

Burrell Brown	77 A	18.17
Clare Brown	29 A	8.53
Ed Brown	1 A	8.60
Jack Brown	7 A	8.62
John W. Brown	90 A	8.61
Edward T. Brown	16 A	8.57
Euclid Bruce	3 A	30.60
James A. Cardin	17 A	54.30
J. T. Carnish	32 A	8.83
E. L. Carringer	50 A	18.13
Clarence Chastain	2 A	5.32
B. H. Clovis	35 A	23.63
Lloyd Clovis	51 A	26.99
George Cole Est.	23 1/2 A	7.09
R. B. Cole	8 A	2.96
Milt Coleman	5 A	8.39
Pat Collins	69 1/2 A	74.19
Elisha Craig Heirs	200 A	23.13
W. G. Craig	50 A	27.78
Frank Crawford Heirs	1 A	2.70
Paul E. Croft	40 A	18.75
Ernest Crowe	112 1/2 A	43.29
L. B. Crowder	30 A	19.48
Will M. Crowder	45 A	28.95
G. F. Deaver	112 A	41.51
W. F. Dockery	25 A	11.05
Mack Dorian	126 A	28.32
Glean Eller	8 A	7.55
T. D. Elrod	26 A	17.51
L. C. Forrester	4 A	8.79
Arthur Frazier	50 A	12.91
Joe Fulmer	1/8 A	7.93
Mrs. C. W. Garner	153 A	14.44
T. C. Giles	3 1/2 A	10.86
Dalpus Graham	21 1/2 A	9.81
Herbert Graham	21 A	16.82
MMrs. D. E. Graham Heirs	62 1/2 A	13.50
Herman Green	63 A	15.47
A. C. Guthrie	7 A	13.36
Rudolph Gumpert	142 A	43.32
Bessie Hamby	16 A	9.97
Blanche Hamby	94 A	50.04
C. N. Hamby	100 A	16.34
H. C. Hamby	30 A	5.22
Mrs. Mary Hamby	205 A	40.85
Marion Hamby	75 A	20.65
Baxter Hamilton	1 A	2.40
S. C. Hampton	50 A	7.48
Alta Harper	6 A	7.33
Fred S. Harper	35 A	14.30
S. E. Harris	25 A	11.74
C. H. Hayes Heirs	25 A	11.99
George H. Hedrick	150 A	24.14
Clyde Henson	85 A	22.58
Dr. Hill Heirs	1 A	2.60
W. F. Hill & Heirs	134 A	46.34
Garland Hogsdon	156 A	31.15
Mrs. Lola Holbrooks	1/2 A	6.43
C. J. Holland	140 A	24.95
Ralph Horton	15 A	8.12
R. L. Ingram	115 A	51.32
Harve Johnson Heirs	20 A	6.35
Howard Johnson	150 A	24.31
Martel Johnson	42 A	12.44
Ralph Johnson	42 A	14.33
William Henry Johnson	129 1/2 A	39.00
Fred Jones	106 2/3 A	23.40
W. J. Jones Heirs	229 A	32.95
A. L. Kilpatrick	65 A	28.28
Evelyn M. Kimsey	1 A	6.43
Harest King, Vesta R.	94 3/4 A	99.94
Arvel Ledford	14 A	16.02
J. A. Ledford	50 A	39.09
Lake and Allie Ledford	13 A	7.70
Lester A. Ledford	112 1/2 A	40.70
Olen Ledford	107 A	68.88
Pearlie Ledford	50 A	7.55
Winford Ledford	12 A	28.86
Clint Loudermilk	135 A	87.04
W. E. McDaniel	1/2 A	7.27
W. M. Mauney	1 L	3.16
E. H. Martin	83 A	17.93
Mrs. Lyle Martin	40 1/4 A	10.86
Walter Martin	26 A	6.91
Jim Mashburn	43 A	17.42
Jewell Mashburn	15 A	52.59
Nathan A. Mason	26 A	12.88
Odin Mason	66 A	45.72
W. T. Mauney	50 A	11.78
Walter Mauney	2 A	4.09
Zelpha Chadwick Meadows	3 A	2.17
W. P. Morgan	26 A	8.39
Bozelle L. Nelson	1 A	1.91
Robert Monteth	1 A	6.70
G. F. Nelson	35 A	12.07
Humphrey Owenby	43 A	12.18
Junior C. Pack	5 A	11.07
Earl Patterson	2 1/2 A	8.96
Arthur Payne	98 A	30.48
Isom Payne	150 A	29.82
L. H. Picklesimer	75 A	33.17
A. A. Postell	101 A	21.89
J. H. Powell	52 A	7.70
L. C. Powell	50 A	11.84
W. E. Powell	2 A	2.96
Lee Roy Price	1/2 A	27.20
Horace Prince	50 A	7.48
W. L. Prince	8 A	4.98
Mrs. N. A. Quinn	50 A	30.46
Clifton Ernest Raper	44 1/2 A	43.80
Clyde Reed	2 A	26.64
Creed Reed	46 A	16.75
G. O. Reed	30 A	15.01
Ruby Robertson	1 A	6.80
Mabel Roberts	3 A	13.19
Ada Robinson	112 1/2 A	25.0
J. Clifford Rose	6 A	42.22
T. M. Rowland	30 A	9.06
Almond Satterfield	15 A	8.03
J. A. Satterfield	20 A	11.95
Claude Self	65 A	47.68
Mrs. Eskel Self	15 A	4.84
Grady Self	15 A	4.09
Doris Shures	27 1/2 A	8.04
W. D. Simpson	24 A	79.09
H. L. Sneed	8 A	11.56
Clyde R. Stewart	10 A	15.45
J. Richard Stewart	83 A	12.40

