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Airplanes May Transmit Future Television Waves

Originated by a 27-year-old engineer, C. E. Nobles, and called Stratovision, your television broadcasting station of tomorrow may be an airplane flying lazily in circles six miles above the ground and above the weather—providing better reception at much lower cost than old-type land stations.

As now conceived by Westinghouse engineers, the airborne network will be made up of two-motored airplanes equipped with television and frequency-modulation transmitters and flying some 30,000 feet in the air. Programs originating in ground studios will be beamed to the cruising planes, then re-broadcast to television receivers in homes.

The Stratovision system promises to crack one of the toughest nuts of television broadcasting: how to increase the coverage area of each transmitter. Because television and FM radio waves travel in a straight line, they do not follow the curvature of the earth but simply shoot off into space. This means that television broadcasts from the highest practical tower erected on the ground cannot be received much more than 50 miles away from the source. By raising the antenna and transmitter 30,000 feet in the air, however, the reach of the short-waves is increased four times, thus drastically reducing the amount of equipment necessary to pick up and relay the programs. To provide coast-to-coast linkage by ground installation would require approximately 100 relay towers and hundreds of transmitters; or a 6,000-mile co-axial cable network estimated to cost at least 100 million dollars.

STARS IN SERVICE



NATURE STUDY HOLLY

By MRS. THOS. S. SHARP

"Below, a circling fence, its leaves are seen wrinkled and keen; No grazing cattle through their prickly round can reach to wound; But as they grow where nothing is to fear, Smooth and unarmed the point-less leaves appear."

Have you ever observed the upper leaves of the holly tree? They have no prickles, yet the lower leaves are armed with sharp points.

Holly is used for hedges in England, not only for its beauty, but also for its safety. It forbids passage. The berry on the English holly is more brilliant red than ours.

"Lo! now is come our joyfulst feast Let every one be jolly Each room with ivy leaves is drest And every post with holly."

Many associate the holly with the Crucifixion as symbols of the Crown of Thorns, calling it Christ's Thorn, as the red berries seem to be drops of blood.

Holly, with its festive significance, became quiet sacred in some Christian countries. It was a type of "The Burning Bush" to northern Europeans of the Middle Ages. Some considered it to be a symbol of the Virgin.

The holly tree is of two kinds. Many do not know this. Be sure to buy the one that produces both kinds of flowers, for the other kind does not have any.

Our forefathers had a tradition that evil forces feared this tree, consequently they would plant one beside the house as a safeguard. Be sure to have one in your yard or else.

"The gobelins will git you if don't watch out."—Riley.

"The holly and ivy about the walls wind, The yule log and candle shed cheer;

Not a grumble or frown in the snow-covered town, For merry old Christmas is here! —Old English Carol

Our European forefathers used branches of holly for their Yuletide festivities, keeping alive a custom among the Romans in their midwinter, Saturnalia festival. The Romans even exchanged gifts adorned with sprigs of holly.

They also used it for decorating their halls. Because of this, the early church discountenanced the use of holly by Christians in their celebrations.

The American Indians gathered holly leaves to make a patent drink from them. This was the yabona (yo'pon) or ilex vomitoria, belonging to the same genus as our holly. The early explorers wrote of the "black drink" used in the mysterious Indian ceremony. They thought that this gave them the power of presight. When strong, the tea is very potent!

"Laurel for the quiet, peaceful heart, Holly for the Spirit gay.

This powerful drink was given to Indian boys just coming of age, which should have been a warning never to touch "strong

drink". In fact, it has been said that Indians never got drunk until we so-called Americans gave them our whiskey,—one curse we brought upon them! The beverage had a medicinal (cleaning) effect, weakened, it was used for "tea." Indians, as well as the English, were great "tea drinkers."

In the New Year ceremonies of the Creek Indians, the drinking emetics and the sacred "black drink" were important features. They boiled the leaves of the ilex cassine, and used the tea for purification, drinking it before council meetings to "invigorate the mind and body and prepare for thought and debate. Osceola means "Black Drink Singer." He was a celebrated leader of the Seminole Indians of Florida.

When traveling through the Everglades you will see the remnant of Osceola's tribe of Seminoles. Holly is used profusely in our southern yards as it is particularly beautiful and showy in the winter. Its scarlet berries help to make it a very ornamental shrub.

The berries of most hollies are considered poisonous, yet the leaves have been used for "tea" wherever it is grown. The Yau-pon and the ilex cassine never make the tea strong! The English, likewise, extracted medicine and tea from the leaves of their holly.

Another kind of holly produces a tea that has become of considerable commercial importance. Yerba make (ilex paraguayensis), Paraguay tea. The South American Indians have used it from earliest times. It is a stimulant so should be made very weak. There are large plantations of yerba made in Paraguay and Brazil. There the plants are kept a small shrub with many stems so as to produce an abundance of leaves. The native tree is large with a well-rounded head.

