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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES GLASGOW, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

GLASGOW, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
Glasgow Chamber of Commerce
and
The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky
February, 1956

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - GLASGOW, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA FOR GLASGOW, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Glasgow - 6, 964; Barren County - 28, 386.
1955 (est.) Glasgow - 8, 500; Barren County - 29, 817.

GLASGOW LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Barren and all adjoining counties.
Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 4, 600 men and 4, 300 women. Number of workers available from Barren County - 900 men and 900 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Louisville Division.

Air: Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport, 32 miles from Glasgow. It is served by Eastern Airlines.

Trucks: Truck service is provided by Hayes Freight Lines, Wehby System, Walbert Trucking Company, and Skaggs Transfer Company.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines; Bowling Green and Hopkinsville Bus Lines; McMurdy Bus Lines.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Glasgow

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	327	Memphis, Tenn.	310
Chicago, Ill.	416	New York, N. Y.	880
Cincinnati, Ohio	221	New Orleans, La.	640
Detroit, Mich.	479	St. Louis, Mo.	380
Los Angeles, Calif.	2, 320	Washington, D. C.	718
Louisville, Ky.	100	Nashville, Tenn.	87

UTILITIES:

Electricity: The Kentucky Utilities Company provides electricity for Glasgow. REA serves the majority of rural customers.

Natural Gas: Gas is distributed by the Western Kentucky Gas Company.

Water: Water is supplied from Beaver Creek by the Glasgow Municipal Water Company. Storage for 1, 213, 000 gallons. Pumping capacity of 800 gpm.

Sewerage: Separate storm and sanitary sewers. The disposal plant was remodeled in 1950 to take care of a population of 12, 000. Treated sewage is discharged into South Fork Creek.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Glasgow was 6,964. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Glasgow, Barren County and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Glasgow, Barren County and Kentucky, 1900-1950

Year	Glasgow		Barren County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900			23,197		
1910	2,316		25,293	8.2	6.6
1920	2,559	9.5	25,356	0.2	5.5
1930	5,042	49.2	25,844	1.9	8.2
1940	5,815	15.3	27,559	6.2	8.8
1950	6,964	16.5	28,386	3.0	3.5
1955 (est.) <u>1/</u>	8,500	18.1	29,817	4.8	-0.03

Labor Force

Definition and Population Trend. The Glasgow labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Barren County and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Allen, Edmonson, Hart, Metcalfe, Monroe, and Warren. The population of the area totaled 133,324 according to the 1950 Census of Population, changing very little from 1940. However, population estimates prepared by the University of Kentucky's Department of Rural Sociology indicate that there was a drop of approximately 10,000 between 1950 and 1953. Barren County population increased by about 1,000 from 1940 to 1950 to a 1950 total of 28,461 but was estimated at 26,764 in 1953.

The relatively small population change during this thirteen-year span camouflages the very heavy net outmigration which occurred from the area. Net outmigration between 1940 and 1953 was estimated at 31,946 with 5,188 of this number from Barren County. There is little question that this heavy outward movement was the result of a lack of local job opportunities to absorb a constantly growing labor force.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. Economically the area is heavily agricultural, with 22,047 jobs in this industry according to the 1950 Census of Population. Barren County had 5,017 farm jobs in that year.

Manufacturing employment on the other hand totaled only 4,603 in June, 1955, with Barren County accounting for 1,115 of this total. Warren County, with 2,582 manufacturing jobs in June, is the largest industrial county by far in the area. Area manufacturing employment, which has increased by about 900 jobs since June, 1952, is heavily concentrated in the apparel industry. Most of the industrial increase since 1952 has been in Warren County.

The relative thinness of manufacturing employment plus a farm economy which is not uniformly prosperous in all counties in the area have resulted in a below average income position for these counties. Per capita income in the area counties varied from \$559 in Monroe County to \$1,028 in Warren County in 1953, with Barren County in between at \$845. In this same year the Kentucky average was \$1,187 while the United States average was \$1,709.

During the second quarter of 1955 the average weekly wage in industries covered by unemployment insurance was \$42.83 in Barren County and \$44.12 for covered manufacturing industries. Other counties in the area were also well below the Kentucky average of \$67.25 for all industries and \$75.89 for manufacturing. The Kentucky average weekly covered wage usually runs about \$10 lower than the national average.

