

Sky Screen Teams Help Big Guns Hit Enemy Strongholds

WASHINGTON—The Army uses sky screens to make doubly sure its big guns deliver their out-going mail to the right enemy bunker address.

The sky screens—optical eyes sensitive to light conditions coupled with electronic counters—measure the speed, or muzzle velocity, of the Army's artillery weapons.

With a battery of six guns of the same caliber firing identical powder charges, it cannot be assumed that all guns will develop the same muzzle velocity. It still is possible for one or more of the guns consistently to fire short.

To compensate for this error—usually due to low muzzle velocity—the battery commander uses the data made available by the sky screens to make the necessary correction so that all guns within his battery have the same approximate point of impact. This results in accurate mass firings.

In plying their trade in Korea, sky screen teams—officially known as Ordnance Ballistic and Technical Service units—bounced up and down Korea's mountains from one gun position to another.

These Ordnance teams placed their sky screens at two different points forward and directly under the line of fire of the gun being tested.

When all is in readiness, the gun is fired and the first photo-electric eye detects the silhouette of the passing projectile. As the projectile passes over the "eye," it screens out or changes the intensity of the sky's light which makes detection possible.

As soon as the first intercept is made, the "eye" sends a pulse to the electronic counter. This counter then remains in operation until the second "eye" detects the passing projectile when another pulse is sent to the counter and causes it to cut off. The recorded count is the time of flight of the projectile between the two sky screens.

Knowing the position of the gun, the position of the sky screens, and the time of flight between the two "eyes," the ballisticians then use this data to determine the muzzle velocity of the gun being tested.

Organized in teams of 12 enlisted men and two officers, the ballisticians also check the inside of the gun tube and the all-round efficiency of the guns. This is done because wear and tear on the gun tube and the firing chamber after prolonged firing will cause a decrease in muzzle velocity and change the point of impact of

Food Sense—Not Nonsense



GET IN THE ACT

Get in the act with riboflavin, one of the B vitamins. You need it, if you want to take a bow for better health. Riboflavin, when you get enough of it, is more than a partner. It takes on the job of a stage manager in your body. The result—other food substances may be used more efficiently.

Without this vitamin, the protein food you eat could not be properly used in the manufacture of new body cells or in the repair of old ones. In this show, riboflavin also helps set the pace by assisting in the release of energy from fats and carbohydrates—your body fuel. If too little riboflavin is in your three meals a day, cracked and sore areas at the corners of the mouth may develop. Burning and bloodshot eyes, which may be unusually sensitive to the bright light, may also occur. With slight deficiencies of this vitamin, symptoms may not be visible, but deficiencies may be accompanied by a generally lowered state of health, efficiency and earning power.

Riboflavin is an easy-to-get vitamin because it is widely distributed in nature. Requirements may be met easily if you use moderate care in selecting your food from all the well-known basic food groups. To be certain that riboflavin will "get in the act" put some liver in the market basket and do it often. Liver, either chicken, calves' or pork liver is the best food source of riboflavin. It also is found in large quantities in leafy vegetables such as turnip greens, spinach and kale. The eggs, milk and cheese which you include in your meals play a part, in the show that must go on, by furnishing good amounts of riboflavin.

Along with other members of the B vitamin family, riboflavin co-stars in the enrichment of bread, flour and cereals. Enriched bread contains more of this vitamin than does whole wheat bread. Because plenty of riboflavin is used in enriching cereal foods, the amount in everyone's daily food is increased regardless of the number of dollars spent at the grocery store or super-mart.

the out-going mail.

Shells falling short of their targets not only are less effective but also cause artillery men to expend costly ammunition that otherwise could be saved.

When artillery men aim a gun to fire at a designated target certain varying conditions must be compensated for in order to get accurate and effective fire. Two of the more important corrections that must be made compensate for existing atmospheric conditions and muzzle velocities.

Unlike state-side operations, where ballistic teams have the weapons brought to them, sky screen operators in Korea cover the firing front. As one of the ballisticians put it, "the Eighth Army could hardly afford to keep hauling its artillery all over Ko-

rea for ballistic checks."

