

BOY WHO SEES THINGS BACKWARDS PROVES MYSTERY TO PSYCHIATRISTS

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 12.—The "Mirror Boy" has come to Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Eleven-year-old Harold Ellicott, Moundsville (W. Va.) schoolboy who writes backward, even sees "backward," spent a full day being interviewed and examined by psychiatric and medical experts at the hospital and Sunday night departed for home to try out new suggestions for overcoming his peculiar difficulty.

Net Effect

The mystery of his trouble is not completely solved. That will have to wait for more time and a more detailed case history on the boy. But the Hopkins experts are satisfied he is a victim of what they term "split laterality." He writes with his left hand. He kicks with his right foot. He sights a telescope with his right eye. He hears best with his left ear.

The net effect of this tangle of rights and lefts is to make him see objects in reverse.

Home with him went Miss Eclair Mengert, comely young Moundsville school teacher who was the first to bring Harold's mirror writing to public notice.

Teaching a second grade class in Moundsville's Third street school this fall, Miss Mengert discovered Harold's odd manner of writing, tried a few simple experiments with him and became satisfied that he was one of the infrequent victims of "mirror image" cases in which the subject's eyes function normally, but in which the visual message becomes transposed in reaching the brain.

In Hopkins Test

This opinion was confirmed by the visit to Johns Hopkins Hospital, where Harold was examined and studied by staff doctors of the Harriett Lane Children's Clinic by Dr. Leo Kanner, associate professor of psychiatry at Johns Hopkins and prominent in the special field of child psychiatry.

For more than an hour Dr. Kanner and Harold "played" through test after test to determine the exact nature and extent of the boy's "mirror image."

They moved blocks around on the desk. They compared color charts. They cut out paper shapes with blunt school scissors. They were going to practice tossing a rubber ball around the room, but couldn't find a ball and used the doctor's rubber eraser instead.

Rolled-up Paper

They made spyglasses out of rolled-up paper and pretended they were looking out to sea, first with one eye, then the other. They propounded and answered all sorts of questions like:

"What would you do if you started to school an found it was raining?"

Maybe the doctor expected Harold to say something about overshoes or an umbrella in answer to that one but Harold had a better reply. He said:

"I'd run to school."
Dr. Kanner smiled, shook his head and put the question again. Harold sensed the first answer wasn't right, so he said, hopefully:

"Stay at home?"
They didn't bother with that question any longer.

They talked about games and what to do if your house caught fire and how long it had been after-noon and what a table was made of and what to do with a horse or a pencil or an apple or a new cap.

Had New Hat

The last one got Harold. He had a new hat, as it happened. It was part of the wardrobe his parents provided for the trip to Baltimore.

Dr. Kanner has explained he wanted one-word "reactions" to each suggested word. Horse, for instance, meant "ride," and fork meant "eat." Harold got the idea quickly and applied it to "cap" by saying:

"New."
From the word games Doctor Kanner and Harold progressed to pencil work, the psychiatrist having wisely decided to delay this phase of the examination until he and Harold were virtually buddies.

First, Dr. Kanner wrote the digits from 1 to 10 himself and shoved the paper and pencil over for Harold to copy. Harold took the pencil—in his left hand—and set to work. In a moment he pushed the paper back.

Numbers Backward

Every number was backward! Next they tried letters of the alphabet. Same result. All backward. Then Dr. Kanner tried a trick. He wrote the numbers backward himself and passed the paper over. Harold frowned a moment then went at this

North Carolina Good Place To Raise Hogs

North Carolina is well adapted to hog production, according to Earl H. Hostetter, professor of animal husbandry at State College.

The State has many advantages, he said, and three are particularly outstanding: temperature climate, nearness to market, and a good supply of protein supplements.

In the temperature climate, each sow can farrow two litters of pigs each year without her owner having to provide expensive housing during these critical periods.

However, some housing is necessary, Hostetter said to protect them from the cold and rain in February and March and from the heat in August and September, the two best farrowing periods.

From practically any place in eastern North Carolina, he continued, hogs can be shipped to Richmond or Baltimore in 36 hours or less, and this is a distinct advantage.

Producers living farther away from the markets have to pay more transportation charges, and the hogs undergo heavier shrinkage in transit. Eastern markets also pay higher prices than those in Chicago.