The beginning of our New Year reminds us of an old English custom to close the New Year. They dressed in holly and ivy, effigies of a boy and a girl. These they paraded through the streets. Later, after all ceremonies were over, these effigies were burned.

Additional Wacs Arrive At Moore General

Thirty-six additional Wac technicians arrived Wednesday for duty at Moore General and have been assigned to Headquarters Detachment and the Wac Hospital Company, Col Frank W. Wilson, post commander, announced Wednesday.

The new group brings the total number of Wacs added in December and thus far in January to 50. They are replacing Wacs who have been or are being discharged from the service on account of points, age, years of service, or dependency.

They come from general hospitals in the Fourth Service Command which have recently been deactivated.

Save money by patronizing the advertised merchant in your town.

Moore General Will Treat T. B. Patients

Moore General Hospital, along with several other Army General Hospitals, has been designated by the office of the Surgeon General to give treatment to servicemen suffering with tuberculosis, Colonel Frank W. Wilson, post commander, announced Tuesday. This change will in no way effect the handling by the hospital of its normal load of other types of cases, such as Tropical diseases, orthopedic, etc.

Authorization was received at the hospital Tuesday for the hospitalization of 400 T. B. patients in Moore General, Col. Wilson said. He pointed out that these patients are still members of the Army and do not come in categories under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration.

Col. Wilson also announced that a very small part of the quota of T. B. patients arrived at the hospital this week.

Cases to be handled at Moore General Hospital will for the next part be those in which the tuberculosis is moderate in nature or in which pulmonary tuberculosis is suspected. The latter suspected cases will be sent to the hospital for the purpose of prolonged observation for establishing of a diagnosis. Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring no surgical treatment other than pneumothorax will also be handled.

Plans for the handling of T. B. cases at Moore General were discussed recently by Col. Wilson and Col. Esmond R. Long, Army chief consultant on T. B., who spent several days at Oteen and Swannanoa in mid-December.

Civilian Employees At Moore General Invest In Victory Loan Bonds

The end of the Victory Loan Drive on December 31 found 90.47 per cent of the civilian employees at Moore General Hospital investing 23.12 per cent of their pay based on the November payroll in bonds, Lt. William Rice, post savings officer, reported Monday.

War Department civilian totals included \$19,052.83 from payroll deductions and \$3,768.75 in cash purchases totaling \$22,821.58. In addition employees of the Post Exchange bought \$1,172.50 worth of bonds through payroll deductions. These employees participated 100 per cent.

Military personnel, enlisted and officer, invested \$8,160.25 in cash purchases and \$14,146.25 in payroll deductions.

One new member was added to the \$1,000 bond club, Lt. Rice announced. The club was organized during the Seventh War Loan and has eight charter members.

The figures cited above include all purchases by hospital personnel during the period October 29-December 31. The figures also represent the purchase value of the bonds.

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SPECIAL STUDY OF TOBACCO GROWING

Study Was Started Under Direction of Dr. J. S. Dorton, Former State Director of the War Manpower Commission.

Tobacco, growing, marketing and processing in North Carolina has been the subject of a special study made by the Occupational Analysis Unit of the United States Employment Service. One of the main purposes of this study was to assist local USES offices in their efforts to place tobacco processing workers in gainful employment during about seven months of the year in which no tobacco work is available.

This study was started under direction of Dr. J. S. Dorton, former State Director of the War Manpower Commission and has been continued by Robert M. Brynne, acting State director of the USES. Miss Blanche Lancaster, Chief Occupational Analyst and other occupational analysts conducted the study, assisted by tobacco growers, warehousemen and processors. A pamphlet, containing about 50 pages and 16 illustrations, describes the findings. A map shows the Border Belt, the New Bright Belt, the Middle Belt and the Old Bright Belt—all producing bright flue-cured tobacco—and the new Burley, air-cured, belt in the mountain area.

Detailed descriptions are given of 101 different jobs performed by workers in planting, cultivating, stripping, curing, marketing and processing leaf tobacco. Some of these job descriptions had not been covered previously in the USES Dictionary of Occupational Titles. Approximately 86 per cent of all workers engaged in processing tobacco are classed as unskilled, although they have developed forms of dexterity which might be utilized in other types of work. The remaining 15 per cent embrace, in this order: skilled service, semi-skilled, clerical and professional, managerial and technical workers.

A large number of these workers are seasonal, their periods of employment ranging from 16 to 20 weeks during the year. The study is for the purpose of trying to find work suitable for them during the remaining period of unemployment. Many of them are farm workers, of course, while others engage in domestic work. Large numbers, however, are left with no suitable regular work. Many draw unemployment benefits and perform odd jobs during more than half of the year.

