

Large, Strong Arches Made From Small Sections Of Wood

As virgin trees disappear from the American forests, future supplies of heavy building material must of necessity come from trees of smaller size. Formerly when large timbers were easily obtained much of the small construction timbers were sawed from large pieces. Today the process is reversed with the making of large structural parts, such as beams and arches, by gluing up small and low-grade material from second-growth trees.

The pioneer work done by the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., on this type of construction, which is termed laminated construction, consisted of making arches, beams, rafters, and other wood members of large size or pleasing architectural curvatures by gluing together small-sized boards. Since the erection of the first glued laminated building in the United States at the Laboratory back in 1934, more than a hundred and fifty other structures, ranging from small barns to massive auditoriums and churches have been built in various parts of the country. The use of this kind of construction does away with posts, leaving a greater unobstructed floor space, while having the strength of solid timbers that would require bracing.

A striking test of the practicality of this method of construction was shown recently on an Illinois farm, where a local carpenter and helpers erected a barn with continuous laminated rafters and studding, bending and gluing the pieces to shape between stakes driven in the ground.

By the use of laminated construction, not only a broad open expanse of floor space is available, but low-grade and short pieces of wood are employed which help reduce the annual wood waste. Thin, dry layers of boards also do away with seasoning problems and architectural effects are gained with wood that are not possible otherwise.

Wife—It's strange, but Helen and I can hardly understand each other over the telephone.

Navy Pilot—Did you ever try talking one at a time?

PEARSON BROS., as usual, is headquarters for all kinds of seeds. Farmers, friends, come in and see us. 2-13-4t

Dale Carnegie

Author of "How to Win Friends and Influence People"

5 Minute Biographies

ADMIRAL RICHARD BYRD

The Navy Couldn't Use Him, But He Is Now Our Most Famous Admiral

In 1900, a little boy down in Winchester, Virginia, was keeping a diary. He had been inspired by the stories of Admiral Peary's heroic struggles to reach the North Pole; so in the autumn of 1900, this little twelve-year-old boy wrote in his diary, "I have decided to be the first man to reach the North Pole."

Many years later, the boy who wrote that decision in his diary actually did reach the pole. In fact, he was the first man ever to fly over the North Pole, and he was also the first man ever to fly over the South Pole. His name, of course, is Richard Evelyn Byrd.

Commander Byrd declares that the mighty ice fields in the South Polar regions are slowly receding, and he believes that, some day, millions of acres of land, now smothered beneath slow, grinding glaciers, may prove to be extremely valuable; and so he is determined to plant the Stars and Stripes on that land and claim it forever in the name of the United States government.

Byrd's life is an inspiring illustration of a boy who had an undying ambition to do big things and who did them in spite of innumerable obstacles.

First, he wanted to travel and see strange lands. And by the time he was fourteen years of age he had traveled all the way 'round the world—and he had done it all by himself. He came back home, and went to college; and in college, he devoted a lot of time to boxing, wrestling and football.

In doing so, he broke a bone in his foot, crushed his ankle and made himself so lame that the Government retired him from the Navy at twenty-eight years of age as physically unfit for service.

He said a man didn't have to stand up to fly a plane; he could do that sitting down. He could do that even if he did have a lame foot and a broken ankle. So he started out to become an aviator,

and he succeeded, in spite of the fact that, while he was learning, he crashed twice and once he hit another plane head-on.

Thirsting for aerial adventure, he longed to fly over the frozen wastes of the North, where men had never flown before, but at every turn he was refused and rebuffed. For example:

First, he planned to fly north in the huge dirigible, the "Shenandoah"; but the "Shenandoah" went up for a test flight and crashed. Then he pleaded with the government to allow him to make test flights in order to fit a plane for crossing the Atlantic; but the government wouldn't let him command the test flights because of his bad foot.

Next, he begged the government to allow him to pilot one of the planes in which Amundsen planned to fly across the Arctic ice; and again he was refused, this time because he was married. And then, on top of all these bitter disappointments, he was retired from the navy a second time—retired again because he had a bad foot.

Of course, he may have been wrong, but Dick Byrd had the funny idea that initiative and courage and brains were more important than good feet. So he went out and got private parties to finance his expeditions, and then he set about doing things that startled the world.

He flew across the Atlantic ocean. He dropped one American flag on the North Pole; and then he turned around and dropped another American flag on the South Pole; and when he returned to his native land, two million excited people gave him an ovation such as Rome never paid to Julius Caesar even when his chariots returned in triumph over Pompey's blood.

