hatch March 14, then one hatch each week till the last of June. Price \$10.00 per hundred, delivered by parcel post, 100 per cent alive delivery guaranteed. Telephone exchange, Crutchfield, W. Cleo Latta, Fulton, Ky., R. No. 4.

WANTED

Three hens with baby chicks. Call 301.

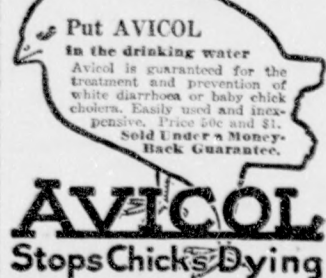
Hatching Eggs For Sale

Single Comb Rhode Island Red hatching Eggs. Owen strain, prize winners, \$2 per 15 eggs, \$3.50 for 30.—W. F. Hudson, Fulton, Ky.

Automobile Owners.

Now is the time to have your car washed and polished. We have a man who has been employed by the Yellow Cab Co. of Chicago, and he is expert at washing cars and cleaning motors. Call 935. Maupin Machine Co.

Save Your Baby Chicks



AVICOL
Stops Chicks Dying

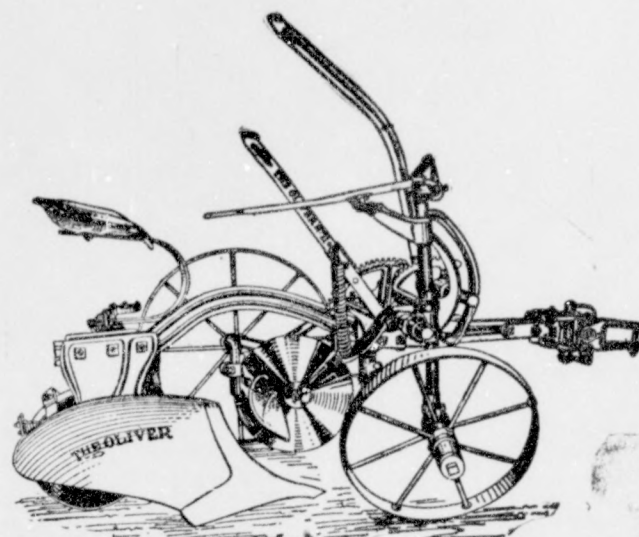
Sold by
Bennett's Drug Store
211 Main St. Fulton, Ky.

Hand us a dollar bill and get your name on the Advertiser list as a regular subscriber.

OLIVER DAY

Your Day at Our Store!

Ask us about Oliver Day.
Come in and see what we have for you. We are going to give you some valuable articles.



Kentucky Hardware & Implement Co.

Incorporated.

Church Street, Fulton, Ky.

W. W. BATTS, President

BEN W. SHEW, Sec'y and Treas.



THINK! HAVE MONEY!
CITY NATIONAL BANK
"That Strong Bank"

The Advertised Article

is one in which the merchant himself has implicit faith—else he will not advertise it. You are safe in patronizing the merchants whose ads appear in this paper because their goods are up to date and not shop worn. : : :

"There is an Excuse" For getting Sick, but there is no excuse for staying sick, Since
Chiropractic will get you well.

Dr. L. A. Methvin
799--PHONES--92

Over Irby Drug Co., Fulton, Ky.

Phone 636 515 Maple Ave L. P. NEEDHAM PLUMBING AND HEATING

A SPECIALTY.

Reasonable prices. Work guaranteed.

Calls answered night or day.

Apply them right over old shingles!



HERE'S the way to settle the roof-repairing problem for once and all: Lay an ETERNIT Asbestos Shingle roof right on top of your old shingles. Then you'll have the finest roof ever invented by man for protecting his home against the ravages of wind, rain, snow, fire and time.

Made of long, tough, African asbestos fibres and Portland cement, ETERNIT Asbestos Shingles are tough and strong.

At the same time they are resilient rather than brittle. Consequently, they make a roof that will last as long as the foundation stands. Supplied in five attractive colors, ETERNIT Shingles offer wonderful opportunities for beautifying the appearance of an old home. Whether you wish to roof a new house or re-roof your present home, see us about the economy of using ETERNIT Shingles.

PIERCE, CEQUIN LUMBER CO.

Eternit ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Patronize the advertisers in this paper and save money on your purchases.

Amended Ordinance.

(Continued from page 2)

soil or waste vent pipe, and the fixture is changed in style or location or is replaced, a soil or waste vent pipe of the size and material prescribed for new work shall be installed.

Prohibited Connections.—No fixture connection shall be made to a lead bend or branch of a water closet or similar fixture, unless a new siphon trap is used on fixture connecting. No soil or waste vent circuit or loop vent above the highest installed fixture on the branch or main shall thereafter be used as a soil or waste pipe.

