

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

Of
MULES, HORSES AND MARES

AT
OCALA



AT
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SATURDAY, NOV. 6th

A. J. Noble & Company of Cordele, Georgia, are shipping us 20 Mules, 10 horses and Mares to be sold at auction to the highest bidder regardless of price. These animals are not plugs, but good smooth work stock, four to eight years old, from the devastated cotton fields of Georgia. Animals may be inspected in our barn before sale at corner of Ft. King and Main Street.

Sale Starts at 10 O'clock—Rain or Shine
ROGERS & LAWRENCE

TO SICK AND NEEDY IN TOWN AND COUNTRY PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE IS REAL GOD-SEND

Red Cross Has Placed Seventy-Four Nurses In Southern Communities And Hopes to Increase Number Through Fourth Roll Call.

As the time approaches for the Fourth Roll Call of the American Red Cross, which takes place from November 11 to 25, many people all over the country are asking how their last year's membership fees have been spent and what are the organization's plans for the future. Full statements have been made from time to time, and the financial records of the Red Cross both in the chapters and for national work are always open to the public, but many people have neither time nor inclination to study them, and the simple statement that public health nursing is one of the most important phases of the Red Cross program means little to a person who has not made a special study of the work.

It is necessary to understand just what a Red Cross public health nurse means to some specific community to realize the importance of what the organization is doing. Take the little mountain town of Highlands, N. C., for instance, a summer resort with a winter population of about three hundred people, situated on a tableland on the side of a mountain, eighteen miles from a railroad over roads that are practically impassable for about eight months in the year. Highlands has no hospital, no dentist, no trained nurses and only one physician, but it has a Red Cross chapter. And last year the Red Cross Chapter applied for a public health nurse, that is, a graduate trained nurse who has taken special post-graduate training in public health work. The Nursing Department of the Southern Division sent Miss Margaret Harry, a nurse who had been trained under a Red Cross scholarship and who thoroughly understood mountain conditions, to fill the place.

One of Miss Harry's first moves after she became acquainted with the people and won their confidence was to open a Health Center. Health Center is another term that means little to the person who has not seen one in operation. The Red Cross Health Center at Highlands is the lower floor of the Masonic Temple, donated, rent free, by the Masons for that purpose. It is separate into three rooms and a hall by partitions which Miss Harry built herself because of the scarcity of labor. One of the rooms is a rest room and general clinic. Here are the scales for weighing and the apparatus for measuring under-nourished children; here talks are made to mothers about the proper care of their babies. The hall is fitted up as a waiting room with health posters on the walls and health literature for distribution to all who are interested. The room on the right is an emergency hospital fitted up with five beds and a crib for the very small patients. And at the back is the nurse's private office, which is also the operating room, fitted with a real operating table and a dentist's chair.

Weighting and measuring children of school and pre-school age was one of the first things undertaken at the center. Children who were under-sized and under-weight were advised as to their diet, and so eager were they to gain the pounds and inches that they readily consented to substitute milk for the coffee and tea they were accustomed to drink.

Miss Harry next turned her attention to the care of the teeth. At her request, a dentist came over the mountains from Franklin and stayed for ten days and was busy for every minute of that time, finding several serious cases of pyorrhea among fifteen and sixteen year old children. Miss Harry's dental clinic will be responsible for saving these teeth. Later, an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist followed the dentist and a number of operations for tonsils and adenoids were performed at the Health Center, the patients and their mothers being kept overnight in the emergency hospital. Both clinics will be a more or less regular matter from now on.

In addition to her work at the health center, Miss Harry has done visiting nursing all over the mountains, sometimes walking four or five miles to see one patient. One woman, the mother of ten children, who has not been out of bed for several years, has already been taken to Charlotte for a serious operation, Miss Harry accompanying her on the journey as she had never been on the train before. But the value of a Red Cross public health nurse is not limited to remote rural communities, as the following extracts from a report made by a woman of Athens, Ga., who interested herself in the work of the Red Cross nurse employed by the Clarke County Chapter will show. The report, which was published in the

Athens Banner, says, in part:

I went in to ask Miss Crawford, the Clarke County Red Cross nurse, about her work recently, and I was not only interested in what she had to tell me, but aroused as to my own responsibilities in the matter of health.

