HARD SURFACING ROSMAN HIGHWAY

Brevard, N. C.—Construction work is now under way on the project of hard surfacing highway number 28 from Rosman to the Jackson county line, a distance of 17 miles, according to a statement made by T. H. Shipman chairman of Transylvania county road commissioners. The highway was graded and widened to 30 feet some four years ago, and the two overhead bridges necessary to be built are now completed. It is thus expected that the actual work of hard surfacing will be pushed through to completion within the next 12 months the paved road which will be of Penetration Macadam. The same type as is now in use on the ten miles from Brevard to Rosman, will be when completed 16 feet in width, allowing an unpaved space of seven feet on each side. The construction work is in charge of J. C. Walker, division engineer, of Asheville. This 17 mile stretch of highway will be constructed at a cost of $100,000, which amount Transylvania county has loaned the state highway commission. The paving program is made possible by the recent $250,000 county bond issue.

The remaining one hundred fifty thousand dollars of the appropriation will be used in grading highway No. 284. A stretch of 14 miles extending from the city limits of Brevard to the South Carolina line leading towards Caesars Head. Contract has been let for the grading for this highway, and construction work will begin June 28.

The building of the Rosman-Toxaway highway opens important arteries heretofore but comparatively little traversed connecting Brevard in direct route to three western counties as well as into other states. A convenient and direct route will thus be made possible through Cashiers Valley, Highlands, Franklin, and on into Atlanta and other sections of Georgia.—Asheville Citizen.

Ten Winners in Auto Race on Firestones

Firestone full-size gum-dipped balloon tires again made a remarkable showing in the Indianapolis Speedway Classic on Decoration Day, when all ten winners participating "in the money" rode on these dependable tires.

This is the second time balloon tires were used in the great Speedway event, the first being last year when Peter DePaolo on Firestone full-size gum-dipped balloons made a new world's record at an average speed of 101.13 miles per hour.

This year's gruelling battle of tires was called at the end of 402 1-2 miles because of the downpour of rain. Lockhart, who captured the grand prize, drove the full distance without a single tire change and was all set to go the entire 500 miles on the same set of tires.

It is a noteworthy fact, too, that the 1926 Indianapolis race was the ninth on the Hoosier Speedway in which Firestone gum-dipped tires carried the winners to victory.

The terrific battle of tires brings out the effectiveness of gum-dipping, the exclusive process employed by the Firestone company, which builds extra strength and endurance into the cord fabric by impregnating and saturating every fiber of every cord with rubber.

This special process minimizes friction and heat, keeping the tires comparatively cool under a continuous racing strain.

The performance of Firestone tires at Indianapolis this year certainly was remarkable when the terrific speed at which the cars traveled over the 15-year old rough brick track is taken into consideration.

Fired

On Thursday he took a display sign off a lady's blouse and put it on a bathtub.

The sign read: "How would you like to see your best girl in this for $2.75?"

They fired him Friday.

Press Want Ads seldom fail.

Mexican Bean Beetle Is Serious Pest

Raleigh, N. C.—Now firmly established in the mountain area of western North Carolina, the Mexican bean beetle is likely to spread over the larger part of the state. It often causes tremendous damage and is capable of destroying whole crops of beans and peas.

"This beetle belongs to the same family as the lady bug," says C. H. Brannon, extension entomoligist at State College. "Its eggs are deposited on the lower surface of the leaves in clusters. The eggs are orange colored. The adults feed principally on the under surface of the leaf, eating ragged areas and often cutting through the leaf. The larvae feed on the under surface of the leaf. If the pests are numerous, whole plants may be completely destroyed. The beetle prefers the common garden and lima beans, but will attack cowpeas and soybeans."

Since the bean plants are very sensitive to dusts and are easily injured, care must be exercised in fighting the beetle, states Mr. Brannon. The spray or dust should be directed as well as possible to the under side of the leaf. Magnesium arsenate is the recommended poison. This may be used at the rate of one pound to fifty gallons of water or one ounce to three gallons. The poison may also be used as a dust and when this is done, it is diluted with lime at the rate of one to five pounds of lime to each pound of the magnesium arsenate, depending on the seriousness of the infestation. The magnesium arsenate is the safest poison to use, though calcium arsenate may be used. For a spray, three fourths of a pound of calcium arsenate and one and one-half pounds of hydrated lime to fifty gallons of water is recommended. Spraying should begin when the eggs of the bean beetle become numerous. From one to four applications may be necessary, states Mr. Brannon.

