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Industrial Resources - Fulton County - Fulton

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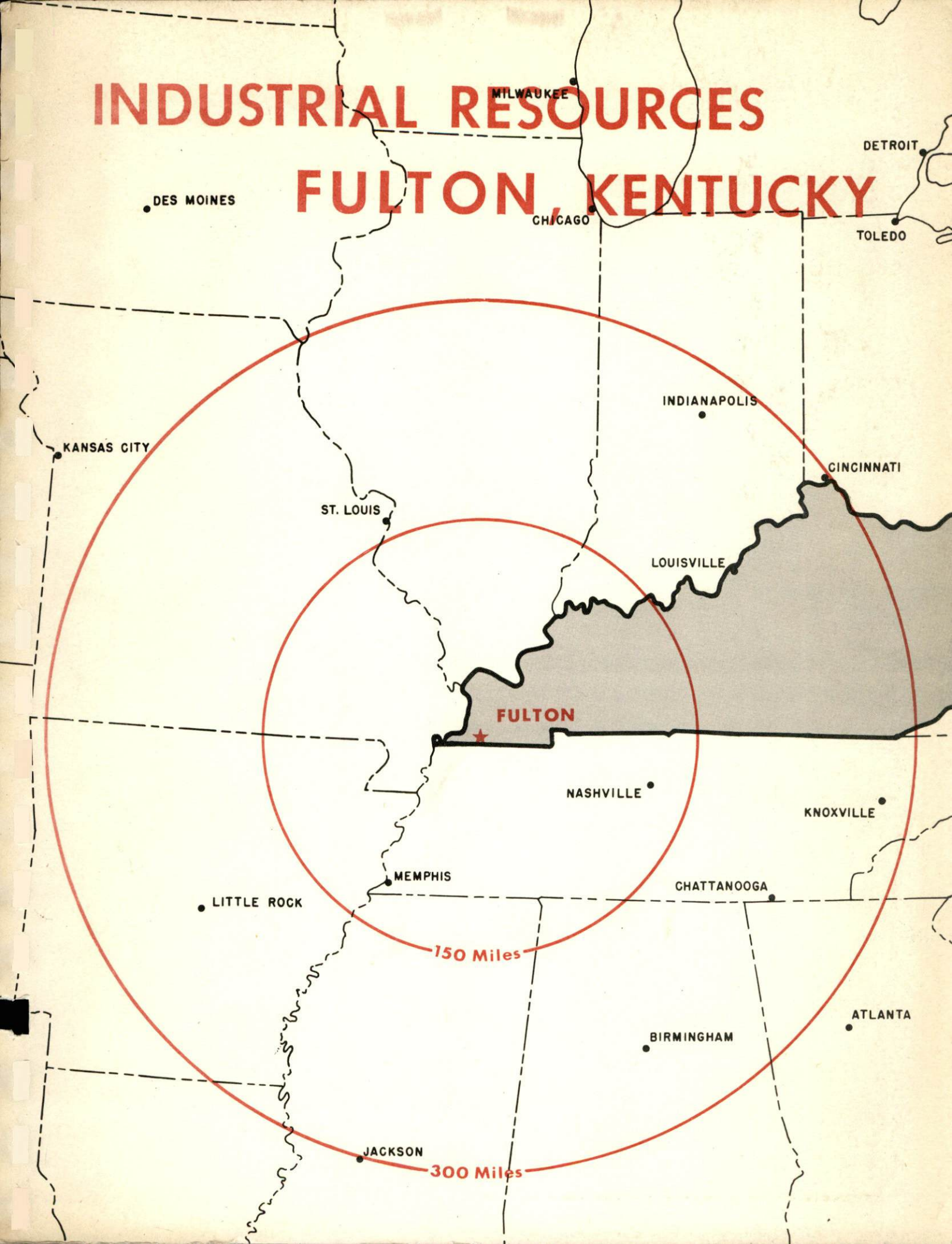
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

FULTON, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

FULTON, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

Fulton Chamber of Commerce
and

The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky

November, 1955

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - FULTON, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA FOR FULTON, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Fulton - 3, 224; Fulton County - 13, 627
1954 (est.) Fulton County - 12, 138

FULTON LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Fulton and all adjoining counties.
Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 2, 200 men and 2, 800 women. Number of workers available from Fulton County - 300 men and 300 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Fulton is served by Mississippi Division of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Air: The nearest airport is located at Union City, 9 miles from Fulton. There is one at Paducah, Kentucky, 42 miles distant, and one in Mayfield, 23 miles distant.

