

### Old Time Bar Thrives Along Mexican Border

Town Across Rio Grande From El Paso, Tex., is Mecca for Americans Seeking to Quench Their Thirst

El Paso, Texas—Across the narrow ribbon of water which is called the Rio Grande lies the road to yesterday. By trolley, by taxicab, by limousine, by trolley and one-horse shay, tourists and residents of this section of the southwest, who cling to traditions and customs of the past, make the journey to El Paso, for a day or an hour, in what might be called the land of flowing liquor.

Writes Robert T. Small, correspondent for the Consolidated Press. Juarez, the little Mexican town which across El Paso has been turned by the American prohibition amendment and the Volstead act into one vast, howling bonanza of booze. Every other building is a barroom. In some places the barrooms adjoin each other. The heavy subtropical air is redolent of red eye. The old familiar order of stale beer, bursts from behind swinging doors as one makes one's way along the narrow, crowded sidewalk of the night town, or as one occasionally fails to pass within the unpolished portals.

Once inside it seems as if time must have turned back in its flight and the old-time scene. Nothing appears to have been lost in the transfer of this situation from the land of the free to the home of the licentia. The brass rail, the mahogany bar, the big mirrors, the rows upon rows of varicolored bottles, the oil paintings, the brass beer spigots, the sawdust floor, the tables in the corner, the paintings on the walls and last, but not least of all, right there in the center of the long bar, two old and nearly forgotten gentlemen with an historical but none too flattering past, old Tom and Jerry themselves. As big as life the Tom and Jerry bowl sits, surrounded by the white mugs of yesterday and draped over the bowl the big bar towel. The Juarez bars leave nothing to the imagination. They are pages out of a past that has been declared null and void.

Crossing the international bridge leading from arid El Paso into the land of unbroken liquor, the American tourist meets with a cursory glance of inspection from United States and Mexican revenue officers. Coming back the glance appears to be much the same but it is far more searching and the wary traveler has learned not to try to transport forbidden beverages back to this country other than that stowed carefully away inside. The United States customs men are onto all the tricks of the trade.

In some mysterious manner they are informed whenever a bottle is bought by some furtive minded citizen who thinks he can outwit official intelligence. Sometimes a rancher with a "five-gallon" hat attempts to use the lid to conceal a quart of liquid lightning, resting heavily and uneasily upon his skull. But that's an old game, son, and the authorities get not even a gentle kick out of the detection. Here along the Mexican border, as along the northern fringe of the United States, the penalties are the same—the loss of the liquor and a five dollar fine for every bottle.

Drinking of liquor, however, is far from limited in the taverns of Montreal and other dampish Canadian towns. In the wet provinces of the Dominion there is rigid restriction and conscientious control. Across the Rio Grande there is good old guzzling or raw, red liquor. The men have heavy wine, and all the half-forgotten old variety of cereals and flavors, including the famed absinthe of France. Then, too, there is beer, beer, plenty of beer, imported beer from Germany and beer of the country, Chihuahua beer with a cellar. Next to liquor, beer holds sway. Occasionally someone calls for a glass of port or sherry. The finer and rarer cordials seem mostly for decoration. Tequila—the national drink of Mexico, strong enough to take the breath away from "the old sock" himself, is in firm demand, not only from Mexican customers, with their half rate Mexican money, but from Americans as well. Some of the Americans like to taste the "stuff" just for "fun" and then settle down to a little steady drinking. Others, who have lived long beside the border evidently have come to like the colorless liquid.

"Straight American" whiskey, guaranteed 100 proof, is the top-seller at most of the bars. It is not "imported" from the United States but is made in Mexico. Authorities on alcohol say it is not so bad but would have been considered so "in the old days." In the Scotch whiskey is to be found many old friends, such as Haig and Haig and Sanderson's Mountain Dew. There are

Irish whiskeys too. It is the boast of taverns that you can get what you want when you want it.

### RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO THE USE OF OIL EMULSION SPRAYS

The fruit growers of Western North Carolina have been besieged by dealers in spray materials to buy oil emulsion instead of lime sulphur and claiming his brand is superior to that of his competitor. This has placed the fruit grower in a position of not knowing what to use and buy, and as a result have earned their names in the horticulturalist.

The following facts regarding oil emulsion sprays are given by H. R. Newinger, extension horticulturist for Western North Carolina, may throw some light on the situation and help the fruit grower to form his own opinion in regard to their use and value.

An oil emulsion spray is an insecticide. Its chief merit is the control of scale insects.

