



PRINCE ALBERT
TOBACCO IS PREPARED
FOR SMOKERS UNDER THE
PROCESS DISCOVERED IN
MAKING EXPERIMENTS TO
PRODUCE THE MOST DE-
LIGHTFUL AND WHOLESOME
TOBACCO FOR CIG-
ARETTE AND PIPE SMOKERS.
PROCESS PATENTED
JULY 30th 1907
R.J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. U.S.A.
DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE

**P. A. puts new joy
into the sport of
smoking!**

YOU may live to
be 110 and never
feel old enough to
vote, but it's cer-
tain-sure you'll not
know the joy and
contentment of a
friendly old jimmy
pipe or a hand rolled
cigarette unless you get on talking-terms
with Prince Albert tobacco!

P. A. comes to you with a *real reason* for all the
goodness and satisfaction it offers. It is made by
a patented process that removes *bite and parch!*
You can smoke it long and hard without a come-
back! Prince Albert has always been sold without
coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!

Prince Albert affords the keenest pipe and cigarette
enjoyment! And that flavor and fragrance and
coolness is as good as that sounds. P. A. just
answers the universal demand for tobacco
without bite, parch or kick-back!

Introduction to Prince Albert isn't any harder
than to walk into the nearest place that sells
tobacco and ask for "a supply of P. A." You pay
out a little change, to be sure, but it's the cheer-
fullest investment you ever made!

PRINCE the national joy smoke **ALBERT**

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C. Copyright 1916 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

Country of Monks.
One-seventh of the people of Tibet
are monks.

English Most Used.
Two-thirds of the world's corre-
spondence is in the English language.

Ice Retards Budding.
Ice is made use of in a Texas
orchard to retard the budding until
desired.

Fitting is Important.
Don't crowd an auto tire of wrong
size on a rim simply because you can
force it on. Make it fit.

Make Opportunities.
A great man will make great op-
portunities, even out of the common-
est and meanest situations.

Much Destruction by Fire.
More property is destroyed by fire
lost by all other destroying elements
combined.

Left-Handed Encouragement.
Algernon—"Did she give you any en-
couragement, old boy?" Cholly—"Yes;
she told me she was going to Philadel-
phia next week and asked me to call
while she was gone."—Somerville
Journal.

Nigerian Coal Deposits.
Nigeria has been added to the lands
in which valuable deposits of coal
have been discovered in recent years.

Safeguarding Locks.
Small enough to be carried in a vest
pocket is a new device to prevent
keys on the inside doors being turned
from the outside.

Utterly Safe.
An astrologer predicts that there
will be trouble next year. This is a
safe prediction; there usually is.—
Detroit Free Press.

A Bluff

By ALAN HINSDALE

When I first went to the west, a
young man of twenty years, I secured
employment in a bank. It was a rough
country in those days, road agents,
horse thieves and the like being plenti-
ful. The bank in which I was em-
ployed was in a small mining town—
not many people, but a good deal of
money in proportion to the inhabitants.

One day the cashier told me that he
wanted me to carry eighteen hundred
dollars in currency to a man in Taylor-
ville who owned and ran a stamp
mill. The distance was forty miles,
and there was no public conveyance.
I mounted a horse and with a roll of
bills in my right boot leg set out on
my journey. My only defense was a
42 caliber revolver at my hip under
my coat.

I had done about half the distance
when I overtook a girl riding on horse-
back in the same direction as I was.
She was astride, and had it not been
for her feminine costume I would not
have known that she was a woman.
However, when she turned her face as
I rode up beside her I saw that she
was quite good looking, though not of
a refined type. I doffed my hat and
bade her good morning. She replied to
the salutation, and we rode on to-
gether.

In those days women were scarce in
the west, and I, being young and not
overthoughtful, was much pleased at
having a traveling companion of the
opposite sex. The young woman did
not appear averse to my company, and
we were soon on friendly terms. She
asked me more questions about myself
than I liked, but I judged that it was
through the idle curiosity of a girl,
whom I judged to be not over seven-
teen.