Roof Extensions.—All roof extensions or soil and waste stacks shall be run full size at least 1 foot above the roof, and when the roof is used for other purposes than weather protection such extension shall not be less than 5 feet above the roof where there is danger of frost closures. No roof extension shall be less than 4 inches in diameter.

Change in Diameter.—Change in diameter shall be made by use of a long increaser at least 1 foot below the roof, and where access to the roof is difficult, a test opening shall be provided at this point.

Terminals.—The roof terminal of any stack or vent, if within 12 feet of any door, window, scuttle, or air shaft, shall extend at least 3 feet above the same.

Terminals Adjoining High Buildings.—No soil, waste, or vent pipe extension of any new or existing building shall be run or placed on the outside of a wall, but shall be carried up in the side of the roof.

In the event that a new building is built higher than the existing building, the owner of the new building shall not locate windows within 12 feet of any existing vent stack on the lower building, unless the owner of such building shall defray the expenses or shall himself make such alteration to conform with section 98 of this article.

It shall be the duty of the owner of the lower or existing building to make such alteration therein upon the receipt in advance of money or security therefor, sufficient for the purpose, from the owner of the new or higher building or to permit, at the election of the owner of the new or higher building, the making of such alteration by the owner of said new or higher building.

Traps, Protected Vents.—Every fixture trap shall be protected against siphonage and back pressure, and air circulation assured by means of a soil or waste stack vent, a continuous waste or soil vent, or a loop or circuit vent. No crown vent shall be installed.

Distance of Vent for Trap Seal.—No trap except centrifugal or anti-siphon more than 5 feet, horizontal developed length, from its vent. The distance shall be measured along the central line of the waste or soil pipe from the vertical inlet of the trap to the vent opening. The vent opening from the soil or waste pipe, except for water closets and similar fixtures, shall not be below the dip of the trap.

Main Vents to Connect at Base.—All main vents or vent stacks shall connect full size at their base to the main soil or waste pipe at or below the lowest fixture branch and shall extend undiminished in size above the roof or shall be reconnected with the main soil or waste vent at least 3 feet above the highest fixture branch.

Vents, Required Sizes.—The required size of main vents or vent stacks shall be determined on the basis of the size of the soil or waste stacks, and the number of fixtures or fixture units connected to soil or waste stacks, and the developed length of the main vent or vent stack in accordance with the following tables:

Waste Stack—			Dimensions of Vent	
Diameter of Stack (Inches)	Unit on Stack	Unit on Branch	Diameter (Inches)	Maximum Length (Feet)
1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	45
1 1/2	2-8	1 1/4	1 1/4	35
1 1/2	2-8	1 1/2	1 1/2	50
2	9-18	1 1/4	1 1/4	30
2	9-18	1 1/2	1 1/2	60

Branch and Individual Vents.—No vents shall be less than 1 1/2 and 1 1/4 inch wastes. The vent shall be of the same diam-

eter as the waste pipe, and in no case shall a branch or main vent have a diameter less than one-half that of the soil or waste pipe served, and in no case shall the length of a branch vent of given diameter exceed the maximum length permitted for the main vent serving the same size soil or vent stack.

Vent-Pipe Grades and Connections.—All vent and branch vent pipes shall be free from drops and sags and be so graded and connected as to drop back to the soil or waste pipe by gravity. Where vent pipes connect a horizontal soil or waste pipe the vent pipe must rise vertically or at an angle of 45 degrees to the vertical to a point 6 inches above the fixture its venting before off-setting horizontally or connecting to the branch, main waste, or soil vent.

Circuit and Loop Vents.—A circuit or loop vent will be permitted as follows: A branch soil or waste pipe to which two and not more than eight water closets, pedestal urinals, trap standard slop sinks, or shower stalls are connected in the series may be vented by a circuit or loop vent, which shall be taken off in front of the last fixture connection. Where fixtures discharge above such branches, each branch shall be provided with a relief vent one-half the diameter of the soil or waste stack, taken off in front of the first fixture connection.

Vents Not Required.—No vents will be required on a down spout or rain leader, trap, a backwater trap, a subsoil catch basin trap, or on a cellar floor drain, provided the cellar floor drain branches into the house drain on the sewer side at a distance of 5 feet or more from the base of the stack. Where bathrooms or water closets or other fixtures are located on opposite sides of a wall or partition or directly adjacent to each other within the prescribed distance, such fixtures may have a common soil or waste pipe and common vent.

SEC. 15. House Drain and Sewers:

Independent System.—The drainage and plumbing system of each new building and of new work installed in an existing building shall be separate from and independent of that of any other building, except as provided below, and every building shall have an independent connection with a public or private sewer when available.

