BROAD RIVER

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Richards and from Tampa, Fla., are in summer home on Glade

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kelley and Livingston, visited Mr. and s. B. H. White, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Rollins and ldren of Greer, S. C., spent the ek end with their Grandmother s. S. J. White, and their aunt s. M. Frady of Lakey Gap Rd.

Dr. A. F. Fortune, Sr., of eensborg, N. C., visited his sin Mrs. Sarah White, last anday. This is the first time hel as been in this section. He was companied by a brother and his on Dr. A. F. Fortune, Jr.

Mrs. Maggie Gilliam and grandaughter, Barbara Jean Gilliam isited their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. John H. White last Saturday.

Mrs. Daisy Culbreth of Norfolk, a., is back on the River after a week's visit in Greenville, S. and Asheville. She expects to turn home Sunday.

Mrs. Mary White celebrated her 9th birthday September 1st.

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Woman's World **Protection, Comfort Important** In Infant or Toddler Garments

By Ertta Haley

WHEN we think of clothes for babies, most of us make the mistake of clothing them, at least in our thoughts, with ruffles and billowy dresses. Actually, though, the most important considerations in making baby's clothes sensible are comfort, protection, room for rapid growth and room for plenty of movement.

So, when you plan a layette, or do some sewing for a friend with a baby, don't get too sentimental. The gift-type garment may bring most Ahs and Ohs from friends, but the mother will appreciate simplicity and ease of placing the garment on the baby most of all, and this should be your main aim. It certainly will be your main theme if you've ever tried to dress a

squirming, wriggling youngster. The garments you'll want to avoid are those with tiny collars that wrinkle and crush easily, garments that have to be slipped over the head, and tight, gathered sleeves. Whenever you can, make clothing for baby with wide, raglan sleeves because these slip on so easily. Show a definite preference for garments that open and close in front, particularly nightgowns and the like that can be folded over and tied.

Fabrics may be just a little difficult to find, but remember to choose those that are soft and fine: batiste. soft muslin, voile, extra-soft flannel and crepe. The seams may be French fell, flat hand-rolled or bound.

Special Care Needed For Toddler's Clothes

Have you ever watched a baby learning to crawl or reach? Notice this the next opportunity you have and see how much leeway the garment has to have to accommodate all this activity. The sleeves should be loose and free so as not to put any strain on the youngster. The little seat of the pants comes in for its share of the strain too. Little rompers or panties for the baby at the creeping stage need extra fullness at the back, and should be shorter in the front because of the positions they get themselves into.

Because toddler's garments come in for their share of buttoning and



If you're sewing for baby. . . .

unbuttoning, you will want to make tips which you will want to follow for sewing on buttons are these: first, use only a single thread; second, do not make the mistake of sewing on the buttons too tight. There is pull and strain on the button that easily gives way if it hugs the garment too tightly.

Save the Sentiment,

Lean Toward Practical All mothers want their youngsters

to have lovely pastel coats of soft wool with silk linings. This is a nice sentimental gesture, but actually this type of coat is more practical if made with flannel or challis that is unlined. Then the coat is more easily made, simply washed and more durable.

Another good idea is to spend time making rompers in several sizes for the toddler. Boys, of course, use rompers as soon as they begin to crawl, but it isn't such a bad idea to make rompers for little



ensible and practical.

girls, too. Dresses may be lovelier, but if you will notice, they easily get in the baby's way, and she may trip and fall more often than necessary. Dress the child as if she

Figure-Hugging



This duotone wool suit from Gunth sports a figure-hugging jacket and turn back collar and cuffs. The blouse is matching African marigold rayon crepe and the belt is ginger pigskin. The halo hat is made of straw, banded in

were an active youngster instead of just a pretty doll, and the baby will be much better off.

Always make little girl's dresses with large hems. Then as the child grows, the hems can be let out and more wear achieved from the gar-

A little girl's dress should have an opening sufficiently large around the neck to permit easy getting in and out. Only one button is used for this opening.

Very large or small buttons or snaps and hooks are considered poor choice for youngster's garments. Child authorities say that it is easy for the child learning to dress to use the medium-sized flat button, but he is lost with the outsize or small size. Teach him self reliance by making it easy for him to dress himself.

For boys' one-piece garments, use these as secure as possible. Top a drop seat controlled by a belt. This is easy for the boy to manage even at an early age and looks neat. The drop seat can have an elastic run through a casing so that it snaps back into place easily after being stretched.

Laundering Tips

Study the directions that come with your garments when you wash them. It's no longer true that everything must be washed in the hottest water possible. Sort clothing so that all similar colors are washed at one time with light clothes first.

Bluing follows the final rinse. and is usually given to all white clothes to prevent them from turning yellowish after age. Starching follows the bluing process, but in many cases these two are combined when you use a ready-made starch that has the bluing already added to it. This mixture is ready to use and is just diluted as directed. Select a ready-made starch that is smooth, otherwise you will have difficulty mixing it with the wa-

Clothes should be properly hung to save ironing time. A garment hung on the "off grain" will not iron well and will not set properly when worn. Hang dresses by the skirts or at the shoulder seams; hang socks by the top so as not to put unnecessary wear on the foot, etc.

Iron rayons and synthetic fabrics according to instructions that come with them. Your heating guide on the iron will be an invaluable aid in applying the correct amount of heat to each type of fabric.

Summer Fashion Notes

For beach and sports wear, these are the fabrics found most suitable: shantung, calico and chintz. Select them in their brightest, gay-

est colors. Brown and white spectator sports dresses will, I think, always be popular during the summer. When they match shoes and bags they give the impression of neatness and

You'll find few sleeves on dresses for sportswear of this type, the idea being that you want as much sun as you can get, and also, no sleeves will offer more freedom for playing.