I had an idea that Miss Crawford's duties as county nurse consisted in going about nursing charity cases. But no, indeed. That just shows how ignorant I was of the sort of an investment I had made with my Red Cross dollar.

Miss Crawford works on the theory that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. She says she has not time for what seems to be technically known as "bed-side nursing." When anyone in the county is taken sick, Miss Crawford will go into the home and show the members of the family how to nurse the patient. She will stay perhaps two hours at a time, and for such a visit you may pay her a quarter or fifty cents, or even fifteen cents, if you prefer not to accept charity, and she will explain to you what is needed in the case of the particular illness you are nursing and help you with the first steps.

In Tuckston and Oconee Heights she has organized regular classes in home nursing. These classes meet once a week in Oconee Heights; once every two weeks in Tuckston, and Miss Crawford shows her pupils, at their leisure and under more favorable circumstances than when there is actual illness, the same things that she shows the housekeeper when she is called into a home where there is sickness. In East Athens she has a Little Mothers' Club, where she is teaching these same things to the girls.

And last Saturday she started a Health Center in Winterville. She told me they were going to start a Health Center next week in East Athens.

And in giving a dollar last December to help finance this undertaking, I feel that you made a good investment. Don't you?

The Southern Division of the Red Cross has placed seventy-four public health nurses in the five states of North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida. A successful Fourth Roll Call will make it possible to continue the work of these nurses and to add to them many others for similar service throughout the division.

USING THE SUN AS A STOVE

Device Invented by American Scientist Is Acknowledged Valuable Fuel Saver.

Baking bread and roasting meat on the summit of a mountain without fuel is possible by the use of a device invented by a scientist of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. The intensity of the sun's rays is harnessed, the unusual energy is capitalized, and food can be cooked beyond the line of perpetual snows.

An astronomical mirror at the Smithsonian Institution is capable of receiving and measuring the energy of the sun rays, calculating that in summer the solar luminary transmits upon each acre of land energy equivalent to 7,500 horse-power.

The so-called "solar cooker" consists of a half-cylinder of iron lined with mirror glass, which catches the rays of the sun and concentrates them upon a metal tube that is the half-cylinder's axis. The tube contains oil, which expands and becomes lighter by the heat as it passes through the tube. The latter is continued to form a loop outside the half-cylinder, thus making a sort of endless chain.

Passing through the loop, the oil cools. However, the sun's heat forcing the oil through the portion of the tube inside the half-cylinder, compels the cooled oil to follow it, otherwise there would be a vacuum. So while the sun shines there is a continuous circulation of oil. The "loop" passes through a box which contains an oven. Heat from the oil warms the oven and does the desired cooking.

POSITION CALLS FOR ABILITY

Englishman Chosen to Administer Affairs in Jerusalem Has Been Given a Hard Task.

The office of governor of Jerusalem, once occupied by Pontius Pilate, is now held by Col. Ronald Storrs, a graduate of Cambridge University and son of the dean of Rochester college, England.

His task is one to test the administrative ability of any man. Jerusalem is a city of disunions, where whatever may come of the future, for the moment Zionists and Arabs are passionately divided, and to steer a just path between them and induce them to join him on that path is thankless work.

It is to that task, however, that he chiefly devotes himself. Twice a week he has meetings of his favorite pro-Jerusalem society, where French, Italians, British, Americans, rabbis, Zion-

ists, teachers, commercial men of standing and others who are in any way prominent in the life of the city are brought together and in the course of debate led to see that they have in common a single citizenship. His motto as governor is "unify and be friends."