Exceptions.—When one building stands in the rear of another building on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through adjoining alley, courtyard, or driveway, the house drain from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole will be considered as one house drain.

Old House Sewers and Drains.—Old house sewers and drains may be used in connection with new buildings or new plumbing only when they are found, on examination and test, to conform in all respects to the requirements governing new sewers or drains, as prescribed in this code. If the old work is found defective, the proper administrative authority shall notify the owner to make the necessary changes to conform with this code.

Connections with Cesspools.—When a sewer is not available, drain pipes from buildings shall be connected with approved private sewage disposal works.

Excavations.—Each system of piping shall be laid in a separate trench, provided that drainage trenches may be benched not less than 18 inches for lighter piping, if not in violation of any city regulation prescribed for their installation. Where a double system of drainage is installed, the sanitary and surface house sewers or drains may be laid side by side in one trench.

Tunneling for distances not greater than 6 feet is permissible in yards, courts, or driveways of any building site. When pipes are driven, the drive pipe shall be at least one size larger than pipe to be laid. All excavations required to be made for the installation of a house-drainage system, or any part thereof within the walls of a building, shall be the open trench work. All such trenches and tunnels shall be

kept open until the piping has been inspected, tested and approved.

House Drains Underground.—Whenever possible all house drains shall be brought into the building below the basement or cellar floor.

Material.—(a) The house sewer beginning 5 feet outside the building shall be of cast iron or of vitrified clay pipe. (b) The house drain when underground shall be of lead, brass, vitrified clay or cast iron. (c) The house drain when above ground shall be of cast iron, galvanized wrought iron or steel, lead or brass, approved standards.

Depth of Drains and Sewers.—No house sewer or underground house shall be laid parallel to or within 3 feet of any bearing wall, which might be thereby weakened. The house sewer and drains shall be laid at sufficient depth to protect them from frost.

Size of Drains and Sewers.—The required size of sanitary house drains and sanitary house sewers shall be determined on the basis of the total number of fixture units drained by them in accordance with the following table:

Sanitary System Only		
Fixtures	1/2-in. to 1 ft.	1/2-in. to 1 ft.
6 to 12	4	3

(Diameter in inches)

Number water closets or equivalent

House Sewer in Made Ground

The house sewer when laid in made or filled-in ground shall be of vitrified clay pipe, laid on bed of approved grout or concrete, or of cast iron pipe, A. S. T. M. Approved Standards.

Drainage Below Sewer Level.—In all buildings in which the whole or part of the house drainage and plumbing system thereof lies below the crown level of the main sewer, sewage or house wastes shall be lifted by approved artificial means and discharged into the house sewer.

Sumps and Receiving Tanks.—All subhouse drains shall discharge into air-tight sump or receiving tank so located as to receive the sewage gravity, from which sump or receiving tank the sewage shall be lifted and discharged into the house sewer by pumps, ejectors, or any equally efficient method, such sumps shall be either automatically discharged or be of sufficient capacity to receive the house sewage and wastes for not less than 24 hours.

Ejectors, Vented.—The soil or vent pipe leading to an ejector or other appliance for raising sewage or other waste matter to the street sewer shall, where a water closet or closets are installed, be provided with a vent pipe not less than 4 inches in diameter and where fixtures other than water-closets are installed the waste vent pipe shall be the same diameter as the waste pipe.

Motors, Compressors, etc.—All motors, air compressors and air tanks shall be located where they are open for inspection and repair at all times. The air tanks shall be so proportioned as to be of equal cubical capacity to the ejectors connected therewith, in which there shall be maintained an air pressure of not less than two pounds for each foot of height the sewage is to be raised.

Ejectors for Subsoil Drainage.—When subsoil catch basins are installed below the sewer level, automatic water ejectors provided with a ball, float attached to the main water supply shall be used. Such ejectors or any device raising subsoil water shall discharge into a properly trapped fixture or into a storm water drain.

SEC. 16. Storm Water Drains: Drainage of Yards, Areas and Roofs.—All roofs and paved areas, yards, courts and courtyards, shall be drained into the storm water-sewer system, but not into sewers intended for sewage only.

Sizes of Gutters and Leaders.—No gutter or inside leader shall be of less size than the following:

Area of Roof (in sq. feet)	Gutter Leader (Inches)
Up to 90	3
91 to 270	4
271 to 810	4 1/2
811 to 1800	5
1,801 to 3,600	6
3,601 to 5,500	8
5,501 to 9,600	10

Outside leaders to the frost line shall be one size larger

than required in the above table.

Gutters 8 inches or over in width on new buildings shall be hung with wrought iron hangers of approved type.

The above sizes of rain leaders are based on diameter of circular rain leaders and gutters based on semi-circular sheet metal gutter with the top dimension given and other shapes shall have the same sectional area.