TIMELY HINTS

SALT HELPS "BEAT THE HEAT"—Today every homemaker has a ready means of helping her family withstand hot humid days by using a bit more salt in the preparation of meals and by serving salty nibbles with cool summer drinks.

Workers who are subjected to long exposure in high temperatures while engaging in heavy exertion or strenuous work, sports, etc. may require an additional pick-up through a pinch of salt in summer drinks or salt tablets taken with water.

Children who romp in the sun until they're limp also may need a quick refresher through adding a tiny pinch of salt to colas and ades and serving salty nibbles with the drinks.

Excessive perspiration robs the system of necessary salt, which must be replaced steadily along with water to avoid deteriorating effects on one's system.

For all normal persons, the extra salt at mealtimes and along with summer drinks is an easy and inexpensive means toward beating the heat.

HOME CARE OF CHEESE—Soft cheese such as cottage or cream are quite perishable, so use them soon after buying. Hard and semi-hard cheeses should be wrapped well and stored in a cool place to prevent drying and molding.

Ripened cheese will continue to age in home storage whereas refrigeration slows down the process, use waxed paper, metal foil, or cellophane for wrapping cheese. This will prevent the cheese from losing moisture and absorbing odors from other foods.

Previously Owned by a Little Old Lady...

Surprisingly, that gentle little old lady who never drove over 30 miles an hour was really tough on her car's motor. The fact is that start-and-stop driving at low speeds means the motor doesn't warm up enough for its own good. Sludge forms in the motor oil. Damage to the engine will result.

Most of us do a lot of start-and-stop driving these days, and that's why it's wise to protect with Phillips 66 Trop-Artic Motor Oil. It flows quickly in a cold engine... resists sludge formation... then keeps on protecting your motor as long, hot drives.

Trop-Artic is an all-season oil. Get it from your Phillips 66 Dealer.

\*A trademark

Elven North Carolina students from The National Foundation 1959 Health Scholarship Program, it was announced in New York by Basil O'Connor, president of the March of Dimes organization.

The new Health Scholarships are awarded nationally to outstanding young Americans seeking careers in one of the five health fields—medicine, nursing, physical therapy, occupational therapy and medical social work. Each scholarship is for \$2,000 for a total of four years of college training.

The North Carolina students named today are: Miss Ann R. Abbey, Charlotte—Medical Social Work, Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Neil C. Bender, Pollockville—Medicine, University of North Carolina, Miss Hettie Jo Abernathy, Gastonia—Physical Therapy, University of North Carolina, Miss Judith D. Capps, Sanford—Physical Therapy, University of North Carolina, John E. Douglas, Greenville—Medicine, The John Hopkins University, Miss Natalie Ann Jackson, Wilmington—Medical Social Work, Hampton Institute, Miss Jo Carol Love, Mount Pleasant

Physical Therapy, University of North Carolina, William D. Mc Lester, Rockingham—Medicine, University of North Carolina School of Medicine, Miss Julia C. Mitchell, Wilkesboro—Nursing, University of North Carolina, Miss Phis Lee Tesh, Winston-Salem—Nursing, University of North Carolina, Miss Virginia C. Wofsy, Monroe—Nursing, University of North Carolina.

"It is an honor to present Health Scholarships to these students," Mr. O'Connor said. "They have been selected because they show outstanding promise of advancing the high traditions of the nation's health professions and of contributing to the well-being of mankind. These scholarships are gifts from the nation's people through the March of Dimes."