It is used largely as a dormant spray before the leaves of fruit trees come out, for the purpose of killing San Jose, oyster shell and scurfy scale insects. Its killing efficiency in the control of the latter two scale insects is greater than lime sulphur.

At the present time oil sprays appear to be safe when used as a delayed dormant spray and when combined with creoline sulphate may materially reduce the aphid infestation if the opening leaf buds are thoroughly drenched. (Delayed dormant spray is not in the usual winter spray at the time when the leaves first come out.)

It will not control apple scab which sometimes begins to spread at the delayed dormant period. There is some doubt as to its killing efficiency in controlling peach leaf curl.

In order to make the oil spray effective against apple scab, Bordeaux mixture or lime sulphur must be added. This increases the cost of the spray solution. Do not use lime sulphur with it unless the manufacturer of his product says it may be used.

It is unsafe to spray trees in full foliage at strength used for killing scale insects.

It is sometimes added to the summer sprays as a spreader, but only when the manufacturer says so.

It is more pleasant to handle and does not injure the hands or eyes of the spray operator.

It may control aphids if applied as a delayed dormant when the aphid eggs are hatching and will not destroy the eggs previous to the hatching stage.

When purchased in large quantities in comparison with the purchase of lime sulphur (liquid or dry) in large quantities, it is sometimes more expensive especially if a fungicide like Bordeaux mixture must be added to control apple scab, or nicotine sulphate added to control aphids at the delayed dormant period.

#### Recommendations

If the oyster shell and scurfy scales are seriously infesting the fruit, use one of the oil sprays. If severe infestations of San Jose scale can't be held in check with lime sulphur try the oil emulsion spray.

Spot a few twigs in your apple orchard infested with aphid eggs and examine them frequently with a magnifying glass before and when the leaves of the tree begin to appear. When the eggs hatch, if the aphids are spreading or crawling, satisfactory control may be had with the oil sprays without addition of nicotine sulphate. Successful control will be had if nicotine is added.

Follow the directions recommended by the dealer in oil sprays as to the proper strength to use and go slowly in applying this spray material to trees in foliage.

The grower should know what a good emulsion looks like when diluted. It should have a uniform creamy appearance. If it is curdled or has much free oil on the surface, it should not be used.

Consider the cost of spray material when planning for the season's spraying program. The purchase of lime sulphur in large quantities, which must be used in the early spray program following the dormant or delayed dormant applications for the control of apple scab, will no doubt be cheaper than buying oil emulsion for use either in the dormant or delayed dormant and then lime sulphur for the other sprays. Remember also that it is not a fungicide when used alone; either Bordeaux mixture or lime sulphur must be added to the oil sprays to make it effective against apple scab.

Follow the present spray program recommended by the state division of horticulture and entomology, which is being followed by many of our best and most successful commercial fruit growers of Western North Carolina. There is still much to be learned regarding oil sprays. Leave this in the hands of the investigators who have

the money to experiment. You have not. If you care to experiment, practice and do your testing only on a few trees and carefully observe the results—its effects on the foliage and blossom buds and its killing efficiency on insects.

### GROWING FOOD SUPPLY PROMOTES BETTER HEALTH

Raleigh, Feb. 16.—Not only will it pay to grow the food and feed crops needed on North Carolina farms this year but the health of the people is improved when there is milk to drink and vegetables and fruit to eat.

Such things cost money to buy and many times they are not bought. Then the health of the family suffers and the children are underweight and undernourished. Surveys made by home demonstration agents of State College show that many children and adults too on a number of farms are not properly fed. This does not mean that the folks do not get enough to eat. They do. But the food is not of the right kind. Fat back, grits, black coffee and molasses are not healthy foods but many children have to exist on these as their principal diet because other foods are not raised at home and the cash income is not sufficient to permit better foods being bought.

The person who would be strong, healthy and active must have plenty of fruit and vegetables in the diet and should drink milk regularly, say home demonstration workers. If the children are to develop and grow into healthy manhood and womanhood with vigorous, happy, intelligent bodies and minds, they will need an abundance of fresh vegetables, fruits, milk, butter, eggs, poultry

and other foods containing the elements essential to best growth. All of these may be produced on the home farm with little extra effort, yet in some sections of North Carolina other crops need so much attention that these other important crops are overlooked.

It is important that these better food crops be available regularly throughout the year and the only way to insure this is to produce them on the farm. With the outlook for crop production as it is in 1927, the wise farmer will prepare to have his food grown on the home farm this year.