Trucks: Fulton is served by 11 established truck lines. They provide local and long distance hauling to larger cities of the central United States.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Fulton, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	405	Memphis, Tenn.	127
Chicago, Ill.	428	New York, N. Y.	1, 030
Cincinnati, Ohio	382	New Orleans, La.	535
Detroit, Mich.	645	St. Louis, Mo.	190
Los Angeles, Calif.	1, 973	Washington, D. C.	890

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Kentucky Utilities furnishes Fulton, Ky. and South Fulton, Tenn. with electric power. Fulton County is supplied by Hickman-Fulton R. E. C. C. and Kentucky Utilities.

Natural Gas: Natural gas is supplied by the municipally owned City of Fulton Natural Gas Company. Their source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Company.

Water: Fulton Water Works has storage for 200, 000 gallons and the pumping time is 12 hours. South Fulton Water Company's storage facilities are a 100, 000 gallon overhead tank and a 40, 000 gallon reservoir.

Sewerage: Fulton, Kentucky has separate storm and sanitary sewers. They have primary disposal only, including 2 Emhoff tanks. South Fulton uses septic tanks for disposal of sewerage from the sanitary sewers. They have separate storm and sanitary sewers.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Fulton, Kentucky was 3,224. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Fulton, Fulton County, and Kentucky.

Year	Fulton		Fulton County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	2,860		11,546		
1910	2,575	-10.0	14,114	22.2	6.6
1920	3,415	32.6	15,197	7.7	5.5
1930	3,502	2.5	14,927	-1.8	8.2
1940	3,308	-5.6	15,413	3.3	3.5
1950	3,224	-2.6	13,627	-13.1	-1.1
1955 (est.) ^{1/}			12,377	-9.4	-0.03

Year	South Fulton		Obion County		Tennessee
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1910	1,391		29,946		8.1
1920	1,650	18.6	28,993	-3.2	10.6
1930	1,988	20.5	29,086	.32	8.3
1940	2,050	3.1	30,978	6.5	11.4
1950	2,119	3.4	29,056	-6.2	12.9

Labor Force

Location and Population Trend. The Fulton, Kentucky labor market area is defined to include Fulton, Hickman, and Graves Counties in Kentucky and Obion and Weakley Counties in Tennessee. This is the area from which workers could be expected to commute to jobs located at Fulton. Population centers of the five counties included in the definition are within 25 miles of Fulton, which is fairly easy commuting distance in this section.

Population of the area was 111,967 in 1950, down by about 5,000 from 1940. Between 1950 and 1953 further declines were shown in Fulton and Hickman and an increase in Graves according to estimates prepared by the Department of Rural Sociology, University of Kentucky. Fulton County population was estimated at 11,696 in April, 1953, as compared to 15,413 in 1940 and 13,668 in 1950. In the three Kentucky counties there was a net outmigration of about 10,600 persons between 1940 and 1953, with 6,100 of these from Fulton County. This outward drain of residents was undoubtedly caused by lack of adequate job opportunities to meet local needs. There is a

definite possibility that many former outmigrants would return home if substantial numbers of new local jobs were created.

Economic Composition of the Area. Economically the area is heavily dependent on agriculture, with about 14,500 jobs in this industry according to the 1950 Census of Population. Farming is generally good in the Kentucky portion of the area (Tennessee data are not available to us on this score) although there are substantial numbers of low income farms in some sections.

Recent manufacturing employment is not available for the Tennessee portion of this area. In September, 1953, there were about 3,750 manufacturing jobs covered by unemployment insurance in the three Kentucky counties with about 725 of these in Fulton County. Largest area supplier of industrial jobs was the apparel industry which also dominates factory employment in Fulton County. According to the 1950 Census of Population there were about 2,950 manufacturing workers in the Tennessee counties. (The reader should be warned that census data and employment covered by unemployment insurance are not always comparable.) Combination of these data indicates a total of about 6,700 manufacturing jobs in the area.