Colonel Storrs was one of the prime movers in the establishment of an independent Arab kingdom. He is thirty-eight years old.

Searching for the Point.
John George, executive secretary of the High street M. E. church of Muncie, who is a Scot, was listening attentively to a story about two fishermen who had been having good luck fishing from a boat in a lake. They wished to remember the spot where they had caught the fish, but looking shoreward they saw no landmark that would assist them in finding the spot on another day.

"Finally," said the story teller, "one of them had a happy thought and cut a notch in his boat at this spot."

The crowd laughed, except George, who appeared puzzled. Finally, he, too, burst out laughing.

"I was just thinking," he explained, "what a good joke it would have been on those fishermen if the next day they were unable to get the same boat!"—Indianapolis News.

Incendiary Bullets.

The incendiary bullets used during the war, mostly fired from machine guns carried by airplanes, were in effect miniature high explosive shells. Those supplied to our armies (millions of them were made at the Frankford arsenal) were of brass, hollowed out to hold a composition of which the principal ingredient was barium nitrate. To set this off, each bullet had a priming charge of magnesium and red lead.

An ordinary rifle bullet, of course, is solid. The incendiary bullet is of wholly different construction, though of the same caliber, being meant to carry flame. Its discharge sets fire to the explosive stuff contained in it.—Kansas City Star.

New Grade of Rubber.

Chrysal, a new high grade rubber, is vulcanized without difficulty. It is produced by the Chrysothamnus, or rabbit bush, a genus of shrubs yielding in different species from 1.93 to 2.83 per cent, and in one individual plant as high as 4.57. Of Chrysothamnus nauseosus, the chief species, 22 varieties are known, 12 of them containing chrysal. The plants are large shrubs, maturing in six or eight years.

with an average weight of four to six pounds, and abound in many parts of North America. The rubber occurring in the cells and not as a latex concentrates near the soil line.

A Strike.
"I'll show 'em," said the hen as she kicked the porcelain egg out of the nest.
"They can't make a brick layer out of me."—Carnegie Puppet.

LONDON MOURNS FOR ITS KIWI

Only Apteryx in England Is No More—Wingless Bird Is Believed Nearly Extinct.

The total extinction in England of the kiwi (or apteryx) has become a reality. The London Daily Mail announces the death of the Regent's park zoo's only specimen. The species is nearly extinct in New Zealand now, but the British Zoological society has written to the New Zealand government asking if just one more kiwi can be spared from the island sanctuary.

Zoologists will mourn the loss of the dwarf, wingless ostrich more than the zoo visitors, for not one in ten thousand ever saw it while it lived there more than nine years. The keeper would turn out this queerest of birds every now and then, but the long-billed bundle of apathy and sleepiness scrambled back into its box as soon as released.

A curious point about the kiwi is the fact that its nostrils are at the tip of its long worm-hunting beak, and in the a-dour of the chase it emits an unpleasant snuffling noise. Its mating call is a pig-like squeal.

England is responsible for the virtual extinction of this rare bird. British ships brought rats to New Zealand, so weasels were sent to exterminate the rats. When they had nearly wiped out the kiwi, the New Zealand government found a ratless island and consecrated it to the poor bird. But the problem of saving an idiot bird that puts all its eggs into one shell, so to speak, was a difficult one. The kiwi laid one egg a season, nearly as big as itself. Exceptional mothers would lay two eggs and then find it almost impossible to hatch both, as the ends would project out beyond their feathers as they sat on them.

Strasbourg's Famous Cathedral.

Strasbourg, capital of Alsace, called the bulwark of the Holy Roman Empire by Emperor Maximilian I, is famed for its cathedral and pate de foie gras and prized for its commercial and military importance. Its cathedral, whose building extended over

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four centuries, says a National Geographic society bulletin, typifies the diverse influences to which the city has been subjected. The facade especially presents a singularly happy union of the northern France and German style of cathedral architecture.

