

"A SINCERE ONE" WANTS TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE IN EAST

Thinks It Would Be Better for Patients From this Section

Zebulon, N. C., June 30, 1925.
Editor Zebulon Record:

For some time I have been studying over the situation of the T. B.'s in our section of the State. We have a wonderful institution, near Aberdeen, N. C., for the treatment of this dreaded disease, tuberculosis, and that institution is doing lots of good for young men and young women from all over the State. Also we have T. B. patients that leave this section, or rather the lower section of North Carolina, that go to Colorado, and other places seeking relief from this disease. They also go to Western North Carolina for the same purpose. Many who seek health and strength from this section in a higher climate, get relief to a certain extent, but when they return home, or to their native climate, this old disease—being in their system—in most cases, comes back on them, and in many cases even in a worse stage, and the patient soon passes away.

The real object of this article is to start a movement on foot for an institution in this section, where the patients will not be subject to such a climatical change when they have been to such an institution, and receives some benefit. I believe that an institution in this section where the people from lower North Carolina could come and get just as much benefit here as if they were in Western North Carolina or in Colorado. The change when they were sent home would not be enough to affect them at all, and as they are already acclimated to this climate, there would not be any necessary change of climate.

We could select some high spot—which there are many, within a mile or so of Zebulon, and the treatment could be administered just as at the mountain sections. We have pure air, good water, as pure milk, as good eggs, and just as good treatment could be received in this section as anywhere.

The whole entire treatment is the diet, and proper rest. This can be given right here in our own section. We also have ingredients from our pine forest—if properly used in the treatment of the T. B.'s—would be just as effective as anything that could be done to help kill out the germs of this disease, if properly used. I knew a young man several years ago, that was given up to die. This young man used nothing but a certain ingredient from our old field pine, and today that young man has become well and grown to old age, and is well and hearty. I also knew another young that was given up to die, and the only thing he did was to take the proper exercise, proper diet and rest, and today—thirty-five years ago he was a dead man—now is about sixty and well and hearty. The T. B.'s can be cured if taken hold of in time, and the treatment is not a costly one and should be in reach of every one affected with it.

I would like to hear from some one on this subject—some doctor—and let him tell what he thinks of such an institution in or near Zebulon.

We have many beautiful sites within two miles of here, and the institution would not endanger the inhabitants of our town.

We could have in connection with this institution a department for treatment of rheumatism. We have all the necessary vegetation growing around our section that is a wonderful remedy for the treatment of rheumatism. Why not use it in the proper way and relieve the suffering. It will only take a little money and a few experienced people to prove my assertion. If I can get a few interested parties to help me, I will let plans be known.

Give your views through The Record, and let's see if we can't start something that will help those suffering with these two above diseases, and at a nominal cost.

The idea is a good one and I know that if put into operation, thousands can be relieved of these diseases, if not permanently cured. Take the matter under consideration and give your views on the subject.

Yours to fight the T. B.'s and Rheumatism.

A. SINCERE ONE.

London Pays Dearly for Its Days of Fog

The infinite variety of English weather has no worse plague than fog. It is said, and apart from the discomfort caused the actual loss suffered by the community through the fog is said to be immense. The London Nation and Athenaeum quotes the "Smoke Abatement society" as putting the figure at \$5,000,000 for one day, and this weekly observes, according to the Literary Digest:

"This may be an excessive estimate, but there can be no doubt that it would pay the nation to spend a great deal of money to remedy the evil, especially when we remember that even on fogless days we allow sunlight of infinite value to be intercepted by the pall of smoke which overhangs our great towns.

"The climax of absurdity is reached when we have to organize special sunlight treatment, in some cases, with rays artificially generated, in order to cure diseases caused by this unnatural darkness. The classic instance of Pittsburgh proves that the evil can be remedied once a community is really alive to its seriousness.

"There are considerable difficulties to be faced, of which the most difficult to deal with would almost certainly be that incorrigible offender, proud in evil doing, the domestic fire; but there are few social reforms which would more quickly produce a rich harvest in increased health and happiness for the ordinary citizen."

Method of Obtaining New Plant From Old

A simple method of propagating the rubber plant is by mossing. A branch is selected with ripe wood, or in the case of a lanky old plant with a long, bare stem the top may be rooted and cut off, in either case making use of a cluster of leaves that will make a well-shaped young plant.

Make a slanting cut upward half way through the stem with a sharp knife. Slip a match or other small stick to hold the wound open. Then wrap moss around it. You can get a little sphagnum moss from any florist or seedman. It should make a knob about as big as one's fist. Tie it in place with string and keep it moist but not dripping wet. In a few weeks many new roots will have been formed just above the cut. Then the moss can be removed, the stem severed at a point below the roots and the plant potted in the usual way.

The operation is best performed in a room where the temperature remains at nearly 70 degrees and where there is considerable moisture in the air; in other words, the kitchen.

Weight of Air

The poet writes of "trifles light as air," and we often talk of "airy nothing," but the atmosphere which surrounds our planet and accompanies it in its journeyings through space is not so light as we often imagine. Its average pressure is 15 pounds to the square inch.

The barometer, as its name implies, is an atmosphere weigher, and on the varying weight, noted over large areas, depend our daily weather forecasts. A change of an inch in the height of the mercury column means a change of atmosphere weight of half a pound per square inch on the earth's surface, so that even a change of one-tenth of an inch in the barometer represents eighty-eight thousand tons per square mile. A change of an inch over the land area of the British Isles signifies the colossal total of considerably more than one hundred thousand million tons of air.

