

Bone-Setters Honored

by Surgeons of Note
The practice of manipulative surgery, as bone-setting is now called, was known to the ancients. An interesting treatise on dislocation was written by no less a doctor than Hippocrates. There are said to have been successful bone-setters under the Roman Republic. Conservative surgery owes bone-setters a past debt. When it was beginning to establish itself they were the only orthopedic surgeons. Apparently they were recognized as legitimate exponents of their branch of therapeutics. William Cheselden, a noted surgeon of the middle of the Eighteenth century, sent fractures to the bone-setters, admitting that they were more competent than he to treat them.

A century later Sir James Paget urged his professional brethren, through the British Medical Journal, to "learn what was good in the methods of the bone-setter and eschew what was harmful." Still later, Wharton Hood, another English doctor, who greatly admired Robert Hutton, a bone-setter, studied the latter's methods and after Hutton's death described them in the Lancet. The present should not forget what it owes to the past. The foundation of the modern science of surgery contains many crude stones.—Detroit Free Press.

City's Well-Being First
in Hearts of Athenians

It was because Fifth century Athens was a city-state in whose beautification all her citizens shared, that she was greater in her creative achievements than the Italy that fell direct heir to her cultural treasures. In that first democracy men of ability vied in serving a civic ideal not for their own enrichment, but for the city's greater glory. So the rich Athenian esteemed it an honor to finance the production of plays and public festivals shared in by all; so the theaters were made free to all citizens; so civic tasks were shared around among the whole electorate. For the pattern which Athens set for the world in democracy was of a society founded upon the well-being of the citizens as a whole, not of a society conducted in theory for the public and in reality for the hoary confederation of special interests. That is why an ideal of beauty in life permeated Hellas from architecture to sports, from public festivals to philosophy.—"Uncle Dudley," in the Boston Globe.

Original American Foods

There has been much controversy concerning the foods originally found in the Americas. It is generally agreed that in North America were tobacco, maize, a certain type of pear and a small variety of tomato. In Central America and the islands the early explorers also found tobacco and tomatoes. In South America, particularly Brazil, wild potatoes were found in abundance, so much so that in about 1840 it was necessary to import thousands of these native plants to develop in order to save the potato crop of the world. It was originally thought that bananas were first found in Central and South America and the islands, but later this theory was the subject of much debate, and it is generally believed today that while bananas were originally in that section of the world, they were also found in tropical sections of the eastern hemisphere at the same time.

World-Famous Cheese

For the past 900 years Roquefort, France, has been the home of the cheese that bears its name. The individual flavor of this cheese is produced by a particular bacteria working on the cheese, supplied by the natural caves in which the cheese is made. It is made from the milk of sheep which feed on herbs growing only in the rockiest places. After the cheese is made it is sprinkled with specially prepared bread crumbs. In about six weeks a green mold appears. At this time the workers pierce the cheese through and through with a machine containing fine needles. This encourages the bacteria to penetrate into the heart of the cheese.

Goethe's Joy in Life

Goethe lived joyously for those things which gave him delight; fresh air, country exercises, the best in literature and art, the theater, and the performance of his manifold duties. He lived for the moment and thought for eternity. Art and literature, for him, had to be positive; the product either of joy or of a need to purge sorrow. Negativeness, the besetting sin of our age, he condemned. "Negativeness is nothing," was one of his sayings, which have come down to us, but it is an axiom we seem to have forgotten, particularly in literature.—London Saturday Review.

Balsa Wood

Most balsa wood, now used extensively in model airplane making, comes from the forests of Ecuador, points out "Popular Aviation." Balsa is a Spanish word meaning raft, and in some parts of South America the balsa raft is the only means for transporting freight. Ten foot balsa poles are fastened together with long pegs made of palm-wood, which give the raft flexibility. Besides being used in model airplanes, balsa is used for insulating refrigerators and for packing pianos and fine furniture.