Estimated Labor Potential for Industrial Jobs. There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply: 1) The current unemployed measured here by unemployment insurance claimants, which is a minimum figure; 2) men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women not now in the labor force but who would enter the labor force if jobs were available; 3) the future labor supply due to the growth of the labor force and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the next 10 years.

It is estimated that there are 4,600 men and 4,300 women in the seven counties in the Glasgow area who could be recruited for industrial jobs. This includes about 700 men and 350 women who are claimants for unemployment insurance. Barren County could probably furnish about 900 of the men and 900 of the women included in the area total.

Due to distances involved, the entire area labor supply would not be available for employment at Glasgow or any other single point in the area. It is estimated that about 1,900 men and 1,700 women could be recruited immediately for employment in industrial jobs located at Glasgow.

In addition to the current labor potential in this area, about 13,000 boys and 12,400 girls will become 18 years of age during the next ten years. Based on national labor force participation rates, it can be assumed that about 90 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will want jobs upon attaining working age. These younger workers, due to their greater mobility, would probably be available for jobs located at any point in this area. 2/

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial, \$.75 to \$1.60 per hour; laborer, \$.75 to \$1.00 per hour; semi-skilled male \$1.00 to \$1.75 per hour, female \$.90 to \$1.00 per hour; skilled, male, \$1.75 to \$3.00 per hour, female \$1.00 to \$1.75 per hour.

Labor-Management Relations. Labor-management relations in Glasgow 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 Glasgow.

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
The Glasgow Manufacturing Co.	Ladies' coat suits	122	500	622
Kentucky Pants Co.	Men's work pants	52	273	325
Central Lumber Co.	Lumber & hogsheads	27	1	28
Supreme Mills	Seed & corn meal	29	1	30
Swift & Co.	Cheddar cheese	15	1	16
Glasgow Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Bottled Coca-Cola	16	1	17
Glasgow Mattress Co.	Mattresses, box springs	4	2	6
Glasgow Trading Center	Feeds	11	0	11
Thomerson Milling Co.	Feed & corn meal	2	0	2
Glasgow Tobacco Co.	Tobacco redryers (Seasonal)			125
The Old Planing Mill Co., Inc.	Special millwork	12	1	13
Mack Dickerson Planing Mill	Window & door frames, sheathing	2	1	3

Unionization

Unions represented in the area include: Clothing Workers Union, AF of L.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Glasgow is served by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Louisville Division. It operates between Park City, Kentucky and Glasgow. There is

one freight daily. Switching service is provided. There are tracks to accommodate 35 cars. Railway express service is provided to Cave City, Kentucky. The outbound freight averages 60 cars per month and the inbound freight averages 125 cars per month.

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

To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	27 hrs.	Louisville, Ky.	4 hrs.
Birmingham, Ala.	25 hrs.	Los Angeles, Calif.	147 hrs.
Chicago, Ill.	54 hrs.	Nashville, Tenn.	7 hrs.
Cincinnati, Ohio	36 hrs.	New Orleans, La.	50 hrs.
Cleveland, Ohio	63 hrs.	New York, N. Y.	97 hrs.
Detroit, Mich.	84 hrs.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	70 hrs.
Knoxville, Tenn.	38 hrs.	St. Louis, Mo.	35 hrs.

Highways

Glasgow is served by U.S. Routes 31 and 68 and Kentucky Routes 63, 70, 80, 90 and 289. The transportation map on the following page shows railroads, major highways and navigable waterways in the immediate area of Glasgow.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Glasgow

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	349	Lexington, Ky.	140
Birmingham, Ala.	290	Louisville, Ky.	100
Chicago, Ill.	416	Nashville, Tenn.	87
Cincinnati, Ohio	221	New York, N. Y.	880
Detroit, Mich.	479	Pittsburgh, Pa.	505
Knoxville, Tenn.	200	St. Louis, Mo.	380

Truck Lines. Truck service is provided by the Hayes Freight Lines, Springfield, Illinois; Wehby System-Mohawk, Nashville, Tennessee; Walbert Trucking Company, Glasgow, Kentucky, and Skaggs Transfer, Greensburg, Kentucky.

Bus Lines. Bus lines serving Glasgow are Southeastern Greyhound Lines, operating between Glasgow and Louisville; Bowling Green and Somerset; Scottsville, Cave City and Nashville, Tennessee. The Bowling Green and Hopkinsville Bus Line, operating between Glasgow and Somerset. The McMurdy Bus Line, operating between Glasgow, Cave City and Albany.

