

### How Can the Infant Cry So Loud and Long?

In meditating the other day on one of the most familiar lines of Tennyson, "An infant crying in the night," I decided that insufficient attention had been given to it by physiologists, phonologists, music teachers, elocutionists, singers and public speakers. Even these men and women who are so sensitive, enough to possess, like Marion Crawford's Roman singer, a throat of iron, do not dare to shout and shriek continuously for the space of two hours; whilst the average adult, if he roared for 15 minutes, would probably be hoarse for two days, and might seriously, perhaps permanently, injure his vocal chords.

Yet a tender infant, with a throat as soft as water, can yell all night fortissimo, and not only do himself no injury, but in the morning be fresh as a fox hound, and not only be able, but quite willing, even eager, to continue.

What is the secret of the baby's voice production? It seems to be a matter worth serious investigation. In emission of tone the infant unconsciously has a system that makes the Italian appear crude. If singing masters could discover what it is, and teach it, all present methods of vocal study would be revolutionized.—William Lyon Phelps in Scribner's Magazine.

### Too Trusting

After affecting an entrance into the bank the burglar found his way to the strong room. When the light from his lantern fell on the door he saw the sign:

"Save your dynamite. The safe is not locked." Turn the knob and open.

For a moment he ruminated. "Anyhow, there's no harm in trying it, if it really is open." He grasped the knob and turned it.

Instantly the office was flooded with light, an alarm bell rang loudly, an electric shock rendered him helpless, while a panel in the wall opened and out rushed a bulldog which seized him. An hour later, when the cell door closed on him, he sighed: "I know what's wrong with me. I'm too trusting. I have too much faith in human nature."

## POULTRY FACTS

### PROPER METHODS FOR PREPARING POULTRY

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A broad field for specialization by farmers in producing table poultry of prime quality is felt to exist by the United States Department of Agriculture. Most poultry, says the department, is shipped alive by producers because producers are not skilled in dressing and are not equipped to handle and ship the dressed poultry in good condition over long distances.

Shippers of dressed poultry will find it profitable as a rule to fatten the birds for a period of ten to fourteen days before killing, the department says. Requirements of the market to which the poultry are sent should determine whether the birds should be scalded or dry pickled, and also the style of dressing. It is extremely important that the birds be well bled and thoroughly chilled immediately after slaughter, to remove all body heat.

Failure to chill properly is often responsible for spoilage. In warm weather dressed poultry should be shipped packed in ice to prevent spoilage in transit. Grading for quality, uniformity, and size is desirable.

Shipping of poor quality birds in separate packages is also desirable when the quantity to be shipped is sufficient large to make this step practicable, the department says.

It probably will not pay to fatten poultry that is in fairly good condition of flesh, before shipping them alive, because the shrinkage in weight of specially fattened poultry is likely to be heavy during the journey to market, the department points out. But if the poultry is very thin it will probably pay to fatten the birds for a few days or a week.

In shipping alive, producers are urged to grade the birds by age and kind, and so far as practicable to ship the different classes in separate coops. Overcrowding in coops, especially during hot weather, causes heavy loss. Feed should be withheld from the poultry a sufficient length of time before shipping, to insure arrival of the birds on the market with empty crops.

In shipping either live or dressed poultry, the department emphasizes the importance of determining the best days of the week for poultry on the market selected, and the planning of shipments to arrive on those days. Care should always be taken that coops or containers in which poultry is shipped are plainly marked with the name and address of both the receiver and shipper.

Further detailed information as to the proper methods of killing, picking, chilling, packing and shipping poultry applicable to the use of producers, as well as brief descriptions of commercial methods, are given in Farmers' Bulletin 1577, entitled "Marketing Poultry," copies of which can be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, upon request of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## YOU NEED NOT FAIL

There were just two things that Tom Kendall could do well. One was to shave his father on Sunday mornings and holidays; the other to press the old man's trousers once a month. Tom's father, John, was a back woodman in the hills outside of Lynchburg, Va. His mother and sister had been burned to death in a forest fire. He was scarred and partially crippled in the same flames.