Many and Curious Are
Oddities Found in Cuba

In Cuba there is a species of the honey bee that has no sting and, on account of the mild climate, works the entire year. But there is a flying ant there that more than makes up for it. "This insect," reports one who knows, "has a habit of getting down your back or front and will puncture your hide at the rate of ten times a second before you can crush it. The sting is very painful and the places will fester if not treated with a demulcent. The application of garlic will counteract the effect." Another queer thing, according to this same authority, is a firefly which carries headlights instead of a tail light. In other words, it has a light on each side of the head instead of at the tail. Native women attending an evening function often put them in their hair for adornment.

Then there is a land crab, called the congoria, that is plentiful along the highways. It is a sociable creature and will enter a house, which is not pleasant if they happen to pinch your foot. But they are good food. The plainain, a species of the bananas, is not good raw but, fried or baked, makes a tempting meal. It is "hog and hominy" to the natives, so no one need starve in Cuba.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Ambitious Projects for
Harnessing Sun's Rays

Inventions for obtaining power to operate machinery from the heat of the sun's rays have often been patented, but most of them have contained two fatal defects. First of all, the appliances had to be so large that they were utterly unwieldy; also they cost so much that power obtained in this way did not pay; it was cheaper to use electricity or steam.

Important experimental work is being carried out in Canada, Holland, and Germany to see whether it is possible to use the sun's heat economically for supplying power. The first experiments are to see whether sunshine can be "bottled." That is, can enough power be collected from the sun during the day to provide light during the night?

Heat rays can be concentrated by means of mirrors and lenses; the present scheme is to collect them by means of large white surfaces and to direct them upon boilers, in which they will generate steam. The steam will be used to operate dynamos, and the electricity made will be stored in batteries.

Famous "Sowbelly" Dinners

It has been the custom for a great many years for the Colorado Mining association and the Colorado Chapter of the American Mining Congress to hold a joint convention in January. The final function of the convention is usually the sowbelly dinner. It usually furnishes the fun of the convention. Every year there is a new committee of arrangements, which tries to outdo its predecessor in planning out unusual stunts. The menu of the sowbelly dinner consists primarily of sowbelly and beans, old Cornish pastry and those things usually prepared by the early prospectors as their regular menu. Sometimes tin plates and cups are used instead of dishes. The main dining room is decorated and lighted in primitive manner. These sowbelly dinners are always well attended.

Early Englanders

Blackened bones of a woman and her child have been found in a prehistoric crematorium on the Surrey Downs. Excavations at Burrows Cross, near Peaslake, have revealed two trenches 20 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 4 feet deep, walled with big stones. Bodies were cremated in the trenches, and sealed down by another layer of stones, on which other cremations took place. At one end of the trench half-cremated bones were found; all the others must have been completely destroyed, for the heat was so terrific that masses of charcoal and big sandstones, burnt right through, can still be seen. Experts who have examined the trenches suggest that they may have been used by Neolithic people who roamed the Downs about 7000 B. C.

Proper Display of Flag

The flag code as adopted by the national flag conference, Washington, provides as follows: When the flag is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall the Union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, i. e., to the observer's left. When displayed in a window it should be displayed the same way—that is, with the Union, or blue field, to the left of the observer in the street. When festoons, rosettes, or drappings are desired, bunting of blue, white and red should be used, but never the flag.

Prayer for Light

Moxley was traveling along an unfamiliar dirt road through some woods, on a dark night, when a sudden storm arose. At each flash of lightning he would take a few steps forward and then wait. The rain continued to pour and the thunder roared. Finally, as the lightning grew less frequent, the thunder louder and the road more difficult to travel, his misery expressed itself in this prayer: "Oh, Lord, if it's just the same to you, please give me a little more light and a little less noise."—Pathfinder Magazine.

ADDS TO "BRAIN TRUST"

M. W. Prague, Harvard professor who helped guide the Bank of England through the trying period when the nation left the gold standard, was reliably reported Monday night to have been selected by President Roosevelt as economic adviser to the United States government.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as executors of the estate of Freel Crouse, deceased, this is to notify all persons holding claims against the estate to present them to the undersigned executors within twelve months from this date or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to the estate will please make immediate settlement.

