

Handicaps In Hearing Should Be Corrected

With school days just around the corner educators of the nation are once again face to face with the problem of handicaps created by physical defects which develop in children of school age. The importance of the problem is emphasized by Joseph M. Wepman, director of the Special Disabilities Clinic of the Whiting, Indiana, School System who said, "My work brings me in contact with the common ailments of our younger generations. One of the most widespread, dangerous, least publicized, least known and least provided for of these ailments is that of loss of hearing."

While the spotlight of constructive education bearing on deafness has been pointed with increasing brightness on this subject during the past year or two there is yet much to be done, both locally and nationally before the problem can be considered as being well in hand. During the past year the State of North Carolina made a forward step with the purchase of an audiometer and the inauguration of tests in the public schools of the state. These tests are designed to discover defective hearing among children of school age and to make this discovery when the hearing loss is in its earliest stage providing the possibility of medical treatment at a time when recovery of relief is most likely to result. Lack of funds and lack of equipment is at present the greatest drawback along this line.

Another constructive plan in the state is the intention of authorities of the school for the deaf at Morganton to install acoustic equipment to enable the students of that institution with some degree of residual hearing to carry on in a normal way with the assistance of hearing aids. This will be a marked advancement over previous methods for that portion of the student body with physical facilities sufficient to be benefited by hearing aids.

Director Wepman, previously mentioned, pointed out in an address that with the development of the audiometer, an instrument that indicates the degree of hearing loss, progressive educators and public health officials became cognizant of the possible extent and seriousness of the hearing problem. Reports of some 2,000,000 school children already tested in 160 cities indicate that over 12 per cent or 127,000 showed a loss of hearing sufficient to require corrective assistance. It is estimated that there are some 3,000,000 children in our school systems that will eventu-

Clipper Plane, Two of 14 Victims in Rio De Janeiro Crash



Capt. George B. King



The Clipper plane

Here is the Pan-American Clipper ship which sank in flames beneath the surface of Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, harbor, killing 14 persons, including six Americans. Also pictured are the pilot and co-



Capt. A. C. Person

pilot of the plane, Capt. A. C. Person and Capt. George B. King respectively, who were among the victims. The ship was attempting to land in the harbor.

Shoes Should Be First Item On The Back-To-School List

Taking time out to watch the feet of people walking ahead is all the graphic illustration a mother needs to convince her of the importance of seeing that—before the march back to school—her child is correctly outfitted with shoes designed to scientifically fit the growing foot.

Turned ankles; the pigeon-toed walk that result from crowding in narrow shoes; heel humps; the clumsiness of flat-footedness; the wearied walk of those suffering from fallen arches—made even wearier by the need to wear heavy corrective arches; poor posture—makes a man look downtrodden,

and prevents a woman from looking truly smart.

These are the penalties the adult pays for having worn badly fitting shoes throughout childhood. They are the distortions to be avoided by preventative and corrective care of feet during school years.

First on the list, then, for back-to-school shopping is the choice of footwear which will do full justice to each child's foot requirements.

However, mother need not engage in too deep a study of the shoe problem, because all the studying has been done for her in the research laboratories of science, in design studios of children's footwear creators, and by the manufacturers who sell the shoes stores in which the mothers of this city will be buying school and dress-up shoes for this term's boys and girls.

Particular now that Summer is over, and with it the freedom of feet in open sandals, must the young foot be cautiously fitted with ample room beyond the toes—from one-half of one inch, the top of the shoe high enough to avoid pressure on the toes—the heel close-fitting to avoid rotation—the underarch high to support the instep—and if the shoe is laced, the laces tied firmly enough to grip the instep without undesired tightness—and the entire shoe should be supple enough to adapt itself to the many actions of the school child's foot in walking and running.

When relaxed, perfect foot balance will be attained, if the shoe conforms to the foot so that it sets on the floor with a straight inner line.

This season's school shoe styles are very attractive, offering innovations such as waterproofed crepe rubber soles in rugged suedes which are so easy to brush clean before leaving for school, and little girls will particularly like the two tone shoes with fringed kiltie flops.

It must be kept in mind when buying school shoes that they must give—and take—considerable wear; and it therefore pays to get shoes of excellent quality which will hold their last and well fitting shape.

Although the school child may need new shoes every few months it must be kept in mind that paying a little additional money for good shoes is actually an investment in the child's foot health, satisfactory posture—and therefore, in general well being.

Good Light Is Necessary For School Children

Does your child have trouble studying the lessons? Is "home work" a constant problem? It is well to investigate before you blame him too severely. It may be your own fault. Perhaps you oblige him to study under improper light.

Thousands of school children today are trying to study home lessons under conditions of artificial lighting that are appallingly bad. They are trying to study with too little light, with the wrong kind of light, or both.

According to leading members of the medical profession, eye strain may lead to illness of several kinds. It is obvious, then, that the growing child should have the best possible lighting conditions if he is to do his home studying to the best advantage and avoid possible injury to his eyes and health.

If your children sit with shoulders hunched over, trying to get more light on their books or to keep the glare of an unshaded lamp out of their eyes, if they frown and squint as they read, you may suspect improper light.

Nothing Mysterious

The growing child should study with light of at least fifteen-foot candles of intensity, shaded so as to prevent harsh glare either directly or through reflections. Yet in thousands of homes everywhere children are attempting to read textbooks and prepare lessons for the next day's recitations, with as little as five or six-foot candles of light.

