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Industrial Resources: Boyle County - Danville

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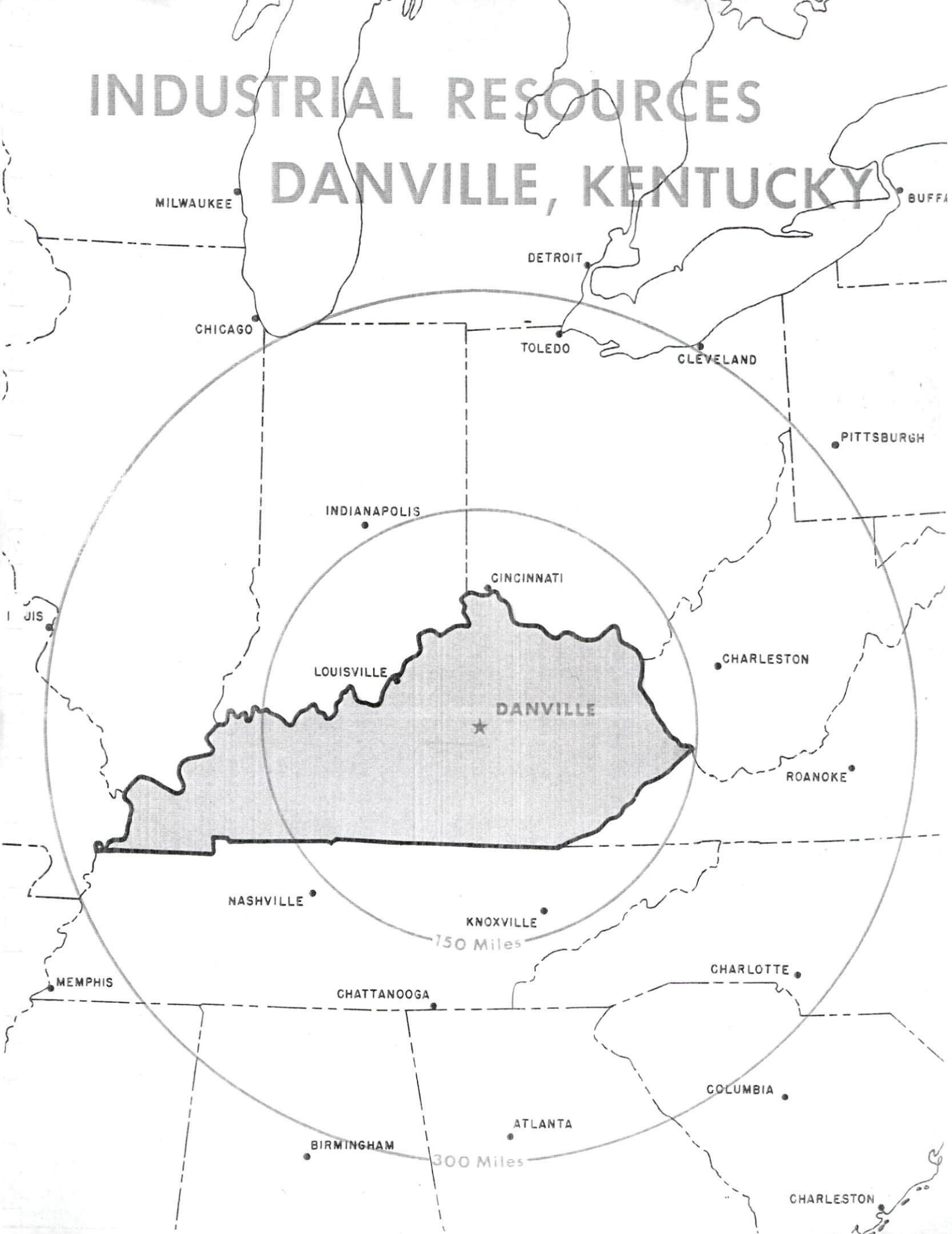
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES DANVILLE, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
DANVILLE, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
Danville Chamber of Commerce
and
The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky
July, 1955

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - DANVILLE, KENTUCKY

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VIEW OF MAIN STREET



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICE

SUMMARY DATA FOR DANVILLE, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Danville - 8,686; Boyle County - 20,532. 1954 estimate for Boyle County - 21,465.

DANVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Boyle County and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 3,900 men and 3,700 women. Number of workers available from Boyle County, 500 men and 600 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Southern Railway System's main line passes through Danville. Louisville and Nashville Railroad is 5 miles south of Danville at Junction City.

Air: Blue Grass Field, Lexington, 36 miles distant, is served by Eastern, Delta-C & S and Piedmont. Danville Airport offers chartered plane service and facilities for private planes.

Trucks: Hayes Freight Lines, Sutton Transfer, Davenport Transfer, Lawrenceburg Transfer Company and McDuffy Transfer Company.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines and Trailways.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Danville, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	351	Memphis, Tenn.	413
Chicago, Ill.	382	New York, N. Y.	774
Cincinnati, Ohio	119	New Orleans, La.	734
Detroit, Mich.	377	St. Louis, Mo.	349
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,259	Washington, D. C.	594

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Kentucky Utilities Company supplies Danville with electricity. Kentucky Utilities Company has a generating capacity of 430,500 KW.

Natural Gas: Western Kentucky Gas Company.

Water: Danville Water Works. Source of raw water - Herrington Lake. Storage - two elevated tanks with total capacity for 350,000 gallons; also 500,000 gallons of clear water storage at the filter plant. Pumping capacity is 3,000,000 gallons per day.

Sewerage: Separate storm and sanitary sewers serve 99% of the city. Disposal flow of 1,000,000 gallons per day. Disposal is by a modern sewage disposal plant.

Coal: Eastern and Western Kentucky coal fields supply the Danville area.

TAXES: Property tax rates per \$100, 1953-54: Danville - \$2.80, Boyle County - \$2.05. Ratio of assessment to market value, Danville 40%.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Danville was 8,686. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Danville, Boyle County and Kentucky.