After awhile we saw two men about
a quarter of a mile ahead of us ride
out from behind a rise in the ground
on to the road. From the way they
looked back at us I feared they were
road agents. I imparted my suspicion
to my companion, and she said she
suspected the same thing.

"Are you armed?" she asked.
"I have a revolver," she said.
"I got \$15 in my pocket," she said,
"and a gold watch and this ring on my
finger. You take 'em. If you beat the
men off you can give 'em back to me."
"They're more than likely to relieve
me of them than you," I replied. "Keep
them. And here—take this."

I divined into my boot leg, drew forth
my roll of bills and handed them to
her. She took them and stuffed them
into a pocket in her dress.

When we came up with the two
men they asked us if we had seen
some stray cattle they were looking
for, and when we told them we had
not they said nothing more, and we
rode on. I was very much relieved,
for, to tell the truth, my heart was in
my throat. It was beating too wildly
for some time after the meeting for
me to say anything to my companion.
When I had quieted down and looked
aside at her I saw that her own
fright had been either negligible or
her equanimity very quickly recovered.
She looked pleased rather than scared.
"Well," I said after we had proceed-
ed a short distance, "I'll not need to
trouble you any longer with my prop-
erty."

"What property?"
"Why, the roll of bills I gave you to
keep for me."

"I don't remember your giving me
any bills."
I cast a quick side glance at her.
Her expression was very much chang-
ed. All that innocence I had noticed
before had departed, and a resolute
look had taken its place. It told the
story at once. She had offered me her
valuables as a suggestion that I offer
her mine instead. I had been victima-
lized. She had my money. She was a
woman. I did not relish getting it
from her forcibly.

"You give me that money," I said in
no soft tone.

"See here, mister," she replied, "if
you intend to rob me, say so. But I
want you to know that I'll get my
friends after you, and if they catch
you you'll swing like any other road
agent."

The game was developing rapidly. I
saw a possible situation I did not like.
Probably she was a decoy—had been
sent out to waylay me or any traveler
—and her friends had their eyes on us.
If I took my money from her forcibly
they would come down on me and
hang me for robbing a woman.

"You've got me," I said, "but there's
a risk for you in this business. I can
get a posse after you, and if they get
their hands on you it will go hard with
you. How much do you want to set-
tle?"

"How much you got?" she said.
"There's \$50 in that roll," I replied,
"perhaps more. I'll give you half.
Call it \$30. If you don't accept the
offer I swear I'll have you in the
hands of the vigilance committee with-
in forty-eight hours."

She pondered awhile, then said that
she would count out \$30 and return
me the rest. Then I studied awhile
as to how I could keep her from know-
ing the amount she had in her posses-
sion.

"No," I said presently. "Give me the
money and I'll give you your plunder.
If you don't do that keep it all, and
I'll see the committee."

The bluff told. She handed me the
roll; I counted out \$30, handed it to
her and, putting spurs to my horse,
galloped away.

HOW TO PREVENT INFANT PARALYSIS

A Sanitary Engineer Gives Us
Some Practical Suggestions
About How to Ward Off the
Germs of Poliomyelitis, the Great
Child Scourge.

DR. C. F. BALDWIN, director of
public education of the health
department, New York, has ex-
plained how to detect symp-
toms of infantile paralysis and how to
ward off the disease and prevent its
spread.

The first symptoms are fever, bowel
disturbances, headache and irritability.
After a few hours pains develop,
usually in the lower part of the legs
and in the feet.

Sometimes there are also pains in
the region of the spine, in the arms
and neck—stiff neck.

Within twelve hours the patient is
unable to move his arms or legs and
sometimes cannot talk.

Vomiting, delirium, twitchings and
convulsions accompany the progress of
the disease.

A temperature of from 100 to 104 de-
grees lasts two or three days.

