

Perquimans Weekly
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MAX CAMPBELL, Editor
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 FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1947.

Keep Your GI Insurance

Since 1940, the Veterans Administration has written 19,000,000 life insurance policies, having a total face value of about \$150,000,000,000, on the lives of 16,000,000 young Americans.

The purpose of the insurance was to give young men in the service of the nation an opportunity to protect their loved ones from the extra hazard of military and naval service. The Government assumed the cost of administration, which made possible a low premium rate, and holds in trust the premiums collected for eventual return to policy holders on their beneficiaries.

The Veterans Administration is worried, however, because many veterans who are eligible for National Service Life Insurance have permitted their policies to expire through non-payment of the small premiums due. It is anxious for every veteran, eligible for this cheap insurance, to reinstate it. All that a veteran has to do is to fill out a reinstatement form and pay the monthly premium.

There is another important option available to those holding the insurance issued by the Government. This relates to the conversion of the term policies into permanent forms of insurance. While the Veterans Administration cautions veterans not to convert their term insurance until they become re-established and know their financial capabilities, it is anxious for every veteran to make conversion before the limit set by law.

The veteran should understand that his term insurance provides death benefits alone and does not have cash, loan, paid-up or extended insurance values. Before the expiration of the term set, the veteran should not fail to make proper conversion and thus secure for himself and his beneficiaries, the full benefit of the Government's program of protection.

It is pointed out that all GI insurance, issued prior to January 1st, 1946, may be continued for eight years from the date of issue. Policies issued thereafter must be converted within five years. However, every veteran has until October, 1948, at the minimum, to convert to a permanent policy. Many veterans have considerably longer than that date.

The Perquimans Weekly calls this matter to the attention of the ex-service men of Perquimans County because the insurance policy issued by the Government provides protection at rates that are much cheaper than that offered by other agencies. Consequently, it is to the interest of every veteran to maintain his policy, either as a term policy, or in the form of one of the policies that can be secured at option in connection with conversion.

Just at the present time, the Veterans Administration is seeking to persuade every veteran who has dropped his insurance to reinstate it. Representatives of the Veterans Administration are ready to assist veterans. They can be found at the many offices maintained by the Veterans Administration, but veterans unable to visit an office in person can secure necessary information by writing to regional offices, or to the Veterans Administration in Washington, D. C.

Cities and Towns Are Neglected

For some strange reason, the cities and towns of the United States have been somewhat the stepchildren of legislative bodies, receiving little attention and being not at all the concern of the solons.

It is pointed out that fifty-six per cent of the people of the United States live in cities, that they pay about ninety per cent of the taxes and produce seventy-three per cent of the national income. These figures give an idea of the importance of municipalities, using the term to refer to cities and towns, and the necessity of solving their problems if the people of the country are to have good government.

It has been noticeable for a number of years that municipal governments are without adequate revenue for the functions that they are supposed to perform. In fact, the average State Legislature gives little heed to the necessities of municipal govern-

ments and in the distribution of State funds, rarely accords the dwellers of the municipalities a just share of the public money.

It should be pointed out that municipalities exist not only for the convenience of those living within their limits, but that they serve the people of surrounding areas as well. Moreover, it should be patent that the development of municipalities, involving the concentration of people, makes possible the means to support various cultural undertakings which could not be otherwise sustained. Such functions have had much to do with maintaining the culture of every nation because of the obvious fact that non-residents of the municipality enjoy at least these advantages upon a basis of equality.

It is high time that the legislature of North Carolina gives serious thought to the problems of municipalities. These do not relate exclusively to finances, although the source of income is the most pressing problem at the present time. Other questions arise in connection with the legislative powers of municipalities, which find themselves, at times, unable to properly organize and direct the expansion of growing populations.

Malaria Control

By GERTRUDE CARRAWAY

That North Carolina can accomplish miracles in the way of improving healthful conditions throughout its boundaries, if sufficient funds and trained personnel are provided, is proved by the outstanding records in mosquito and malaria control made during the past five years by public health authorities and Navy officers at the Marine Air Station at Cherry Point in Craven County.