Airways

The nearest commercial airport is the Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport, 32 miles from Glasgow. It is served by Eastern Airlines. There are three flights daily.

UTILITIES

Electricity

Electricity is supplied Glasgow by the Kentucky Utilities Company. The county is served by the Farmers Rural Electric Co-op (REA). Glasgow has a 69,000 volt source of normal supply with 7,500 KVA capacity in the transmission sub-station. Two other 34,000 volt sub-stations are located in the area with a combined capacity of 5,500 KVA. The previous year's peak load was 4,104 KVA.

The Kentucky Utilities Company serves all or part of 75 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 484,000 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 prices will be furnished by the Agricultural & Industrial Development Board.

Natural Gas

Gas is distributed by the Western Kentucky Gas Company. The source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. The pipeline is 5 miles west of Glasgow. This is a 6 inch line running from the Big Inch into the city. Pressure is maintained at 100 p. s. i. and BTU content of 1000. It has a specific gravity of .60. There are 2300 meters in Glasgow. Current prices are as follows:

Gas Rates:

General Service Rate 1

First	800 cu. ft. or less per month	\$1.25
Next	2,200 cu. ft. per month	.080 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	7,000 cu. ft. per month	.063 " " "
Next	10,000 cu. ft. per month	.059 " " "
All additional	cu. ft. per month	.055 " " "

Seasonal Service Rate 2

Available only March 16th to November 15th of each year.

Minimum Bill	\$25.00
First 500 Mcf per month	.40 per Mcf.
All additional	.35 " "

Large Volume Rate 3

Available to customers using not less than 20 Mcf per day.

Base Load -	
All gas per month	.40 per Mcf.
Excess of Base Load -	
All gas per month	.55 per Mcf.

Special Industrial Rate -

Available to customers using not less than 500 Mcf. per day.

Rate varies with daily load factor.

On a 100% load factor basis the price is .35 per Mcf.

Additional information on industrial gas may be obtained from the Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky.

Water

Water is supplied from Beaver Creek by the Glasgow Municipal Water Company. Storage facilities include a 1,213,000 gallon standpipe. The pumping capacity is 800 gpm. The mains range from 4 to 12 inches. Pressure is maintained at 55 psi. The average pumping time is 11 to 12 hours per day. The average use is 600,000 gallons per day. There are 2,400 meters. The current rates are as follows:

Water Rates*

First	15,000 gal.	50¢ per 1,000 gal.
Next	15,000 gal.	40¢ per 1,000 gal.
Balance		30¢ per 1,000 gal.

*Sewer rate is 50% of water rate in old city limits and 75% of water rate in annex.

Plus service charge - 5/8" x 3/4" meter	\$1.25
1" x 1 1/2" meter	2.00
2" meter	3.00
Large Users - 200,000 gal. per mo.	\$65.00
all over 200,000 gal. per mo.	.15 per 1,000 gal.
300,000 gal. per mo.	75.00
all over 300,000 gal. per mo.	.15 per 1,000 gal.
400,000 gal. per mo.	85.00
all over 400,000 gal. per mo.	.15 per 1,000 gal.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

Delivery prices of fuel oil vary periodically and since many types and grades exist, no estimated prices are given in this report. Current prices will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Coal

East Kentucky Coal Fields and the Western Kentucky Coal Fields supply Glasgow with most of its coal. Current delivered prices can be obtained from the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Glasgow has a first class postoffice with 23 employees. Mail is dispatched 3 times daily and is received 3 times daily. The postal receipts for 1954 were \$107,691.87.

Telephone and Telegraph

Telephone service is provided by the Southern Continental Telephone Company. They have 2,677 subscribers. Telegraph service is provided by a Western Union office.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site #1. 70 acres of level to rolling land. Owned by Glasgow Industrial Development Company, Inc. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is adjacent to the site. It has power, water, gas and sewerage facilities. It is located on U. S. Highway 68.

There are a number of privately owned industrial sites in Glasgow, with all utilities available.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Glasgow has a mayor, elected for four years, and six councilmen, elected biennially.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses. Glasgow has occupational licenses.

Planning and Zoning. Glasgow has a zoning ordinance.