Inside Conductors.—When placed within the walls of any building or run in an inner or interior court or ventilating pipe shaft, all conductors or roof leaders shall be constructed of cast iron or of galvanized wrought iron or steel pipe.

Defective Conductor Pipes.—When an existing sheet metal conductor pipe within the walls of any building becomes defective, such conductor shall be replaced by one which conforms to this code.

Vent Connections with Conductors Prohibited.—Conductor pipes shall not be used as soil, waste, or vent pipes, nor shall any soil, waste or vent pipes be used as conductors.

Overflows.—Overflow pipe from supply tanks, expansion tanks and drip pans shall connect only indirectly with any house sewer, house drain, soil, waste or vent pipe.

Subsoil Foundation, Clear Water and Absorption Tile Drains.—When subsoil drains are placed under the cellar floor or used to encircle the outer walls of a building, the same shall be made of openjointed drain tile or earthenware pipe, not less than 4 inches in diameter, and shall be properly trapped and protected against back pressure by an automatic back pressure valve accessible located before entering the house sewer or drain. They may be discharged through a cellar drain.

Subsoil Drains Below Sewer Level.—Subsoil drains below the main sewer level shall discharge into a sump or receiving tank, the contents of which shall be automatically lifted and discharged into the drainage system above the cellar through some properly trapped fixture or drain.

SEC. 17. Refrigerator, Safe and Special Wastes:

Fixtures Permitted to Connect.—No waste pipe from a refrigerator or ice box floor drain or any other receptacle where food is stored shall connect directly with any house drain, soil or waste pipe. Such waste pipes shall in all cases empty into an open sink that is properly supplied with water, connected, trapped and vented, the same as other fixtures, or they may be discharged into a down spout or rain leader trap located inside the building or into a cellar floor drain, but their ends must be left open. Such waste connections shall not be located in inaccessible or unventilated cellars.

Refrigerator Wastes.—Refrigerator waste pipes shall not be less than 1 1/4 inches for 1 opening, 1 1/2 inches for 3 openings, and for 4 to 12 openings must not be less than 2 inches, and shall have at each opening a trap, and cleanout at angles, so arranged as properly to flush and clean pipe. Such waste pipes shall be continued not less than full size through the roof except where such fixtures are located in the basement or first floor.

Overflow Pipes and Motor Exhausts.—Pipes from a water supply tank or exhaust from a water lift shall not be directly connected with any house drain, soil, or waste pipe. Such pipe shall discharge upon the roof or be trapped into an open fixture or discharge as for refrigerator wastes.

SEC. 18. Maintenance: Temporary Toilet Facilities.—Suitable toilet facilities shall be provided for the use of workmen during the construction of any building. These toilet facilities shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

SEC. 19. Inspections and Tests:

Inspections.—All piping traps, and fixtures of a plumbing system shall be inspected by the proper administrative authority to insure compliance with all the requirements of this code and the installation and construction of the system in accordance with the approved plans and the permit.

Notification.—(a) It shall be the duty of the plumber to notify the proper administrative

authority and the owner or his authorized agent, orally, by telephone, or in writing, not less than eight hours (working) between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. before the work is to be inspected or tested.

(b) It shall be the duty of the plumber to make sure that the work will stand the test prescribed before giving the above notification.

(c) If the proper administrative authority finds that the work will not stand the test prescribed, the plumber shall be required to renotify as above.

(d) If the proper administrative authority fails to appear within 24 hours of the time set for each inspection or test, the inspection or test shall be deemed to have been made and the plumber required to file an affidavit with the proper administrative authority that work was installed in accordance with the code, the approved plans and permit, and that it was free from defects and that the required tests had been made and the system found free from leaks; also, whether the owner or his authorized agent was present when such inspection or test was made, or was duly notified.

(e) At the time the permit is taken out a written waiver by the owner of notification may be filed with the proper administrative authority.

Material and Labor for Tests.—The equipment, material, power, and labor necessary for the inspection and test shall be furnished by the plumber.

System Test.—All the piping of a plumbing system shall be tested with water or air. After the plumbing fixtures have been set and their traps filled with water the entire drainage system shall be submitted to a final air pressure test. The proper administrative authority may require if the pressure has reached all parts of the system.

Methods for Testing.—(a) **Water Test.**—The water test may be applied to the drainage system in its entirety or in sections. If applied to the entire system, all openings in the piping shall be tightly closed, except the highest opening above the roof and the system filled with water to the point of overflow above the roof.

If the system is tested in sections, each opening shall be tightly plugged, except the highest opening of the section under test, and each section shall be filled with water; but no section shall be tested with less than a 10 foot head of water or a 5 pound pressure of air. In testing successive sections at least the upper 10 feet of the next preceding section shall be retested, so that no joint or pipe in the building shall have been submitted to a test of less than a 10 foot head of water or a 5 pound pressure of air.