In terms of per capita income, the three Kentucky counties were below the state average of \$1,130 in 1952 and the national average of \$1,639. Per capita income by county was as follows: Fulton \$1,044, Graves \$1,081, and Hickman \$748.

Estimated Area Labor Supply for Industrial Jobs. There are three major components of the area's estimated labor supply for industrial jobs: 1) Those persons who would shift from low paying jobs and new entrants (primarily women) into the labor force; 2) the current unemployed; 3) those who will become job seekers because of normal aging of the population.

Within these five counties, there is an estimated 2,200 men and 2,800 women who would shift from low paying jobs or enter the labor force if jobs were available. About 300 of the men and 300 of the women would be from Fulton County. Men would come heavily from low paying farms while women would largely represent new entrants into the labor force. In estimating the men in this category, heavy reliance was placed on the number employed on farms with less than \$1,000 cash income. The estimate of women was based on the assumption that 30 percent of the women 14 years of age and above would be in the labor force if there were adequate jobs.

All counties except Graves had a 1950 labor force participation rate of below 30 percent. The Graves County 30 percent participation rate of women in the labor force lends support to the validity of this assumption for the area. Nationally about 34 percent of the women 14 years and above are in the labor force.

Estimates of current unemployed are not available for the area. However, claimants for unemployment insurance can be determined for the Kentucky counties. During the week of April 17, 1954, there were about 1,150 unemployment insurance claimants in Fulton, Graves, and Hickman Counties, with about 225 in Fulton County. About 80 percent of the claimants were men.

In addition to the current potential supplies of labor shown above for the area during the next ten years, about 9,900 boys and 9,400 girls will become 18 years of age in the five counties and presumably most of these will want jobs. Following is the county breakdown of this future labor supply.

<u>County</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
TOTAL	9,900	9,400
Fulton	1,325	1,280
Graves	2,690	2,623
Hickman	772	676
Weakley	2,430	2,293
Obion	2,683	2,528

In using the estimates of labor supply, it should be kept in mind that all workers in the area may not be available for jobs at Fulton due to commuting distance. Local judgment as to commuting distances should be relied on in analyzing the estimates.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial - \$.70 per hour; laborer - \$.75 and \$.90 per hour; semi-skilled - \$1.00 and \$1.25; skilled - \$1.25 and \$2.50 per hour.

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

EXISTING INDUSTRY

Existing 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 Fulton, Kentucky and South Fulton, Tennessee.

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Browder Milling Co.	Mixed feed	50	4	54
Brundige Sausage Co.	Sausage, lard	3	0	3
Fulton Coca-Cola Btlg. Co., Inc.	Bottled Coca-Cola	17	1	18
Fulton County News	Newspaper, printing	5	1	6
Fulton Daily Leader	Newspaper, printing	9	4	13
Fulton Ice Co.	Ice	9	1	10
F. M. Murphy	Rough lumber	8	0	8
Pepsi Cola Bottling Co.	Carbonated beverages	10	1	11
Henry I. Siegel Co., Inc.	Work clothing	62	348	410
Swift & Co.	Ice cream	55	5	60

Unionization

Unions represented in the area include: AGW of A (CIO).

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The Mississippi Division Yards of the Illinois Central Railroad are located at Fulton. The main line of the Illinois Central from Chicago to New Orleans passes through Fulton and connecting lines of the Illinois Central offer direct single line service to Chicago; Madison, Wisconsin; St. Louis; Louisville; Indianapolis; Birmingham; Gulfport; New Orleans; and Shreveport. Passing through Fulton are 3,500 to 4,500 freight cars per day and 15 passenger trains per day. Twenty-four hour switching service is provided.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Fulton, Kentucky 3/