Besides being ballisticians, the team members also double as housekeepers and maintenance men. Entirely self-sufficient except for food, the teams live in their mobile vans and take care of their own maintenance work.

Bless 1953 Dept.

Mrs. A.: Have you had your new cook long?
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Farmers Faced With Severe Feed Shortage

Many North Carolina livestock farmers are currently faced with a severe feed shortage and the only thing left between them and bankruptcy is their dwindling supply of hay and silage.

Cattlemen should begin this week to make the necessary adjustments in their feeding programs in order to meet the emergency, according to Dr. E. T. York, head of the department of agronomy at N. C. State College. The driest July on record in the state has caused farmers to use much of the stored feed, and pastures to dry up.

York and other agronomists and members of the department of animal industry at the college surveyed the state-wide feed situation last week and declared that the poor condition of feed crops creates a real emergency. York said that the situation in some areas is so critical that they could easily be designated "disaster areas."

In at least two counties, Yancey and Madison, the drought has done more damage than last summer's prolonged dry period. So far as large areas of the state are concerned, the upper Piedmont is suffering most. But in scattered, smaller areas throughout the state farmers face equally severe feed crop shortages, York said.

A three-point program for emergency feed crops has been outlined for Tar Heel farmers in these areas, York said. The program involves feeding, seeding and fertilization.

Farmers should remove cattle and other livestock from permanent pastures where they are already short. They can easily be ruined by close grazing and the amount of feed animals get from them when in their present condition won't help much.

Any supplementary grazing such as Kudzu, Sudan grass, millet, Bermuda grass, lespedeza, or alfalfa, should be used to stretch inadequate pastures.

Farmers with hay or grass silage available should start feeding these, but York warned that the hay and silage should be replenished. Some farmers are already cutting drought-parched corn that will never mature. This can be fed green or put up as silage for use during the next few weeks.

Piedmont and Coastal Plain farmers should seed Sudan grass, millet, or soybeans this week if these crops are to make sufficient growth to be worthwhile. The agronomists recommend 10-15 pounds of tift or sweet Sudan grass in rows, or 30 pounds drilled per acre, and fertilized with 400 pounds of 8-8-8. Nitrogen top-dressing should be applied as needed.

Small grains, which will furnish emergency fall and winter grazing, should be seeded with crimson clover in the upper Piedmont and Mountains. Use two and a half to three bushels of barley, plus 15 pounds of crimson clover per acre. Rye is good to plant in sandy soils. Use one and a half bushels of Abruzzi rye, or a 50-50 rye barley mixture, with 15 pounds of crimson clover per acre.

Rye grass and barley should be ready for grazing in six to eight weeks after seeding. In the Coastal Plain small grains should be seeded two to three weeks later than recommended for the Piedmont.

If Ladino clover-tall fescue pastures are not completely gone, some grazing may be obtained by putting nitrogen on a portion of the acreage. An application of 50 pounds of elemental nitrogen in August and again in October is recommended, but only if the Ladino is gone. If a fair stand of the clover is still present, it may thrive. Nitrogen will retard its re-

covery. If the Ladino is not gone, use 400 to 500 pounds of 0-10-20, 0-9-27, or 0-14-14 to stimulate its growth.

TRY A HERALD CLASSIFIED AD

IN MEMORIAM

In memory of Mrs. George Parria who died April 5th, 1953:

Oh! the memory of that morning,
As we stood with aching hearts,
Knowing the one we loved so dearly,
Must on earth from us depart.

Four months have passed since that
sad day,
When Mother dear passed away.
We loved her then, we love her still,
We miss her so bad, and always will.

It's so lonely here without her,
And so sad along life's way,
Home will never be the same
Since she's been called away.

Friends may think she is forgotten,
And our broken hearts are healed,
But they do not know the sorrow
That our broken hearts conceal.

Oh! how we miss her sweet voice, and
smile,
Yet we shall see her after awhile.

With our dear Saviour, we know she'll
wait,
With a glad welcome just inside the
gate.

HER DAUGHTER, CARRIE

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