"Don't keep 'em flying," was the seemingly paradoxical slogan posted at the air station in reference to the millions of mosquitoes found in the low coastal area when Navy health experts began in 1941 their difficult but finally successful task of eradicating the malaria mosquitoes.

In the most extensive drainage project ever undertaken in the vicinity, under the direction of Everett J. Olenick, Lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Navy, and with the aid and cooperation of Federal and State health officials, many miles of ditches were blasted to drain the swampy grounds and clear the former breeding haunts of malaria mosquitoes.

War was declared only against the anopheles quadrimaculatus, the malaria-bearing breed. No specific effort was made to rid the site of pest mosquitoes, for, though annoying and pesky, they are not dangerous or deadly.

From research investigations of trained malariologists, it was known that it would be impossible and ineffectual to try to destroy the mosquitoes simply by catching, swatting or otherwise killing all the adults. Others would come too quickly.

It was realized by Lieutenant Olenick and his 150 assistants that there are three links which have to be broken for permanent results: The seed, or sick, persons, for whom screens and treatments have to be devised; the sewer, or malaria mosquitoes, which carry the germs of the disease; and the soil, or the individuals who might get the germs.

Planning his attack to break all these links but to aim chiefly at the main source and causes of the trouble, Dr. Olenick concentrated most attention on the weakest part of the second link—the larval stage of the mosquito. His studies had taught him that malaria mosquito eggs are laid on the shore near water or on still fresh water exposed to the sun, especially if it has floating vegetation. It was fairly easy to find such places, after fighting through the jungle-like undergrowth along the guts and swamps of the 11,155 acre reservation.

Two methods of destroying the larvae were used effectively. One was to pour an oil mixture, made from fuel oil and waste truck oil, on the breeding places. This oil has a toxic quality and kills the larvae. But the treatment had to be repeated frequently, for complete results.

The other method of destroying larvae was to dredge and fill in the breeding places or to drain them of stagnant water. Three draglines were used to drain low land, and a floating hydraulic dredge was utilized for months to fill in breeding sites. Tons of dynamite were exploded to blast out new ditches, in order to permit standing water to flow down to the larger creeks and to Neuse River.

A specially-designed boat was made, 19 feet long and eight feet wide, requiring a draft of only 10 to 12 inches of water, to traverse the smaller creeks and spray their banks. Airplane sprays, often used satisfactorily elsewhere, could not be adapted for the air station, because of its original dense vegetation.

At one time, the number of all types of malaria and the almost complete extinction of malaria mosquitoes were reported by Ensign O. B. Cope, USNR, an entomologist assigned to the task. During the fall of 1942, when thousands of Marines were being trained at Cherry Point in an area that previously had been filled with malarial germs, not a single case of malaria was reported among the military personnel.

Similar successful methods were employed at the Marine Reservation at Camp Lejeune along New River in Onslow County. Naval and Marine authorities there had also realized that if employees or Marines had contracted the debilitating disease, the work at the base would be seriously hampered, with even more tragic results if aviators or infant soldiers had suffered malaria while in the area.

Much malaria control has been accomplished through the use of similar methods since 1923 when the

partment of Health agreed to cooperate with the United States Public Health Service in putting on an extensive effort to reduce malaria to a minimum, especially in eastern counties where the disease and death rates had been exceptionally high.

The vital importance of their work is readily understood by the general public when it is realized that thousands of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines were thus kept well and strong during the war years while in training in regions formerly infested with malaria-bearing mosquitoes.

Careful surveys in early 1943, for instance, showed no malaria at all in New River areas of Onslow County, where three or four years earlier 18 per cent of the Negro population had malaria. The same improvement was reported from Cherry Point, Morehead City, Fort Bragg and other important military centers. A general reduction of at least 50 per cent was reported for the disease in North Carolina.