Mr. O'Connor pointed out that though this is the first year Health Scholarships have been awarded more than 4,600 students applied for the 515 scholarships offered. Winners are selected in each state by State Scholarship Committees composed of five state health leaders representing the five professions included in the program.

"The Health Scholarship Program represents an unprecedented effort to do something concrete about a critical national problem," Mr. O'Connor said. "The health fields are in tragic need of trained people. Although The National Foundation has already helped trained over 8,000 experts in these professions. The nation still needs 70,000 more nurses, 10,000 more occupation therapists, 7,000 more physical therapists, 6,500 more medical social workers and many more doctors. Unless we have these battalions of trained disease fighters, the health of the nation is in jeopardy."

Mr. O'Connor explained that the Health Scholarship Program is an

63 Oen Support Rates Announced Raleigh—1959 crop corn production in North Carolina will carry a support rate of \$1.21 a bushel. This rate, according to Zeno O. Ratcliff, Chairman of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation State Committee, is based on a national average rate of \$1.12 a bushel for both grading No. 3 or better except for moisture or corn grading No. 4 for least weight only but otherwise grading No. 3 or better.

The corn acreage allotments and the commercial corn-producing area of earlier programs are not in effect for the 1959 program. Under the new program, approved by a 71.2 per cent favorable vote in a referendum in November 1958, as authorized by the Agricultural Act of 1958, each county corn rate reflects the national average support price with an adjustment for location historical price pattern.

The price-support program for corn will be carried out as in the past through farm-and warehouse-stored loans and purchases agreements. These will be available from harvest time through February 29, 1960. Loans will mature on July 31, 1960.

To be eligible for support, corn must have been produced in 1959. It must grade No. 3 or better except that corn grading No. 4 because of test weight only will also be eligible. Corn must meet certain moisture requirements. The corn must also be in adequate storage.

The 1959 loan program provides for premiums and discounts in connection with corn placed under loan. Complete information on these premiums or discounts as well as availability of storage may be obtained from any ASC county office, Ratcliff said.

FARM QUESTIONS

QUESTION: How important is plowing out old tobacco roots in the control of nematodes?

ANSWER: Very important. Research has shown that the nematode population is cut from 75 to 90 per cent by plowing out old roots. While this does not give practical control of nematodes, when it is coupled with crop rotation and soil fumigation, it gives the best control known. Remember, however, that the roots must be turned up so they will be exposed to the drying action of the sun and wind.

Sudden discharges of water from spillways, turbines, sluice gates, and trash gates cause rough water which can swamp boats.

Boats coming too close to spillways above dams can be swept over.

All boats should stay safe distances from the water near dams and powerhouses—above and below. Signs above and below dams, and in some places, buoys help mark the most dangerous areas.

Fishing may be good in these areas, but it's really dangerous there. Fishing from the banks or riprap is safer, if they are not too steep or slippery.

Lakes In 1958

In addition to 35 persons who drowned in TVA lakes in 1958 while boating or fishing from boats, 28 others drowned while engaged in other water recreation.

Eighteen were swimming, six were wading or playing in the water or fell in, one was skiing, and the circumstances were unknown in three cases.

One of the best safeguards against drowning is to learn to swim. Some do's and don'ts that can save your life are: Never swim alone. Swim only where there are life-guards. Wait at least one and a half hours after eating before swimming. Take sun gradually. Don't swim when overheated. Be courteous. No horseplay. No ducking. No pushing. Don't be a show-off.

Know your ability and limitations. Restrict use of inner tubes and floating devices to shallow water.

Boat Deaths Average Four Each Year

Three men in a boat were drowned last year in the turbulent waters below a TVA dam.

An average of about four men meet this fate every year. Many others come close to drowning in the dangerous areas around dams each year. In fact, the waters here are so strong that life preservers may not be able to save a person.

Many operations of the gates and turbines causing sudden releases of water are automatic. TVA employees are not often in a position to warn persons to get out of the dangerous area.

Boats coming too close to spillways above dams can be swept over.

All boats should stay safe distances from the water near dams and powerhouses—above and below. Signs above and below dams, and in some places, buoys help mark the most dangerous areas.

Fishing may be good in these areas, but it's really dangerous there. Fishing from the banks or riprap is safer, if they are not too steep or slippery.

More than a year ago I called Gibberellic acid ("Gibberellin," "Gibrel") to your attention and told something about the amazing effect it had on plant growth. There is an excellent article in the August issue of Reader's Digest which you should read, if you want the latest on the use of this substance.

Many of you who have a yen for something new may want to experiment a little with Gibberellin in the home or greenhouse this winter or outside next spring and summer.

