

-:- A Page For Haywood Farmers -:-

BETTER POTATO SEED PAID THE FARMERS WELL

H. R. Niswonger Says Mountain Farmers Got Average Of 16 Bushels For Each Bushel Planted.

A ratio of 16 to 1 was secured by 260 growers of Irish potatoes in seven western North Carolina counties by using certified seed of a selected strain of the Green Mountain variety.

"In other words," says H. R. Niswonger, extension horticulturist for western North Carolina, "the men who used the good seed secured an average return of 16 bushels of good potatoes for every bushel planted. The yield graded out 82 percent No. 1 stock and was produced at a cost of 17 cents a bushel."

In contrast to this, other growers who failed to use the selected strain and planted seed from stock kept from year to year got a yield of nine bushels for every bushel planted. This crop graded out only 66 percent No. 1 stock and was produced at a cash cost of 24 cents a bushel.

Niswonger reports 20 demonstrations conducted in Haywood county with an average yield of 160 bushels an acre recorded. One man produced 240 bushels. The average yield of the county, using the same old seed stock, was 65 bushels an acre.

The aim of this work, Niswonger reports is to replace the old run-down seed stock with certified disease free seed which may be increased on the farm. This will result in the standardization of variety; will increase the yield marketable tubers, and will keep the unit cost of growing the crop. It is only through such a method of producing potatoes, that the mountain grower will make a profit at present prices.

In addition, he says, the cost of hauling the western Carolina seed stock into eastern Carolina is low enough now that the growers may compete with the growers of Maine in supplying eastern commercial growers with their seed supply.

Question: Is there a free bulletin at State College that tells the kind of vegetables to plant, when to plant and the amount to plant for a home garden?

Answer: This information is contained in Extension Circular No. 122 "The Farm and Home Garden Manual" and copies will be mailed free as long as the supply permits. The Governor's Relief Office has also prepared a leaflet giving this information in simplified form and copies of this leaflet may be secured by addressing that office at Raleigh, N. C.

Question: Will it pay to raise broilers for the spring market?

Answer: Due to the low prices of chicks and feed a large number of people are going into the poultry business this spring which will mean an increase in broiler production. On the whole this increase will be with late broilers. Those farmers producing broilers for the early market should receive a fair margin of profit.

Question: How should Irish potatoes be treated before planting to prevent disease?

Answer: Before cutting for seed all Irish potatoes should be soaked for 1 to 1 1/2 hours in a solution of one pint of Formaldehyde and 30 gallons of water. They should then be washed and dried before cutting the seed pieces. If bad weather or other causes prevent immediate planting, the seed pieces should be dusted with finely ground sulphur to dry out and protect the freshly cut surface.

Question: How can I kill the small worms in my tobacco plant beds?

Answer: No definite control has been worked out for this pest which is the larvae of midges and fungus gnats but a farmer in Robeson county has secured excellent results by treating with naphthalene flakes. These flakes are sprinkled over the bed at the rate of 1 1/2 pounds to 100 square yards of bed. Three applications were made over a ten-day period. This treatment stopped the damage and did not injure the plants.

Lack Of Pastures Is Weakening The Farm Program

The main reason why North Carolina does not make greater progress as a livestock producing State is that its landowners are not expert as cattle feeders and the principal weakness in this, is the lack of pastures, says John A. Arrey, dairy extension specialist at State College.

"We are poor feeders," said Mr. Arrey last week in addressing the conference of extension specialists. "That will explain why we have not made the progress we should be making. Of course, we were hit a hard lick last season in our dairy work because of the dry weather and the abundance of feed produced in other sections. The mid-west folks harvested an excellent crop of forage and other feed and are able to produce butterfat right now at a much lower price than we can. Yet we can grow as much hay per acre as any section of the United States and at as low a cost. We can also have excellent pastures if we will but give some thought and time to the subject. Successful dairying is dependent upon pastures."

Mr. Arrey says a pasture revival is needed in the State. The usual conception of a pasture in North Carolina, he said, is a worn out piece of land, unsuited to crops, fenced with a strand or two of barbed wire. This is nothing but an exercise ground, he claims, and is often a dangerous one at that because it is usually criss-crossed with deep gullies.

Good land is needed for pasture and some of the tame grasses should be planted. If a pasture has trees on it, cut them down so the grasses may absorb the sunlight and grow.

Farmers are not in a condition to buy many purebred cows at this time, Mr. Arrey said, but he advises the upgrading of the cattle on hand by the use of better sires.

S. C. Man Has Been Hiccoughing For 7 Years Continuous

Allendale, S. C.—George Saxon, 45, should be an authority on hiccoughing—he's been doing it seven years.