ADVISES ENGLAND TO ADOPT U. S. ELECTRICAL METHODS

Electrical development in our country is best shown by the fact that Chicago, with a population of 4,000,000 and 10,000 square miles area, produces and uses within 10 per cent as much electrical energy as all of Great Britain, with 40,000,000 people.

Samuel Insull, of Chicago, an electrical authority and head of electric light and power companies capitalized at $1,250,000,000, recently advised a chamber of commerce in London to follow methods of developing power employed in this country.

In England, a public utility corporation must go to Parliament for its powers, while in America it simply goes to a commission that has charter regulating and rate making powers, and we have abandoned efforts to regulate monopoly by competition.

The American people are constantly getting lower rates on electric current over larger areas, as a result of mass production.

Connecting vast territories by long-distance transmission lines leaves no part of our country without electric power in case of drought or casualties—North Carolina without rain last summer, had its industries supplied with current brought 400 miles.

Electric power plants of highest capacity result in cheaper power for local factories and more intensified agriculture.—Industiral News Bureau.

IS THE MEDICINE WRONG?

One reason Congress cannot get together on any remedial farm legislation, is given by a Kansas statesman. He says the need of such new laws is non-existent in his state. The farmers generally work short hours, have bathtubs, two suits of clothes, a good car, and after the day's work they have the price and the desire to scoot off to a movie, a jazz band, or whatever strikes their fancy—they've already earned their money, and they know how to enjoy it. The "lame-dhck" agitators who hope to break back into power through championship of what they believe is a popular measure; but not knowing the real facts, of course, their diagnosis and their medicine are wrong.—Industrial News Bureau.

DOES NOT PAY TO SUCKER CORN

Raleigh, N. C.—Unless the boys on the farm need some kind of job to keep them busy, it might be better to let them go fishing than to put them to "suckering" corn. Demonstrations made by leading farmers prove that this practice does not pay.

"At this season of the year, we get many inquiries as to whether it pays to sucker corn," says E. C. Blair, extension agronomist at State College. "It does not. Last year, R. H. Holleman of Hertford county found by a careful demonstration that the increased yield secured by pulling suckers was hardly enough to pay for the job. Mr. Holleman pulled suckers from two rows, one hundred feet long and let the plants on the two adjoining rows produce as many suckers as they could. He had a perfect stand on all four rows and both plots were treated exactly alike with the exception of removing the suckers on one plot. The two rows from which the suckers were removed produced 96 ears, including nubbins, weighing 55 pounds. The other two rows produced 117 ears weighing 55½ pounds."

"This would indicate, states Mr. Blair, that pulling suckers tends to increase the average size of the ears and decrease the number. The total weight of the ears was increased.

If these yields were calculated on an acre basis, the corn from which the suckers were removed yielded 46.6 bushels, while that left untouched yielded 46.2 bushels. The small difference of four-tenths of a bushel per acre would hardly pay for pulling the suckers and the labor could better be used on some other timely job.

Mr. Blair states that there is one timely job in the cornfield, however, and this is to add the side application when corn is about knee high. Some quick acting ammonia liqe nitrate-of-soda or sulphate-of-ammonia should be used.

SAYS FRANKLIN NEEDS HOTEL

Blowing Rock, N. C.
June 2, 1926.

Franklin Press,
Franklin, N. C.
Dear Sir:

Will you please change my paper from Canton, N. C., to Blowing Rock, N. C.? I am drilling a well for the town.

If Franklin had the hotel that is here it would be on the map in red letters. Yours truly,
P. L. MATTHEWS.

We will soon have the hotel, Mr. Matthews.—Editor Press.

Press Want Ads for quick action.

Record Frigidaire Sales

All records in the electric refrigeration industry were broken in May by the Delco-Light company, maker of Frigidaires, when it shipped 623 carloads of its products with a retail value of $11,250,000. Seven thousand men, working double shifts, with overtime equivalent to the labor of 900 men for one month were required to turn out this tremendous amount of refrigerating equipment.

The two Frigidaire plants will be operated on this new production basis for an extended period, according to E. G. Biechler, president and general manager of the company. "We have a supply of orders on hand and others in the making which will be sufficient to keep both plants operating at their maximum capacity," he said. "Shipments to date indicate that we will far exceed the $80,000,000 retail mark set as our goal for 1926."

The company has noted a great increase in its sales on the deferred pay ment basis, which is taken to indicate that the average householder prefers to buy in this way. Two years ago, less than ten per cent of Delco-Light sales were made on this basis. Last year deferred payment sales ocmprised forty per cent of the total. The percentage for 1926 is expected to be even larger.

Press Want Ads work quickly.