What else is new? The Garden Blue and Menditoo blueberry varieties, both Rabbiteye types. All Rabbiteye types were selected from the Florida wilds and have been improved by breeding. The Rabbiteye blueberry is much better adapted for home garden use than the "highbush" type because of adaptability to a wider range of soil types, a shorter rest period, less sensitivity to soil acidity and has more resistance to heat and dry weather conditions. The Rabbiteye is best adapted to the lower Piedmont and Coastal Plain and other areas with similar climatic conditions.

The plant of Garden Blue is vigorous in growth habit while Menditoo has medium vigor. Fruit size of Garden Blue will average from 130-135 berries per half pint cup while Menditoo will average 95-100 berries per cup. The quality of the fruit of Garden Blue is rated as good and that of Menditoo as high.

The fruit of Garden Blue begins to ripen in mid-June in Eastern North Carolina and is finished by mid-July. Menditoo begins ripening about a week later than Garden Blue and will continue over a period of six to eight weeks.

If you would like to try these varieties let me know and I will give you a source of plant.

THIS WEEK —In Washington With Clinton Davidson

Washington views the coming exchange of visits by President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Krushchev with mixed feelings—optimism that it will ease the threat of a shooting war, but unconvinced it will thaw the cold war.

To get the background on the real significance of the exchange, we've talked of-the-record with military, diplomatic and congressional experts on Communist double-talk. None of them can be quoted by name.

The consensus is: The Russians are devious negotiators. What they want is seldom what they seem to be demanding. They put pressure on at one point in order to get concessions on an entirely different point.

The real Russian objective, and the primary purpose of the Krushchev visit, is two-fold. First, to convince the U.S. that if the Reds are given their way they will not start World War III. Second, to "soften" the American attitude toward Communists and communism.

Russian threats to withdraw from East Germany is an example of the devious methods the Communists use to gain a point. Krushchev wanted very much to visit the U.S. for propaganda purposes and to strengthen the communist position around the world. He needed prestige; recognition.

Officials here hope that the visit points' First, that the industrial agricultural strength of America will convince Krushchev on two points. First, that the industrial and agricultural strength of America far outstrips that of the U.S.S.R. Second, that the American people are firmly united in support of freedom and democracy.

Doubleless, Krushchev has been told those things by his subordinates who have toured this country, and by his network of excellent spies.

No one we've talked with thinks the exchange of visits will alter one iota the long-time communist objective of world domination. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, speaking on the record, is emphatic on that point.

"Communism," he said recently, "is a materialistic, enslaving, atheistic evil. It is impossible to compromise with those who knowingly support it, directly or indirectly."

"Communism and belief in God cannot peacefully coexist because God's truth is communism's mortal enemy," Mr. Hoover said. "It is a battle between the forces of God and the forces of evil in which there can be no truce."

Mr. Hoover, from long experience, probably knows more about the working, membership and objectives of the Communist Party in the U.S. than anyone else. The Communist Party, under orders from Moscow has been stepping up the United States through infiltration its effort to weaken and destroy conspiracy and espionage, he said.

It would be tragic, the FBI chief believes, if the exchange of official visits lulls the American people into false hopes that communists, unlike the leopard, can change their spots.

There's Nothing Like A Touch Of Decorative Metal Work To Give Your Home New Distinction and Charm At

LOW COST

East Murphy Behind Sinclair Station.

Sudderth Welding Shop

VE 7 - 3312 Murphy, N. C.

Gem Clips Art Gum Clip Boards File Boxes Pencil sharpeners Compasses Protractors Scissors

10c	5c	29c	39c	10c To \$1.00	19c	5c	19c
Typewriter Paper	25c	Construction Paper	25c	Fountain Pens	29c	Mechanical Pencils	29c
Ink	10c	Shop For Back - To - School Items At Fambro's 5 And 10c Store			Carbon Paper 25c		
NOTEBOOK PAPER 200 Sheets For 49c				NOTEBOOK BACKS 3 Large Rings Wide Assortment 49c To 98c		HIGHEST QUALITY NOTEBOOK ZIPPER Binders For The	
PENCILS 2 FOR 5c Also Carry 1st. Grade Pencils 5c AND 10c				BALLPOINT PENS 10c Refills 5c		BOOK SATCHELS Many Types To Choose From 98c To \$2.98	
Pencil Head ERASERS 2 For 5c				Lowest Price 98c To \$2.98 All Binders Contain Three Large Rings.		CRAYONS Large And Small Sizes 5c To \$1.00	
1st QUALITY CHILDRENS SLIPS 69c Sizes 1 - 14				Fambro's 5 And 10c Store			