War training in this State could not have been so successful without this health program. Malaria would have been a deadly fifth columnist. As a side result of the drainage programs, the health of the general civilian public was vastly improved around Elizabeth City, Edenton, New Bern, Jacksonville, Wilmington, Durham, Monroe and other military areas.

What was achieved bears positive proof of what can be done to prevent disease, if adequate money and trained experts are available. The record speaks for itself. But only certain portions of the State for this disease have been so far protected. There are other sections and other diseases along the inland waterways, through the mountains and in the industrial areas still crying for attention, if North Carolina is to become the healthful State that it should become.

BURGESS NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lane and family motored to Norfolk Sunday.

The Rev. Ray Biley and Mrs. Biley were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Layden Sunday.

Mrs. C. R. Lane visited her brother, E. L. Chappell, in Belvidere Friday.

Gurney Jordan, Noah Byrum and C. P. Lakin of Norfolk and John Byrum of Suffolk spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Winston E. Lane.

Haywood Davenport of Elizabeth City called to see J. B. Basnight Sunday afternoon.

CHAPANOKE NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Wood of Portlock, Va., were the week-end guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Lewis.

Miss Marion Elliott of Woodville was the guest of Miss Mollie Log Yeates over the week-end.

J. M. White of Norfolk visited friends here Saturday.

Mrs. Irma Dorsey is spending some time in Portsmouth with her daughter, Mrs. Paul Vaughn and Mr. Vaughn.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincere thanks to friends and neighbors for the many kindnesses shown us at the time our home was destroyed by fire. —Mr. and Mrs. Pallen Lane.

Classified and Legals

LOST—MAN'S WRIST WATCH. Swiss make; stainless steel case with flexible band. Return to B. C. Berry, Hertford, N. C. Reward.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION
 Having qualified as Executrix of the estate of Louis W. Anderson, deceased, late of Perquimans County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Belvidere, N. C., on or before the 24th day of February, 1948, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.
 This 24th day of February, 1947.
EMILY YOUNG ANDERSON,
 Executrix of Louis W. Anderson.
 March 7, 14, 21, 28 Apr 6, 13

ary, 1948, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This 24th day of February, 1947.
EMILY YOUNG ANDERSON,
 Executrix of Louis W. Anderson.
 March 7, 14, 21, 28 Apr 6, 13

North Carolina.
 In The Perquimans County Superior Court.
 Before The Clerk
 In Re: Alice G. Tillett, et vir D. A. Tillett; Lena G. Symons, widow; Almira G. Layden et vir Anderson E. Layden; Emma G. Colson et vir Jack Colson; O. C. Godfrey, Jr., unmarried; Mildred G. Harris, et vir Clyde Harris; David S. Godfrey, unmarried; B. Otis Godfrey et vir Sarah Godfrey; Leslie R. Godfrey, et ux Rosa S. Godfrey; Shelton Godfrey et ux Margaret Godfrey; Wilma Godfrey, unmarried,
 Petitioners

vs.
 A. L. Godfrey et ux Carrie W. Godfrey; John Godfrey et ux Mary R. Godfrey; Elsie G. Banks et vir Thad Banks; H. C. Godfrey, Jr. et ux Mattie Godfrey; Woodrow Godfrey et ux Edna Godfrey; Walter Godfrey, et ux Rebecca Godfrey; Mozelle G. Whitehurst, et vir Earl Whitehurst; Linwood Godfrey et ux Edna Godfrey; Eloise Godfrey, Hazel G. Belch et vir William Belch, minors, by their guardian ad litem, Max R. Campbell; A. L. Godfrey and J. T. Godfrey, administrators of A. D. Godfrey, deceased,
 Defendants.