Corn is the cheapest and most satisfactory carbonaceous feed for fattening hogs, and plenty of corn is available in this State. Last year, more than one-fourth of North Carolina's crop land was in corn.

To get the best results in feeding, some nitrogenous or high protein feed must be fed with the corn. And here again North Carolina has an advantage in being able to secure fish meal, cottonseed meal, penum meal, and soybean oil meal produced in the State.

Sweet Potato Curing Is Intricate Process

"If you want to get a good price for your sweet potatoes, you must cure and store them in such a way that they will be in good condition when placed on the market."

"The first thing is to thoroughly clean the storage room and all crates or hampers to avoid infection," said L. P. Watson, extension horticulturist at State College.

Then heat the storage house to a temperature of 85 degrees Fahrenheit before putting in the potatoes. Maintain that temperature throughout the curing period. The air should not be excessive dry or damp.

Wounds or bruises are the starting places of infection, and they should be healed as soon as possible. The healing process will begin in about three days if an 85 degree temperature is maintained.

When the potatoes are mature and an even temperature is kept up, the curing period lasts from 10 days to three weeks. The average curing time is around 15 days.

Plenty of ventilation is essential, Watson added. During the first week, potatoes give off much moisture, and the excess should be driven out of the house.

If moisture gathers on the walls and window panes, open doors and windows so the excess can escape, even if this does cause the temperature to fall a little below 85 degrees.

But at night and on rainy days, doors and windows should be kept closed. However, there should be ventilation through the floor and ceiling at all times.

After the curing process is over, gradually reduce the temperature to 50 or 55 degrees and keep it there during the rest of the storage period. Keep roof ventilators partly open except in cold or cloudy weather.

Sam Hopper of Altoona, Pa., daily prays so loudly from a mountain-top that he can be heard two miles away.

unusual problem. And this is where he fooled his audience.

When finished the letters were still backward.

Dr. Kanner, however, had more tricks up his sleeve. Now he handed the pencil over to Harold, but insisted that this time he take it in his right hand. This maneuver produced another odd result.

Before Harold had been starting at the lefthand margin of the paper. Although his letters and numbers were written backward they moved in normal course across the page from left to right. This time, with the pencil in his right hand, he started at the righthand margin; they were written properly but moved backward

Best Turkeys Breed During The Holidays

High turkey prices during the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays often tempt producers to sell their best birds and keep slower developing turkeys for breeding purposes.

That's about the worst thing they could do, commended C. F. Parrish, extension poultry specialist at State College.

Now that the holiday seasons are not far off, he said growers should classify their birds into three groups: breeders, market turkeys, and culls.

Although the very best birds should be saved for breeders, there will be many good birds available for marketing, and growers should make every effort to get their market birds in good condition, Parrish pointed out.

Turkey meat is considered somewhat of a luxury, he added, and therefore quality birds will command higher prices than other meat products of the same food value.

Early hatched, well developed, quick maturing pullets and young toms are given first preference. Consequently, these should be the type selected for breeders. Breeders should also be healthy, active, well balanced, and free from deformities.

The market turkeys should be divided into two groups, one for Thanksgiving and one for Christmas.

In the first group place healthy birds that have large frames, are reasonably free from pin feathers, and appear ideal for marketing late in November. Confine them in a place that is not too restricted and feed them a fattening ration.

Smaller, timid, slow developing birds should be placed in the second

group, where they will have a longer time to develop before being placed on the market.

An ordinance in Omaha forbids the use of the same finger bowl different people at the same time.

QUESTIONS THAT ARE ASKED ABOUT BANKING

"Why are Bankers usually conservative?"

A BANK is a semi-public institution. It receives money from depositors and lends that money to borrowers. In order to safeguard the funds of depositors a bank must be conservative in loaning their money.

Banks are anxious to make good loans—for their livelihood is derived primarily from this source. Yet safety—not profit—must be the first consideration. Consequently, it is not the function of a bank to indulge in speculation, or to make speculative loans, however promising they may seem.

Conservative banking policies do not, however, stand in the way of genuine community progress. In fact, they go hand in hand. The permanent, carefully-built progress of any community—not the false, temporary progress of sporadic booms—is dependent usually upon the alert foresight and conservative, experienced judgment of its business men and bankers.

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