And finally, the United States Government conferred the title of Admiral on this young man who, 14 years previously it had retired.

Leaf Spot Diseases Attack Strawberries

Two leaf spot diseases periodically cause serious losses in North Carolina's strawberry crop. Not both can be controlled by one of three simple practices, says Dr. Luther Shaw, plant pathologist of the State College Extension Service.

To explain these control measures, as well as symptoms and other valuable information about the diseases, Dr. Shaw has prepared a publication for general distribution to interested growers. It is Extension Circular No. 286, "Control of Leaf Spot and Scorch of Strawberries," and it is available free upon request to the Agricultural Editor at State College, Raleigh.

One of the diseases is known as Common Leaf Spot, but sometimes is called "Rust" or "Bird's Eye Spot." It appears on the leaves in the form of spots with a reddish or purplish tint, but as they increase in size the center of each spot becomes paler, and finally gray or almost white.

Scorch appears on the leaves as minute purplish discolorations on the upper surface. They enlarge rapidly and become brownish lesions on fruit and leaf stems are similar in appearance and can be recognized by the presence of elongated, sunken reddish areas or streaks. The most serious manifestation of scorch is that on the calyx or "cap" of the fruit. This is evident when the strawberry begins to turn brown in irregular areas and eventually dies.

Dr. Shaw lists the three control methods for both of these diseases as: (1) sanitation, (2) transplanting leaf spot and scorch-free plants or dipping the plants, and (3) spraying. He says strawberry plants sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture in test plots of infected areas yielded 62 twenty-four quart crates more than unsprayed plants.

COUNCIL

Egypt, facing difficulties similar to those of American cotton growers, has established a Cotton Advisory Council composed of Cabinet members, growers, merchants, and spinners.

REPAID

About 96 per cent of the \$325,684,000 loaned to farmers and livestock men by regional Agricultural Credit Corporations since 1932 had been repaid at the end of 1938.

Four-Year College Scholarship Offered

L. E. Harrill, State 4-H Club leader, has announced that the outstanding club member in North Carolina during 1938 will receive a four-year scholarship to State College as has been the case in past years. Also, the outstanding club member in each county in the State will receive a scholarship to the State 4-H Short Course at State College in the summer of 1940.

The awards are offered through A. G. Floyd of the Chiles National Educational Bureau to promote interest in a continuous program of achievement in all phases of 4-H Club work.

Any bona fide club boy is eligible to compete for the awards, except that previous winners of State and county awards will not be allowed to again compete for those particular prizes. However, previous county winners may continue to compete for the four-year scholarship.

The winner of the State award must be eligible to accept the scholarship, and his application accepted, prior to the opening of college the fall following the making of the award; otherwise the award will be given the first alternate or revert to the 4-H Scholarship Fund.

The winners will be determined on the following basis: Club member's record of production as shown by project record books, 50 points; participation of club member in club and community activities such as exhibits, judging contests, fairs and achievement day program, 15 points; leadership activities in club, community and other organizations, 20 points; club member's own story of his 4-H experiences, 10 points; and club member's high school record as shown by his principal's report, 5 points.

4,000 Acres Being Planted To Kudzu

Some people know it as "telephone vine," others as "porch vine" and in some sections it is given the somewhat exaggerated name of "mille-a-minute vine". Its real name is kudzu, and it has a much more valuable use than shading porches for which it is generally used in the South.

During January and February North Carolina farmers cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service in its erosion control program are planting 4,000 acres of eroded land to this soil-conserving and hay crop, reports W. D.

Lee, soil conservationist of the State College Extension Service, and H. B. Garrett, state coordinator of the SCS.

Probably one reason why kudzu has remained a porch vine so long is that farmers, observing its habits of growth, have been wary of letting it get into their cultivated fields. But though it spreads rapidly—kudzu vines have been known to grow 76 feet in a single season—it does not form underground stolons like Bermuda grass or Johnson grass, and Lee says it can be destroyed readily by cultivation or by excessive grazing.

As a hay and forage crop, kudzu is among the best of the protein feeds, comparing favorably with alfalfa. Once kudzu has become firmly established, it comes for hay at any time during the growing season. It is highly resistant to drought and can be used for temporary grazing during hot, dry weather when other pasture is burned up.

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