or engineering skill is poor be-de that of the honey bee and as beaver, But to man alone be-ongs the art of barbering.

We find the first glimpse of the barber in old Egypt. The paintings and sculptures on obelists and in temples and tombs show lock by lock, those towering diadems of hair, the pride of Egyptian men and scores.

ian men and women.

The barber was a slave and usually a Greek, because the wit of the Greek was preferred to the more solemn characteristic of other nationalities. And I have read that it was in Greece itself
that the barbering profession first acquired a reputation for liveliness, talkitiveness, and inquisitiveness that has stuck to its shop. Double edge blades and remembers in all climates and in all

Men of the same calling are often strangely alike; thus the barbers of today and those of "Arabian Nights" are identical. that if one barber wears a white ent to keep the defeat a t. But a sailor entered a barber shop for a shave, and talked. The barber ran swiftly into the city and spread the news, bad as

"Barbers have to know some-thing besides how to cut hair," I was told recently by one. "We have to keep up with everything cause every customer starts talking the minute he hits in the chair. If the customer finds that the barber is not well-posted on everything, he'll take his shaggy hair elsewhere."

And in Chapel Hill, where I reside, they are well-posted. In fact there are specialists. We have barbers who evidently have made a study of sports, wito can tell you what's wrong with the Dodgers, how a basketball game should have been played, and what the football prospects are. There are others who are just as astute on others who are just as astute on foreign policy and domestic politics, gardening and income taxes. They are specialists. Several of the regular customers wait for particular barbers, no matter how many people are ahead of them, just because they like to hear the particular barber's views.

Let's retreat into history again. With the early Greeks and Romans the barber was the prime minister of the bath. We domesticated moderns, on whom radio

ated moderns, on whom radio nd television would have you be-leve the merits of soap and wa-

And as bleeding was the approved remedy for every allment from low spirits to a bad cold, the larce probably brought more grist to the mill of the barber than did the shears and the curling tongs. He was a dentist too and exercised a rough dictatorship over the aching jaw of his afflicted neighbors. Thus, the barber was a purpose important than any a person more important than en-tertaining. But as civilization pro-gressed, the barber-surgeon lost the more lucrative of his callings.

Then he started selling rhinocercos marrow and ostrich grease to hold the hair in place. But drug stores soon stole that source

shop. Double edge blades and revolving machinery now do the shaving. Crew cuts lower the number of trips a man makes to the barber shop, And newsparers, radio and television have reduced the barber's value as a news dispensing medium:

About all he has left to support his family with is the hair drim. He's got to get \$1 for that. But \$1.257 Never! If he insists, men



by the next six weeks.

Every gardener should take an interest in the local fair and also ne State fair. If you have any-hing worth exhibiting, you should take pride in showing it. How many times have you stood in rost of a prize winning flower, vegetable or fruit at a fair and used, either to those with you or to yourself, "I've got a better one than that home in the garden right

You may be absolutely right. Only, having it winning a blue ribbon on the show table and having it growing in the garden are two entirely different things. The point is to get from the garden to the show table and still have it good enough to win over the other en-

Before you enter an exhibit, read over carefully the instructions in the catalog. Be sure to enter the exhibit in the proper class. Have it properly labeled. If the class calls for a plate of 12 specimens be sure that you have twelve - no more and no less.

In vegetable exhibits, speci-mens should be of best marketable size except where the cata-log calls for the "largest," as in the case of numpkin. Where the class calls for a plate, tray, peck or bushel, the individual specimens should be as nearly alike in size, shape and color as possible, and they should be free from blem-ishes and have the true charac-teristics of that particular variety. Potatoes need not be washed unless it will improve their appear-

brush or cloth.

Flower exhibits call for perfection. Good stems, healthy foliage, and a perfect bloom are essential. It is important to have flowers in good condition at the time of judging. A rose bloom should be from one-half to three-fourths open — a tight bud will not be considered by judges.

Fruits, such as apples and pears, should have true varietal characteristics, should be well colored.

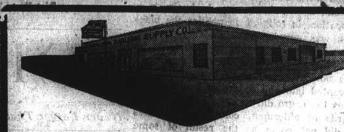
damage. Stems must not be re-moved from apples and pears. All specimens in a plate or tray should be uniform in size, shape, and

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