### VALENTINE DAY

Whenever the good ship Happiness sails the matrimonial seas it flies a thousand heart-shaped flags. Old sailors from far-away love land know the importance of these emblems; they flaunt to the world the message that Happiness still rules the waves of matrimony. Young sailors listening to "old salts' tales" soon learn the value of high hearts. Saint Valentine, when consulted, advises the intending sailor to embark upon the waters of wedlock in no ship but Happiness—with bright hearts dauntlessly aflutter. Aye, every lad is thinking of some lass! He may be seeking the dream-girl whose picture is in his heart but whom his eyes have never glimpsed—he may be thinking of the girl whose heart is pledged to him—or perhaps of the lass who is already his wife, but think he does of some maid; and in his gallant, idealistic man fashion he loves to think of her as the prettiest, most charming girl in all the world. Even the veriest grandfather, who has perhaps sailed the matrimonial seas in Happiness for many years, insists in his heart today that his valen-

tin lady is still as fresh and blooming as when she stole his heart away. —hearts are trumpets on Saint Valentine's Day. It is the one day out of all the three hundred and sixty-five set aside for love, for admiration—when suitors, husbands and husbands all once then eyes wide for beauty and happiness, and when they find them make merry.—Old diarygraph.

Seventy-Six Acres for Peace!—A tract of land, consisting of seventy-six acres, which has remained in the title of King James II, has been sold and the proceeds will be used for furthering an American Arbitration crusade.

During the Revolution this homestead was captured by the British and orders were given to "collect cattle from all the people of Suffolk county," especially those of the notorious rebel, William Floyd.

The present Mr. Floyd is to give five prizes of \$100 each for the best essay or sermon and cartoon sent in before July 4, 1927 on "Arbitration."

### Triumph of Genius

Had our farmers employed the same methods of sowing and harvesting 1926 wheat as were used 100 years ago, it would have required the labor of our 115 million people for nine months, and the labor of 50 million people in addition. By modern methods, the great crop was sown and harvested by three or four million farmers in a few months.

Statistics also show that had our railroads used the same methods of moving the great commerce of 1926, as were used but twenty years ago, cost to producers, shippers and consumers would be 350 per cent greater.

and because of shortage of cars and lack of facilities, much of it would still be removed in the warehouses or rotting in the field.

Just as our farmers met the situation by using modern methods and machinery, so our railroads met it by providing additional facilities, including larger engines and cars to haul more tonnage per train.

Each primitive method been used in civilization and transportation of our crops and commerce in 1926, our condition despite our boundless resources, would not be unlike that of China or Russia, where modern methods are neither used nor understood and where both productivity and transportation are alike still in the primitive stage.

As a people we have had the good sense to avail of the achievements of intensive genius, and have progressed and prospered as have no other people in the world.—Manufacturer and Industrial News Bureau.

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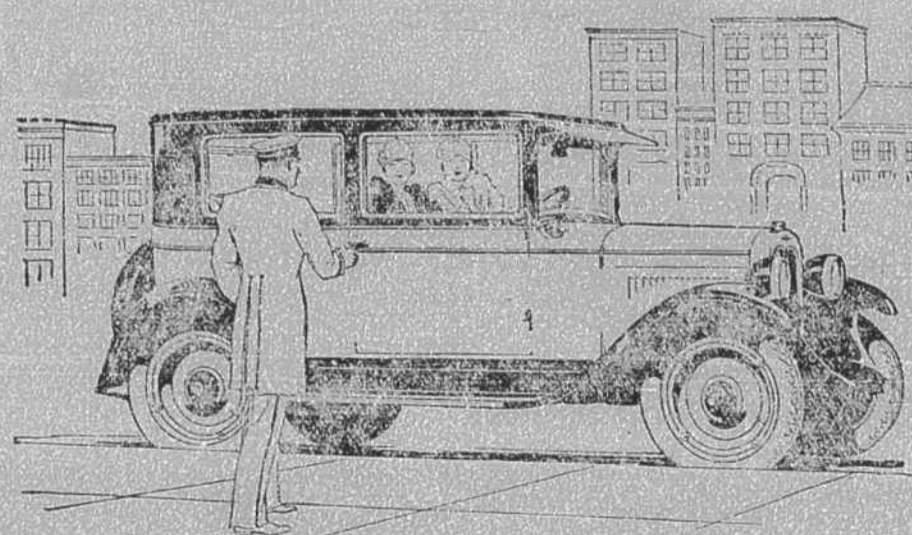


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