In 1904 when Tom was 15, his father was killed. Tom made his way on foot to Richmond where he secured employment as a tally boy in the freight yards of the Southern Railway. He was paid

\$5 a week and was allowed to sleep in the rear of a locomotive shop. Two years later with \$96 he had saved from his scanty earnings he laid in a stock of candy, cigars, magazines, fans and gum and was permitted to sell them on passenger trains. Trainmen taught him to read and write and by the time he was twenty-one he had educated himself, equivalent to the first year in high school. Incidentally he had saved \$1,425.

With this money he went to New York. He opened a small tailor shop on Broadway. In one year he built up a trade that encouraged him to open a larger shop.

Just before the world war he moved to Montreal where he opened a still larger tailor shop. On the

day war was declared he sold his business for \$11,000 and enlisted in a Canadian regiment. He was gassed in the Argonne and wounded in a later engagement. At the close of the war he returned to Montreal, drew out his money and bought a prize chicken farm in Ottawa. Today he is married, has a palatial home, two growing boys and is called wealthy. He says he will eventually quit, return to Lynchburg, buy a home and enjoy the life of a country gentleman.

### GOVERNOR MORRISON NAMES COMMISSIONS

Governor Morrison yesterday named and the Senate confirmed the two commissions provided as a result of the recommendations of the Ship and Water Transportation Commission.

The Water Transportation Commission of seven members, which, in the event of favorable action at the polls in November, will administer an eight and a half million dollar bond issue for port development and the operation of steamship lines was confirmed by the Senate last night. The commission to negotiate and litigate for the re-possession of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad by the State, was confirmed by the Senate yesterday morning.

The Water Transportation Commission is composed of: J. A. Brown, of Chadbourn, and Arthur J. Draper, of Charlotte, for terms of two years; Wallace B. Davis, of Asheville and Emmett H. Bellamy, of Wilmington, and George Butler, Republican, of Clinton, for terms of four years; and Alfred M. Scale, of Greensboro, and Charles S. Wallace, of Morehead City, for terms of six years.

J. A. Brown, Emmett H. Bellamy, Alfred M. Scale, and Charles S. Wallace, are the old members of the Ship and Water Transportation Commission which investigated the feasibility of port development retained on the new commission.

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Investigation Commission is composed of: T. C. Bowie, of Jefferson; J. G. McCormick, of Wilmington; E. B. Jeffress, of Greensboro; Frank Armfield, of Concord; and E. W. Timberlake, of Wake Forest.

### BONDS! BONDS! BONDS!

Bonds, bonds, bonds! Issue more bonds, issue more bonds, issue more bonds, issue more bonds, is the refrain on every hand. We are these days building on bonds. Jails, court houses, school houses, colleges, roads and pretty much everything else for public use is builded on bonds. Isn't it about time to call a halt? Even a good thing may be overdone. It is a whole lot easier to make debts than to pay them. If we continue to pile debts upon state and municipality somebody is going to stagger under the load, if they do not fall. The approaching session of the legislature will be called upon to increase the indebtedness of North Carolina. Isn't it time for the people of the state to demand that this thing stop for a little while at least?

Why bless your life, beloved, what have the people of the state to do with it? They are not sufficiently informed to vote on the question. All they have to do is to pay the interest on the bonds after they are issued. The "powers that be" whatever that is, are the bosses of North Carolina. It is their business to spend the taxes. All the people have to do is to pay them.—Charity and Children.

### His Honor Decorates Beauty



Miss Aileen Riggan, American swimming star, was one of the Olympic athletes to receive the New York City Decoration at the hands of Mayor Hylan. Both seemed to enjoy the occasion.

### ALL READY AT ROXBORO.

Plans have been completed for the Person County Standard Training School to be held at Roxboro the week of August 31-September 5th. Five courses will be offered, as follows:

1. "Sunday School Organization and Administration," Prof. R. N. Wilson, Trinity College, instructor.
2. "Pupil Study," Prof. J. M. Ormond, Trinity College, instructor.
3. "Primary Organization and Administration," Miss Georgia Keene, conference elementary superintendent, instructor.
4. "Junior Organization and Administration," Miss Bruce McDonald, Columbia, S. C., instructor.

A local board of managers composed of Rev. F. M. Shamburger, chairman, Rev. B. T. Hurley, secretary, Rev. B. C. Thompson, treasurer, Rev. W. L. Clegg, Rev. B. O. Merritt, and Rev. E. R. Clegg, has in charge the local arrangements and publicity, and are working in an effort to acquaint all the Sunday school workers of the county with the opportunity which the standard training school brings them. They have been at work for some time, and are expecting a good enrollment.