Sometimes, but rarely, the patient
has chills, sore throat and skin eruptions.

Health is no protection. Often chil-
dren go to bed apparently well and
awake in the night with the first symp-
toms and are partly paralyzed by morn-
ing.

Cleanliness is the only known pre-
ventive.

The isolation of children in the house
is next in importance.

Have children wash their hands and
faces often.

Avoid buying candy, ice cream and
fruits which are eaten without being
cooked from peddlers and storekeepers
who are not careful of their wares.

Don't kiss children on their mouths.
Keep their noses clean. This applies
especially to young babies.

Don't cough in their faces.
Protect them from flies.

The germs of this disease, which are
so small that they cannot be seen with
microscopes and which pass through
germ filters, almost always enter the
bodies of their victims through the
mucous membranes of the nose and
throat.

Keep children away from their
mates in the streets or at moving pic-
ture shows.

Report all cases at once to the board
of health, so that the city's doctors can
immediately investigate and remove
the patients to hospitals.

Adults are not free from the disease.
If your hands are dirty or if you are
not careful about the preparation of
your children's food remember that
you can give your little ones the dis-
ease as readily as can outsiders.

Alpaca in Vogue.

With the return of alpaca to style a
very practical material becomes the
fashion. Whether in vogue or not, it
has been worn under its more modern
name, mohair, for many American wo-
men, who are great travelers as a rule,
have always found this material the
most practical and pretty for the trav-
eling suit.

Under the French name of "alpaca"
many pretty models have been created
from this material. This fabric seems
to be known under various names.
Just as there are fine and coarse serges,
there are fine and coarse weaves of
alpaca, says an authority.

Three samples look at a distance very
much the same. On closer inspection
the thinnest and finest weave is mark-
ed alpaca or brilliantine. The other
two samples resemble each other more
closely. The one called mohair is a
little closer weave than that which
goes under the name of brilliantine. The
brilliantine looks to be a fabric more
suited to dresses, the brilliantine and the
mohair to tailored suits and coats.

Cravenette mohair is mohair which
has been treated by a process so it is
practically rainproof and does not spot
or shrink.

Removing Ink Stain.

When an ink stain is difficult to re-
move and if the fabric is white apply
lemon juice and salt and keep the spot
exposed to the sun. The spot should be
kept constantly wet with the mix-
ture.

MIDNIGHT SPREADS.

For years it has been din-
ned into our ears that we should not
eat before going to sleep, and we
have foregone many a pleasant
bite for fear of sacrificing our
good health. And now along
comes a noted physician and
tells us that many morning head-
aches were merely the result of
hunger. This does not mean that
we can immediately proceed to
gorge ourselves with all sorts
of sweets and not have to pay
the penalty the next morning.

Sweets should be eschewed dur-
ing the midnight repast, and one
should substitute some whole-
some sandwiches. Cheese and
fruit sandwiches are wholesome
and nourishing and can be eaten
with impunity even during the
 wee small hours.

Foods of the World.

A survey of the world's foods shows
that one-half of the viands have a
sweetish taste, one-third are salty and
one-tenth sour or bitter.

A Difference.

You can make a hit with a woman
by calling her a vision. But you can't
call her a sight and get away with it.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Scientific Farming

DOLLARS FROM FORESIGHT.

The Farmer Who Notes Economic
Changes Usually Makes the Profit.
[Prepared by United States department of
agriculture.]

Perhaps the most conspicuous cause
of success in farming is prompt and
fitting change in type of farming in
response to economic pressure as indi-
cated by the market price of products
as related to cost. The American farm-
ers who are most successful usually
sense the operation of economic forces
long ahead of their neighbors. A large
number of farmers change an old es-
tablished system only when forced by
dire necessity.

