

TOWN IS ITS OWN DAIRYMAN

Tarboro, N. C., a town with 4,500 inhabitants, has been in the retail milk business since 1917. The city has bought the milk from the farmers, pasteurized it, bottled it, and distributed it. In fact it is in the milk business much as most cities and towns are in the water business. This is how Tarboro became a milkman.

In 1917 the public health service made a health survey of Tarboro and Edgecombe county. The general in charge of the health campaign that grew out of this survey was Dr. K. E. Miller.

Dr. Miller decided the most necessary job was to get rid of yard privies. Presently the milk supply of Tarboro came in for attention. At the time it was produced by a number of dairymen, each supplying a list of customers to whom he delivered. The milk was dangerous and of poor quality. The people had little confidence in it, and the total daily consumption was 100 quarts. Dr. Miller considered the advisability of a laboratory and a milk inspector. The cost to the community was prohibitive. Furthermore, the production of a safe milk to be sold raw would have necessitated expenditures which were prohibitive to the dairymen and would have forced the price of milk to a prohibitive price for the consumer.

It was decided to buy a pasteurizing plant and install it in one corner of the waterworks. Also to buy a wagon to deliver. The milk is bought from the farmers at 12 cents a quart. It is sold to the people at 17 cents a quart. There are two deliveries a day. The total cost of the equipment, exclusive of the horse and wagon, was \$1,800, and here are the results of the seven years' operation:

"Not a single case of disease reasonably attributable to milk-borne infection had occurred, and the evidence of summer diarrhoea among infants has been reduced to insignificance."

The daily consumption of milk has risen from 100 quarts to 500 quarts. The health of the community must be indirectly bettered as a result of this more extensive use of milk.

The prevailing price of milk in a nearby community is 20 cents a quart. The retail price of milk in Tarboro has never gone over 18 cents, and it is now 15 cents. The farmer gets 12 cents.

The records of the town show that the milk business has paid operating expenses and returned the original cost of installation. The milk plant is now occupying a part of a new steel building. The milk plant has paid its share of the cost of the building.

One or two competitors who tried to make the experiment a failure have gone out of business.

Further plans contemplate an ice cream business as a means of taking care of the surplus in the periods of flush. It is hoped that the addition of this plan to the original scheme will convert Edgecombe county into a dairy district, supplying several of the nearby towns with safe pasteurized milk and providing ice cream for even a larger territory.—Dr. W. A. Evans, in Salt Lake Tribune.

Willie—"Say, pop, did you go to Sunday school when you were a boy?"

Father—"Yes, regularly—never missed a Sunday."

Willie—"Well, I'll bet it won't do me any good, either."

666

is a prescription for Colds, Grippe, Flu, Dengue, Bilious Fever and Malaria. It kills the germs.

BUGS AND HUMBUGS

Bureau of Health Education—N. C. State Board of Health

PNEUMONIA

Following "colds" and "influenza" then comes pneumonia. Not that pneumonia is always preceded by either of these for often it is not—often it comes like a bolt from a clear sky. Pneumonia is associated in our thoughts with colds and influenza because it is a respiratory infection and the discussion of it follows the discussion of them because it is the most often fatal.

It is safe to say, however, that pneumonia is always preceded by something which debilitated. Often this was a cold or influenza but it may have been unusual fatigue or exposure. If there is added to this factor of debility an irritation of the lungs, as colds or influenza will do, then pneumonia is much more likely to occur. Pneumonia has some times followed an ether anaesthetic for some surgical operation.

The cause of pneumonia is a specific germ—the pneumococcus—which grows, when planted, and multiplies in some part of the lung structure. Like other infections this bacteria when growing eliminates a substance which is peculiarly toxic to the human being.

Catarrhal pneumonia, or broncho-pneumonia as it is often called, is more common in children and the aged. In children it often follows measles or whooping cough.

Croupous pneumonia is often called lobar pneumonia, fibrinous pneumonia, acute pneumonia or pneumonitis. Lobar pneumonia occurs mostly between the ages of twenty and fifty and statistics show that there are four times as many cases in women as men. In three-fourths of the cases of lobar pneumonia the lower lobe of the right lung is affected and in one-half of the cases this lobe is alone the seat of the disease.

