

### New Regulations In Effect For Draft Exams

The current high rate of rejections of selectees at the induction station is disturbing to the public mind. This is understandable since the public is so vitally interested in every phase of Selective Service. There is a satisfactory explanation for it and the public is entitled to that explanation. Prior to January 1, 1942, complete physical examinations were given the selectees by local board examining physicians. After a few months of experience, these physicians were passing men who very closely met the Army's requirements. Rejections at the induction station at that time were almost entirely of men with borderline conditions, men who had contracted diseases between the time of their local examinations and the time of their delivery for induction, and men rejected as a result of the chest X-rays which were never a part of the local examination.

Under the regulations now in force, the local examining physicians do not make a comprehensive examination. In fact, they make only a casual, "screening" examination and are guided by a list of defects, one part of which sets forth non-remediable physical conditions which manifestly disqualify the selectees for all military service, and the second part of which sets forth those non-remediable physical conditions which manifestly disqualify for general military service, but qualify for limited service. The local examining physician has no alternative but to follow this list specifically. With these limitations, the examining physician can reject little more than the obviously unfit.

Another reason for the large number of rejections is that local boards no longer have the authority to disqualify registrants who are below the minimum literacy standards for military service. Prior to January 1, 1942, they had such authority and did not send to the induction station registrants who were below such standards. Regulations now provide that all such men, otherwise qualified for military service, must be sent to the induction station for final check and rejection by the Army.

It can readily be appreciated by those who understand the regulations in force that a higher percentage of the men forwarded for induction may be expected to be rejected for the reasons above given and local boards and examining physicians should not be criticized for a condition over which they have no control. They have no choice but to send the men to the induction station even if they have reason to believe that a large number will be rejected on account of their physical condition or lack of educational qualifications.

Sugar rationing has caused large numbers of Wake county farm families to turn toward bee-keeping and sorghum-growing, reports J. D. Thompson, assistant farm agent.

### Set-Up Complete For Issuing Gas Cards Here

Plans for the issuance of the new permanent gasoline rationing cards were completed this week by the local board in connection with K. A. MacDonald, county superintendent of education, who will have charge of the district administrators and registrars. Mr. MacDonald has appointed a group of registrars for each of seven centrally located points in the county where persons may secure their permanent cards. The registration sites will be as follows: Antioch white school; Ashmont white school; Bethel community house; Little River community house at Lobelia; Mildou-son white school; Raeford white school; Rockfish white school.

The new rationing books will be issued at the above named places from 2 p. m. until 8:30 p. m. on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of July.

There will be a rationing school to explain the rationing plan to registrars on the evening of July 7th. The school will begin promptly at 8:30 p. m., and will last about one hour.

(Chairman Ryan McBryde states that the date for applications for supplementary ration books and for truck and bus books will be announced in the next issue of the News-Journal. These will all be issued at the office of the ration board.)

The rationing board and Mr. MacDonald have requested the following persons to serve as school site administrators and registrars:

W. J. Coates, Mrs. W. P. Baker, Miss Irene Downer, Miss Sarah Lytch, Miss Agnes Mae Johnson, Mrs. Jewel Snead Klouse, Mrs. R. A. Matheson, Miss Carolyn McBryde, Miss Eloise McBryde, Miss Josephine McLaughlin, Hugh McLaughlin, Mrs. Clyde Upchurch, Jr., Mrs. Bill Upchurch, Miss Betty Jo Wood.

W. C. Hodgkin, Knox Watson, Miss Archie McPhaul, Walter Gibson, Miss Ruria Biggs, Miss Lucille McLeod, Mrs. Sarah McDonald, Miss Harriet Hodgkin, Miss Janet McLaughlin.

Will McBryde, Miss Clara Mae Gibson, Mrs. Archie Howard, Miss Mary McPhaul, Miss Christine McPhaul, Mrs. Donald Yates, Mrs. B. F. McGregor, J. M. McGougan.

Belton Beasley, Miss Geraldine Maxwell, Miss Grace Maxwell, Miss Vivian McInnis, J. W. Dowd.

Miss Edna Alexander, Miss Patsy Blue, Miss Mayme McKeithan, Miss Mary Helen Gatlin.

R. A. Smoak, Mrs. Thomas McLaughlin, Mrs. R. A. Smoak, Mrs. Margie Townsend, Miss Nannie Thornberg, R. D. Huff, Jr., Miss Addie McFadyen, Miss Imogene Sinclair, Miss Marjorie Johnson.

Z. G. Ray, Mrs. Z. G. Ray, Miss Walta Townsend, Mrs. Mary A. Gillis, Miss Christine Parker, Miss Jane Lindsey, Mrs. A. W. Wood, Mrs. M. L. Wood, Miss Mary Falls Peele.