To	Arrive (hours later)	To	Arrive (hours later)
Atlanta, Ga.	32	Louisville, Ky.	12
Birmingham, Ala.	10	Los Angeles, Calif.	136
Chicago, Ill.	17	Nashville, Tenn.	18
Cincinnati, Ohio	29	New Orleans, La.	27
Cleveland, Ohio	30	New York, N. Y.	53
Detroit, Mich.	41	Pittsburgh, Pa.	45
Knoxville, Tenn.	37	St. Louis, Mo.	7

Highways

Major highways serving Fulton, Kentucky and South Fulton, Tennessee are U.S. Routes 45 and 51; Kentucky State Routes 94, 116, 166 and 307 and Tennessee State Routes 3 and 43. The transportation map on the following page shows railroads, major highways, navigable waterways and recreation areas in Kentucky.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Fulton, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	405	Lexington, Ky.	307
Birmingham, Ala.	362	Louisville, Ky.	277
Chicago, Ill.	428	Nashville, Tenn.	149
Cincinnati, Ohio	382	New York, N. Y.	1,030
Detroit, Mich.	645	Pittsburgh, Pa.	665
Knoxville, Tenn.	342	St. Louis, Mo.	190

Bus Lines. Bus lines serving Fulton are Dixie Greyhound Lines, Fulton to Henderson; Continental Southern Bus Lines, Fulton to Wickliffe; Brooks Bus Line, Fulton to Ky. -Ill. line at Paducah; Newsome Bus Lines, Ky. -Tenn. line to Hickman. In addition there is a bus daily to Paducah and return.

Truck Lines. The following common carrier truck lines serve Fulton: Bone Floyd Transfer Company, Fulton, Ky.; Courtney's Mayflower Moving and Storage at Paducah, Ky.; Gulf Transport Co., Mobile, Ala.; Hayes Freight Line, Springfield, Illinois; Tennessee Motor Service, Nashville, Tenn.; A & H Truck Lines, Evansville, Indiana; Henry Edwards Trucking Co., Fulton, Ky.; Hoover Motor Express Co., Nashville, Tennessee; Illinois Central R. R. Co., Chicago; Southeastern Motor Truck Lines, Nashville, Tennessee; Viking Freight Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

Airways

The nearest airport is at Union City, Tennessee, 9 miles from Fulton. It has a 3100 foot hard surface runway. A commercial airport has just recently been opened at Mayfield, Kentucky, 23 miles north of Fulton. Negotiations are under way to have Ozark Airlines include both Union City, Tennessee and Mayfield, Kentucky on its St. Louis-Memphis route. Barkley Field at Paducah, 42 miles distant, has two concrete, lighted runways. The airport is served by Delta-Chicago and Southern Airlines and Ozark Airlines.

UTILITIES

Electricity

The Kentucky Utilities Company furnishes Fulton and South Fulton with electric power. TVA is within two miles of the city limits of South Fulton, Tennessee, and could be obtained in some industrial locations. Fulton County is supplied by the Hickman-Fulton R. E. C. C. and Kentucky Utilities.

Kentucky Utilities Company serves all or part of 75 Kentucky counties. It has a generating capacity of 430,500 KW and has started construction of a new plant which will have an ultimate capacity of an additional 424,000 KW. The company is interconnected 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 with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation. Current rates of electricity will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is supplied by the municipally owned City of Fulton Natural Gas Company. The source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Company. Gas is distributed through mains averaging from 2" to 6". The BTU content is 1000 and has a specific gravity of .6. There are 450 gas customers. Current prices will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Water

Water is supplied by the municipally owned Fulton Water Works. It is supplied by 2 deep wells of 1,300 gpm and 600 gpm capacity. The plant was modernized in 1948. Storage facilities include a 200,000 gallon storage tank with 2 high service pumps. Each has a rated capacity of 200 gpm and could be operated at 900 gpm. The average pumping time is 12 hours. Distribution mains vary from 4" to 8". The present water demand is 600,000 gallons per day. Pressure is maintained at 50-75 pound psi.

