

THE NEWS-RECORD

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DR. HUTCHINS OPENING ANOTHER OFFICE IN BURNSVILLE, N. C.

Marshall Dentist To Spend Two Days A Week In Burnsville

Dr. J. H. Hutchins is this week opening up an office in Burnsville, N. C. As can be seen from his ad in this paper, he will be in Burnsville every Wednesday and Thursday and other days as usual in Marshall. Miss Clota Sprinkle, who has been assistant at his office since 1923, will remain in the Marshall office the two days he is out to make appointments and do such work as she is permitted to do. Dr. Hutchins is well known in Yancey county as well as in Madison, and his brother having practiced dentistry in Yancey before locating in Marshall. Dr. Hutchins is at the present time President of the Marshall Civitan Club and has been connected for several years with the athletics of Madison County. Of a friendly nature, Dr. Hutchins will make friends wherever he goes and his many Madison friends will wish him well in his present venture.

Junior Play A Success

"The Arrival of Kitty" presented by the Junior class of Marshall and directed by Miss Nita Gahagan, was an outstanding success due to the many humorous and effective qualities and splendid acting displayed by the various characters Friday night. Everyone enjoyed the appearance of Ray Frisby disguised as Kitty, in a red evening gown, with matching accessories. Even though Ray was none too well acquainted with wiles and ways of the feminine world, his acting was excellent. Miss June Eulaine Ramsey made an ideal Juliette as she endeavored not to show her affection for Bobby Baxter, the realistic Ray Frisby. One of the most enjoyable features of the play was the coming marriage of the old maid, in the person of Hope Holcombe, to Mr. Charles Redman as Mr. Benjamin Moore. At the end of the play Charles reaches the conclusion that any woman would make him a suitable wife.

DANIEL LEWIS, 89, TAKEN BY DEATH

Daniel Lewis, 89, Union veteran of the War between the States and a farmer, died Saturday afternoon at his home in the Grape Vine section of Madison County. Death was due to paralysis and high blood pressure. The funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home with burial in the Coak cemetery in the Grape Vine section. Officiating were the Rev. Jesse Watts and the Rev. Wade White. Surviving are his widow and three sons, C. D. of Foster Creek, George, of the Grape Vine section, and Henry, of Boise, Idaho. In our issue of February 7, we mentioned the celebration of the 89th birthday of Mr. Lewis. He and his wife had lived together 66 years.

WHAT TO PLANT THIS WEEK

Complete planting information will be found in the Farmers Federation News Service PLANTING ISSUE. Free at all 15 Farmers Federation Warehouses.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

CABBAGE—Set frost-proof plants: Chardonnay Wakefield, Early Jersey Wakefield.

CARROTS—Chantenay, Oxheart, Danvers.

MUSTARD—Curled or smooth.

ONION—plant "potato onion" sets; Silver Skin.

PEAS—seed smooth varieties: First and Best, Alaska, Early Bird.

POTATOES—Cobbler, Rose.

RADISH—Early Scarlet, Saxa, I-cicle, White Tip.

SPINACH—seed Bloomsdale for spring and early summer.

TURNIPS—White Egg.

FLOWERS

SWEET PEAS—seed Spencer Mixed.

FIELD SEEDING

LESPEDEZA—Korean, Common, Kobe, Tennessee 76.

OATS—White Spring, Burt's, Red Rust Proof, Falgout.

CLOVER—Red, Sapling.

GRASS SEEDS—Red Top or Herd's Grass, Orchard Green, Kentucky Blue Grass, Lawn Grass.

Spade or plow in all manure available on the garden. Lime garden if possible, but avoid liming or manuring land reserved for Irish potatoes.

WATCH THIS COLUMN EACH WEEK FOR OTHER CROPS AND FOR SUCCESSION PLANTINGS. IT IS TIMED ESPECIALLY FOR THIS COUNTY.

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packing boxes may be killed by steaming the boxes or dipping them in boiling water. Gardner points out that the cost of such treatment is very small.

Since it is difficult to kill all the moths and eggs after the fruit has become infested he adds, the most important preventative method is to kill as many cocoons as possible or keep them inside the packing shed.