This May 14, 1933.

WALTER CROUSE,
DUFFY CROUSE,
GLENN CROUSE,

Executors.

NOTICE

NORTH CAROLINA,
ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

Under and by virtue of authority vested in me in a certain deed of trust executed by G. T. Upchurch and wife to the undersigned Trustee to secure certain indebtedness to Alleghany Motor Company, which deed of trust is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Alleghany County in Book 16, Page 278; and default having been made in payment of said note and demand having been made on the undersigned Trustee to sell the land conveyed in said deed of trust, I, R. F. Crouse, Trustee, will offer for sale for cash at the Court House door in Sparta on the 16th day of June, 1933, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the right, title and interest of the said G. T. Upchurch and wife in and to the following described land, said sale being made subject to all prior recorded liens:

Containing 61 acres, adjoining the lands of R. G. Hoppers, J. M. Tilley, S. F. Upchurch, H. P. Edwards, T. E. Harris and others, and more fully and completely described by the metes and bounds set out in a certain deed executed by W. T. Upchurch and wife, Emeline Upchurch to George T. Upchurch on March 12, 1921, and registered in Book 32, Page 422 of the office of the Register of Deeds of Alleghany County, to which deed and record thereof reference is hereby made for complete description.

This May 16th, 1933.

R. F. CROUSE,

Trustee.

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Tire prices may never be so Low again!

GOODYEAR certainly makes it worth while for you to put money in tires now. Your dollars never bought tires to equal the quality, the safety, the mileage which Goodyear is today building in every tire wearing the Goodyear name—

And because Goodyear now concentrates on two main lines of tires—a real saving in costs is passed on to you.

Look at the present prices of the world's most popular tire, the Goodyear All-Weather — and the prices of the thrifty Goodyear Pathfinder — and you'll certainly agree, it's smart to buy Goodyears NOW—while prices are still down close to bottom, and your money buys more than it may ever buy again.



GOODYEAR ALL-WEATHER Superwrist Cord Tire	GOODYEAR PATHFINDER Superwrist Cord Tire
4.40-21 \$5.85	4.40-21 \$4.65
4.50-21 \$6.50	4.50-21 \$5.20
4.75-19 \$7.00	4.75-19 \$5.65
5.00-19 \$7.60	5.00-19 \$6.10
5.25-18 \$8.50	5.25-18 \$6.85
5.50-19 \$9.70	5.50-19 \$7.90

BIG HOLIDAY WEEK END COMING

GOOD YEAR

Alleghany Motor Sales

SPARTA, N. C.

50 Used Tires
25c to \$1.00
Cars Washed and Polished \$2.00
Radio Service and Sales

Henry Ford
Dearborn, Mich.

May 15, 1933

Time and again I am told—by my own organization and by others—that I penalize myself by quality. Friendly critics protest our putting into the Ford V-8 what they call "twenty-year steel." They say such quality is not necessary; the public does not expect it; and that the public does not know the difference anyway. But I know the difference. I know that the car a man sees is not the car he drives—he drives the car which the engineer sees. The car which is seen, comprises beauty of design, color and attractive accessories—all desirable, of course. The best evidence that we think so is that they are all found on the Ford V-8. But these are not the car. The car proper, which is the basis of all the rest, is the type of engine and its reliability; the structure of chassis and body, ruggedly durable; the long thought and experiment given to safety factors; the steady development of comfort, convenience and economy. These make the car. A car can be built that will last two or three years. But we have never built one. We want the basic material of our car to be as dependable the day it is discarded as the day it is bought. Ford cars built 15 years ago are still on the road. It costs more to build a durable car—but two items we do not skimp are cost and conscience. A great many things could "get by"—the public would never know the difference. But we would know. The new Ford V-8 is a car that I endorse without any hesitancy. I know what is in it. I trust our whole thirty years' reputation with it. It is even better than our previous V-8. It is larger, more rugged and mechanically a better job all round. I readily say this in an advertisement because I know the car will back it up.

Henry Ford