No Law Schools in England.

England today has no law school in existence. Harvard's Law school is not only the oldest existing law school in the United States, but it is the oldest existing academic law school in the English-speaking world. They have a professor of law at Cambridge, and a professor of law at Oxford, in England, but they do not teach law in the manner of a professional school. They simply lecture upon law, or endeavor to give a scientific preparation for the profession of law, but do not give a scientific, professional training.

East Indian Farmers Exploited.

Although 80 per cent of the East Indians are agriculturists, only 2 per cent of these farmers are free from debt. Every season they borrow for tilling, harvesting and for marketing, so that they always work on borrowed money. The farmer does not sell in the market, but the produce is sold by money lenders. The establishment of many industrial institutions by missionary societies is proving a practical solution to the problem.

FISHING IN BOYHOOD DAYS

Glorious Time When Mother Kept Supper and Praised the Five Little Sunfish.

The city man who was the country boy of yesterday closes his eyes a few minutes and lives over again a summer afternoon of long ago, notes the Milwaukee Journal. A day when his little crowd, equipped with enough worms to feed a school of fish, betook itself to the pool where it was accus-

any reported and fervently believed the big bass were hiding.

They didn't get big bass. Bites came slowly, and those they landed were little sunfish. Is there anywhere in any lake a muskie big enough to give him as great a thrill as those little sunfish? He was late to supper, but there was supper kept for him. And mother didn't scold. She was pleased as punch, and told him to hurry and clean the fish, and she would cook them. And she did.

No other grown person praised his catch. In all the world, he and mother alone recognized how worth while those five little sunfish were. And yet it didn't seem wonderful that she didn't ask him where the bass were. That was what other people did.

It was a wonderful day, but as he looks back on it, he sees that the wonderful thing was not the little string of "boy's fish," but the mother who was so pleased that she stood over a hot stove cooking them. How glad she was to do it. How happy she would be if she could do it again, today. But she lives too far away now.

FOREST ON DRIFTING SANDS

Frenchman's Ingenuity Has Made of Waste Place a Region of Fertility and Usefulness.

In the southwest corner of France, between the rivers Adour and Garonne, are long stretches of pine woods, green and cool. Where these pines now stand was a barren waste in the middle of the eighteenth century. Sun and wind vied with each other in making the land drier and dustier. Over the stormy bay of Biscay came winds that set up great sand storms and sometimes buried whole villages. But at last there came along a man who acknowledged fate only as something

to be overcome. His name was Bismontier and he was an inspector of roads. He began fencing in the desert. He built a fence and behind it planted a handful of broom seeds. Behind the broom seeds he put seeds of the pine. The fence protected the broom seeds and the broom grew. Then the broom in its turn afforded shelter to the delicate pine shoots. Soon the pines spread and their tough roots bound this sandy soil together. The first step was accomplished. Then canals were made to drain the wet parts and carry water to the dry.

Ammonia From the Air.

A syndicate has been formed to establish a nitrogen factory for the manufacture of ammonia synthetically from the nitrogen of the air, says the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

The syndicate has purchased the extensive site in County Durham which the British government acquired more than two years ago for the purpose of building a factory. The capital required will be \$25,000,000.

The process to be adopted, says the American chamber, will be on the principle of the German chemist, Haber. Nitrogen and hydrogen will be combined into ammonia under pressure at a high temperature, the ammonia then being converted into nitric acid or other nitrates as may be required either for the manufacture of explosives or for use as fertilizers.

Early Rubber Goods Imperfect.

Many were the troubles that early manufacturers of rubber goods experienced on account of the propensity of rubber to expand or contract with the heat. Daniel Webster, who was Mr. Goodyear's counsel in his patent litigation, humorously referred to a fine cloak of India rubber he once owned, stating that in colder weather it stood well by itself, and that he often set it out on the porch surrounded by his hat, many persons passing by, mistaking it for the Sage of Marshfield himself.