City Services

Fire Protection. Glasgow's fire department consists of 9 full time men and 8 part-time men. Equipment includes one Seagraves pumper with 500 gpm capacity; one Barton-American pumper with 500 gpm capacity; one American pumper with 600 gpm capacity. Each truck has 1200' of 2 1/2" hose. They also have one pickup service truck. The fire department has a telephone alarm system. The city has a 6th class fire insurance rating.

Police Protection. The Police Department consists of 14 full time men. Equipment includes one automobile with 2-way radio.

Garbage and Sanitation. There is a free municipal collection once a week. The city maintains a city dump for disposal.

Sewerage. Separate storm and sanitary sewers. The sanitary mains range from 6" to 15". The disposal plant was remodeled in 1950 to handle a population of 12,000. The sewage is treated and disposed into the South Fork Creek. Sewerage charges are 50% of the water bill in Glasgow and 75% of water bill in annexed area.

TAXES

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

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value: Glasgow and Barren County, 1954		
	Glasgow	Barren County
County	\$.45	\$.45
State	.05	.05
City	.75	--
School	1.82 1/2	1.50
Total	\$3.07 1/2	\$2.05

Ratio of Assessment. Glasgow - 35%.
Barren County - 31%.

Total Assessment. Glasgow - \$8,339,073.00
Barren County - \$27,102,586.00.

City Income (1954). \$101,000.00.

City Expenditures, 1954. \$100,000.00.

City Bonded Indebtedness, 1954. \$430,000.00 - Revenue Bonds
(water & sewer)

County Income, fiscal year 1954. \$239,659.97

County Expenditures, fiscal year 1954. \$193,457.75

County Bonded Indebtedness. None

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

There are several housing units available for rent or sale. The rental range of 2 bedroom and 3 bedroom houses is \$40 to \$75. The construction cost of 2-bedroom and 3-bedroom houses is \$5,000 to \$12,500. Twelve new subdivisions were opened in 1955.

Health

Hospitals. Hospital service is provided by the T. J. Samson Memorial Hospital. It is a modern hospital with 124 beds. There is also the Clinic Hospital with 50 beds and District 6 Kentucky State Tuberculosis Sanatorium with 105 beds.

Public Health Service. Glasgow has a full-time county health department. It consists of a county health administrator, sanitarian, nurse and one typist. The health department administers the following services: Immunization and tests; venereal disease and tuberculosis control programs; maternal and child health services; pre-school and school examinations, general sanitation services, and general laboratory services.

Education

Graded Schools. Barren County has a total enrollment of 3,976 students. For credit purposes the Kentucky Department of Education gives "A" ratings to 5 of the county's 6 high schools. This rating means all the courses through grade 12 are accredited.

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Student-Teacher Ratio in Glasgow and Barren County 4/

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Barren County Elementary (tot.)	2,199	72
Barren County High (tot.)	1,216	38
Glasgow Elementary (tot.)	1,533	41
Glasgow High (tot.)	449	17

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, 32 miles distant; Lindsay Wilson Junior College, Columbia, 41 miles distant; Bethel Women's Junior College, Hopkinsville, 95 miles distant; Murray State College, Murray, 152 miles distant; Brescia Junior College and Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, 142 miles distant; Campbellsville Junior College, Campbellsville, 56 miles distant; Nazareth Junior College, Bardstown, 71 miles distant.

Vocational Education. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes 13 specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations. Glasgow is served by the Western Trade School in Bowling Green, Kentucky. Courses offered include: Auto mechanics, electricity, machine shop, refrigeration and air conditioning, sheet metal, and woodwork. It should be noted that courses are subject to change as business and industrial needs require.

Libraries

Glasgow has a public library with a circulation of 14,000. They also have two bookmobiles that serve the community with 4,400 volumes.

Churches

Fourteen churches having a total attendance of 6,000 are represented by the following denominations: Baptist, Methodist, Christian, Church of Christ, Presbyterian, Nazarene, Church of God, and Catholic.

Newspapers, Radio and Television

The Glasgow Daily Times with circulation of 4,351. The Glasgow Republican (W) with a circulation of 7,700.

Radio station WKAY is located in Glasgow.

Television reception is received from Nashville and Louisville.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic. Rotary, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Lions Club, Chamber of Commerce.

Fraternal. American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Travelers Protective Association, Disabled Veterans, Masonic, Woodsmen of the World.