South Fulton, Tennessee has a municipal water system which is supplied from 2 wells with a capacity of 550 gpm and 600 gpm. The plant consists of a 100,000 gallon overhead tank and a 40,000 gallon reservoir. Current prices will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

Four wholesale distributors serve this area with fuel oil for private and industrial use. Current prices will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Coal

Fulton is located about 100 miles from the Western Kentucky Coal Field and the Southern Illinois coal mines. In 1953 Western Kentucky Coal Fields produced a total of 21,203,627 tons of coal. Current prices will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Fulton has a first class post office with 20 employees. Mail is received and dispatched 19 times daily. The postal receipts for 1954 were \$63,575.21.

Telephone and Telegraph

Fulton is served by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company with 49 employees. There are 2,839 subscribers.

There is an office for the Western Union Telegraph Company in Fulton, Kentucky.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site #1. Approximately 6 acres of level land adjacent to the city of Fulton. Facilities include Illinois Central Railroad, Highway 51, and power. Gas, sewers and water are within 100 yards of the site.

Site #2. This site is approximately 20 acres, located in South Fulton, Obion County, Tennessee. Located on Grimes Road and Illinois Central Railroad. Facilities include: I. C. Railroad, water, power and gas.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Fulton, Kentucky is governed by a mayor, elected for four years, and six councilmen, elected for two years. South Fulton, Tennessee has a mayor and six councilmen.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided for by state law, Fulton allows a five year property tax exemption that cannot be extended.

City Services

Fire Protection. Fulton, Kentucky has 3 paid firemen and 10 volunteers. Equipment includes one 1947 Chevrolet 500 gpm pumper and one 1951 Chevrolet 500 gpm pumper. There are 84 fire hydrants located in the city. The fire department will go outside the city limits if previous arrangements have been made to do so. They have a 6th class fire insurance rating. South Fulton, Tennessee has a 1939 Ford 500 gpm pumper, 2 full time firemen and 14 volunteers.

Police Protection. Fulton, Kentucky has 9 patrolmen and 2 cruisers with 4 way radio equipment. South Fulton, Tennessee has 3 patrolmen and 1 cruiser.

Garbage and Sanitation. Garbage disposal is handled by the street department in Fulton, Kentucky, with a charge of 75¢ per month for residences and \$1.75 per month for business houses. Garbage is collected once daily in the business district and once weekly in the residential area.

Sewerage. Fulton, Kentucky has primary disposal only, including 2 Emhoff tanks. Storm and sanitary sewers are separate. The size of the mains is from 8" to 24". There is a sewerage charge of approximately one-third of the water service charge.

TAXES

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

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value: Fulton and Fulton County, 1954

	<u>Fulton</u>	<u>Fulton County</u>
County	\$.70	\$.70
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	2.00	1.50
Other*	<u>1.00</u>	<u>1.00</u>
Total	\$4.50	\$3.25

*Drainage tax for Harris Fork Creek only.

Table 6. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value: South Fulton, Tennessee and Obion County, 1950

	<u>South Fulton</u>	<u>Obion County</u>
County	\$.35	\$.35
State		
City	1.60	
School	1.10	1.10
Other	<u>.75</u>	<u>.75</u>
Total	\$3.80	\$2.20

Ratio of Assessment. Fulton - 31%
Fulton County - 31.5%

Total Assessment. Fulton - \$3,819,833
Fulton County - \$12,574,286

City Income (1954). \$160,594.85 Fulton, Kentucky

City Expenditures (1954). \$307,733.80 Fulton, Kentucky

City Bonded Indebtedness. Gas Revenue Bonds, \$22,000 and Water and Sewerage Revenue Bonds \$162,000.00 Fulton, Kentucky.

County Income, fiscal year (1954). \$180,751.08.

County Expenditures, fiscal year (1954). \$173,257.10.

County Bonded Indebtedness (1954). \$269,000.

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

There are a few housing units for rent or sale in Fulton, Kentucky and South Fulton, Tennessee. The rental range of 2-bedroom and 3-bedroom houses is \$50 to \$70. The construction cost of 2-bedroom and 3-bedroom houses is \$8,000 to \$12,000. There is no public housing program.

Health

Hospitals. Fulton has three hospitals and one private clinic. Obion County Hospital in Tennessee, with 100 beds, is 8 miles from Fulton, Kentucky.

