

Associational W.M.U. Meeting

Brier Creek Woman's Missionary Union To Convene At Dennyville On 27th

Seventh annual session of Woman's Missionary Union of Brier Creek Baptist association will be held on Saturday, September 27, at Dennyville Baptist church in eastern Wilkes.

The session will open at 10 a. m. Theme of the program, as announced by Mrs. J. M. Wright, superintendent, and Miss Zelle Harris, secretary, will be "Our Continuing Task Making His Way Known."

Rev. R. R. Carter, pastor, will conduct the devotionals, after which will be recognition of pastors, visitors; greetings by Mrs. J. T. Redding; response, Mrs. Nina Hemrick; "Continuing through each local society," by secretaries; "Continuing through other phases of W. M. U. work," by Mrs. Ernest Edwards, Mrs. Richard Martin and Mrs. Albert Cooper. Special music will be by Dennyville singers and an offering for "Brier Creek Girls" to camp at Ridgecrest will be taken.

An address by Rev. Stephen Marrsette, of Elkin, on "Why Every Church Needs a W. M. U.," will close the morning session.

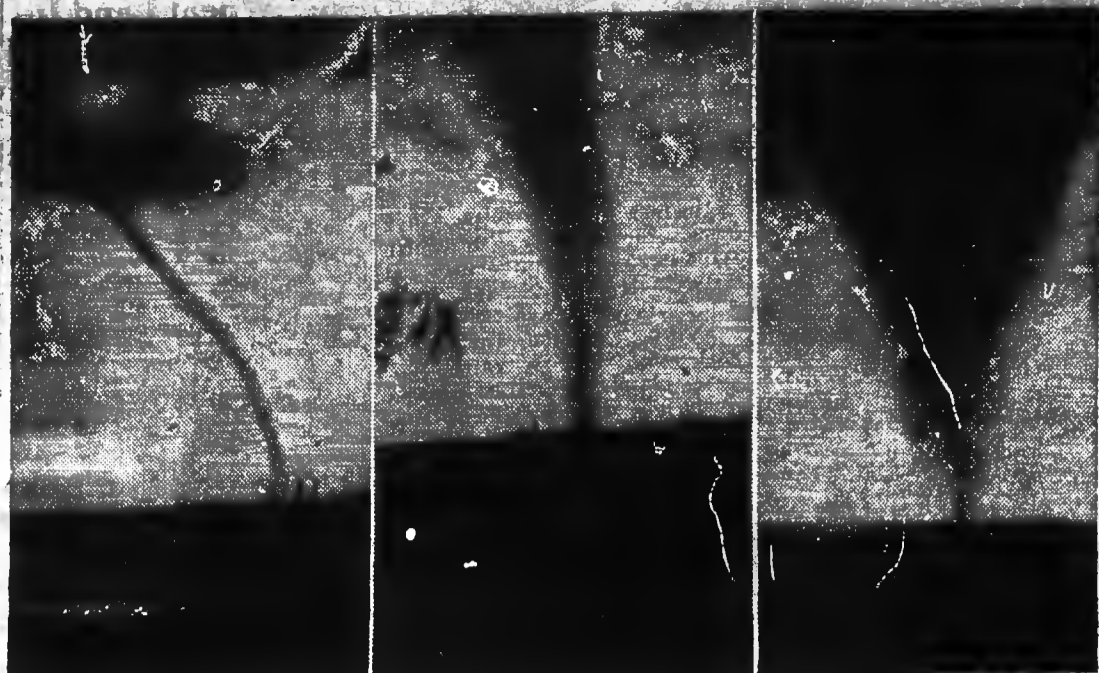
After lunch a hymn and prayer by Rev. J. M. Wright will open the afternoon sessions. Poems will be rendered by Miss Hattie Trivette, Mrs. Ray Madison, Mrs. W. M. Morrison, Mrs. Roland Jones and Mrs. J. M. Wright. A business session with election of officers, minutes and selection of time and place for the next meeting will close the session.

Questions Answered By State College

Question: Is poultry expansion advisable during the present period?

Answer: C. F. Parrish, extension poultry specialist, says North Carolina poultrymen may expand their flocks if they do it safely and sanely, not attempting to "bite off more than they can chew." Before new construction begins, empty houses should be pressed into service and suitable outbuildings converted into poultry houses. Parrish also urges greater efficiency from present flocks through better feeding and management practices.