Year	Danville		Boyle County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	4,285		13,817		
1910	5,420	26.5	14,668	6.2	6.6
1920	5,099	- 5.9	14,998	2.2	5.5
1930	6,729	32.0	16,282	8.6	8.2
1940	6,734	0.01	17,075	4.9	8.8
1950	8,686	29.0	20,532	20.4	3.5
1954 (est.) ^{1/}			21,465	4.5	-0.03

Labor Force

Pattern of Employment. Of the 20,532 inhabitants of Boyle County in 1950, 6,755 or 30.4% were in the labor force. Agriculture employed 1,658, while manufacturing employed 711. Since 1950, manufacturing employment has increased from 711 to 1,640 in 1954. This considerable increase in manufacturing employment is due to the movement of new manufacturing firms to Danville.

Available Labor Supply. ^{2/} The Danville labor supply area is defined to include Boyle and the following Kentucky counties: Casey, Garrard, Lincoln, Marion, Mercer and Washington. The population centers of all these counties are within 30 miles of Danville. This is the geographical area from which workers would be most heavily drawn if jobs should increase substantially at Danville. Population of this area was 112,307 in 1950, a drop of 1,000 from 1940. Boyle County population increased 3,507.

It is estimated that there are 3,900 men and 3,700 women in the counties in this area who would be available for attractive industrial jobs. This estimated total labor supply includes 1,100 men and 600 women who were claimants for unemployment insurance during February, 1955. Boyle County could furnish about 500 of the men and 600 of the women included in the total labor supply. Due to distances involved, it cannot be assumed that the entire labor supply would be available for jobs located in Boyle County or any other single point in the area. It is estimated that 1,800 of the men and 1,500 of the women could be attracted to jobs located at Danville and would commute at least during

the early stages of work. If major installations were located in that city, it is likely that additional workers would move to Danville in order to take advantage of the job opportunities.

In addition to the area current labor supply, 11,600 boys and 11,600 girls will become 18 years of age during the next ten years and it is likely that 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will want jobs. Boyle County has 1,730 of the boys and 1,665 of the girls. It is probable that this young labor supply would be available for jobs located at any point in the area due to their greater job mobility.

Migration. In assessing the potential supply of labor over the coming years the trend in migration is significant. Net in-migration to Boyle County between 1940 and 1950 was 1,918, while 17,172 persons from the entire area out-migrated. Kentucky had an out-migration of 303,000 in the 10 years up to 1950, and the recent increases in manufacturing in the state have not begun to reduce the outflow since that date.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial - \$.75 and \$1.15 per hour; laborer - \$.75 and \$1.00 per hour; semi-skilled - \$1.05 and \$1.75 per hour; skilled - \$1.50 and \$1.75 per hour.

Average weekly wages in covered employment for the second quarter, 1954, were \$50.11 for Boyle County, \$65.59 for Kentucky.

In 1953 per capita income payments to individuals were \$1,306 for Boyle County, \$1,187 for Kentucky, and \$1,709 for the United States. 3/

Labor-Management Relations. Labor-management relations in Danville are described locally as excellent.

EXISTING INDUSTRY

Firms, Products and Employment

The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Danville.

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Anderson and Spilman	Feed, flour, cornmeal	10	0	10
Boyle Packing Co., Inc.	Beef, pork products	30	2	32
Boyle Publishing Co., Inc.	Printing	1	0	1
Burkes Bakery	Bakery products	4	3	7
Blue Grass Plant Foods	Chemical fertilizer	40	0	40
Caldwell Stone Co., Inc.	Crushed limestone, agricultural lime	43	1	44
Carnation Co.	Receiving station for evaporated milk	7	0	7
Coca-Cola Bottling Works	Bottled Coca-Cola	12	0	12
Corning Glass Works*	Radio tubes, flash bulbs, elec. tubing	270	170	440
Danville Advocate-Messenger	Newspaper	16	6	22
Danville Ice-Coal Co.	Ice	15	0	15
Danville Leaf Tobacco Co.	Tobacco redryer	88	92	180
Dr. Pepper Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	10	1	11
General Shoe Corp.	Shoes	69	179	248
Jackson Chair Co.	Chairs	76	37	113
Palm Beach Co.**	Men's clothing	13	515	528
Prall Chairs	Chairs	46	10	56
Royal Crown Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	28	2	30
Sellers Engineering Co.	Heating equipment, gas fired boilers	50	1	51
Swiss Sanitary Milk Co.	Dairy products	20	3	23

Unionization

Unions represented in the area include: *American Plate Glass Workers (AF of L), **American Garment Workers (CIO).

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The main line of the Southern Railway System, running between Cincinnati and Chattanooga, provides through freight service to Cincinnati, Louisville, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Memphis, Atlanta, Knoxville and other points. There is local freight service daily to Cincinnati, Louisville and Chattanooga. An average of 500 carloads of freight (outbound and inbound) is handled monthly at Danville.

Passenger trains, morning and evening, operate between Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Birmingham and New Orleans; also daily service from Danville to Louisville.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is located 5 miles south of Danville, at Junction City.

There is a Railway Express office in Danville with one truck for local deliveries.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Danville, Kentucky

To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	2 days	Louisville, Ky.	1 day
Birmingham, Ala.	2 days	Los Angeles, Calif.	8 days
Chicago, Ill.	2 days	Nashville, Tenn.	2 days
Cincinnati, Ohio	1 day	New Orleans, La.	3 days
Cleveland, Ohio	2 days	New York, N. Y.	4 days
Detroit, Mich.	2 days	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3 days
Knoxville, Tenn.	2 days	St. Louis, Mo.	2 days

Highways

Major highways serving Danville are U. S. route 150 and state routes 33, 34, 35 and 52.

The transportation map on the following page shows the railroad, major highways, navigable waterways, and recreation areas in Kentucky.

Truck Lines. Common carrier truck service is provided by Hayes Freight Lines, Sutton Transfer and Davenport Transfer. Lawrenceburg Transfer Company and McDuffy Transfer Company operate terminals in Danville.