Not only is there the greatest oppor-
tunity to any individual farmer through



SPECIAL PRODUCTS FOR THE MARKET.

quickly modifying his organization in
response to changed markets, but such
readjustment is of great value to the
whole community, for such action in
time becomes corrective of the changed
condition from which it springs. Let
us assume, for instance, that there is
a community engaged largely in live
stock production and that through some
cause feed prices advance to such a
point that there is more money in sell-
ing the raw product than in feeding.
Under such conditions a large number
of farseeing farmers will quickly cur-
tail their live stock industry and be-
come sellers of raw food products.
This in turn has a tendency to reduce
feed prices and to increase the price
of live stock products, thus bringing
about the former balance.

Spraying For Codling Moth.

In answer to a correspondent who
asks when it is necessary to spray for
the codling moth and whether spraying
for the San Jose scale will hurt
trees already in bloom, Zoologist H. A.
Surface of the Pennsylvania depart-
ment of agriculture says:

"It is always considered necessary to
spray all apple, pear and quince trees
for this pest when they are bearing
fruit. If there is no fruit on your
trees there is no need to spray for
codling moth. As you doubtless know,
this is the insect that makes wormy
apples, pears and quinces. Every good
fruit grower sprays for this pest, if
for no other. The first spraying is
made shortly after the petals or flow-
ers fall, and the second spraying is
made about a month from that date.
The material that should be used is
one gallon and one quart of strong
lime sulphur solution, in either home-
made or commercial, in forty-nine gal-
lons of water, and to this is added
either one pound of dry arsenate of
lead or two pounds of arsenate of lead
paste. For the second spray use the
same material as for the first.

"Where you have much San Jose
scale present it is a good plan to wash
all the bark of trunks or twigs that
can be reached with a paint brush
dipped in very strong lime sulphur
solution or very strong thick soap so-
lution, or spray the infested trees
when the young are crawling on the
bark with tobacco decoction, kerosene
emulsion or soap solution. After the
leaves drop this fall spray again with
the strong lime sulphur solution."

"THREE C'S" OF MILK CARE.

Dairy specialists have evolved
a simple little formula for the
care of milk in the home, and
the same formula will apply to
keeping milk anywhere. It is
the rule of the "Three C's," the
"C's" standing for "Clean" and
"Cold" and "Covered." Excel-
lent rules for the dairyman ev-
erywhere, even though they were
written with the consumer of
the milk in mind. That first rule
of the cowkeeper's
articles of faith, the second one
means a well filled icehouse for
the farm, and the third and last
means care and forethought—
Farm Progress.

Saturday Holiday.

The beginnings of the Saturday half-
holiday might be traced to an old-time
custom among southern planters. "On
Saturdays," says Professor Sanford in
"The Story of Agriculture," "for either
the whole or a part of the day, the
slaves were released from field work."

In many cases they used this
time and Sundays in which to earn
money for themselves by hiring out
and doing odd jobs. There were many
instances in which slaves purchased
their freedom and that of their fam-
ilies with money earned in this way.

WARNING AND REWARD

To Hunters, Fishermen And Trappers.

HUNTING LICENSE

All resident owners, landlords and
tenants and members of their family
may hunt upon their own land without
license (when lawful). Unlawful to
hunt upon adjoining land without li-
cense even when permission is secured
from owner or occupant. Unlawful to
hunt without license in your possession.

OPEN SEASONS

(Lawful to Kill at This Time).
Squirrels (any kind), July 1st to De-
cember 15th. Doves, September 1st to
October 15th (bag limit 15 per day).
Quail or Bobwhite, November 15th to
January 1st (bag limit 12 per day).
Rabbits, November 15th to December
31st. Rabbits can be lawfully caught
with dogs or in traps upon your own
land for your own use at any time, but
the rabbits or parts thereof cannot be
shot or sold except from November 15th
to January 1st. Open season includes
wild duck, wild geese and snipe not yet
fixed by Federal Government.

CLOSED SEASON

Wild Turkey, Native or Imported
Pheasants, Hungarian Partridge and
Woodcock, unlawful to kill before No-
vember 15th, 1920. Deer and Elk be-
fore November 15th, 1921.