Art of Dining Out

Dining out is an art. It is not learned in a day; and as the right guests at a table are as important as the food and drink if not more so—care must be taken in their selection, writes Charles Hanson Towne, in Harper's. The hostess who gives no thought to the placing of those around her board is a social fool. She does not deserve even the modicum of success. For when people are to be intimate with one another for two hours, imprisoned at an inelastic table, there is a serious aspect of the situation which requires foresight and a profound knowledge of human nature. Many dinners fail because there has been no diagram made of spiritual needs.

Queer "Felicitation"

Ignorant of English, a Frenchman wished to telegraph his congratulations to an English friend on his marriage.

He wrestled with the dictionary until the happy couple were fairly on their honeymoon, and by that time he had evolved the following: "May you be very happy in the workhouse!"

His friend was about to demand an explanation, when it dawned upon him that what was meant was: "May you be happy in the union." [For the benefit of American readers it should be stated that all English workhouses (or institutions for the poor) are known as union workhouses.]

Bureau of Printing

On June 30, 1878, congress appropriated \$300,000 for the purchase of the site at Fourteenth and B streets Southwest, and for the erection of the bureau of engraving and printing. The building was completed and occupied July 1, 1880. In 1891 a wing was added to the southwest end and in 1904 a wing was added to the west end. Congress appropriated funds for the new building in 1907. This was completed and occupied in 1911.

Classified Ads.

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TEXTILE INDUSTRY FAILS TO PROSPER UNDER G. O. P.

Last year was the worst in the textile industry which the head of the American Woolen Company had experienced in 24 years. Since then there has been some measure of recuperation. But the business does not seem to be very happy yet. A Boston dispatch to the Journal of Commerce says that the policy of curtailment is spreading among the New

England mills. The Massachusetts mills in Lowell will shut down for two weeks. The Pacific and Amoskeag Mills are running on orders, but will not stock goods. Some of the machinery in the Bates Mill in Maine is shut down. A part of the Edwards Mill is running three days a week. The Nashua Company is running five days a week. The Boston Manufacturing Company and the Lancaster Mills are running 75 to 80 per cent of capacity. Other plants expect to adopt the same schedule presently.

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THE FIFTH ANNUAL STATE SHORT COURSE FOR BOYS & GIRLS

Will Meet July 6th
to the Eleventh
Inclusive

The fifth annual short course for boy and girl club leaders throughout the State will be held at State College July 6 to 11, inclusive, with Miss Maude E. Wallace, who is head of the girls' work, in charge. The school is promoted to develop leaders in the club work, so that they can come to this school and study the special methods and information, and carry it to the thousands of rural club members in the State.

About 250 girls are expected to enroll for the girls' course, one representative from each club is allowed to attend, and where one club in a county does not send a representative, two representatives may be sent from another club. Miss Wallace states that a great many counties have been heard from, and many are applying for the privilege of sending an extra representative. Representatives are enrolled from as far west as Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania counties, and as far east as Pasquotank and Perquimans.

Five courses of study will be offered although no girl will be allowed to take more than two. The courses having the largest registration at this time is Food Study, which will include table service and etiquette, and the fundamentals of meal planning and demonstration of a model breakfast, dinner, and supper; and recreation, which will include the study of games, stunts, yells and songs.

A course in clothing will be offered which will teach the technique of sewing as worked out in a uniform dress of white. Room Improvement, as related to a girl's bedroom, will be studied in another course, with special attention to color, arrangement of furniture and rugs. A joint course for boys and girls will be offered in poultry.

The class in recreation is being offered for the first time and it is designed to develop better leaders for community recreation, and to

teach leaders the value of better organized play.

Class work will be held from 8 until 12 in the mornings, and the afternoons will be turned over to recreational features, sight-seeing trips, and a field day. Picture shows, community sings, and other features are being planned for the evenings. Friday evening the annual stunt night will be held, in which each county is expected to put on an original stunt.

The faculty for the girls' short courses are: Mrs. Estelle Smith, Miss Martha Creighton, Miss Helen Estabrook, Miss Pauline Smith, Miss Mary S. Wigley, Miss Daisy Caldwell, Miss Ruth Eborn, Mrs. Octavia Evans, Miss Adna Edwards, Miss Elizabeth Cornelius, Miss Myrtle Floyd, Miss Myrtle Keller, Miss Elizabeth Gaine, Miss Emaline Cleveland, Miss Elizabeth Bridge, Miss Elize Knight, and A. G. Oliver.

HOW DOES A FARMER ACT?

Among its 5,000 employees—the word of the Associated Press for this—the Department of Agriculture failed to find a man who knows how to act the part of a farmer in educational films. Several candidates were tried out, but their antics ruined the picture. Then officials went back to the farm and hired a regular farmer. But when he got before the camera he was overcome by stage fright. Finally the director engaged a professional actor, who has never worked a day on the farm and he played the part perfectly.

When this picture is finished it should be entitled, "Smiling Through Adversity."—National Democrat.

More than 4,000,000 letters were carried by air mail service between Paris and Morocco last year.

In tonnage more than half the ocean going ships to be built in the world this year will be motor driven.

Italy's industries utilize more than four fifths of the power obtained from hydroelectric plants in that country.

A process for carbonizing low grade lignite to increase its heating value three fold has been discovered in Czechoslovakia.

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