Bus Lines. Danville is served by the Southeastern Greyhound Lines and Trailways.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Danville

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	351	Lexington, Ky.	36
Birmingham, Ala.	384	Louisville, Ky.	85
Chicago, Ill.	382	Nashville, Tenn.	192
Cincinnati, Ohio	119	New York, N. Y.	774
Detroit, Mich.	377	Pittsburgh, Pa.	409
Knoxville, Tenn.	198	St. Louis, Mo.	349

Airways

The nearest commercial airport, Blue Grass Field, is located in Lexington, 36 miles from Danville. It is served by Eastern, Delta and Piedmont Airlines. The Danville Aviation Corporation offers chartered plane service from the Danville Airport, and facilities for private planes.

UTILITIES

Electricity

Electricity is supplied Danville by the Kentucky Utilities Company, which is able to supply necessary power for the development of new industrial plants within the area.

Kentucky Utilities Company serves all or part of 75 counties of Kentucky. It has generating capacity of 430,000 KW and has started construction of a new plant which will have an ultimate capacity of an additional 424,000 KW. The company is inter-connected with Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Ohio Power, Kentucky Power, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA, and indirectly through Louisville Gas and Electric Company and Ohio Valley Electric Corporation. Current prices of electricity will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Natural Gas

Western Kentucky Gas Company supplies Danville with natural gas. The BTU content is 1100. Western Kentucky Gas Company secures its gas from Texas Gas Transmission Corporation lines, direct from the Texas gas fields. Current prices of natural gas will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Water

The Danville Water Works is municipally owned and operated. The source of supply of raw water is from Herrington Lake reservoir, six miles distant. Storage facilities include two elevated tanks with a total capacity of 350,000 gallons; also 500,000 gallons of clear water storage at the filter plant. The pumping capacity is 3,000,000 gallons per day but the heaviest demand has not exceeded 1,900,000 gallons. Pressure varies from 60 pounds per square inch to 90 pounds per square inch. Distribution is through 6", 8", 10" and 12" water mains.

Water Rates: First 200 cu. ft.	\$.66 per hundred
Next 300 cu. ft.	.44 per hundred
Next 500 cu. ft.	.37 per hundred
Next 1000 cu. ft.	.32 per hundred
Next 1000 cu. ft.	.27 per hundred
Next 1000 cu. ft.	.21 per hundred
Over 4000 cu. ft.	.15 per hundred

A ten percent discount is given if water bill is paid before the 10th of month due.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

Fuel oil is available from several local dealers. Supplies of crude oil in Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio are sufficient to meet the fuel oil needs of any industry located in the area. Prices in car load lots on any grades of fuel oil will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Coal

There are several local distributors of coal in Danville. Coal is obtained from the Eastern and Western Kentucky coal fields. In 1953, Kentucky's mines produced 63,535,507 tons of coal. ^{4/} Current prices will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board. High grade coke is available from nearby sources.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Danville has a first class post office with 21 employees. Mail is received 15 times daily and is dispatched 14 times daily. Postal receipts for 1954 were \$139,482.

Telephone and Telegraph

The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company provides Danville, nearby Junction City and Perryville with phone service. In January, 1955, Danville had 4,426 phones in service.

Telegraph service is provided by a Western Union office.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site #1: Danville has one large site that could be subdivided into several smaller units. This site has 300 acres of level to rolling terrain and is bounded by the Southern Railway and Kentucky highway 34. Utilities available include electricity, gas, sewerage and water.

Site #2: This site is approximately 30 acres of level to rolling land. Access is provided by the Southern Railway's main line on the east, a spur line on the west (which can be extended) and a gravel road. Utilities available include electricity, gas, sewerage and water.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Danville, the county seat of Boyle County, is governed by a mayor, elected for 4 years and 12 councilmen, elected for 2 years.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided by state law, a 5 year city tax exemption is offered to new industry.

Business Licenses. A business and occupational license is levied in Danville.

Planning and Zoning. In November, 1947, Danville adopted a Planning and Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Regulation Ordinance.

City Services

Fire Protection. The Danville Fire Department employs 9 full-time firemen and 12 volunteer firemen. A central fire station houses the following equipment: One International 1937 model, 750 gpm pumper which carries 200 feet of ladders; one Seagraves 1947 model 750 gpm pumper, equipped with a portable light plant; and one Ahren-Fox, 1920 model, 750 gpm pumper. Additional equipment includes 1,000 feet of 1" hose, 1,600 feet of 1 1/2" hose, 1,400 feet of 2" hose, 4,000 feet of 2 1/2" hose, extinguishers and tools.

Operating from the same station is the Boyle County Fire Department, employing a Chief, Assistant Chief and 48 volunteer firemen. The County fire department's equipment consists of one 1954 Seagraves 750 gpm pumper, fully equipped with portable light plant, pump, ladders and tools.

Danville has a sixth class rating for fire insurance purposes.

Police Protection. The Danville Police Department has 11 full-time policemen. Their equipment consists of two 1955 model patrol cars and one motorcycle. All mobile vehicles are equipped with a radio inter-communication system.

Garbage and Sanitation. Garbage is collected once daily in the business area and twice weekly in the residential areas. Collection is made by a modern covered garbage truck. The method of disposal is a sanitary fill.

Streets. All streets in Danville are paved. They are maintained by a crew of five men equipped with necessary street maintenance equipment.

Sewerage. There are separate storm and sanitary sewers in Danville. The sewerage system serves 99% of the city. Disposal flow is through 6", 8", 10", 15", and 18" sewer mains.

Disposal is by a modern sewage disposal plant; treated sewage is discharged into Clark Run.

TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Danville and Boyle County for 1953-54.