Under any test the water or air pressure shall remain constant for not less than 15 minutes without any further addition of water or air.

(b) **Air Test.**—The air test shall be made by attaching the air compressor or test apparatus to any suitable opening and closing all other inlets and outlets to the system, then forcing air into the system until there is a uniform pressure sufficient to balance a column of mercury 10 inches in height or 5 pounds per square inch on the entire system. This pressure shall be maintained for 15 minutes.

(c) **Final Air Test.**—The air machine shall be connected to any suitable opening or outlet and an air pressure equivalent to 1 inch water column shall be applied and left standing at least 15 minutes. If there is no leakage or forcing of trap seals indicated by the fluctuation of the drum, float or water column, the system shall be deemed air tight.

Order of Tests.—The tests may be made separately as follows:

(a) The house sewer and all its branches from the property line to the house drain.

(b) The house drain and yard drains, including all piping to the height of 10 feet above the highest point on the house drain, except the exposed connections to fixtures.

(c) The soil, waste, vent, inside conductor and drainage pipes which would be covered up before the building is enclosed or ready for completion. The tests required for (b) and (c) may be combined.

(d) The final test of the

whole system.

(e) After each of the above tests has been made and proved acceptable the proper administrative authority shall issue a written approval.

Covering of Work.—No drainage or plumbing system or part thereof shall be covered until it has been inspected, tested and approved as herein prescribed.

Uncovering of Work.—If any house drainage or plumbing system or part thereof is covered before being regularly inspected, tested and approved, as herein prescribed, it shall be uncovered upon the direction of the proper administrative authority.

Defective Work.—If inspection or test shows defects, such defective work or material shall be replaced within three days and inspection and test repeated.

House Sewer and House Drain Tests.—The house sewer and house drain shall be tested with water or air. The water test shall have not less than a 10 foot head of water and the air test not less than a five pound pressure. All alterations, repairs, or extensions, which shall include more than 10 feet, shall be inspected and tested.

All Garages, Hotels, Restaurants, Laundries or any industry contributing oil, greases or sand in considerable quantities shall be provided with sand and grease traps built between the building and its connections to the sewer and of sufficient size as will remove such waste before their entry into the sewer.

Test of Water Distribution System.—Upon the completion of the entire water distribution system it shall be tested and proved tight under a water pressure not less than the maximum working pressure under which it is to be used.

Certificate of Approval.—Upon the satisfactory completion and final test of the plumbing system a certificate of approval shall be issued by the proper administrative authority to the plumber to be delivered to the owner.

Air Test of Defective Plumbing.—The air test shall be used in testing the sanitary condition of the drainage or plumbing system of all buildings where there is reason to believe that it has become defective. In buildings condemned by the proper administrative authority because of insanitary conditions of the plumbing system the alterations in such system shall not be considered as repairs, but as new plumbing.

Inspections and Test Not Required.—No test or inspections shall be required where a plumbing system or part thereof is set up for exhibition purposes and is not used for toilet purposes and not directly connected to a sewerage system, nor after the repairs, faucet, or valve by a new one (to be used for the same purpose); nor after forcing out stoppages and repairing leaks.

SEC. 20. PENALTY:

That any owner, agent, architect, plumber, superintendent, contractor, or any person failing, neglecting, omitting, or refusing to comply with any of the requirements of this Ordinance or violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the Fulton Police Court shall be fined not less than five dollars (\$5.00) nor more than twenty (\$20.00) dollars, for each offense and the cost of this action.

SECTION 21:

That this amended ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, adoption, approval and publication.

Adopted and Approved: This March 21, 1927.

W. O. SHANKLE, Mayor.

Thomas H. Chapman, City Clerk.

SPECIAL OFFER

For a short time we will accept subscriptions for this paper and the Memphis Weekly Commercial Appeal—both papers one year for only \$1.25.

HELP WANTED

Experienced cigar makers on shape or straight work. We can also place 15 or 20 girls in learning department. Apply AMERICAN CIGAR CO. Third and Fourth Sts. Fulton, Ky.

H. G. PIGUE AGENT New York Life Insurance Co.

Office: City National Bank
Fulton, Ky.

Fulton Advertiser

R. S. WILLIAMS
Editor and Publisher
Published Weekly at 446 Lake St.
Subscription \$1.00 per year

Entered as second class matter
Nov. 25, 1924, at the Post Office at
Fulton, Kentucky, under the Act of
March 3, 1879.

Announcement

We are authorized to announce
the candidacy of the following
subject to the action of the Dem-
ocratic primary, election August
6, 1927.

