

Cooling Drinks For Hot Days

Raleigh, N. C.—Fruit juices and punches are especially useful during the hot summer months not only for their cooling properties but for their vitamin and mineral content as well, states Miss Mary E. Thomas, nutrition specialist at State College.

"The juices, however, should never be sweetened too much. Leave the natural flavor of the fruit and add sugar or sugar syrup until sweetened to taste. The sugar syrup may be made by boiling one cup of sugar in one-half cup water for ten minutes. When the syrup is done put in a jar or bottle and keep in the ice box until needed."

Miss Thomas states that lemons are an absolute necessity for all fruit punches as they furnish the tartness not supplied by the fruits. A combination of lemon, orange and pineapple juices may be used as a basis for many drinks. To one cup of these juices, add one cup of the prepared fruit juice such as grape, cherry or strawberry. This should be diluted with water to make four or five cups of punch and garnished with a slice of fruit or mint. If the fruit juices have been sweetened, add just enough syrup to sweeten to taste without losing the fruit flavor.

To color the punch or drink without the use of artificial coloring, juices from red or black raspberries or strawberries may be used. This gives the "pink lemonade" color so popular with children.

"For a more peppy drink, ginger ale may be used or charged water may be substituted for the plain. Spices, such as stick cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg may be boiled in the water to give added flavor," says Miss Thomas.

No Scrub Bulls In Gaston County

Raleigh, N. C.—Gaston County is well on the way to be free of scrub dairy bulls and these are being replaced rapidly with valuable pure bred stock.

"A committee of leading dairymen, supported by the bankers of the county, are behind county agent L. B. Altman in this movement," says John A. Arey, dairy extension specialist at State College. "With some help from the college, Mr. Altman and his committee conducted a drive in the county during the week of July 16. On July 29, a big sale was held. It took two days to haul in the scrub animals consigned and 22 were finally brought to Gastonia where they were sold to a sausage manufacturer from outside of the county for \$632 a hundred pounds. On the same day 25 pure bred bulls were sold to farmers attending the sale."

But the movement did not end on this day, states Mr. Arey. On August 7, county agent Altman reported that 12 more pure bred animals had been placed and 11 more scrubs had gone to the sausage maker. This makes a total of 37 pure bred animals placed and 33 scrubs eliminated. Mr. Altman also wrote that he had several ideas for the further replacement of scrubs with blooded animals.

Mr. Arey states that excellent work in this movement was done by local dairymen who helped to locate all the scrubs in the county. A census was taken by communities, and when the final campaign was put on, these dairymen took the lead in encouraging others to dispose of their scrubs and replace them with pure bred. The banks also lent substantial aid. The cost incident to hauling in the scrubs was paid by the banks and they gave further support by running large advertisements in the local papers showing the value of having pure bred ones in the dairy herd.

The success of the Gaston campaign has attracted the attention of other counties and Mr. Arey states that a similar campaign will begin in Cleveland County this week.

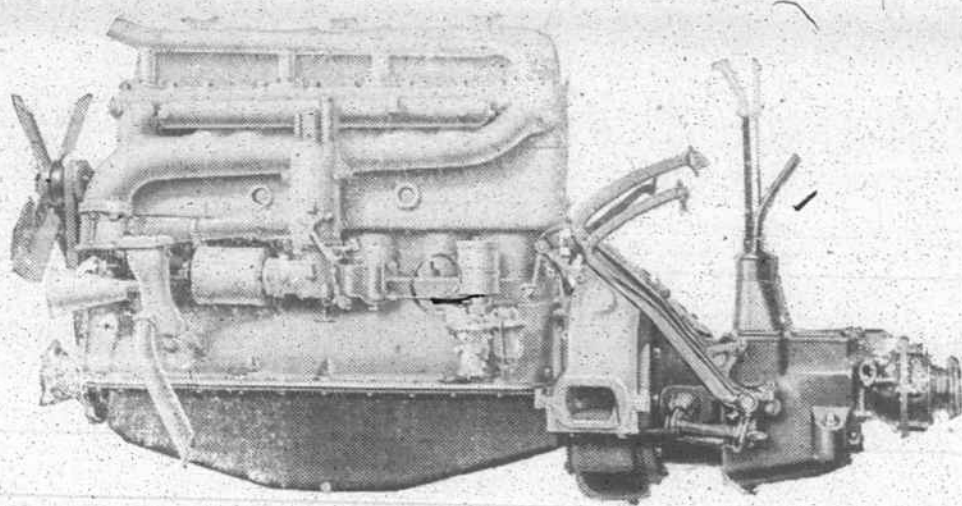
Hint For The Home

BY NANCY HART
Modernistic furniture has achieved a great vogue, and often comes unpainted so purchasers may decorate it according to fancy.
Many who enjoy doing this work, however, find that when applying a second color, the paint brush in untrained hands leaves many cracked lines instead of smooth ones.
If you have your experience, remember that adhesive tape may be used as a straight edge stencil to give clean, straight lines and edges. Ordinary zinc oxide tape, commonly referred to as 20 (zinc oxide) adhesive tape, may be applied directly to the surface to be painted and arranged in the desired design. If edges of tape are in close contact with the surface to be painted, the under, and a fine rate painting job can be done by a novice.