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value; Danville and Boyle County, 1954		
	Danville	Boyle County
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	2.00	1.50
Total	\$3.30	\$2.05

<u>Ratio of Assessment.</u>	Danville - 40%
	Boyle County - 35%
<u>Total Assessment.</u>	Danville - \$11,000,000
	Boyle County - \$35,643,148
<u>City Income, 1954.</u>	\$155,000
<u>City Expenditures, 1954.</u>	\$150,000

City Bonded Indebtedness. None

County Income, Fiscal Year 1953-54. \$164,508

County Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1953-54. \$156,196

County Bonded Indebtedness. None

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

Houses and apartments are available for rent or sale in Danville. In 1954, there were 55 housing units constructed. There are two government housing projects. The rental range for two-bedroom houses varies from \$40.00 to \$70.00. Construction costs of two and three-bedroom houses range from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Health

Hospitals. Danville is served by the Ephraim McDowell Hospital, a modern hospital with 100 beds. The Kentucky State Mental Hospital, located at Danville, has 1,400 beds.

Public Health Service. The Boyle County Health Center is staffed with a health officer, a sanitarian, and a clerk. The health program comprises: Communicable disease program - immunization and tests, venereal disease control program - field and office visits; tuberculosis control program - X-ray, clinic services, school health program; dental health program, adult health program; crippled children program, laboratory service and general public health activities.

Education

Graded Schools. The total enrollment of elementary and high schools in Danville and Boyle County is 4,178 students. There are 170 teachers, and the student-teacher ratio is 24.5 students per teacher.

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Danville and Boyle County for School Year 1954 5/

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Boyle County Elementary	1,330	39
Boyle County High	547	24
Danville Elementary	1,294	45
Danville High	605	31
Kentucky School for Deaf (Elem.)	318	28
Parochial (Elem.)	84	3

Colleges. Centre College, chartered by the legislature of Kentucky in 1819, is located in Danville. It is a four year liberal arts school with an enrollment of 410.

Other institutions of higher learning in the area include: Asbury College, Wilmore, 15 miles; Eastern State College, Richmond, 35 miles; Transylvania College and University of Kentucky, Lexington, 36 miles; Berea College, Berea, 36 miles; Georgetown College, Georgetown, 48 miles; Campbellsville Junior College, Campbellsville, 40 miles; Kentucky State College, Frankfort, 42 miles; University of Louisville, Bellarmine College, Nazareth College and Ursuline College, Louisville, 80 miles.

Vocational Education. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes thirteen highly specialized regional schools, partly integrated with regular secondary education work and partly outside it. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for work in a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

Danville is served by the Lafayette Vocational School at Lexington. As of November, 1954, there was an enrollment of 603 students. Courses offered include: Auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop, radio, sheet metal, television, and woodwork. It should be noted that courses are subject to change as the demand changes.

Libraries

The Danville Public Library contains 19,291 volumes. The volume of circulation is 13,197.

Churches

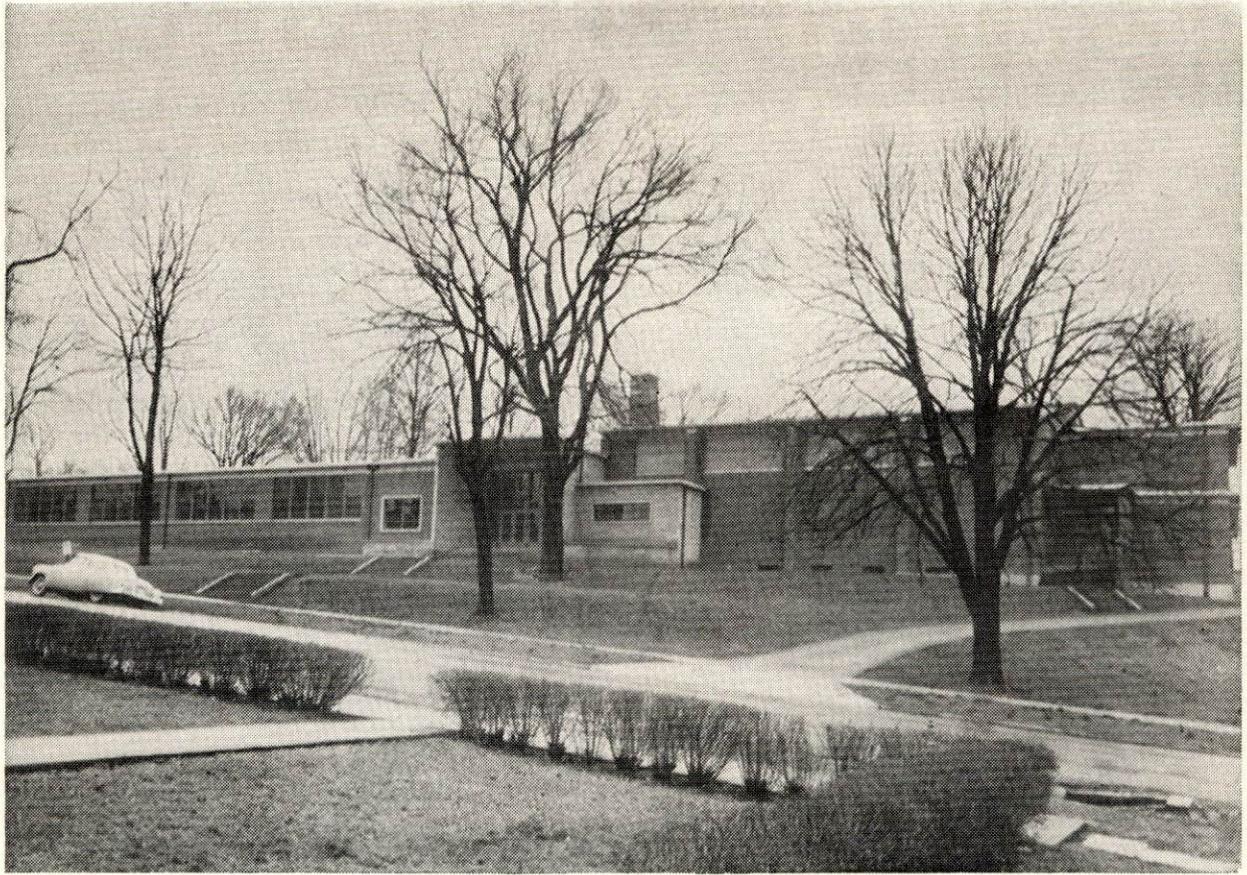
Danville has 19 churches representing the following denominations: Christian, Catholic, Presbyterian, Church of God, Baptist, Episcopal, Church of Christ, Methodist, Nazarene and Pentecostal.