For Circuit Court Clerk
O. C. HENRY

FOR STATE SENATOR
O. HOUSTON BROOKS
of Mayfield

First Baptist Church

C. H. Warren, Pastor

Sunday, 9:30 a. m.—Sunday
School, Geo. Roberts, Gen. Su-
perintendent.
10:50 a. m.—Sermon by the
pastor.
3:00 P. M. R. A. Meeting at
the church.
6:15 p. m.—All B. Y. P. U's.
7:30 p. m.—Sermon by the
pastor.
Tuesday—6:30 P. M. Jun-
ior choir rehearsal.
Wednesday, 7:00 p. m.—
Teachers' meeting in T. E. L.
class room at the church.
7:45 p. m.—Prayer meeting.
Thursday—7:30 P. M. Choir
practice.

As announced last week, Rev.
Gardner, of Louisville, and his
corps of workers, are with us
this week in our enlargement
campaign and study course. De-
spite the inclement weather of
last Sunday afternoon the work-
ers from the church secured one
of the most complete religious
census ever obtained in this city,
and Rev. Gardner and workers
have been busy throughout the
week grading and classifying the
returns, in connection with the
study course schedule. Rev.
Gardner was assisted in the work
here by Miss Ramsey, St. Louis,
Junior worker; Mrs. Abner, of
Louisville, Intermediate worker,
and Rev. Gardner directing the
Young People and Adult work.
The various circles of the W. M.
U. are to be congratulated upon
the bountiful menus they fur-
nished throughout the week.

Special music has been pre-
pared for all services next Sun-
day and the public is cordially
invited.

Hon. J. C. Speight, of May-
field, was a visitor in our city
Tuesday.

Funeral Services for Mrs. Walter Bynum.

Funeral services for Mrs. Wal-
ter Bynum were held Tuesday
afternoon at Johnson Grove
church conducted by the Rev.
C. H. Warren, pastor of the
First Baptist church, interment
following in the church ceme-
tery.

Mrs. Bynum passed away Mon-
day night at her home on Bates
street in this city. She was high-
ly esteemed by a wide circle of
admiring friends who deeply
sympathize with the bereaved
husband and children who did
everything possible that loving
hands could do to stay the pangs
of death. The Fulton Under-
taking Company had charge of
funeral arrangements.

Methodist Church

J. V. Freeman, Pastor

Sunday School, 9:30 a. m. T.
J. Kramer, Supt.
Epworth Leagues, 6:45 p. m.
Prayer meeting 7:30 p. m.
Wednesday.

Preaching at 11 a. m. and
7:30 p. m., led by the pastor.
Special music by the choir. Mrs.
I. D. Seay, director. The pub-
lic is cordially invited to attend
all the services of the church.

The public is cordially invit-
ed to attend all services.
Mr. William Sherman sang
a solo at the morning hour and
the Harmony Quartette at the
evening hour last Sunday. We
are always glad to have these
visitors with us.

Mr. Walters gave his lecture
and picture at the church Wed-
nesday and a good crowd at-
tended, and was greatly enjoy-
ed. The lecture was sponsored
by the Epworth League.

The Kate Luten Circle met
in regular session Monday af-
ternoon at the home of Mrs. R.
B. Beadles, with Mesdames R.
B. Beadles, Wilson and T. F.
Beadles as hostesses. A short
business session was conducted
by the chairman. Minutes were
read and approved. Mrs. Wolf-
gram gave the Bible lesson.
Mrs. W. W. Morris was leader
and assisted by several mem-
bers. Mrs. Rerfearn read an
article telling the plans of the
conference held in Brownsville
this week. Mrs. J. V. Freeman
read a letter from the Mission-
ary. Miss Mary Hood, a native
of Brownsville, who will talk
during the conference there. It
was voted to accept the pastor's
invitation for him to give the
mission study at prayer meeting
each Wednesday night. All
agreed to attend this class.
Leaflets on "Women of Japan"
was given by Mrs. Barrett; Mrs.
Owen, Africa; Mrs. Morris,
China; Mrs. Harvy, Korea.

Little Miss Martha Jane Ow-
en sang a solo very sweetly.
The meeting adjourned to meet
two weeks from now.

Mrs. W. R. Butt, Mrs. Schoe,
Mrs. Trevor Wayne, Mrs.
Vodie Hardin and Miss Dorothy
Granberry attended the mis-
sionary conference in Brown-
sville this week and bring back
wonderful reports.
Friends of Mr. Ira D. Seay
will be glad to know he is home
from Memphis where he has
been for treatments for several
weeks and are glad to know
he is improving nicely.

Central Church Of Christ

J. G. Malphurs, Minister

Bible classes 9:45.
Preaching and communion at
11:00.

Young people's class at 6:00
p. m.