He states that an orchardist in Illinois spent \$35 to screen a large packing shed and make it moth-tight. In one season 200,000 moths were trapped inside the shed. Orchardists in this State should take every precaution to kill the moths while they are in a dormant stage, says Gardner.

IN MEMORY OF MARGARET (LEAKE) McCLURE

We, the friends of Margaret, are sad today. Because God has taken her away; But why should we worry o'er her, dear ones, For God knows best, and let His will be done. Margaret is in a land so fair, Where heartaches and pain don't enter there; Some day we can see her sweet smiling face. For she wore a smile in every place. When you visited her home she was kind and sweet; A dearer friend you would never meet; But God knows best, we all must say; She is just a rosebud taken away. Of course, we miss her, there is no doubt, But we should have nothing to worry about; For Margaret is not beneath the soil; She is in Heaven with her loved ones and God. It seems as if we hear her voice so kind and true, As she sang, "God Will Take Care Of You". This proved that Margaret had no fear To cross death's valley with Jesus near. Here in her home is a vacant chair, Where she often sat by our side; There are tear-filled eyes searching for her Who now with the Savior doth abide, But Jesus can beckon her loved ones away. In the midst of their grief and their tears, For up there at the beautiful gate, Dear Margaret is watching for thee. So, friends, let's all just trust and pray, Until the Savior takes us away; Then we can meet Margaret on the other shore. Where we will be happy forevermore. By Margaret's friend, STELLA DOCKERY DUNCAN.

Adjustment Payments Reach Huge Sum

North Carolina farmers who are participating in the crop adjustment programs have received a total of \$13,141,978.98 in rental and benefit payments.

These payments include all checks disbursed from the beginning of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1933 up to December 31, 1934, according to Dean I. O. Schaub of State College.

However, the figure above does not include all the payments due the growers for their part in the 1934 program, the dean says, since some of the payments are still being made. Cotton growers received the largest amount of the total payments, having gotten \$7,090,603.16. Tobacco growers came next with payments of \$5,658,055.02, while corn-hog producers received \$323,125.01 and wheat growers \$70,195.79.

The \$1,089,915.26 spent in administering the program in this State went largely to pay the wages of county and community committeemen, and farmers appointed to assist with the programs.

The administration cost, including the wages of committeemen, amounted to approximately 7.6 percent of the total AAA expenditures of \$14,231,894.24 in North Carolina.

The rental and benefit payments were made to the growers for adjusting their production, the dean said, but the higher prices received them an even greater increase in income.

A large number of Bertie county tobacco growers are requesting for an increase in their 1935 allotments.

Western North Carolina farmers are showing a great deal of interest in the land use and conservation program sponsored by the TVA and the agricultural extension service of State College. The program is designed to improve farming practices and, in the end, raise the standard of living in the mountain counties.

Test Soils For Ornamental Plants

Most ornamental plants that naturally grow in wooded areas or in low, moist places where the soil has high organic content will not thrive when set out in alkaline soils, says Glenn O. Randall, floriculturist at N. C. State College.

Among the acid-loving evergreens are: Andromeda, Galax, Leucothoe, Mountain Laurel, Oconee Bells, Rhododendron, and Sand-myrtle.

Deciduous shrubs with like soil preference include: Azeleas, Blueberry, Chokeberry, Dogwood, Fringetree, Heather, Huckleberry, Rhodora, Shadblow, Silverbell, Staggersbush, Summersweet, Trailing Arbutus, Withe Rod, and Yellow root.

Some of the hardy perennials belong in the acid class, such as: Bleedingheart, Blueets, Coreopsis Rose, Lilacs, Lily-of-the-Valley, Mountain Phlox, Painted Trillium, Pink Turtlehead, and Wild-Indigo.

The most practical way of testing soil for its acidity or alkalinity is with a chemical indicator, Randall says. The indicator is a dye which changes color when brought into contact with substances with different degrees of acidity or alkalinity.

There are a number of soil-testing outfits on the market at prices ranging from \$1 to \$5 or more, which may be purchased from local seedsmen, that are reliable and easy to use, he says.

If the soil in which acid-loving plants are to be grown is found to have too low an acid reaction, Randall points out, it should either be treated or replaced with soil of the proper acidity.