For the first several years Saxon waked himself many times at night with his hiccoughing but now he has trained himself to sleep. He holds his nose when he eats and drinks to avoid choking. Because of his weakened physical condition he has not worked in two years but a 13 year old son manages the Saxon farm. Saxon is married and has another son who is thru.

Medical treatment to date has brought no relief and a physician here says a nerve in Saxon's diaphragm will have to be cut to give relief.

Meanwhile, Saxon keeps on hiccoughing on an average of once a minute.

WHO WILL MAKE YOU THE BEST HUSBAND? This most important problem scientifically considered. See The American Weekly, the magazine distributed with next Sunday's BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

The following evening Anderson assumed an unsmiling mien and asked his wife:

"Did you set the hen?"

"No, I didn't," Mrs. Anderson replied. "There were only two eggs and I didn't think they were worth bothering about, so I gave them to you for breakfast."

IF YOU GET UP NIGHTS

Physic the Bladder With Juniper Oil Drive out the impurities and excess acids that cause irritation, burning and frequent desire. Juniper oil is pleasing to take in the form of BUKETS, the bladder physic, also containing buchu leaves, etc. Works on the bladder similar to castor oil on the bowels. Get a 25c box from any drug store. After four days if not relieved of "getting up nights" go back and get your money. If you are bothered with backache or leg pains caused from bladder disorders you are bound to feel better after this cleansing and you get your regular sleep.

"The Waynesville Pharmacy, says BUKETS is a best seller." adv.

Timely Questions And Answers On Farm Problems

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Prepare Garden For Food Supply Urged By Officials

The Governor's Relief Office has recognized that gardens are essential this year in providing food for needy persons and is urging that home gardens, city gardens, and community gardens be established on this purpose.

E. E. Morrow, extension horticulturist at State College says that reports received from 166 demonstration farm gardens in eastern Carolina last year returned a net profit of \$158.30 after deducting the expense of seed and fertilizer. This is only \$10 less than the net value given to 75 demonstration gardens planted in piedmont and western Carolina and shows that these plots of land have a definite value in providing food as well as in assuring the owners of a better diet.

"We find, however, that the success of a garden depends upon proper planting at the beginning of the season," says Mr. Morrow. "One of the good plans to follow is to arrange the crops in units or sections. Have all the perennial crops such as asparagus or strawberries in one part of the plot and then group the annuals in other parts according to the length of time the plants will occupy the land. Quick-maturing crops such as garden peas, early onions, lettuce and mustard should be planted together. Let the next section consist of early cabbage, early Irish potatoes, beets, carrots and the first planting of beans and tomatoes. Then in another section plant the main summer crops. This will permit of rotation and succession plantings."

Mr. Morrow says if possible, by this plan to have something from the garden every day in the year.

Those who may need help in planting their gardens this season can have free of charge a copy of Extension Circular, 122, "The Garden Manual" on application to the Editor at State College.

Records Show That Siamese Twins Are Not So Very Rare

Nearly all the big papers of the country recently carried an Associated Press story about the weatherbeaten home of the wives of the original Siamese twins at North Wilkesboro, N. C. But the really "original" Siamese twins are unknown.

An exchange authority says the first such twins he has record of were the Biddenden twins—born about 1100. These twins were girls and although each had a distinct body they were joined at the hips and shoulders. They lived to be 34 years old. There were many others after them but the term "Siamese Twins" did not come into use until centuries later. The first joined twins given that appellation were brothers—Eng and Chang—who lived to be 63 years old and then died within two hours of each other in 1874.

Eng and Chang were distinct individuals except that they were joined by a two-in cartilaginous band at the base of the breast bones. At first they were actually joined face to face, but after constant movement and exercise they could stand and walk almost side-by-side. They were born of Chinese parents in Siam, thus the term "Siamese Twins."

Chang and Eng were found on the banks of a river in Siam, purchased from their parents and brought to America for exhibition purposes, where P. T. Barnum made them more famous, perhaps, than any other set of Siamese twins the world has ever known. When they had saved up \$80,000 and grew tired of Barnum's circus life they settled down as farmers near North Wilkesboro and wed the Yates sisters—Sarah and Adelaide. As they had no name except Eng and Chang the North Carolina legislature authorized them to adopt the surname of Bunker.

Eng and Chang Bunker owned many slaves and went in for farming in a big way. With their sister brides they lived for a time as one household. Six children were born to Chang's wife and five to Eng's—all of whom were normal. Many of their descendants live in Wilkes and Surry counties.