There is nothing mysterious about this. Science, discovering new and simple methods of measuring the intensity of light, has at least been able to check up on the light in the home. What was generally believed to be ample lighting a generation ago is today known to be far too meager for close visual tasks, whether by young or old.

In some homes, of course, children do their studying in their own rooms, perhaps with a study lamp on the desk. In other homes children are expected to do their lessons in the family living room, where floor lamps may be the only close lighting available. In other homes the dining room table makes the most comfortable place for the children to work, and in this case the lighting comes usually from an overhead lamp or lamps.

All light, of course, should be so shaded that there is no direct glare on the printed page or the eyes, nor harsh reflections from the top of the desk or wall.

Best safeguard against this is the new scientifically designed lamp approved by the Illuminating Engineering Society, which provides for a diffusing, translucent bowl below the bulb, to diffuse the rays and direct them upward, and a conical shade of a pale color inside to direct the diffused light coming through the diffusing bowl downward. Such lamps can be readily identified by the certification tags which all lamps made to the I. E. S. specifications bear. They can usually be obtained from your electric light and power company, or from department and furniture stores.

It is simple enough to find out whether or not your home is sufficiently lighted, and whether your children have correct light for study. Your electric light and power company, or any reputable appliance dealer will gladly send a light specialist to measure the amount of light in each room and from each lamp, and tell you im-

Large Enrollment Seen In Schools For 1939-40 Term

(Continued from Preceding page) G. Stamey, Miss Bessie Boyd, Mrs. J. C. Patrick, Miss Hester Anna Withers, Carl Ratcliff, John Dudley Moore, Miss Louise Edwards, Owin Corwin, J. C. Brown and L. T. New, Jr.

Mrs. C. E. Weatherby, Mrs. Frank Ferguson, Mrs. Tom Campbell, Frank Ferguson, Jr., Miss Nancy Killian, Mrs. Inez Brooks, Claud Rogers, Miss Debrayda Fisher, Mrs. Grayden Ferguson, Miss Frances Robeson, Miss Edna Boyd, Miss Annie Dee Kirkpatrick, Miss Lois Harrold.

White Mease, Miss Elizabeth Henry, Miss Mildred Crawford, Miss Eula Patterson, Mrs. Eva

mediately whether more light is required.

It pays substantial dividends in your children's health to have such a check made.

Cole, Miss Eva Leatherwood, Mrs. Bonnie Clark, Miss Lucile Moody, Mrs. Faye Boyd, Jule Boyd, Mrs. Mary Lou Moody, Miss Avis Medford, Miss Nell Campbell, Mrs. Nell Howell, Miss Claudia Boyd, Mrs. Estelle Allison, Miss Eddie Walker.

Miss Mary Rathbone, Mrs. James Liner, Mrs. Evalie Fulbright, Norval Rogers, Mrs. Edna Noland Terrell, Miss Stepanie Moore, Richard Queen, Miss Catherine Calhoun, Mrs. Theda Y. Crawford, Mrs. Ruth Moody Henry.

W. L. McCracken, Miss Hattie Siler Freeman, Miss Quette, Lawrence Leatherwood, Noland, Mrs. John M. Quette, Mrs. Sam Knight, Mrs. J. Davis, Mrs. H. Howell, Miss Elene Fisher, Miss Boyd, Miss Sara Margaret, Miss Margaret Perry, and Miss Medford.

Emma Dawson and Kemp Howell will teach Waynesville colored school Pigeon road.

CAN YOU STOP?

NOW THAT SCHOOL HAS STARTED, HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN ARE CROSSING HIGHWAYS AND STREET TO AND FROM SCHOOL.

Is Your Car In Good Driving Condition? Most Important of All—How Are Your BRAKES?

Drive In Tomorrow For A THOROUGH CHECK—Be Sure Your Car Is In PERFECT RUNNING ORDER... Don't Take Any Unnecessary Chances.

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School Starts Next Monday

BUSTER BROWN SHOES

Dear Mother

You recognize this trademark. It's the best-loved children's trademark in America. You probably wore Buster Brown Shoes yourself. You'll want your children to grow up with fine, strong, good looking feet. Put them in Buster Brown Shoes. Every Buster Brown last and pattern is actually tested on hundreds of active children before we sell it to you. Keep your children in Buster Brown Shoes and keep their feet fit.

BUSTER BROWNS ARE PRICED
\$1.49 to \$2.95

We have Buster Brown Shoes for boys and girls. Our new styles are the kind that please "young ladies" who want smartness; young boys who want shoes like dad's. Fall is a great time to bring the children in for new shoes.

THE TOGGERY

W. H. MASSIE

A STEP AHEAD OF THE STYLE

SHOES FITTED BY X-RAY
2 Expert Shoe Men At Your Service

ALMANAC

"SWING IT!!"

"There's many a good tune played on an old fiddle."

AUGUST

- 20—The rotating telephone dial was patented, 1896.
- 21—The famous Charter Oak was blown down, 1856.
- 22—United States won the international Cup Race, 1851.
- 23—Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry died, 1819.
- 24—The new United States Capitol Building was started, 1818.
- 25—The city of New Orleans was founded, 1718.
- 26—Severe earthquake causes damage in Java, 1863.

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25c - 48c - 97c

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