### \$100,000 TOWN OF ROXBORO, N. C. WATER AND SEWER BONDS.

Sealed bids will be received until 12 o'clock, M., September 8, 1924, by the Board of Commissioners in care of the undersigned, for the purchase of the following bonds of said Town which will then be sold:

- \$100,000 Water and Sewer Bonds (consolidation of \$50,000 Water Works Extension and \$50,000 Sewer Extension) dated February 1, 1924, maturing annually February 1, \$2,000 1926 to 1950, \$3,000 1951 to 1960 and \$4,000 1961 to 1965, all inclusive, without option of prior payment. Denomination \$1,000; principal and interest (F and A 1) payable in New York in gold; bidder will name rate of interest, either 5-1-4, 5-1-2 or 5% per cent, and bonds will be sold at the lowest rate bid upon; general Town obligations; unlimited tax; delivery of 5 1/2 per cent bonds on or about September 18th, or earlier if purchaser desires; delivery of 5% per cent or 5 1/2 per cent bonds on or about September 29th; delivery in New York City or at purchaser's cost for delivery and exchange at the place of his choice.

### Wheeler the Champion Family Man



Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Mont. Vice Presidential candidate with La Follette, is the champion family man of the six candidates of the three big parties. Here are the six big planks in his platform—Mrs. Wheeler, Francis, Richard, Edward, Elizabeth and

### ATTRACTIVE PREMIUMS FOR STATE FAIR.

Raleigh, August 18.—The North Carolina Agricultural Society is sending out its annual Premium Lists with thirty thousand dollars in good money offered as prizes for exhibits. This is the best guarantee that a real Fair will be held this year.

Contemplated changes in the ownership of the sixty odd acres used for the fair site will not go into effect this year and the Fair will be held in October as usual. The attractive premiums guarantee a big an interesting line of exhibits, the management announces, but these will be by no means all of the attractions. Some of the best gymnasts and an assortment of shows will be provided for amusement.

Three thousand for beef cattle and pounds a week are not unusual and gains of 1, 2 and 3 pounds a week are the usual thing. After a period of six or eight months treatment it is not uncommon for patients to go

away from the Sanatorium weighing 20, 30 or even 40 pounds more than on admission. One woman gained 79 pounds while taking treatment at Sanatorium.

Of course every patient does not make these splendid gains, but the average patient, given the rest cure with nourishing food and plenty of milk, other things being equal, soon makes an excellent gain in weight. This is not always a sure indication of recovery from tuberculosis, but it is a very good sign that the patient will recover. However, to put on a lot of surplus flesh is not necessary for a patient to get well of tuberculosis. Formerly it was thought beneficial for tuberculous patients to eat large quantities of raw eggs; very few sanatoriums now give raw eggs to their patients. To gain back to normal weight and not to put on surplus flesh is the ideal method of gain.

### TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS MAKE SPLENDID GAIN IN WEIGHT.

"Those people at the Sanatorium may have tuberculosis but they certainly do put on flesh after they go there," is a remark which is often made by visitors at the State Sanatorium.

Recently one woman made a gain of 9 1/2 pounds in two weeks. This is

exceptional, but gains of 4, 5 and 6 over three thousand dollars for dairy cattle ought to bring some good livestock to the Fair, R. S. Curtis states, while W. W. Shay is equally sure that twenty-five hundred dollars in premiums for swine will fill the pens in his division.

Allen G. Oliver has been allotted twenty-seven hundred dollars in premiums for poultry, and G. P. Williams has a couple of thousand dollars to offer sheep growers. Altogether, more than ten thousand dollars is offered in the livestock division.

C. E. Williams draws four thousand and five hundred dollars for his division of agricultural products, while a thousand dollars is offered in the contests by agricultural clubs, and nearly a thousand dollars in the fruit division.

Attractive money prizes are offered in the various other divisions, while five thousand dollars is set aside for the races, which are always an important part of the Fair.

# Notice!

## SPECIAL SALE OF Used Cars

Beginning Sat., Aug. 16

We have a large stock of used cars that we are going to dispose of at sacrifice prices, ranging from \$50.00 TO \$450.00

All cars are in first class condition. These cars must go. The sale will last as long as the cars last. Come and look them over.

# Crowell Auto Company