Preaching at 7:00 p. m.

Wednesday at 3:00 p. m.—

Bible class for women.

Wednesday at 4:00 p. m.—

Bible class for children.

Wednesday at 7:00 p. m.—

Prayer meeting.

Friday at 7:00 p. m.—Com-
munity Bible class.

The public is cordially invit-
ed to all our services.

First Christian Church

B. J. Cantrell, Minister

Bible school, 9:45 a. m. Chas.
Gregory, Supt.

Lord's Supper and preaching
11:00 a. m.

Christian Endeavor Societies,
6:30 p. m.

Preaching 7:30 p. m.

Prayer Meeting, Wed. 7:00
p. m.

SPECIAL OFFER

For a short time we will ac-
cept subscriptions for this pa-
per and the Memphis Weekly
Commercial Appeal—both pa-
pers one year for only \$1.25.

Trinity Episcopal Church.

104 Washington St.

Dr. A. C. Boyd, Rector

Fourth Sunday in Lent.

9:45 a. m., Church School, H.
S. Stansbury, Superintendent, 11
a. m. Matins and sermon.

Wednesday, 4:00 p. m. even-
ing prayer and address.

Friday, 7:00 p. m. evening
prayer and Litany.

Every one cordially invited to
attend these services.

Dr. Boyd accompanied friends
to McConnell last Saturday. He
returned quite enthusiastic over
rural life.

Mrs. Boyd was disappointed in
her trip to the Memphis hospital
last week, but her health seems
to be improving, nevertheless.

"Bob" Hubbard returned Sat-
urday night from the Paducah
hospital, where he had been con-
fined by a case of blood poison.
He is much improved and hopes
soon to be about his accustomed
duties.

The sermons and addresses of
Dr. Boyd so far during the Len-
ton season have been particularly
instructive and interesting. On
Wednesday afternoon he spoke
on the significance and truth of
the Holy Communion.

The meeting of the Altar Guild
last week was well attended and
the enrollment of young women
was gratifyingly numerous. In-
struction in the care of the altar
will be frequent and thorough.

Big Poultry Show This Year.

The Fulton Poultry Association
is very much awake at the pre-
sent time and is making exten-
sive preparations for the coming
fair and poultry show. Superin-
tendent Watkins is making his
drive for funds from the mer-
chants to pay the Special Cash
prizes which will amount to ap-
proximately \$175.00 this year.
This is in addition to the regular
cash premiums offered by the
Fair Association. They are ex-
pecting an entry list of 700 birds
and as they will all be cooped in
sanitary coops, the show prom-
ises to be bigger and better than
ever. Every precaution will be
taken to prevent any disease
breaking out or spreading in the
show. The entire show will be
sprayed twice daily with Pratt's
poultry disinfection, and the
drinking water will be sterilized,
which will insure a perfectly
healthy show.

Entry blanks will be ready for
distribution with the regular pre-
mium list which will be mailed
to any person who wishes one.

Make up your mind now to
enter some of your birds and
take down some of the special
cash premiums. This is also a
good way to advertise your
stock.

BILL BOOSTER SAYS

"MERCHANTS SPEND TOO
MUCH TIME WORRYING
ABOUT COMPETITION, AND
NOT ENOUGH THINKING UP
NEW WAYS TO PLEASE THEIR
CUSTOMERS. USUALLY THE
TOWN WHERE THE MERCHANTS
ARE THE HOTTEST AFTER TRADE
IS THE TOWN BEST PATRONIZED
BY THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY
BECAUSE IT HAS THE BEST
STORES."



MISSISSIPPI RIVER CON- TINUES TO RISE AT ALARMING STAGE

Reports from Hickman say
that the Mississippi river con-
tinues to rise and all the bot-
tom lands are flooded, with
water in some of the business
houses and streets of the city.

Some are predicting that the
rise will break the high water
mark of 1912 when the levee
broke near Hickman and Gov.
McCreary sent out an appeal
to the people of Kentucky for
aid for the flooded district.

People from the surround-
ing country flocked into Hick-
man, having barely escaped the
flood, losing everything, even
their clothing. The town was
full of refugees and a camp
was established near Carnegie
library on the hill.

It is to be hoped that the pre-
diction of the present rise is ex-
aggerated and that the levee
will hold, but if the worst
comes, let's be prepared to of-
fer any assistance needed as
readily and generously as we
did during the distressing times
of 1912.

All along the Mississippi
great suffering is being experi-
enced at this time. We have
had more rain during the first
three months of 1927 than ever
known before in this section of
country and from all reports,
business has been paralyzed
along all lines with the rail-
roads probably the biggest los-
ers.

Heroic efforts are now being
made to save property, and to
avoid a break in the levees
along the river.