Newspapers, Radio and Television

The Danville Advocate Messenger, a daily and Sunday newspaper, has a circulation of 4,000.

Danville and surrounding area is served by radio station WHIR, a Mutual Broadcasting System affiliate, with 250 watts of power.

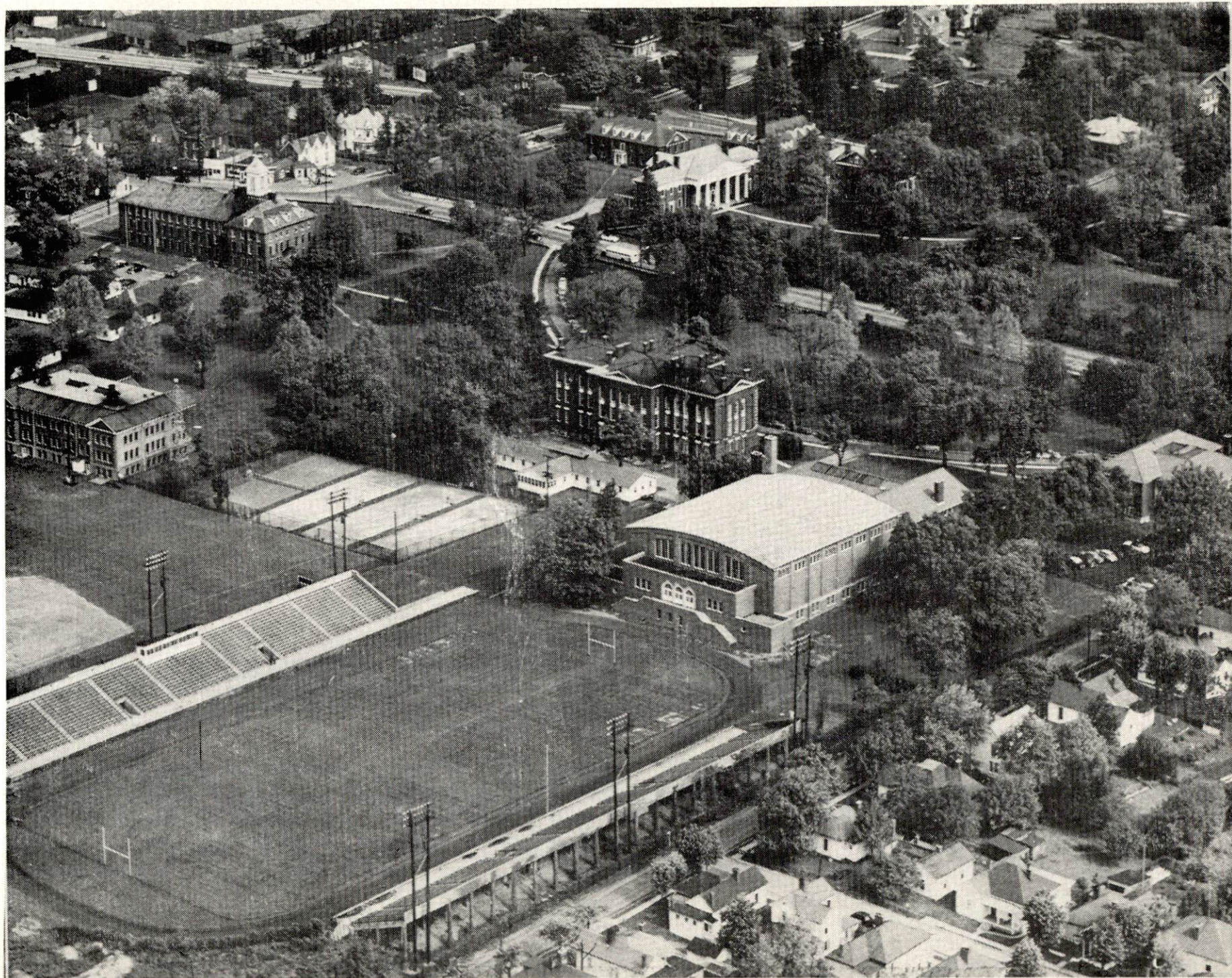
Television reception is good from Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati.



JENNIE ROGERS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



THE DANVILLE LIBRARY



CENTRE COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY — Founded 1819

Clubs and Organizations

Among the various clubs and organizations are: Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions, Jr. Chamber of Commerce, Masons, VFW, IOOF, Knights of Pythias, American Legion Auxiliary, DAR, four Garden Clubs, Beta Sigma Phi, Business and Professional Women's Club, Alpha Sigma Epsilon, Business Women's Sorority, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and others.

Recreation

Lake Cumberland State Park, 54 miles south of Danville, offers facilities for swimming, boating, fishing and camping. Other points of interest in the area include: Natural Bridge State Park, Mammoth Cave National Park, and Cumberland Falls State Park.

Local facilities in Danville include three theatres, one drive-in theatre, one public swimming pool, and one country club with a swimming pool and golf course. Danville public parks cover 3.4 acres. Nearby Herrington Lake is well stocked with fish and offers boating, camping and swimming facilities.

Banks

Danville has two banks. Assets and deposits - June 30, 1953.