Public Health Service. Fulton has a health department with a staff of 1 health officer, 2 nurses, and 2 clerks. There are county health departments in Obion County, Tennessee and Fulton County, Kentucky. A new health center, completely equipped, is now under construction in Fulton. The program comprises immunization and tests, tuberculosis control program, venereal disease control program, maternal and child health program, general sanitation and laboratory services.

Education

Graded Schools. Fulton County and Fulton have a total enrollment of 1,414. For credit purposes, the Kentucky Department of Education gives an "A" rating to Fulton High School, signifying that all courses through grade 12 are accredited. The pupil-teacher ratio is 1 teacher for 25 pupils.

Table 7. Schools, Enrollment and Student-Teacher Ratio in Fulton and Fulton County 4/

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Fulton County Elementary (total)	776	25
Fulton County High (total)	253	12
Fulton Elementary (total)	490	21
Fulton High (total)	186	11

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: A branch of the University of Tennessee, Martin, Tennessee, 11 miles distant; Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky, 40 miles distant; Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 147 miles distant; Bethel Women's College, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, 93 miles distant; Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky, 49 miles distant.

Vocational Education. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes 13 specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special area schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations. Fulton is served by the Tilghman Trade School and West Kentucky Vocational School located at Paducah, Kentucky. Courses offered at Tilghman Trade School include: Auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, and woodwork. Courses offered at West Kentucky Vocational School include: Auto mechanics, barbering, beauty culture, chef cooking, machine shop, sheet metal, shoe repair, tailoring, and woodwork.

Libraries

The public library is located in the Fulton County Women's Club Building and is maintained by the city, county, and the Women's Club. There are 3,600 volumes in the library, with a yearly increase of from 50 to 100 volumes. The library has a yearly average of 900 users.

Churches

Fulton, Kentucky and South Fulton, Tennessee are represented by the following denominations: Baptist, Methodist, Christian Science, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Christian, Church of Christ, Catholic, Nazarene, Adventist and Latter Day Saints. There are approximately 3,500 members.

Newspapers, Radio and Television

The Fulton Daily Leader (daily), with a circulation of 2,850. The Fulton County News (weekly) with a circulation of 2,315.

Radio station WFUL, with 1,000 daytime watts.

Television reception is obtained from Cape Girardeau, Missouri; Jackson, Nashville and Memphis, Tennessee.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic Clubs. Rotary Club, Lions Club, Chamber of Commerce, Young Men's Business Club, Booster Club, Fulton County Farm Bureau.

Fraternal. Masonic, Elks, WOW, MWA, Moose, VFW, American Legion.

Women's Clubs. Junior Women's Club, Garden Club, Eastern Star, American Legion Auxiliary, VFW Auxiliary.

Youth Clubs. Girl and Boy Scouts, Junior Music Club.

Recreation

Fulton has a private country club with a nine-hole golf course, swimming pool, and modern clubhouse; a professional baseball club in the Kitty League, with the grandstand seating about 3,500 people. The Community Concerts Association of Fulton brings three community concerts artists to Fulton each year. Fulton has 2 theatres and 2 drive-in theatres. They are constructing a city park, 8 acres, that will be ready in the near future.

Area Facilities

Fulton is 40 miles from Reelfoot Lake State Park. Reelfoot Lake is a hunter's and fisherman's paradise. There are ample camps and restaurants around the lake to take care of tourists. Boats and guides may be obtained.

Area recreational facilities include: Kentucky Dam Village State Park in Western Kentucky, 51 miles east of Fulton. The park area is located on Kentucky Lake at Kentucky Dam. The dam, constructed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, is the greatest of the TVA projects. It impounds the waters of the Tennessee River to form 184 mile long Kentucky Lake, with 2,300 miles of shoreline. The unrestricted waters of the lake abound with fish. Operated under park supervision are the following facilities: Two boat docks; a large sand beach, developed for swimming, with shallow wading areas for children; a modern bath house; lodge rooms and house-keeping cottages; air-conditioned park dining room, soda fountain, coffee shop, and commissary; 18-hole golf course, badminton, tennis and croquet courts; and the Village Playhouse for summer theatrical productions. In addition, there are numerous picnicking areas throughout the park. Grills, tables and benches are easily accessible by automobile.