Further efforts will be made by the USES in cooperation with other agencies toward getting industry to develop jobs which will utilize more of the time of the seasonal workers.

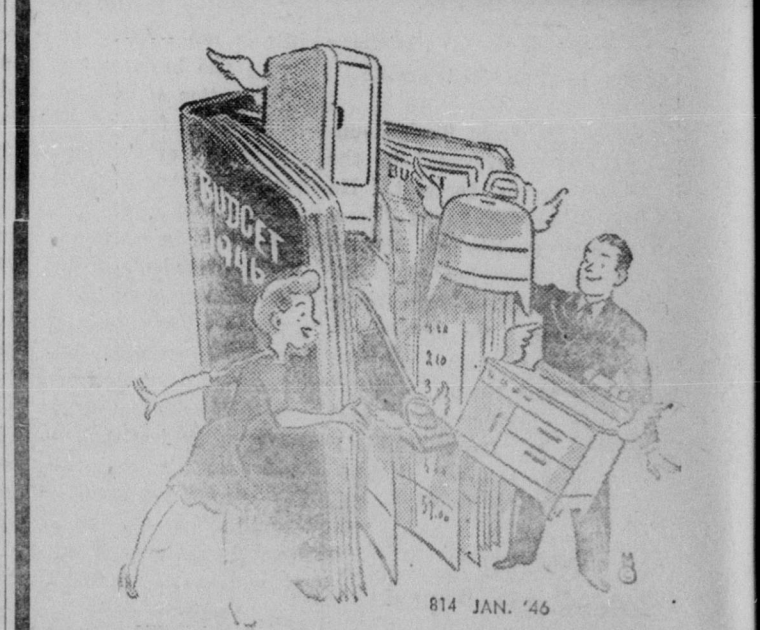
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All those wonderful things you've been waiting for are on their way in. Don't let the lack of ready cash keep you from getting that refrigerator or washing machine you want. Come in now and apply for one of our easy payment loans. Save time and money by paying cash for the things you buy.

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Wonderful blouses — wonderful wardrobe stretchers. Wear them under your suit—wear them with just a skirt. Pert, fresh and new for an active life. RICE'S QUALITY STORE

Kiddies Like to Wash If It's Made Easy

Children can honestly love the task of washing hands before meals under suitable conditions. The basin must be adjusted to their height. Either it is a special low type, or there is a box or step-stool placed before it.

After all it is a most uncomfortable feeling to have water trickling back down the arms, and that's what happens when a tiny tot tries to wash at a regulation height basin. Try out the box to step on, and place the rod for towel and washcloth low enough for easy reaching.

If there are several children in the family, not all of whom can read, use pictures to designate the place for each child's individual towels, a duck for Susie, a kitten for Bobby, and so on. And here's a simple way to help a child not to waste soap: Teach him to place the bar on the bristle side of a hand brush. This will keep the soap dry instead of melting away in a damp dish or basin.

Poultry Segregation

A definite trend toward segregation of turkeys from other poultry on breeding farms and in hatcheries is reported by the department of agriculture, which has long encouraged this desirable practice as a disease-control measure. Turkeys, chickens, pigeons, in fact, all kinds of poultry should preferably be raised only with their own kind. In a recent report on the operation of the National Turkey Improvement plan, which includes disease control measures, Frank E. Moore of the department's bureau of animal industry declares that in some areas the desirable procedure of segregating turkeys from other feathered stock "is practically 100 per cent, while in others it is far less so." "It will take time," he adds, "to accomplish this in many areas but we recommend it as a goal for every turkey breeder and hatchery." Scientific investigation and practical experience have shown that such segregation helps prevent the spread of parasitic and other poultry diseases.

Siamese Life

Chief economic interest of the Siamese is in farming and fishing—about four in five make their livings from those occupations. Government activities normally employ a considerable number. Possibly 1 in 50 has a regular job in an industry. Some women keep stores. It is a tradition for men to enter the priesthood, but few devote their lives to it. Monasteries are popularly regarded as places to get the three R's along with religious training. Primary education was made compulsory before the war. The Siamese are fond of games, especially those with an element of chance. They like to pit toy fish against each other, and engage in kite battles. Nearly everyone chews betel nuts.

Cooked Cabbage

Tests at several state experiment stations show that cooked cabbage, held over hot water an hour to keep it warm for serving, loses 70 to 80 per cent of the vitamin C it had when freshly cooked, and in two hours loses 90 per cent. As freshly cooked cabbage contains only about half the vitamin C of raw cabbage, the man who kept dinner waiting got very little C when he finally ate his cabbage. Cooked cabbage held in the refrigerator two or three days and then reheated does not lose as much C as that kept standing on the stove for an hour or two. When warmed up after refrigeration, it contains 24 to 32 per cent of the vitamin C it had when fresh and raw.