SALE FOR PARTITION
 By virtue of the authority vested in us in the above proceedings, the undersigned commissioners, appointed by the above court to sell the hereinafter described lands, will, on April 3, 1947, at 10 A. M. offer for sale at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Perquimans County, N. C., the following described lands in New Hope Township, Perquimans County, North Carolina:

First Tract: Beginning at the northeast corner of Cale White's land on the Old Stage Road running through Woodville and running thence along said Old Stage Road N. 41 deg. E. 219 feet to the edge of the New Hope Road; thence along the New Hope Road S. 24 deg. 30 min. E. 572 feet to a small ditch; thence along this ditch in a southwesterly direction 251 feet to a stake; thence at right angles to the said small ditch 10 feet more or less to the line of the said Cale White; thence along the said Cale White line to the place of beginning, containing 2 1/4 acres, more or less.

Second Tract: Beginning on the road leading from Woodville to New Hope, at J. B. Humphries corner, thence down said road a southerly course 172 feet to a ditch; thence down the center of the said ditch an easterly course 200 feet to J. B. Humphries line; thence along said Humphries line a northerly course 172 feet to J. B. Humphries corner; thence down the said Humphries line a westerly course 128 feet to the first station. Containing one-half acre more or less and being of record in Book 11 at page 7, Perquimans County Registry, which see for further description.

Third Tract: Bounded on the north by the Body Road; on the east by L. B. Perry; on the south by Wilson Turner, and on the west by Zach Ivey. Beginning at Ivey ditch on the Body Road and running thence along Ivey's ditch the line of Zach Ivey S. 14 deg. E. 14.60 chains to a canal; thence along said canal S. 36 deg. E. 4.10 chains; S. 35 deg. E. 3 chains and S. 68 deg. E. 3 chains to Durants Neck Road; thence along said road N. 38 deg. to the line of L. B. Perry; thence along the Body Road S. 47 deg. W. 3 chains; thence S. 77 deg. W.

23.32 chains to the Ivey ditch, the place of beginning, containing 51 acres more or less and recorded in Book 38 at page 459, Perquimans County Registry.

Fourth Tract: Bounded on the north and east by Ray Morse; on the south by W. W. Spencer and Mrs. E. Sawyer, and on the west by E. Sawyer, W. R. Perry and Sam Banks. Beginning on the lane at the corner of tract No. 8 of the Godfrey Division and running N. 30 deg. W. 11 chains to the center of the swamp; thence down the center of the swamp, its various courses to the line of Tract No. 10; thence along the line of Tract No. 10 to the place of beginning, containing 48 acres and set out and described as Lot No. 11 in Plat Book 1, Plat No. 346 Perquimans County Registry. For further description and chain of title, see Book 30, page 168.

Fifth Tract: Beginning at a point at the intersection of the Body Road and the Woodville Road and running thence down the Body Road S. 64 1/2 deg. W. 38 1/2 chains; thence N. 32 deg.

W. 6.96 chains; thence N. 54 deg. E. 30 1/2 chains; thence N. 20 deg. E. 30 1/2 chains; thence 19 deg. W. 1 chain; N. 45 deg. E. 11.6 chains to the Woodville Road; thence along said road 11.65 chains to the beginning. Containing 36 acres more or less and being lot No. 1 in the division of the lands of S. M. Godfrey, Sr., as shown on Plat in Plat Book 1 No. 346 Perquimans County Registry.

Sixth Tract: Being a 7 1/2 acre tract of land, as set out and described in the said Godfrey Division as Lot No. 1 on Plat recorded in Plat Book 1, Plat No. 346, Perquimans County Registry, which plat is, by reference, made a part of this description.

All the above tracts being the lands of which A. D. Godfrey died seized and possessed. Terms of sale five per cent cash and balance upon delivery of deed.

Dated and posted this 3rd day of March, 1947.
W. H. OAKEY, JR.,
CHARLES E. JOHNSON,
 mar 7, 14, 21, 28 Commissioners.

ONE GIRL'S BICYCLE
 — also —
BICYCLES FOR BOYS

See these sturdy built bicycles today. They are just what your boy wants for work and play. Constructed with strong frames to give long service.

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 SCHICK ELECTRIC SHAVERS
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