The Citizens National Bank - Assets \$4,152,000
Deposits \$3,835,000

Farmers National Bank - Assets \$6,656,000
Deposits \$6,147,000

Retail Business and Service Establishments

<u>Retail Businesses:</u>		<u>Service Establishments:</u>	
Food, groceries	24	Beauty shops	12
Drugs, sundries	6	Laundries	3
Clothing	9	Filling stations	12
Furnishings - household	4	Shoe repair	2
Jewelry	4	Photographers	3
Electric, gas appliances	11	Funeral homes	4
		Dry cleaners	6

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

In 1950, there were 1,459 farms in Boyle County covering 112,111

acres, an average of 95.7 acres per farm. Of these farms, 847 contain pasture acreage of 58,876 acres. The reported crop acreage in 1951 was 84,537 acres. Chief crops are corn, tobacco and hay.

Table 7. Agricultural Statistics for Boyle County in 1951 6/

Crops	Acres	Yield	Production	Farm Value
	Harvested	Per Acre		(dollars)
Corn (Bu.)	11,600	50.5	586,000	1,072,000
Tobacco (lbs.)	3,820	1,440	5,501,000	not available
Wheat (bu.)	2,600	16.0	41,600	91,000
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	1,560	2.20	3,430	131,000
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	4,360	1.05	4,580	161,000
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	6,350	1.05	6,670	219,000
Livestock	No. on Farms, Jan. 1, 1951			Farm Value (dollars)
All cattle and calves	13,600			1,877,000
Milk cows	3,650			620,000
Hogs and pigs	10,700			367,500
Sheep and lambs	18,700			473,000
Chickens	52,900			60,800
Livestock Products	Production During 1950			Farm Value (dollars)
Eggs (doz.)	535,000			163,000
Milk (lbs.)	15,352,000			545,000
Wool (lbs.)	101,200			56,700

Forests

Boyle County has 25,000 acres of forested land; this covers 22% of the total land area of the county. The tree types found in the area include: Oak, hickory, yellow poplar and red cedar. 7/

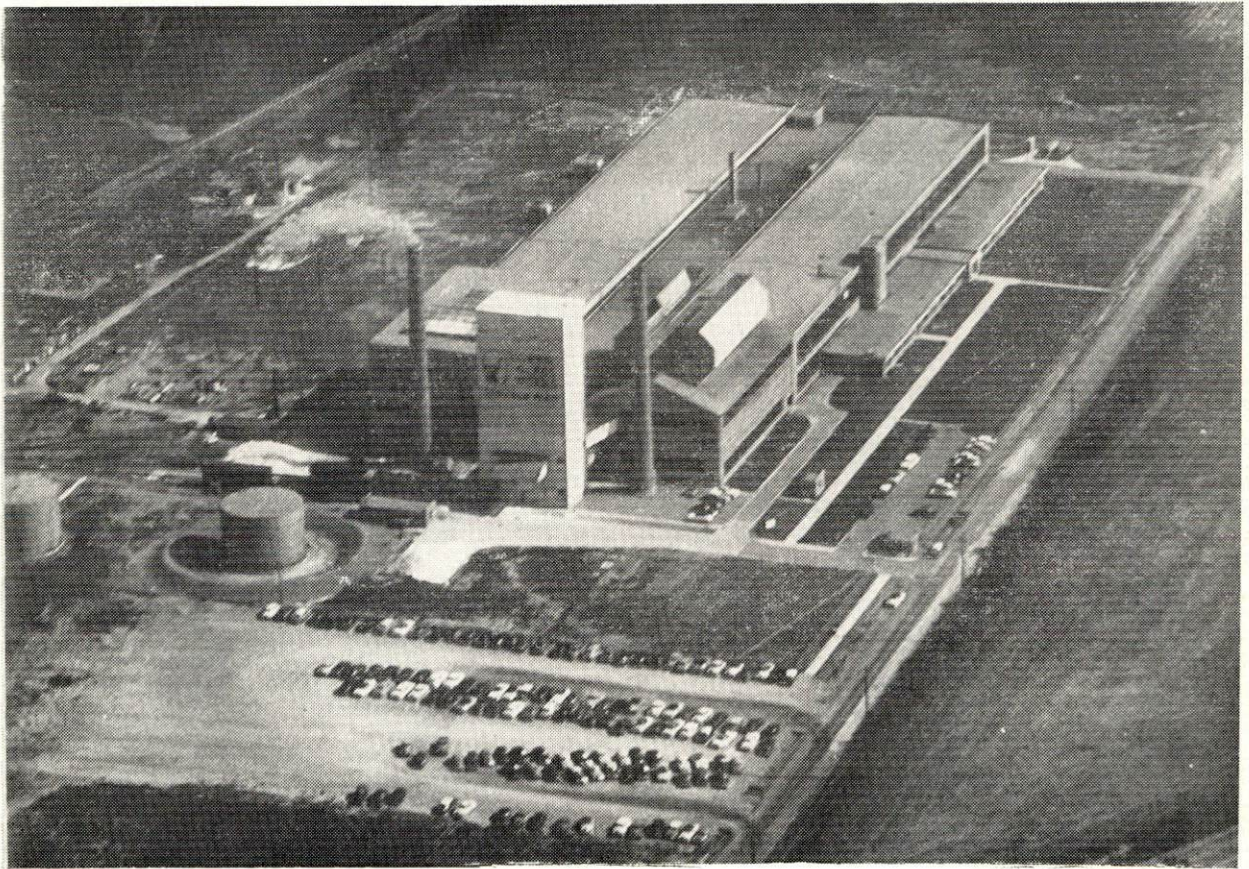
Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacture within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain, and less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (611 million board feet in 1948) is used in manufacture in the state.

Mineral Resources

Boyle County. The mineral resources of Boyle County consist principally of limestones. Clays and shales are of secondary importance.



COUNTRY CLUB



CORNING GLASS WORKS

Limestones. Local limestones are of quality suitable for roadway construction and other purposes. The Perryville Formation, which occurs over a broad area in the county, affords an important source of good stone, much of which is of high calcium or near high calcium content. A quarry at Danville shows an exposure of 21' of the Perryville which averages 93% CaCO₃, and at Perryville the formation appears favorable to this in size and content. The Danville and Perryville quarries are currently (1954) operated.