The stage of water at Padu-
cuh, Evansville, Cairo and all
along the river is alarming and
the worst is still to come.

ONE IN TEN

Neglecting a little wound, cut or abra-
sion of the flesh may in nine cases out of
ten cause no great suffering or inconveni-
ence, but it is 1 in 10 cases in ten that
causes blood poisoning, lockjaw or a
chronic festering sore. The cheapest,
safest and best course is to disinfect the
wound with Iodine Boraxone and apply
the Boraxone Powder to complete the
healing process. Price (liquid) 30c, 60c
and \$1.20. Powder 30c and 60c. Sold by
Bennett's Drug Store, Fulton, Ky.

A late feminine fad in Paris
is the tinting of the finger nails
in bands of three colors.

Pierce News

Rev. Pirham of Fulton filled
his regular appointment at
Hebron church, Sunday and
was the dinner guest of Mr.
and Mrs. J. W. Matthews. Mes-
srs. J. H. and E. J. Matthews
and Robert Hodges and Miss
Louise Matthews were also
guests in this home Sunday.

J. D. Hopkins sold a nice
bunch of cattle to the Reynolds
Packing company of Union
City, Monday.

Our school closed Friday so
Miss Lucille Berry, the teacher,
returned to her home in Troy,
Friday afternoon. Everybody
in the community was sorry to
see her go and are hoping she
will return for the next term.

Mrs. Maggie Johnson visited
relatives in Crutchfield one
day last week.

Miss Ruth Orleans visited
Mrs. Tommie Reed near Crutch-
field one day the past week.
Miss Virginia Griffin, of Ful-
ton, visited home folks Satur-
day and Sunday.

Quite an interest is being
shown in the literary debating
society at Hebron school house
each Friday night. Following
is the program for Friday
night.

Vocal Solo—B. J. Matthews.

Reading—Virginia Stem.

Chicken Song—Eight young
people.

Sketch of Shakespeare's Life

—Lorene Batts.

Joke—Carl Fortner.

Reading—Royce Lowe.

Quartette—Mr. and Mrs. J.

C. Smith, Miss Mary Burton, B.

J. Matthews.

Reading—Mildred Fortner.

Pierce Events—Arlie Batts.

Debate: Resolved, That the

United States Should Enter the

League of Nations.

Affirmative—J. W. Smith,

D. W. Matthews.

Negative—T. B. Renfro, and

Chas. E. Lowe.

Report of Critic—Carl Fort-

ner.

Mr. and Mrs. Lon Green are

the proud parents of a nine

pound boy that arrived Satur-

day night. Mother and child

doing nicely.

The chicken industry is still

on the move in this country as

J. W. and D. W. Matthews re-

ceived 400 white Lehorn baby

chicks from the Manfield Hat-

chery Co., of Louisville, Ky.

Robert Hodges and B. J.
Matthews are being quite suc-
cessful with their chicks as they
have a fine bunch of Brahmas
most ready for market.

FIRE AT ORPHEUM THEATRE

The business district of Ful-
ton was threatened by a disas-
trous fire early Tuesday morn-
ing at one o'clock, but the tim-
ely arrival of Lee Roberts with
his heroic fire fighters and
equipment extinguished the
blaze and held it in the room
where it originated on the stage
of the Orpheum theatre, ex-
cept in one place it went thru
to the second story. It has not
been determined how the fire
originated as everything about
the stage was apparently all
safe when the night show closed
about 10 o'clock Monday
night.

Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm, own-
ers of the building, who occupy
apartments in the second story
above the show room, was
awakened almost suffocated by
smoke and turned in the alarm.

The Snow-White Motor Com-
pany who occupy the adjoining
building was first thought to
have been on fire as smoke
was pouring out of every avail-
able crack and opening of the
building, but after smashing
the front plate glass door it was
quickly discovered that the fire
was in the show house. On en-
tering the building the fire-
men were almost overcome by
smoke and heat but soon ex-
tinguished the fire with but sev-
eral thousand dollars damage
to the building and furnishings.

Mrs. Chisholm has not fully
recovered from inhaling the
smoke.

While Mr. Chisholm owns
the property, the Orpheum was
under lease to the Strand
Amusement Company, who also
operates the Grand Theatre in
Fulton.

While the Orpheum has al-
ways been the largest and hand-
somest photoplay house in
Fulton, Mr. Chisholm will no
doubt make extensive improve-
ments should it continue as a
show house.



You will be pleased with the wonderfully large selec-
tions we are showing and with the remarkable values.

Each department is complete in every detail. In our
Drapery department you will find pretty ruffled curtains
beginning at \$1.00 per pair.

In our Rug department you will be equally pleased
with the large assortment and reasonable prices.

Graham Furniture Co.

Fulton's Big Furniture Store on Walnut St.