Get Going, Boys and Girls, Here She Comes!



This sequence of pictures is said to be among the finest ever made of a tornado. They were made by Mrs. Omar Shields as the writhing funnel-shaped cloud neared her home at Lincolnville, Kan. The first photo, taken from a distance of approximately three miles, shows the dark, twisting menace as it first struck the ground. The second picture (center) taken when the twister was but a mile away, shows the tornado at the height of its fury as it rushed towards Lincolnville. The third picture (right) was taken after the gale had leveled Lincolnville. The tornado is seen swerving from its path as it began to disintegrate. An instant after first picture was made the twister ripped through the Highland rural school and demolished it.

THE MARKET BASKET

BUYING HOSIERY

"Hosiery" is one of the most unpredictable items in many a woman's clothing budget. For, like misfortunes of greater proportions, there seems to be no telling when snags, runs, and holes are coming on.

"However, a woman can eliminate a lot of stocking disasters by intelligent hosiery shopping and care of the stockings after they are bought," points out Margaret Smith, clothing specialist of the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Home Economics. "She can expect longer wear, greater comfort from a pair of stockings, if she checks them on important points of hosiery selection before she buys."

What these important points are, Miss Smith lists in the following paragraphs. First—of what fiber are the stockings made? That's more of a consideration these days than ever, although stockings counters have recovered from the gen-

eral disorder that followed the restrictions imposed on the use of silk for civilian purposes. Available on the market now are attractive, well-fitting stockings in cotton, silk, wool, rayon and other synthetics, and mixtures of fibers.

Suitable stockings for general wear are cotton, silk and synthetics in heavy and medium weights. For sports, there are cotton, wool, and service-weight silk. For evening, there are lightweight silk, rayon, and other synthetics, and cotton in novelty knits.

What weight? According to Miss Smith, one of the biggest reasons hose wear out too quickly is that their weight is not suited to their use. Usually, it's because the stockings are too sheer for the heavy wear they get.

Weight of a stocking depends on the size of the yarn used and the fineness of the knitting. In silk hose, the size of the yarn is often given in designations "two-thread" or "three-thread" and so on. Three-thread yarns are stronger than two-thread because one more fiber strand has been twisted or laid in with other fiber strands to make the

yarn. Fineness of knitting is indicated by the gauge number. This refers to the number needles used in knitting. The higher the gauge number, the finer the knitting.

Easiest way to check the weight of a stocking is to put your hands inside and judge by the looks and the feel. Cotton stockings and wool stockings ordinarily may be judged that way without going into gauge numbers. Many stores now have cotton hose in four weights—heavy, medium, light, and chiffon.

Texture—look the stocking over to see if it is well and closely knit. See that the "courses" or loops of thread that show up best on the wrong side are close together—so the stocking will be strong and have plenty of up-and-down stretch. Special finishes may improve the texture of the hose. One such finish is the high twist given to silk to make crepe hose with permanent dull finish and better-fitting qualities.

High-grade cotton stockings are made from long-staple cotton yarns, which have been combed, mercerized, and gassed. Mercerizing gives the hose a permanent luster, and the gassing

process removes the luster from the surface of the yarn. In hose classed as "finer," the yarn has been slightly twisted to improve its drape.

Full-fashioned or seamless—In these words, the hose does not "knit to fit," as they are knitted with so tight seams down the back, they stretched into shape.

Outmost way to see if a hose is full-fashioned is to check on the fashion marks at the center back of the stocking leg. These fashion marks indicate stitches dropped when the stockings were being knitted into shape. Some circular knit hose have mock-fashion marks. You can tell the real ones by looking closely at the ribs of the stocking. If these ribs are straight up and down on both sides of the fashion marks, the stocking is not really full-fashioned. In real full-fashioned hose, the ribs run straight up and down inside the fashion marks—come in diagonally downward from the outside where the stocking shapes out over the calf.

Elasticity—necessary to stocking comfort is a certain amount of stretch in a stocking. And necessary to fit is the ability of the stocking to snap back into shape after it has been stretched. Otherwise, the stocking soon develops baggy knees and bunched ankles. A quick way to check on this characteristic is to stretch the stocking at the ankles and at the top to see how quickly it'll snap back into shape.

Reinforcements—look for sturdy reinforcements where the hardest wear comes at the heel, the high splice that comes up above the shoe line, the sole of the stocking, and the toe. All hose need some reinforcements and the harder the wear they get—the sturdier these should be.