Unlike most other infectious diseases one attack of pneumonia does not protect against subsequent attack. No immunity is produced and the lung once diseased is more likely to again become infected. Also the lung that has been crippled by pneumonia is much more susceptible to tubercular infection.

Pneumonia is often ushered in with a chill, rapid rise of temperature, and with pains in the chest. When this happens you can't get a doctor too quick, and don't wait until he comes to go to bed. Negligence at this time may cost a life.

Buy many things you don't need and you may be obliged to sell a few things you do need.

Chinese Fond of Poultry
While cattle, hogs, sheep and fish provide part of the meat diet in China, probably the most common of all meat food is poultry. Many varieties of chickens, ducks and geese are raised and eaten.

Gives Us a Merry Run
We pursue happiness as a kitten pursues its tail. And, like the kitten, we enjoy the chase, even though it is unsuccessful.—Boston Transcript.

IT WON RENOWN

The vitamins in cod-liver oil play an important part in protecting the body against germ-infection.

Scott's Emulsion

of invigorating cod-liver oil is the food- tonic that has won renown through its power to strengthen and protect the body. If you would keep strong, take Scott's Emulsion!
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Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 25-40

POLITENESS AS A BUSINESS ASSET

Why a lot of people who have to deal with the public are miserably with common politeness is something we cannot understand. There is nothing that costs so little that pays so handsomely. The truth of this statement was borne in upon us one day this week when a gentleman came into our office with a business proposition to offer. It was not any particular thing he did or said that seemed to make an impression but we found ourselves wanting to accede to a proposition that ten minutes before had not entered our head, and after the gentleman had taken his departure all in the office commented upon what a pleasant manner that man had. He had not stayed long but (for lack of a better word) what we shall call his politeness had practically been responsible for a business deal.

Strange to say during the visit of the gentleman referred to, the conversation fell upon this very subject of politeness, and he told a little story—a personal experience—which has its lesson. Some years ago, he said, he was in charge of offices for his company in Boston. His business required answering numerous calls on the telephone. Realizing the importance of courtesy and politeness in answering these calls he began to search for the right person to do this job. One day he went into a cafe for his lunch. He noticed that one young lady was waiting on several persons and that numerous others were apparently waiting to be served at her table. He decided to see what it was all about, so the next time he, too, waited for her to serve him. He soon knew the secret. The girl was the soul of politeness. With a smile on her face she greeted her customers with just the right sort of courtesy and consideration. Day after day he saw this same courteous treatment accorded those with whom she came in contact. Finally one day the gentleman inquired if she was pretty well paid for her services in the cafe, and the girl candidly replied that she was receiving \$12.50 per week, about as much as any employee of the place. He then asked if she would be interested in changing her job and told her what he wanted—a girl with her courteous manner to answer his telephone. This casual contact in a restaurant resulted in the girl's changing her position, with a raise in salary of six dollars per week.

Not often does such a concrete

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TRADE WITH THE FELLOWS WHO ADVERTISE, BECAUSE THEY ALWAYS GIVE THEIR BEST IN SERVICE AND VALUE. I TRADE WITH THEM BECAUSE THEIR ADS BRING BUSINESS TO TOWN, NOT ONLY FOR THEM, BUT FOR ALL OF US. I TRADE WITH THEM BECAUSE THEY DESERVE IT



example of courtesy present itself under our observation but not a day passes but what we are impressed more perhaps by the lack of politeness. Indifference on the part of clerks, snappy tones over the telephone, disregard of the people we meet on the streets, behavior on buses and street cars and trains, conduct at theatres and concerts and even in our churches, do not fail to impress us with the need for teaching our youth more politeness; and one of the finest ways for grownups to teach young people this admirable trait is to set the proper example. Politeness is not only a mark of good breeding but it is a valuable asset in business.—Smithfield Herald.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets). It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 30c.

Notice of Sale of Automobile Under Mechanics' Lien

Under and by virtue of the power conferred on me by Section 2435, of the Consolidated Statutes, I, having a Mechanics Lien thereon for labor performed and material furnished, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday, February 6th, 1926, in front of the Post Office in Woodland, N. C., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
1 Roma 6 Cylinder, Touring Car, in good condition.
This January 21st, 1926.
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