Clays and Shales. Available clays and shales are of quality suitable for ordinary brick and tile manufacture. Among these the New Providence Shale, which occurs in the Junction City vicinity and westward from this area to Mitchellsburg, affords quantities sufficient for commercial use.

Kentucky. In 1950, Kentucky ranked 8th in the nation in the production of minerals. Total production was valued at \$460 million and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, gas and stone. In addition to the minerals shown in Table 8, significant amounts of lead, zinc and native asphalt are mined.

Table 8. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950 8/

Mineral	Unit	Amount
Coal	Thousand short tons	78,496
Petroleum	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	10,381
Natural Gas	Million cubic feet	73,316
Stone (except limestone for cement)	Thousand short tons	7,417
Clays	Thousand short tons	719
Fluorspar	Short tons	80,137
Sand and gravel	Thousand short tons	2,383
Natural gas liquids	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	1,779

MARKETS

Danville is located in the east central part of Boyle County and the geographical center of the state of Kentucky. Danville is the primary trading center for all or part of five adjoining counties. Cincinnati, Knoxville, Lexington, Louisville and Nashville lie within a 300 mile radius of Danville. The 1950 population of Kentucky and nine states lying wholly to the south was 28 million. Over 36 million people live in Kentucky and the seven states adjacent to it. Nearby retail market areas and trading centers include: Louisville, Somerset, Frankfort and Lexington. In 1954, retail sales in Boyle County were estimated at \$22,221,000 and \$18,561,000 for Danville. Effective buying income for Boyle County was estimated at \$1,057 per person and \$4,092 per family. 9/

CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38-40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the south-central part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is usually relatively open with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees F. in the northern parts, to 40 degrees F. in the southern for about six weeks duration. Midsummer days average 74 degrees F. in the cooler uplands, to 79 degrees F. in the lowland and southern areas. The growing season varies from 180 days in the North to 210 in the South. Seasonal heating degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 percent of the year, and increases to 60 percent or more to the southwest.

Kentucky's climate is temperate. The climatic elements of sunlight, heat, moisture, and winds are all in moderation without prolonged extremes. Rainfall is abundant and fairly regular throughout the year. The seasons differ markedly, though warm to cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

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- 8/ Minerals Yearbook, 1950 (Bureau of Mines, 1953).
- 9/ Sales Management Magazine, May 10, 1955.

APPENDIX

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HISTORY

Union County is in the western part of the state of Kentucky, with the Ohio River forming most of its northern and all of its western boundaries. Chartered on May 27, 1811, Union was the fifty-fifth county created, being taken in its entirety from Henderson County.

Morganfield, the county seat, was chartered on December 31, 1811. The present location of the city was originally part of a 1500-acre military grant to General Daniel Morgan of Revolutionary fame. The early population of the city and county came from Virginia and Pennsylvania down the Ohio River on river flatboats. The city's economy was that of a retail trading center for the surrounding farm land.

The terrain is generally rolling to hilly, flat lands being confined to the bottoms of the Ohio and Tradewater Rivers and their tributaries. Most conspicuous uplands are in the southwestern section of the county. The soil is highly fertile with 70% of the area in farms. The natural growth of the county was hardwood timber. Since this growth was cleared early to make room for farming, very little now remains.

The county borders on the Ohio River for about 50 miles, with this river and Tradewater River and Cypress Creek furnishing drainage to the county.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Union County, Kentucky,
June, 1954

Industry	Union County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	1,744	100.0	405,276	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	756	43.3	38,475	9.5
Contract Construction	113	6.5	37,316	8.2
Manufacturing	249	14.3	145,590	35.9
Food and kindred products	20	1.1	25,312	6.2
Tobacco			9,195	2.3
Clothing, textiles & leather	96	5.5	22,184	5.5
Lumber & furniture	2	0.1	14,175	3.5
Printing, pub. & paper	8	.5	8,228	2.0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	1	0.0	11,914	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	9	.5	4,590	1.1
Primary metals			6,429	1.6
Machinery, metal & equip.	113	6.5	40,299	0.8
Other			3,264	0.8
Transportation, Communica- tion & Utilities	79	4.5	29,325	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	442	25.3	105,891	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	36	2.0	15,566	3.8
Services	69	4.0	31,808	7.8
Other			1,323	0.3

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Boyle County and Kentucky: 1950				
Subject	Boyle County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	10,267	10,265	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	7,763	7,865	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	5,114	1,641	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	5,110	1,641	777,155	213,916
Employed	4,933	1,613	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	2,941	1,285	437,752	156,377
Government workers	327	235	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,548	73	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	117	20	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	177	28	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	167	25	28,082	7,281
New workers	10	3	415	307
Not in labor force	2,649	6,224	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	83	4,266	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	523	314	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	826	758	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	1,217	886	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	697	611	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	442	223	47,447	28,952
65 and over	78	53	17,861	8,104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All Employed	4,933	1,613	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	273	209	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,085	10	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	447	44	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	164	277	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	246	139	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen & foremen	847	23	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	659	343	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	27	193	1,584	21,408
Service workers	314	304	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	115	1	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	411	7	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	268	28	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	77	35	9,675	4,890

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population (Washington, 1952), Vol. II, Part 17, Tables 25, 28 and 43.

CLIMATIC DATA FOR DANVILLE, BOYLE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm 1/	Total Prec. Norm 1/	Average Relative Humidity Readings 2/	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	35.2	4.51	83	73
February	36.2	3.66	82	68
March	46.2	4.77	80	65
April	54.9	4.04	75	60
May	64.1	4.17	76	64
June	72.9	3.18	78	66
July	75.7	3.53	78	67
August	74.7	3.58	81	67
September	69.5	2.91	81	65
October	57.8	2.42	79	62
November	45.6	3.05	80	68
December	36.4	3.27	84	70
Annual Norm.	55.8	40.49 inches		

1/ Station Location: Danville, Boyle County, Kentucky.