South of Kentucky Dam Village, on U.S. Route 68, is Cherokee State Park and Kentucky Lake State Park. These parks offer boat docks, cottages, dining rooms, beach, swimming, bath houses, cottages, picnic areas and fishing. At Kentucky Lake State Park is the beautiful Kenlake Hotel. At Kentucky Dam Village there is a fully accredited airport and flying service within the park area. The park airport has a 3,000 foot paved runway and a 3,500 foot graded runway.

Banks

The City National with total deposits of \$4,099,322.77 and total resources of \$4,386,219.18 (Dec. 31, 1954). The Fulton Bank with total deposits of \$1,671,861.89 and total resources of \$1,817,193.85.

Retail Businesses and Service Establishments

<u>Retail Businesses</u>		<u>Service Establishments</u>	
Clothing & Department Stores	16	Filling Stations	22
Drugs & Sundries	5	Frozen Food Lockers	2
Groceries	23	Funeral Homes	4
Furniture & Hardware	9	Laundry & Dry Cleaners	5
Variety & Jewelers	10	Restaurants	18
Florists (1 wholesaler)	4	Plumbing & Electrical	
Lumber & Building Material	4	Supplies	8
Paint & Wallpaper	5	Auto Sales, parts & garages	20
		Barber & Beauty Shops	15
		Theatres	2

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

Fulton County covers a land area of 205 square miles. The 1950 census lists the number of farms at 1,022 with the average size of 108.5 acres. Chief crops are corn, soybeans, alfalfa hay, lespedeza hay, and wheat. Livestock and livestock products also provide a major source of farm income. The following table shows the agricultural statistics for Fulton County for 1950.

Table 8. Agricultural Statistics for Fulton County, 1950 5/

Crops	Acres	Production	Farm Value (dollars)
Corn (bu.)	23,000	770,000	1,294,000
Tobacco (lbs.)	102	105,600	26,000
Wheat (lbs.)	2,300	36,800	75,000
Soybeans (bu.)	6,600	138,600	340,000
Alfalfa hay (tons)	5,190	13,490	380,000
Clo-Tim hay (tons)	660	820	20,300
Lespedeza hay (tons)	2,680	4,150	86,700
Livestock		Number on Farms January 1, 1951	Farm Value (dollars)
All cattle and calves		10,500	1,292,000
Milk cows		2,450	416,000
Hogs and pigs		21,900	657,000
Sheep and lambs		3,700	87,000
Chickens		43,300	47,600
Livestock Products		Production During 1950	Farm Value (dollars)
Eggs (doz.)		457,300	160,100
Milk (lbs.)		9,844,000	384,000
Wool (lbs.)		20,600	10,900

Forests

Fulton County has 33,000 acres of forested land. This covers 25 percent of the land area of the county. The tree types found in the area include hickory and oak.

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

Fulton County. The mineral resources of Fulton County consist of clays and gravels. Clays are satisfactory for ordinary brick manufacture and some grades are suitable for pottery making. Extensive deposits of gravels are found, which are satisfactory for road construction and they have been used to considerable extent locally for this purpose.

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 9, significant amounts of lead, zinc and native asphalt are mined.

Table 9. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950 6/

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

Fulton is located in the southwestern section of the state. Evansville, Knoxville, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, and St. Louis are within 300

miles of Fulton. The 1950 population of Kentucky and nine states lying wholly to the south was 38 million. Over 36 million people lived in Kentucky and the seven states adjacent to it.

In 1954, retail sales in Fulton County were estimated at \$14, 336, 000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$973 per person and \$3, 328 per family. 7/

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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APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
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HISTORY

Fulton County was formed in 1845 out of the southwestern part of Hickman County. It was the 99th in order in the state, and was named in honor of Robert Fulton. It is bound west and north by the Mississippi River, north-east and east by Hickman County, and south by the Tennessee state line. It contains 184 square miles and is the last county west. The Mississippi River literally cuts it in two so that going from the main or eastern part of the county to the western (familiarily known as "Madrid Bend") it is necessary to pass over 8 miles of Tennessee territory.