Granulated peat moss or leafmold showing an acid reaction may be spread on the soil, or acidifying chemical may be applied. Tannic acid or crude aluminum sulphate are satisfactory and inexpensive, he says. The amount needed will vary from three or four ounces to a pound for each square yard. A fertilizer composed of 10 pounds of cottonseed meal, four pounds of superphosphate, and two pounds of sulphate of potash will help maintain soil acidity, Randall states.

TIMELY FARM QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

(Prepared by State College)

Question: How can seed oats be treated to prevent smut?

Answer: A fifty percent formaldehyde solution sprayed over the seed oats will effectually prevent smut. The spray may be applied with a small hand machine such as is used around the house to kill flies. The oats are shoveled from pile to pile and each shovelful is sprayed as turned. The seed are then left in the pile or put in bags and left for several hours or overnight before planting. Seed treated with this solution are not harmful for feeding purposes if they are stirred several times so that all the formaldehyde evaporates.

Question: Aside from the brooder house what equipment is necessary for handling chicks in a brooder?

Answer: At the start each 100 chicks should have access to a five-foot feed hopper and two one-half gallon waterers. Two mash hoppers four inches high, six inches wide, and five feet long should be provided for each 100 chicks after the third week. Be sure to allow plenty of floor space as overcrowding will increase any inherent disease and will also cause colds which may develop into serious trouble. At least one half foot of floor space should be allowed for each chick.

Question: When should Irish potatoes be treated for planting?

Answer: Seed potatoes should be treated before cutting into seed pieces. Dissolve four ounces of corrosive sublimate in two quarts of boiling water and add it to 30 gallons of slightly warmed water. All mixing should be done in a wooden or earthen vessel. Wash the potatoes and then set in solution. The first batch should be soaked one hour with fifteen minutes added for each batch after the first. After ten bushels have been treated throw the solution away and make up a fresh

CIVIL COURT NEXT WEEK

The Civil term of Superior Court of Madison County will convene here next Monday, March 25. There are a number of important civil cases listed on the docket. Judge Wilson Warlick is scheduled to preside over this civil term.

WALNUT SENIORS TO PRESENT "HERE COMES CHARLIE"

WALNUT HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS present— "HERE COMES CHARLIE" Saturday Night, 7:00 O'clock

CHARACTERS

(In order of their first appearance) Nora Malone, cook at the Elliott home—Florence McDevitt; Officer Tim McGrill; Nora's sweetheart—Aubrey Reeve; Mrs. Fanny Farnham, Larry's aunt—Marian Ramsey; Larry Elliott, a young business man—Howard McDevitt; Ted Hartley, his college pal—Sam Roberts; Vivian Smythe-Kersey, Larry's fiancée—Hazel Henderson; Uncle Aleck Twigg, in charge of Charlie—Robert Ramsey; Charlie Hopps, Larry's ward—Gertrude Gahagan; Mrs. Caroline Smythe-Kersey, Vivian's mother—Dorothy Brigman; Mortimer Smythe-Kersey, Vivian's brother—Cecil Haynes.

Admission—10c & 20c.

Says Seed Shortage Not So Severe

The program for growing more legumes and building better pastures should not be handicapped by a shortage of seed this year, according to a recent survey by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says Dean I. O. Schaub, of State College.

It has been rumored, the dean says, that the severe drought in the mid-west last year so reduced the seed supply that there would not be enough to plant the needed grass and legumes for 1935.

The drought did reduce the supply, he adds, but not enough to cause a shortage which would prevent farmers from sowing the pasturage, soil-building, and hay crops they should have.

Although the supply of timothy, forage sorghums, millet, Sudan grass, and alsike and red clover is lower than usual, Dean Schaub points out, there is a sufficiency of lespedeza and other legume and grass seed.

Importations of seed from foreign countries is relieving the slight shortage in millet, Sudan grass, and a variety of timothy suitable to northern states, the dean says, and there will be enough of these for the 1935 sowing, he is informed.

The rise in seed prices should not materially affect those farmers who will have to buy seed, he observes, if they prepare their seed beds carefully and distribute the seed evenly so there will be no waste.

The need for more and better pastures and for soil-building crops, particularly on land retired from the cultivation of other commodities, is such that the agricultural extension service is advocating all farmers to plant legumes and grasses wherever possible.

treatment. Allow the potatoes to dry before cutting into seed pieces for planting.