Women. Federated Woman's Club, Women's Club, Junior Women's Club, Garden Club, Music Club, D. A. R. , Eastern Star, White Shrine, Parent Teachers.

Youth Clubs. Boy & Girl Scouts, 4-H Club, FFA and FHA Chapters.

Recreation

Local facilities include: 2 city theaters; 1 drive-in theater; city organized recreation program with paid director; 3 parks; playground at city schools; 1 swimming pool; 1 baseball park with stadium; country club with 9-hole golf course and swimming pool.

Area facilities include: Lake Cumberland State Park, a 3,000 acre tract with 38 miles of shoreline located 63 miles southeast of Glasgow on Kentucky Route 35, has a boat dock, picnic area, fisherman's lodge and swimming facilities. Dale Hollow Reservoir, 45 miles southeast, offers boating, fishing and cabins. Mammoth Cave National Park, 23 miles northwest of Glasgow, has hotel, picnic and camping facilities available. There are many other historic and scenic points of interest in the area.

Banks

New Farmers National Bank - Total resources June 30, 1955, \$5,414,597.75 and total deposits June 30, 1955, \$4,874,995.92.

The Citizens National Bank - Total resources June 30, 1955, \$5,105,003.87 and total deposits June 30, 1955, \$4,647,040.26.

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

Barren County has a land area of 486 square miles. The 1950 census lists the number of farms at 4,292 with the average size of 70.6. Chief crops are corn, tobacco, alfalfa hay, clo-tim hay and lespedeza hay. Livestock and livestock products also provide a major source of farm income. The following table shows the agricultural statistics for Barren County for 1950.

Table 7. Agricultural Statistics for Barren County, 1950 5/

Crops	Acres	Production	Farm Value (dollars)
Corn (bu.)	55,800	2,009,000	3,536,000
Tobacco (all types) (lbs.)	7,774	8,666,400	4,202,000
Wheat (bu.)	2,400	33,600	70,200
Soybeans (bu.)	80	1,300	3,400
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	4,580	10,800	265,000
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	6,980	9,420	217,000
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	11,100	14,430	303,000
		Number on Farms	Farm Value
Livestock		January 1, 1951	(dollars)
All cattle and calves		31,300	4,069,000
Milk cows		14,700	2,499,000
Hogs and pigs		26,000	676,000
Sheep and lambs		5,300	138,000
Chickens		206,000	206,000
			Farm Value
Livestock Products		Production During 1950	(dollars)
Eggs (doz.)		1,728,000	509,800
Milk (lbs.)		49,044,000	1,643,000
Wool (lbs.)		25,500	13,800

Forests

Barren County has 68,000 acres of forested land. This covers 22 percent of the land area of the county. The tree types found in the area include red cedar, yellow poplar, beech, hickory, oak and some sweet gum.

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

Barren County. The most important mineral resources of Barren County are oil and limestones. Gravels, for local construction uses, occur in large quantities in the southern portion of the County, and clays, which are considered to be of no present commercial value, are also present.

Oil. Barren County has been an oil producer for many years, with the principal production coming from the Corniferous. The total production for 1954 was 12,146 barrels. Considerable amounts of natural gas have also been secured in the County; however, natural gas is not presently produced on a commercial basis.

Limestones. Available limestones are suitable for roadway construction, local building, and agricultural lime. One quarry is presently (1954) operated. Material from the quarry has been passed by the Department of Highways for road construction purposes. Available analysis of limestone in the northern section of the County indicates the presence of high-calcium stone (95% or more calcium carbonate content) which offers possibilities for chemical uses.

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 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

Good rail and truck connections provide convenient access to major northern and southern states. As noted in Table 4, Birmingham, Cincinnati, Knoxville, Louisville and Nashville lie within 300 miles of Glasgow. The 1950 population of Kentucky and nine states lying wholly to the south was 28 million. Over 26 million people live in Kentucky and seven states adjacent to it.

In 1954, retail sales in Barren County were estimated at \$21,756,000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$911 per person and \$3,158 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 southcentral 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

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HISTORY

Barren County, the 37th in order of organization, was formed in 1798 out of parts of Warren and Green Counties. It is named from what is generally termed the barrens or prairies which are found in the region. It is joined on the north by Hart County, on the east by Metcalfe, on the south by Monroe and Allen, and on the west by Allen and Warren.