Size—stockings the right size wear better, feel better. Usually a stocking foot length should be one-half inch longer than the foot. Stocking size is the length of the stocking foot in inches. Size 9 would be 9 inches long. Wool hose usually should be about a half size larger to allow for shrinking.

Buying stockings the right length saves many a run. Medium length hose are about 31 inches long; short, about 28 inches; and long, 33 inches from heel to top. Women with unusual stocking problems may find their answer in hose of special sizes for women with larger or smaller than average legs.

Appearance—check the general overall "looks" of the stocking

Examine it for signs of wear, discoloration, and fraying. Ask about color-fastness. If possible, get hose that are fast to washing, light and perspiration. Handwashing—wash hose in milk, lukewarm suds. Rinse twice in clear, lukewarm water. Stretch feet and legs to shape and hang to dry away from radiators or other heating devices.

Committee Suggests Tobacco Fertilizers

Recommendations for the fertilization of flue-cured tobacco soils in 1942 have just been announced by the Agronomy Tobacco Work Conference, of which C. B. Williams, N. C. State College agronomist, is chairman.

Each year a committee of outstanding agronomists of North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia and Virginia meets to study tobacco fertilization and to pass along suggested improvements to the leaf growers of their states.

For the heavier or more productive soils, the committee recommends a mixture of three per cent total nitrogen, 10 per cent available phosphoric acid, and six to 12 per cent potash, to be applied at the rate of 800 to 1,000 pounds to the acre. Recommendation for lighter or less productive soils is the same, except that the phosphoric acid content is eight to 100 per cent.

Where the tobacco has a tendency to be rough or of poor quality, the agronomists suggested that the nitrogen be reduced to two per cent. For such conditions, two percent total nitrogen, 10 to 12 per cent available phosphoric acid and six to 12 per cent potash is suggested. Rate of application remains at 800 to 1,000 pounds to the acre.

Williams said experiments have indicated that potash has an important influence on yield and quality of flue-cured tobacco. So the committee suggested that when less than 50 pounds of the material (six per cent potash in an 800 pounds to the acre application) is spread at planting time, an additional 50 to 120 pounds be applied as side-dressing within 20 days after transplanting. The same procedure should be followed where a potash deficiency is present.

Nickelpinch—If you spend so much time at golf you won't have anything laid aside for a rainy day.

Stymie—Won't eh? My desk is crowded with work that I've put aside for a rainy day.

Army Nurse Corps Captain Commands Nurses At Bragg

Fort Bragg.—Small but mighty is the new chief nurse at the medical department headquarters section, Fort Bragg. Capt. Alice Becklen came into the army in October, 1917, and was stationed at Fort Riley in Kansas, 24 years ago. Now, in 1941, she commands a group of 235 nurses, six of whom are first lieutenants.

She was with the American troops in France, sailing for England in the summer of 1918. During the war she was stationed with the base hospital in Savanay Center, France. Since her return to the States she has served at fifteen stations including one tour in the Philippine Islands.

Before her transfer to Fort Bragg, Capt. Becklen established the cantonment hospital at Fort Custer, Michigan, and found things very much the same as they were here. The hospitals at Fort Bragg are more compact, she says, but are otherwise no different. Capt. Becklen, who was in a snow storm two weeks ago in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, admits it is a bit warm in the Carolinas but she also admits it doesn't bother her in the least.

The little "Chief" is a good example of the attitude of the old-timers of the regular nurse corps. When asked if she thought she would like Fort Bragg, she looked up in surprise: "Why, I never thought of doing anything else!"

Foreman—When will your father's leg be well so he can come back to work?

Son—Oh, not for a long time yet.

Foreman—Why?

Son—'Cause compensation's set in.

Use the advertising columns of this paper as your shopping guide.

Ride To and From The Fair In

CITY CABS

PHONE 176

Day and Night Service

5 MARKS

BIGGER and BETTER

SHOWS

On The Midway During Fair Week... At
NORTH WILKESBORO, SEPTEMBER 16-20th

Fascinating and Thrilling Rides---Entertaining and Educational Shows

A Mile Long Trail Of Entertainment

5

BIG DAYS AND NIGHTS

DON'T MISS A SINGLE DAY OF THIS GALA EVENT SEPTEMBER 16-20

5