Take care of your poultry this summer for extra egg production. This fall, advise poultry specialists at State College. Hens that lay in October, November and December pay the most profit.

One farmer in Surry County has solved the feeding problem. He sowed four acres to lespedeza and red top last spring and is now raising ten boys, ten mules and four cows on this field.

BUICK'S NEW POWER PLANT



HERE IS A SIDE VIEW OF THE 91 HORSE-POWER MOTOR IN THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY BUICK, SHOWING NEW FUEL PUMP, CARBURATION AND MANIFOLD SYSTEM.

Increase in horsepower with out a consequent increase in fuel consumption—

That was the problem Buick Motor Company engineers faced in development of the Silver Anniversary Buick, which has proved a sensation since its initial presentation.

How well this problem was solved has been demonstrated to the thousands who purchased the luxurious new cars in the first few days after their announcement. For Buick's six-cylinder valve-in-head engine is almost one-fifth more powerful than heretofore and the entire chassis has undergone commensurate enlargement.

This power increase, according to E. A. DeWaters, chief engineer, has been accomplished through an 11 per cent increase in the piston displacement of the larger engine and an increase of 12 per cent in the smaller.

But changes in the carburetor and manifold system, redesigning of the camshaft and provision of a new muffler, in which back pressure is reduced to a minimum, have kept fuel consumption virtually unchanged, DeWaters declared.

Marked improvement in the automatic heat control unit built into the fuel intake system was cited by the engineering chief.

"This device, which is exclusively Buick's, is responsible for the quick start in the coldest weather," DeWaters declared.

The butterfly valve which controls the flow of heat from the exhaust manifold toward the carburetor and intake now is made of a special heat-resisting metal, and its shaft is of a larger diameter to prevent bending at extreme heat under the pull of its springs.

To insure adequate fuel supply at the higher speeds for which the new engine is designed, two high speed jets are built into the carburetor instead of one. The vacuum tank has been eliminated and the mechanical fuel pump, with which Buick has been experimenting successfully for many months, has been substituted. This feature completely does away forever with fuel failure under heavy engine loads such as prolonged high speed or steep grades sometimes impose.

Thus, through these various new features, the horsepower in the smaller wheelbase models has been increased from 63 to 74, and in the longer cars from 78 to 91, at the same time retaining the economy of operation for which Buick long has been noted.

BIG MEN FROM SMALL TOWNS

Thomas A. Edison
Hard work! These two words sum up the career of Thomas Alva Edison, the world-famous inventor whose name has penetrated every remote quarter of the globe.

Edison is perhaps the greatest—at least among the two or three greatest—of Americans born in a small town, and his career is an inspiration to every boy, whether he hails from a big city or a tiny hamlet. For Edison is the miracle man of the century. His inventions and experiments are known so widely that it is futile to enumerate them here. We are in contact every day of our lives with instruments, devices and comforts that owe their being to the genius of Thomas A. Edison.

Milan, Ohio, was the town of his birth—February 11, 1847, the date. He received, some instruction from his mother, and at 12 years of age began in the battle of life by selling newspapers on the Grand Trunk Railway. Already young Edison was tinkering with machinery and developing those interests that in later life made him such a world-famous figure.

He learned telegraphy and became an operator at various places in the United States and Canada, and soon invented many telegraphic appliances that brought him a reputation that was a forerunner of his present universal recognition.

His present workshop is at West Orange, New Jersey, where he and a staff of experts constantly surprise the world with their scientific findings. Edison is now eighty-one but his quest for the secrets underlying natural forces has not ceased. He has just set out on experiments in rubber growing which he contemplates will take twenty years, to complete, and he looks forward to completing them.

Edison is an inveterate worker, at it all the time, and allows himself at most six hours sleep at night. He believes that if we all worked more and slept less, we would be happier and healthier. Most people find more sleep than Edison necessary—but his constitution is such that he needs very little. Work absorbs him from morn till night, and he thrives on it.

The small-town boys among other things has given us the megaphone. The phonograph, the incandescent lamp and light system, and motion pictures, he has received patents for over 1,000 inventions, including many war inventions for the United States Government.

His career has been as dazzling as the electric light he invented. Those who deplore the lack of opportunity to American small towns should cast a glance toward the distinguished and honored genius known as Thomas Alva Edison. He is an immortal.

A new cow-testing association has been organized by farmers in Lenoir and Beaufort counties. This is the first association for that section and the seventh in the State.