Glasgow, the county seat of Barren County, was established in 1809.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Barren County, Kentucky				
Industry	Barren County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	2,701	100.0	405,276	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	21	.8	38,457	9.5
Contract Construction	72	2.6	37,316	9.2
Manufacturing	1,081	40.0	145,590	35.9
Food and kindred products	70	2.6	25,312	6.2
Tobacco	--	--	9,195	2.3
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	871	32.2	22,184	5.5
Lumber & furniture	78	2.9	14,175	3.5
Printing, Pub. and paper	31	1.1	8,228	2.0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	2	.07	11,914	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	29	1.1	4,590	1.1
Primary metals	--	--	6,429	1.6
Machinery, metal & equip.	--	--	40,299	9.9
Other	--	--	3,264	0.8
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	161	5.9	29,325	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,039	38.5	105,891	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	52	1.9	15,566	3.8
Services	275	10.2	31,808	7.8
Other	--	--	1,323	0.3

Appendix C

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

Subject	Barren County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	14, 225	14, 236	1, 474, 987	1, 469, 819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	10, 316	10, 437	1, 039, 654	1, 048, 459
Labor force	8, 444	2, 272	799, 094	214, 162
Civilian labor force	8, 438	2, 272	777, 155	213, 916
Employed	8, 240	2, 241	748, 658	206, 328
Private wage & salary	2, 586	1, 651	437, 752	156, 377
Government workers	295	201	45, 354	28, 787
Self-employed	4, 615	186	235, 407	15, 104
Unpaid family workers	744	203	30, 145	6, 060
Unemployed	198	31	28, 497	7, 588
Experienced workers	198	31	28, 082	7, 281
New workers	--	--	415	307
Not in labor force	1, 872	8, 165	240, 560	834, 297
Keeping house	55	6, 713	5, 495	665, 564
Unable to work	853	448	70, 583	38, 564
Inmates of institutions	5	--	14, 764	7, 223
Other and not reported	959	1, 004	149, 718	122, 946
14 to 19 years old	645	770	84, 410	85, 890
20 to 64 years old	233	182	47, 447	28, 952
65 and over	81	52	17, 861	8, 104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All Employed	8, 240	2, 241	748, 658	206, 328
Professional & technical	229	205	34, 405	25, 410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	3, 826	49	169, 728	2, 264
Mgrs., officials & props.	461	86	57, 432	9, 706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	155	289	33, 228	47, 520
Sales workers	318	203	35, 141	20, 534
Craftsmen and foremen	755	53	107, 292	3, 096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	630	579	152, 280	37, 609
Private household wkrs.	8	216	1, 584	21, 408
Service sorkers	218	288	30, 522	28, 000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	728	165	29, 165	3, 260
Farm laborers, other	453	7	38, 358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	303	4	49, 848	1, 843
Occupation not reported	156	97	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 BARREN 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	33.1	5.80	84	72
February	37.0	4.12	80	65
March	47.1	5.97	77	59
April	55.6	4.77	75	54
May	64.4	3.53	78	57
June	73.0	4.40	79	60
July	76.2	4.31	81	61
August	76.1	4.44	84	63
September	69.0	3.64	85	61
October	57.2	2.60	84	57
November	44.1	3.41	81	62
December	35.2	3.62	82	69
Annual Norm	55.7	50.61		

1/ Station Location: Mammoth Cave, Edmonson County, Kentucky.

2/ Station Location: Nashville, Tennessee.

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

Days Cloudy or Clear: (81 years of record) - 119 days clear, 121 days partly cloudy, 155 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (55 years of record) - 59 percent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (91 years of record) - 121 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (8 years of record) - 36 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (79 years of record) - 52 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (61 years of record) - 10 days.

Prevailing Wind: (8 years of record) - South.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 3,738 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 STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 4 1/2% on entire net income allocated to Ky. <u>after</u> deduction of Federal corporation income tax.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income tax ranging from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 <u>after</u> the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments. Employers are required to withhold state individual income tax payments.	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Ky. cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.										
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	None	None									
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10¢</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td style="text-align: center;">85</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	10¢	Stocks & Bonds	100	25	Accounts Receivable	85	25	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	10¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100	25									
Accounts Receivable	85	25									

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 current date, in chronological order. 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 a process agent and place of business in Kentucky required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. 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 rephotostated.

For further information write to

Thelma L. Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of 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.