W. A. MacDonald, Miss Mollie Cameron, Miss Mildred Sanders, Miss Sallie Alexander, Miss Florence Anita Lester.

### Proper Care Of Mower Assures Good Service

J. D. Blickle, Extension farm machinery specialist of N. C. State College, is making these timely suggestions to farmers: "Take care of your mower, and it will take care of your hay by finishing the job without a breakdown."

Interruptions in the midst of harvesting hay, he points out, are wasteful of time and labor. To avoid such waste, especially at this critical period for farmers and to sidestep the chance of damage to the crop while the mower is being fixed, advance checkups and repairs are recommended.

Before haying or other work, the mower wheels should be jacked up and tried out by hand. If everything seems to be operating properly, a small part of the crop should be cut as a test. If the mower does not run freely, an immediate examination should be made. The heating of any part is definite indication that lubrication or adjustment is necessary.

Blickle also offered the following advice: See that the knife cuts clean and even without choking and that the grass stick is adjusted to leave a clean path.

By far the greater part of mower trouble is with the cutter-bar assembly which should be inspected frequently. Keep all parts securely fas-

### GEORGIA DOGGEREL

*De skeeters wid dair pizenous bills  
Prepares yo' sistem fer sum pills,  
When lightin on yo' epidem  
Dey nockerlates you wid er germ.*

THIS masterpiece of foolery is part of a long rhyme written by Dr. H. M. Branham, a surgeon of Georgia. For many years he was a member of



A little figuring showed a better and much cheaper way.

the Glynn County Board of Health, which operates in one of the worst malaria areas of the U. S.

Dr. Branham realized years ago that malaria in Georgia was their most serious local trouble. And in fact the whole state is pretty badly infected, while 37 counties are among those having the highest death rate from malaria in the whole country.

Georgia for many years has been trying to follow the suggestion of Dr. Branham who advises getting rid of

mosquitoes. Many millions of dollars have been spent in attempting to rid Georgia of malarial mosquitoes, but the disease still takes a heavy toll. Far too many are ill with it each summer.

The ineffective drainage program has cost millions and some authorities have suggested that Georgia health officers spend a little time with paper and pencil, especially upon the arithmetic of malaria. The state has a population of something over three million and if only one-third live in such places that makes about a million potential sufferers. Fortunately only a fraction of these live in the most seriously malarial counties, perhaps no more than two hundred thousand. Assuming that half of these are likely to get malaria in any one year, what would be the cost of curing them compared to the cost of drainage?

It costs about 26¢ to cure the average malaria case by following the dosage recommended by the U. S. Public Health Service, who state that 20 grains of quinine for 5-7 days is sufficient. For one hundred thousand cases that makes only \$36,000, which is a minute fraction of the money spent in trying to get rid of mosquitoes. Arithmetic such as this is worth a lot of study by not only Georgia but every malarial state in the country.

tened, as a loose guard, for example, would bind the knife and probably cause serious breakage and delay.

Moving parts should be lubricated little and often, except when operating on sandy soil. In such case, lub-

rication should be done with caution, it at all, because of the abrasive action of sand.

After running into hidden rocks and stumps, always stop immediately. Replace any broken knife sections, straighten out the bent guards, reset and knife clip that fails to hold the knife lightly in the guard, and restore the original lift to any bent guard lip to prevent clogging of the cutter-bar.

### ORGANIZATION

The Transylvania county salvage organization promises to reach out to even the remotest parts in the gathering of vital scrap materials, says Farm Agent J. A. Glazener.



**NEW MONEY FOR YOUR OLD THINGS**  
Your Discarded Furniture, Piano, Radio, Bicycle, Tools, Ice Box, can be sold with  
**A WANT AD IN THIS NEWSPAPER**

# You still have

# an X card for the use of Cheap Electricity

It takes an "X" card to secure unlimited quantities of gasoline but, fortunately, there is ample electricity in this territory so, figuratively speaking, you have an "X" card allowing unrestricted use of electricity according to your needs!

Today, water conditions are good, and we have ample electric generator capacity for all of your uses. Electricity cannot be stored or saved like sugar, tires or coffee — it must be used when generated.

This company is adequately supplying the requirements of homes, farms, businesses, factories, military centers and war production industries within its territory. Large quantities of electric power are being furnished navy and marine bases, shipyards, aluminum plants, chemical works and other essential users elsewhere.

And there still remains surplus kilowatt-hours of energy ready to meet your needs!

If a shortage of electricity should become imminent in this territory, we will ask our customers to conserve; but that is not necessary now!



Sugar, tires and many other critical items can be saved for future use — but you can't save electricity this way.

*Carolina Power & Light Company*

**BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS**



## VACATION CLOTHES stay FRESH

Only if they are kept fresh—with frequent dry cleaning. Your white and light clothes will give you better service, when they're kept clean, by our cleaning method.

When convenient we'd appreciate your bringing a coat hanger and getting a Coat hanger.

**RAEFORD DRY CLEANERS**

YOUR HOME CLEANERS

PHONE 2671