The city of Fulton was settled in 1820. It was organized as a village in 1845 and received its incorporation as a city in 1870.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Fulton County, Kentucky				
Industry	Fulton County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	1,533	100.0	405,276	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	37	2.4	38,457	9.5
Contract Construction	28	1.8	37,316	9.2
Manufacturing	607	39.6	145,590	35.9
Food and kindred products	86	5.6	25,312	6.2
Tobacco			9,195	2.3
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	487	31.8	22,184	5.5
Lumber & furniture	17	1.1	14,175	3.5
Printing, Pub. and paper	15	0.9	8,228	2.0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber			19,914	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	2	0.1	4,590	1.1
Primary metals			6,429	1.6
Machinery, metal & equip.			40,299	9.9
Other			3,264	0.8
Transportation, Communi- cation & Utilities	106	6.9	29,325	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	521	33.9	105,891	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	43	2.8	15,891	3.8
Services	173	11.3	3,808	7.8
Other	19	1.2	1,323	0.3

Appendix C

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Fulton County and Kentucky:
1950

Subject	Fulton County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	6, 721	6, 947	1, 474, 987	1, 469, 819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	4, 809	5, 100	1, 039, 654	1, 048, 459
Labor force	3, 770	1, 136	799, 094	214, 162
Civilian labor force	3, 768	1, 134	777, 155	213, 916
Employed	3, 435	1, 023	748, 658	206, 328
Private wage & salary	1, 836	757	437, 752	156, 377
Government workers	213	146	45, 354	28, 787
Self-employed	1, 358	111	235, 407	15, 104
Unpaid family workers	28	9	30, 145	6, 060
Unemployed	331	111	28, 497	7, 588
Experienced workers	319	91	28, 082	7, 281
New workers	14	20	415	307
Not in labor force	1, 039	3, 964	240, 560	834, 297
Keeping house	39	3, 132	5, 495	665, 564
Unable to work	156	103	70, 583	38, 564
Inmates of institutions	9		14, 764	7, 223
Other and not reported	835	729	149, 718	122, 946
14 to 19 years old	391	440	84, 410	85, 890
20 to 64 years old	212	205	47, 447	28, 952
65 and over	232	84	17, 861	8, 104

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All Employed	3, 435	1, 023	748, 658	206, 328
Professional & technical	125	144	34, 405	25, 410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	934	20	169, 728	2, 264
Mgrs., officials & props.	371	56	57, 432	9, 706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	147	166	33, 228	47, 520
Sales workers	169	99	35, 141	20, 534
Craftsmen and foremen	427	10	107, 292	3, 096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	385	182	152, 280	37, 609
Private household wkrs.	5	118	1, 584	21, 408
Service workers	128	145	30, 522	28, 000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	406	42	29, 165	3, 260
Farm laborers, other	252	2	38, 358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	59	35	49, 848	1, 843
Occupation not reported	319	91	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 FULTON, FULTON 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	36.7	4.71	80	68
February	46.1	3.35	79	65
March	49.4	4.84	77	59
April	58.3	4.41	75	55
May	67.1	4.12	79	56
June	75.5	3.73	81	58
July	79.1	3.88	82	54
August	78.0	3.48	85	59
September	72.0	3.07	85	58
October	68.9	2.98	84	54
November	48.5	3.73	79	60
December	39.8	3.99	81	70

Annual Norm 58.8 46.29

1/ Station Location: Mayfield, Graves County, Kentucky.

2/ Station Location: Cairo, Illinois.

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 64 years; 6:30 PM readings - 34 years.

Days Cloudy or Clear: (80 years of record) - 113 days clear, 119 days partly cloudy, 133 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (22 years of record) - 65 percent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (80 years of record) - 116 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (67 years of record) - 3 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (68 years of record) - 58 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (46 years of record) - 7 days.

Prevailing Wind: (80 years of record) - South.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 3,810 degree days.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation 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 associa- tion 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 else- where 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 re-photostated.

For further information write to:

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.