Question: What causes my hens to lay thin or soft shelled eggs?

Answer: This is caused by a lack of mineral matter in the feed or poor digestion of these minerals if they are in the ration. Crushed oyster shell should be kept before the hens at all times. It might be well to put one percent of powdered calcium carbonate or ground oyster shell in the laying mash. At least four percent of steamed bone meal should be added to the mash for its calcium and phosphorus content. With these added minerals the fault should be corrected.

Martin county's 1,363 peanut adjustment contracts have been checked and tabulated. Most of them were found to be fairly accurate.

Most of the 15,000 pounds of lespedeza seed ordered by the Harnett county farm agent has been distributed to the farmers.

RELIEF WORK IN STATE & COUNTY

Madison County Has Few Projects In Progress

Raleigh, March, 1935—Five thousand ERA work projects, in force at present, can be increased to over 6000, and the 30,000 persons employed on January 1 can be increased to 65,000 if funds are made available, Mrs. Thomas O'Berry, state relief administrator, said recently.

Under present policies of the relief administration, Mrs. O'Berry explained, only a limited amount of materials may be purchased for work projects under ERA supervision. For this reason, there are approximately 1000 necessary projects on file unapproved because of funds insufficient to purchase needed materials.

If local communities could secure funds sufficient to buy materials, 1000 new projects, carrying improvements into every section of the state, could be started immediately. These projects together with the 5000 now in operation would permit employment of the 65,000 employable persons now on relief rolls, under the present policy of counting but one employable person to each family.

Projects now in force, Mrs. O'Berry pointed out, represent all phases of construction and repair work, bringing benefits to communities all over the state.

Public property projects in the ERA program now include the building of roads and streets, public buildings, schools, community houses, hospitals, bridges, sewage and water works systems, recreational projects, landscaping, erosion control, conservation of fish and game, and eradication of disease bearers and pests.

Projects vitally affecting the welfare of relief clients, and affording needed improvements in towns, cities and rural centers include remodeling and repairing houses, resettlement housing for subsistence homesteads, and the demolition of condemned houses and other buildings.

This department of ERA activity includes also the production and distribution of food products, and other articles needed by the unemployed. These projects include the making of clothing and bedding in ERA sewing rooms which employ persons on the relief rolls, canning and preserving foods, and cutting of fuel.

An indication of the type of work that is being done in other fields by the ERA and could be done to an even greater degree if funds were supplied, is found in the field of public welfare. Mrs. O'Berry pointed out that work in the field included nursery schools for under privileged children, public health and safety campaigns, and public recreation facilities. In the field of education varied researches and special surveys have been carried forward, while beneficial work has been done in art, music, and dramatics, as well as in libraries and museums.

To supervise this widespread program, Mrs. O'Berry drew attention to the well trained and experienced staff qualified in the wide field of ERA works activity. Specialized engineers supervise the various forms of construction projects, engineers trained in all forms of construction, in drainage, and sanitation. Supplementing the work of the engineers is a group of trained foremen and supervisors, qualified for specific types of projects.

Mrs. O'Berry indicated that an important function of the field engineers, men trained under CWA and ERA, as well as in varied lines of private enterprises, is to keep in close touch with local government officials and other interested citizens with a view to cooperating in creating needed projects and supervision of the work.

Madison County projects, which have not only provided needed employment for unemployed persons, but have resulted in necessary improvements of permanent community value include the following which are either completed or in process of completion: community houses at Hot Springs and White Rock; construction and repair of schools; highway improvements; and waterworks construction at Marshall and Hot Springs.

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FAVORITE RIDDLES

1. You haven't got it, and you don't want it, but if you had it you wouldn't take a thousand dollars for it.
2. Which is the bigger, Mr. Bigger or Mr. Bigger's little baby?
3. What is the difference between a soldier and a woman?
4. What is the difference between a blind man and a sailor in prison?

MARY MOYERS, Hamblen County, Tennessee.

ANSWERS.—1. A bald head. 2. The baby is a little bigger. 3. One faces the powder, and the other powders the face. 4. The prisoner can't go to see, and the blind man can't see to go.