Felts are scheduled to be made in a tempting array of colors, and you'll find many of them made for easy traveling because a big boost in this department is expected in the coming months.

Rules Listed for Treating Heat Victims

Heat exhaustion and sunstroke are two entirely different things, although both may seem to result one from the other. With heat exhaustion the patient's skin is cold and clammy-while with sunstroke, the skin is hot and dry. A simple rule may serve as a guide and avoid confusion regarding the treatment. Briefly it is this: If the patient is cold, make him warm; if he is hot, make him cool.

The following measures will help prevent heat exhaustion among farm workers: Drink cool water and lemon or other citrus fruit juices, avoiding alcohol and ice water. Eat vegetables and light, easily digested foods. Wear light, loose clothing: avoid over fatigue; bathe daily; get plenty of sleep. Replace body salt lost through perspiration by salting food, drinking salt in water, or by taking salt tablets-about eight 10-grain tablets daily.

Sunstroke results from prolonged exposure to the rays of the sun. Consequently it is advisable to keep the head covered with a broad brimmed hat and the body, including arms and legs covered with light loose-fitting, comfortable clothing. In sunstroke cases move the patient to a cool, shady spot, remove the clothing and then place him on his back with head and shoulders raised. Apply ice cold cloths to the head and cool the body gradually with a cool bath. Call a doctor as soon as possible and administer cool drinks (not cold) if the patient is conscious.

Explore Means to

Increase Oil in Corn

Breeding a by-product value into corn-an increase of oil in the germ -has advanced as an economic possibility as a result of research by department of agriculture chemists. They have found that the oil content of hybrid corns may differ widely-as much as 36 per cent in the case of two popular hybrids. As a result, corn growers one of these days may be growing and selling new hybrid corns bred to supply more corn oil when processed-and worth more on the market because of this increase in oil value.

This applies particularly to growers who sell corn for use in industries producing products such as starch, alcohol, breakfast foods, hominy and oil. The oil reaches the public and industry in a variety of commodities ranging from shortening, margarine and salad dressings to soap, paint, varnishes and printing ink.

The importance of corn oil in the United States-production averaged more than 200 million pounds annually from 1940 to 1945-started research at the department's Northern Regional Research laboratory, Peoria. Ill. to discover the range of oil content in hybrid corns, whether the variation is wide enough to be significant to both growers and processors. F. R. Earle, J. J. Curtis and J. E. Hubbard found that two commonly grown hybrid varieties showed a difference of at least 36 per cent in their yields of oil. In most corn the oil is mainly in the germ. By dissecting many kernels and analyzing the parts it was open-pollinated varieties in their physical proportions. Oil was still confined mainly to the germ whether oil content was high or low.

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Electricity on Farms

On farms there are many practical uses of electricity for saving time and labor, for reducing operating costs and increasing farm income. Electricity provides light and heat and power for many purposes, including refrigeration and the pumping of water. One kilowatt hour will pump 1,000 gallons of water from the average farm well. It will milk 30 cows, heat 5 gallons of water, grind 100 bushels of grain, run a tool grinder for 4 hours, shell 30 bushels of corn, cool 10 gallons of milk, or cut 1 ton of ensilage and elevate it into a 30-foot silo. Running water in the house brings better sanitation and saves many steps. Refrigeration preserves food and makes better nutrition possible. The electric washer and the electric iron make the family laundry less of a chore. The radio keeps the farm family in touch with the rest of the nation and the world. Eye-sight is preserved by good lighting.

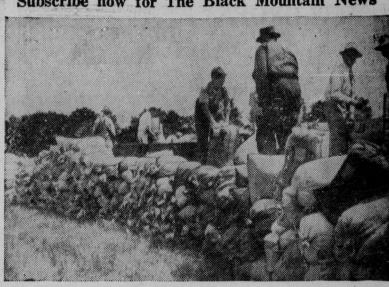
Cool Room

There are several tricks of furnishing which will help the family to forget that the mercury is bubbling up around a hundred. If possible, move every bit of unnec essary furniture out of the room. If you have well-finished floors, you may wish to roll up the rug and use some inexpensive grass mats. Or perhaps you are one of the fortunate persons who can move to the porch. Emphasis on cool colors - the blues and greens - helps to create the right illusion. Take down the heavy, dark draperies and put a temporary cool tint in your window curtains. An excellent way to get around the prickly woolens on your overstuffed furniture and at the same time carry out your soothing color scheme is to slipcover these

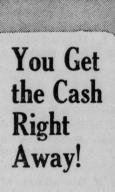
Wash Water

Estimates say that most washdays mean a consumption of about 96 gallons of mixed hot and cold water. If an automatic washer, instead of the conventional washer. is used the water consumption is reduced to about 82 gallons of mixed hot and cold water. The greater per cent of this washday water must be hot. In fact, good results cannot be obtained from automatic washers unless the temperature of the water is 140 to 145 degrees F. for the first washing. This is too hot if the user has to get her hands into the water, and washing in the ordinary washer is done with hot water at a temperature of about 125 degrees F.

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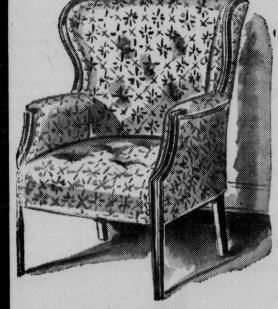


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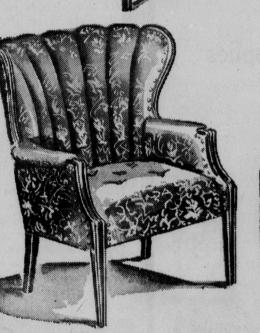
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