2/ Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 51 years; 6:30 PM readings - 16 years

Days Cloudy or Clear: (62 years of record) - 129 days clear, 106 days partly cloudy, 130 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (34 years of record) - Annual 52 percent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (66 years of record) - 133 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (62 years of record) - 6 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (62 years of record) - 44 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (44 years of record) - 11 days.

Prevailing Wind: (62 years of record) - Southwest.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (49 years of record) - Approximate long-term means 4,763 degree days.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXESCorporation Organization Tax

Domestic corporations having capital stock divided into shares are required to pay an organization tax to the Secretary of State at the time of corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

	<u>Rate Per Share (Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share (No Par Value)</u>
First 20,000 shares	1¢	1/2¢
20,001 through 200,000 shares	1/2¢	1/4¢
Over 200,000 shares	1/5¢	1/5¢

The minimum tax is \$10. If additional shares are authorized the tax is computed on the basis of the total number of shares, as amended, and the tax due in excess of that already paid must be paid at the time the amendment to the articles of incorporation is filed.

The tax applies to the capital of foreign corporations in case of merger or consolidation with a Kentucky corporation.

Corporation License Tax

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and franchise paying corporations are liable for the state corporation license tax of 70¢ on each \$1,000 value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky. The minimum license tax is \$10. An annual report of facts concerning the corporation and its business is required to be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The amount of the tax is computed from this return. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment is due within 30 days after certification of the assessment of its capital stock.

Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax of 4 1/2% applies to the entire net income allocable to this state. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction. State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year. Payment of one-third of the tax may be deferred until the 15th day

of the seventh month and an additional one-third until the 15th day of the 11th month following the close of the tax year without interest.

Interest, dividends, rents and royalties, and capital gains not received in connection with the regular business of a corporation are subject to taxation by this state only when such income is received from sources within this state.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporate income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation.

In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

Franchise Company Taxes

Property of franchise companies (public service companies, railroad companies, common carrier trucking companies, etc.) is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; non-operating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$1.50; and franchise (value over and above the actual value of tangible property), 50¢. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and non-operating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Franchise companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of franchise property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

Tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1955, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is about 35 per cent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown on the table below. Property which may be taxed locally, subject to constitutional or statutory limits, is indicated by the designation "full" or by the maximum rate which may be levied on a particular class of property.

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$ No	\$ No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan association capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full (1)	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.25	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not elsewhere specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified (2)	.50	Full	Full	Full

(1) County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.45 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

(2) Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture and fixtures, etc.

The Department of Revenue assesses bank deposits in Kentucky banks as of September 1 and distilled spirits and marginal accounts as of January 1. Tax payment is due on bank deposits on or before November 1 following the assessment date and on marginal accounts within 30 days after the department renders its tax bill to the taxpayer. The tax on distilled spirits may be paid tri-annually on January 1, May 1, and September 1, or annually between September 1 and January 1.

Other property is assessed for state, county, and county school taxes by county tax commissioners, and must be listed as of January 1 between January 1 and March 1. Tax payment is due between the following September 15 and January 1; if rendered before November 1 a discount of 2% applies. Exceptions are money in hand, deposits in out-of-state banks, and tobacco, which are assessed as of September 1; tax payments are due the second succeeding September 15.

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

Banks and trust companies, building and loan associations, and insurance companies, which are exempt from corporation license and income taxes, are subject to special taxes.

Banks - Each bank and trust company is required to pay for its stockholders an annual state tax of 50¢ per \$100 value of its capital stock. An annual report to the Department of Revenue and to the assessing officer of the county, city, and school district in which it is located is required by February 1. Tax payment, subject to a 2% discount if paid by November 1, is due between September 15 and December 31 following the assessment date. The assessed value of tangible property may be deducted from the total value of its shares.

Maximum local rates per \$100 are: counties, 20¢; cities, 20¢; and school districts, 40¢.

Building and Loan Associations - A state tax of 10¢ per \$100 is levied on capital stock of domestic building and loan associations in lieu of all other state and local taxes. A report to the Department of Revenue as of January 1 is required by January 31 of each year. Tax payment is due by July 1 of the same year. Shares of borrowing members where the amount borrowed equals or exceeds the amount paid in by those members are exempt from taxation.

Foreign building and loan associations are required to pay an annual tax of \$3 on each \$100 received from shareholders residing in this state, less the amount loaned to shareholders residing in the state. A report must be filed with the Department of Banking on January 1 each year.

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

103.210 Issuance of Bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peace-time economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280.

103.220 Interest on Bonds; terms. (1) The bonds may be issued to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six percent per annum, payable either annually or semi-annually, and shall be executed in such manner and be payable at such times not exceeding twenty-five years from date thereof and at such place or places as the city legislative body determines.

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body before issuing the bonds.

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; payable only from revenue. Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer, before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than 6% except as provided in subsection (2) in KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the Constitution.

It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the constitution.

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds.

103.250 Receiver in case of default. If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210.

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account.

103.270 Depreciation account. (1) If a surplus is accumulated in the operating and maintenance funds equal to the cost of maintaining and operating the industrial building during the remainder of the calendar, operating or fiscal year, and during the succeeding like year, any excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the city legislative body to the depreciation account, to be used for improvements, extensions or additions to the building.

(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account.

103.280 Additional Bonds. (1) If the city legislative body finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements, to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded.

The Following Amendment was made to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 by the 1952 Kentucky Legislature.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

Section 103.200 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" or "buildings" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, and/or the necessary operating machinery and equipment, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the present date, in the chronological order. All articles and amendments must be accounted for in the certification of the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required. Filing fee \$5.00.
3. Annual verification report of statement of corporation and annual statement of existence is required to be filed on or before July 1st, of each year. Filing fee for each is \$1.00.
4. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are plainly legible and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be photostated.

For further information write to:

Charles K. O'Connell
Secretary of State
Commonwealth of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs, which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the A&ID Board "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through the Board.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1954, 2,222 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$41,347,000. This figure does not include \$30,000,000 which will be spent on a new turnpike between Louisville and Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.