SOUTHERN VANCE COTTON IS RUINED BY BOLL WEEVIL

Estimated That One-Half Of Crop Has Been Destroyed In Kittrell Township; Whole County, According To County Agent, Will Lose 10 Percent Of Usual Crop

Henderson, Aug. 26.—Following a close inspection of a number of farms in Kittrell township, in the southern part of Vance county, County Agent J. C. Anthony reported today that indications were for not more than half a crop of cotton there, due to the prevalence of boll weevil. He estimated that in the county as a whole the weevil this year would destroy approximately ten percent of the crop.

As many as ten or twelve weevils were found in a bloom in most instances where stalks were inspected, the county agent declared. He had a collection of bolls in a shoe box, together with a bottle half full of the cotton pest which is doing more damage to the crop in Vance county this year than ever before.

While only four farms in Kittrell township were visited and inspected, said the county agent, he was informed by the owners of these crops that there were many others in the same section where the weevil was fully as prevalent. It was upon this investigation that the estimate of half a crop in that section was based.

Nothing is being done to fight the weevil menace, said Mr. Anthony, adding that calcium arsenate had proved to be effective where used, and under the proper conditions. He did say that one of the farmers who was suffering so greatly from the boll weevil had stated he intended to plant tobacco on his farm next year to the exclusion of cotton. He believed he could do better with that.

POWER-FARMING WILL BE STRONG IN TWENTY YEARS

E. A. Stewart Of University Of Minnesota, Predicts That Power Farming Will Reach New High Level And Take Care Of Population Without Increase In Laborers.

Minneapolis, Aug. 26.—Power farming is agriculture's "newest baby," but by 1950 it will have attained the full strength of manhood, predicted E. A. Stewart, division of agricultural engineering, University of Minnesota, in a paper prepared for the American Society of Mechanical Engineers meeting here today.

"Use of mechanical power in agriculture," he said, "is so modern that still more than two-thirds of the world's total food supply is obtained by man power only, and less than five percent by mechanical power. Only a baby, power-farming is regarded by many with the indifference that greeted the advent of machinery-farming. But what machinery farming has done for this country in the last century will be more than duplicated by power-farming in the twentieth century."

Stewart predicted that power-farming will result in fewer farms and fewer workers but more food.

"While our population in 1950 may be six times as great as it was in 1850," he continued, "it is conceivable and probable that the decrease in the number of farm workers, which began in 1910, will continue and that by 1950 no more farm workers will be required to supply food for a population of 150,000,000 than were required in 1850 for a population of 25,000,000."

Shale makes emergency light without strength loss.

even ruining the life of market conditions and prices.

Small Grain Varieties Best Suited To State

Raleigh, N. C.—North Carolina's new farming system calls for the lands to be occupied in winter as well as summer and the small grain grower is now making his plans for the fall planting.

In tests conducted by the agronomy workers of State College on the Piedmont Branch Station farm near Statesville, it has been found that the Fulcaster, a bearded variety of wheat, and Gleason, a smooth variety, has given the best yields for a period of over five years. Both of these two varieties are rust-resistant and are well suited for planting over the entire piedmont section.

The tests also show that it is best to sow the wheat as near November first as possible. The variation from this date should be towards October 15. Wheat planted around November first has made the best yields in tests conducted since 1922. From four to six pecks of seed grain per acre has given the best returns. The station workers recommend five pecks of seed as a good compromise.

The best barley varieties are the Tennessee Number 6 and the old Hooded variety which has been grown for years in the State. In fact, the Tennessee 6 is only a strain of the Hooded. The Hooded is about ten days earlier than the Tennessee strain but is mixed with common barley in the amount of 10 percent. In tests made at Statesville since 1923, the

Hooded has yielded an average of 451 bushels per acre while the Tennessee has yielded an average of 343 bushels of grain per acre.

With rye, the best variety is the Abruzzi. This gives better yields per acre, stands up under cold weather, makes better growth and is well adapted to both the piedmont and the coastal plain sections. However, the agronomy workers advise growers to be sure of the source of their seed and get only the pure variety.

Babies must be protected from flies. Besides their torment and torture, flies transmit over thirty different diseases. Any one of which may prove fatal. Every fly you see must be killed. INSIST upon and get the scientific product developed at Mellon Institute of Industrial Research by Rex Fellowship. It is fragrant and harmless to mankind but sure death to all household insects. Just follow instructions on blue label of bottle. Insist on FLY-TOX from your retailer.—Adv.

The market report is to the farmer what the compass is to the sailor. Both must be studied and watched in order to make a success of the venture.

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HARDWARE DEALER



Special Examination Schedule Sept. 5th

Pupils who intend to take the special examinations to remove conditions on school work will observe the following schedule; and will meet at the Central Graded School building at the hours stated:

Wednesday, Sept. 5th— 9:00 a. m. French, Latin, History, Geography.
10:30 a. m. English and Science.
2:00 p. m. Arithmetic and Algebra.

Students are to bring statements from their tutors as to the number of hours of instruction given.

G. C. DAVIDSON, Supt.

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