UNLAWFUL TO BUY OR SELL

Unlawful to buy, sell or offer for sale,
at any time, any Wild Turkey, Pheasant,
Hungarian Partridge, Quail or
Bobwhite, no matter when or where
killed. Purchase or sale of Rabbits
prohibited from January 1st to Novem-
ber 15th.

UNLAWFUL TO SHIP

It is unlawful for any firm, associa-
tion, express company, U. S. Mail, or
any other common carrier, its officers,
servants or agents to receive for trans-
portation or transport ANY game birds,
deer or elk, provided however, it shall
not be unlawful to carry a hunter with
his game lawfully killed and possessed
by him. Game birds and game animals
raised in captivity can be sold or ship-
ped under permit when breeding stock
has been lawfully acquired. Permit
issued on request.

DOGS.

Dogs found running, trailing or in-
juring Deer or Elk are declared a pub-
lic nuisance and it shall be lawful for
any person to kill them when so doing.
The up your bird dogs during the sum-
mer months, this will save many Quail.

SONG BIRDS.

Song and insectivorous birds protect-
ed at all times.

BIRDS NOT PROTECTED.

English Sparrows, Great Horned Owl,
Sharp Shinned and Cooper's Hawks,
Crow and Crow-Blackbird.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Lawful to take Raccoon, Opossum,
Skunk or Mink with trap, gun or dog,
November 15th to December 31st, and
can be shot or taken with dogs, October
1st to November 15th, and from De-
cember 31st to February 15th, all dates
inclusive. Fox, Beaver and Otter can
be taken with trap, gun or dog. Nov-
ember 15th to December 31st, both days
inclusive. Further provided, when any
of these animals are found injuring
property, the person whose property is
being damaged may kill them at any
time on his own premises. Trapping
prohibited upon lands of another with-
out written permission, and permit
must be in possession to show upon
demand.

FISH.

Unlawful to catch fish from any of
the waters of the State other than pri-
vate ponds, in any way except with
pole and line, trot lines, hand lines
and set lines. Unlawful to take fish
with gig or spear or by fishing under
the rock, groping, grabbing, tickling,
or sledging, by use of dynamite or other
explosive, by use of poisonous sub-
stance, or to shoot fish in any manner.

REWARDS.

Anyone securing the conviction of
persons violating the Game and Fish
Laws, is entitled to one-half of fine
after fees are paid court officials as
directed by law. Also five (\$5.00) dollars
taxed as costs in case of conviction and
the following rewards:

Dynamiting fish, twenty-five (\$25.00)
dollars. Hunting without license fif-
teen (\$15.00) dollars. For other convic-
tions a reward equal to one-half of the
fine collected. It is necessary to file a
written statement from trial judge
stating that you are entitled to reward,
and that fine has been paid.

The Game and Fish Commission so-
licits the co-operation of every citizen
of the State to enforce the Game and
Fish laws. Information of violations
given will be appreciated, and the
name of the informer will be kept
strictly confidential, but name and ad-
dress must be signed to all communica-
tions.

Address all mail, Game and Fish
Commission, Frankfort Kentucky.

J. QUINCY WARD
Executive Agent Game and Fish
Commission.

These laws will be strictly enforced.

L. E. HERRON
District Game Warden.

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ARCADE GARAGE

Kinnaird Bros., Mgrs

Phone 81. Lancaster, Ky.

NIGHT AND DAY SERVICE.

CARS FOR HIRE. FREE AIR.

MAMMOTH CAVE

**\$12.15 FOR AN ALL-EXPENSE THREE-DAYS TRIP
FROM LANCASTER, AUGUST 8th.**

Railroad fare \$5.65. Board at hotel including the routes in the cave for \$6.50 Round trip tickets
on sale for morning trains at all way stations. See L. & N. Agent.

The Central Record

\$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

Lancaster, Kentucky.