Judge Gets Worse End Of Practical Joke On His Wife

Enroute to his home in Jacksonville Beach, former Jacksonville municipal Judge W. W. Anderson suddenly realized he had forgotten his wife's request for some turkey eggs to place under a hen that was setting.

A little nearer home, a friend with whom Anderson paused to pass the time of day exhibited some buzzard eggs, and Anderson, thinking to play a joke on Mrs. Anderson took two of the eggs.

He gave them to her when he arrived home.

The following evening Anderson assumed an unsmiling mien and asked his wife:

Physic the Bladder With Juniper Oil

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Kept An Apple 52 Years With Cloves

Fifty-two years ago Etta Ellsworth, of Nebraska City, Neb., was told that an apple would keep indefinitely well punctured with cloves. She tried it.

Today the apple appears just as good as the day it was picked, but she cannot see the knot because of the staining of cloves.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Rarin' to Go

If you feel sour and rank and the world looks pink, don't swallow a lot of salts, mineral water, oil, laxative candy or chewing gum and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine.

For they can't do it. They only move the bowels and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The reason for your down-and-out feeling is your liver. It should pour out two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels daily.

If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You have a tick, bad taste and your breath is foul, skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel down and out. Your whole system is poisoned.

It takes those good, old CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get these two pounds of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up." They contain wonderful harmonious, gentle vegetable extracts, amara when it comes to making the bile flow freely.

Don't take for liver pills. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red label. Beware of substitutes. See at all stores. © 1931 C. M. C.

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Go to Church Sunday

CHURCH NOTICES

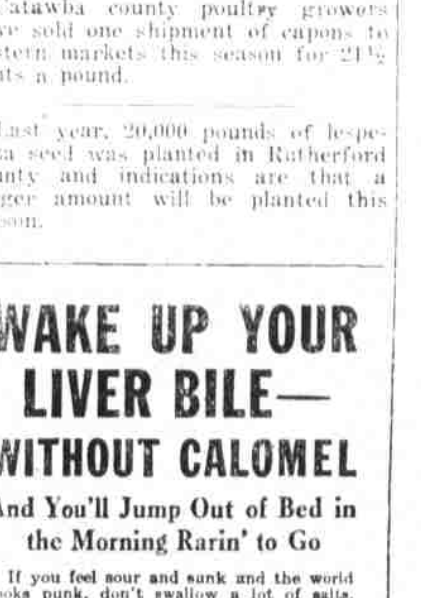
FIRST BAPTIST
Rev. H. W. Baucom, pastor
Sunday school, 9:45, W. C. Allen superintendent.
Morning Worship, 11:00.
6:30 all B. Y. P. U.'s of church meet.
7:30 evening worship. Sermon by pastor.
Mid-week prayer service 7:30 Wednesday.

METHODIST
Rev. Wade Johnson, pastor
The Church School meets at 9:45 and the Epworth League at 6:15. Evening church at 7 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN
Rev. K. P. Walker, pastor
Sabbath School 9:45 a. m.
Preaching by the pastor 11 a. m.
Mid-week prayer service Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Taxes Consume Nearly One-Third of Average Dollar Spent for Gasoline

Twenty-nine cents of every dollar the average motorist spent for gasoline in 1932 went to pay State and Federal taxes! These levies reduced approximately by one-third the gasoline purchasing power of the dollar. Money with which the motorist could have bought a fourth gallon went to pay taxes on the first three. A car travelling 10 miles per gallon, went only 75 miles instead of 100 to the dollar!



showing how gasoline taxes took 9c from every \$1 spent for gasoline in 1924, 11c in 1926, 14c in 1928, 21c in 1930 and 29c in 1932. At this rate, about 35c of the 1933 gasoline dollar will be tax!

Although tax reduction has been promised, government appears determined to make the motorist the "Forgotten Man." States are contemplating increases in gasoline tax rates this year. Congress appears to be inclined to continue, if not to increase, the 1c Federal gasoline tax supposed to expire July 1 next.

The gasoline tax first was imposed by Oregon on February 25, 1929, at 1c per gallon to finance roads. Cumulative federal, state, county, and community gasoline tax rates now range from 3c to 12c per gallon. Gasoline tax revenues for 1932 are estimated at \$600,000,000. At least \$100,000,000 was diverted from roads, and further diversions this year, combined with rate increases, further will load the tax burden upon the motorist unless he protests. Additional tax money paid by motorists was lost to tax evaders and gasoline bootleggers, government finding it impossible to collect such taxes at high rates. This year the motorist will be asked to pay for a substitute for tax reduction, tax shifting—to the motorist!

The Mountaineer

FOR ONE YEAR

\$ 1

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