

THE OLD HOME TOWN By STANLEY



YOU HUNG AROUND THE CIGAR STORE ALL MORNING - NOW YOU CAN HANG THERE UNTIL THE WIND BLOWS TH' SMOKE OUT OF YOUR CLOTHES - ANY WAY - THIS IS MY CLUB DAY!

IN THE MEANTIME THE CLUB GIRLS WILL SMOKE UP THE HOUSE

TRANSACTIONS IN Real Estate

Waynesville Township
May Leatherwood, et al. to N. G. Henderson et al., trustees of Church of God.
W. Howard Hyatt and A. T. Ward, trustee, to Shepard and Summerman.
J. A. Gann to L. D. Thrash.
Walker Lee Messer and wife to John Henry Ruff.
C. F. Muse and wife to Connie Muse and wife.
James Ralph Dunn to Edward Glavich and wife.
Lem Shepard and wife to Oscar Shuler and wife.
David Underwood, Jr. and wife to H. V. Welch.
J. L. Frady, Jr. and wife to Jack M. Davis and wife.
Grover C. Leatherwood and wife to Robert F. Jones and wife.
Ronald W. Adkins and wife to James D. Wyatt.
Wilburg Lee Robinson and wife to Glenn N. Messer and wife.
Beaverdam Township
Joseph Thomas Smathers to Name Mabel Hardin.
Canton Building and Loan Association and S. M. Robinson, trustee, to Ernest Holcombe and wife.
Mary H. Reese to Clarence Plemons and wife.
R. D. Gaddis and wife to William Hugh Bumzard and wife.
Ernest Holcombe and wife to Harding Stephenson.
M. D. Beck and wife to James Bernard Anderson and wife.
Leona Rhinehart Clark and husband to C. S. King et al.
Clyde Township
Joe S. Hardin and wife to William G. Hancy.
R. L. Penland and wife to Cecil C. Spencer and wife.
Ivy Hill Township
Cora May Moody and husband to C. B. Ferguson and wife.
Crabtree Township
Esse L. McCracken to Troy McCracken and wife.
Fines Creek Township
Herman Green, Bertie Green and Helen Green to Reeves R. Hawkins.

Geography

(Continued From Page One)
grown on patches of fertile, well-drained soil, largely for home use. On sides of many hills and ridges of the "valley" there are apple orchards, and in some districts great numbers of peach trees are being set out on the hillsides.
The raising of cattle is the most important live-stock industry. Toward the south, the pastures may be grazed nine or ten months a year for grasses remain green through most of the rather mild winter season and an abundance of hay and other feed is grown. Here sneds provide enough protection in the corner weather. As you should expect there are more dairy cattle near the towns and near the railroads and the better country roads, and more beef cattle farther away from markets and highways. The farmsteads in some parts of the "valley" sell much poultry and many eggs. There is much well-drained, gravelly soil which helps to provide healthful conditions for poultry. The hens lay well in the winter, when the prices of eggs are high in city markets, because the winters are mild and the hens have plenty of green food. Train loads of live poultry are shipped about once a week of New York City from the chief poultry market in eastern Tennessee. These poultry trains have right of way over all other trains except the fast passenger trains. Twice a year, too, before Thanksgiving and before Christmas, a train known as the "Turkey Special" is rushed from this Tennessee poultry market to New York. A man is sent with each car to feed and water the turkeys in it, some 1200 in number, and to see

It Cost \$10 But Maybe Lesson Was Worth It

WORCESTER, Mass. (UP) - It cost \$10, but 13-year-old Roland Huberauld had a lesson he is not likely to forget.
With a \$10 bill, the lad set out to buy an air rifle. A sporting goods store clerk said he was too young.
Huberauld met an older youth who agreed to buy it. Roland waited outside for some time, then went in to investigate.
The "friend" had slipped out of the store by a side door with the \$10.
The grave of Mark Twain is in Elmira, N. Y., near the place where he had a summer home.

that they are weighed accurately at the end of the journey.
These mountainous lands are a maze of ridges and valleys. The ridges are covered for the most part to their very tops with forests. Farms occupy the valleys, and cultivated bits of land dot the slopes. This "land of the sky", as the highland parts of the Appalachian highlands have been called, is so strikingly different in every way from the neighboring lowlands, that it has also been called "a country within a country". Some of the highlanders whose cabins are tucked away in the little valleys and "coves" of the rougher sections call all outsiders "foreigners". Few railroads have invaded the mountains and in some districts, the boulderstrewn beds of streams serve part of the time as roads. When the streams are high, nearly all travel must stop save that on foot or horseback along the winding forest trails. Many of the highlanders are shut out from almost all connection with the outside world.

Corn is the chief crop in the rougher parts of the highlands. It produces more food per acre than any other crop, serves to feed both people and stock, can be ground into meal as needed. The yields of corn and of other crops are largest on the bottoms of the larger valleys, where the soils may be enriched by the deposits of overflowing streams, and there all usable land is likely to be cultivated. But many of the farmers are forced to grow corn on slopes. Some of them are too steep and too stony to be plowed.

On the rougher farms, little is grown in the way of cereals other than corn. A few oats commonly are raised, and a few acres may be used for hay or other forage. In some cases, a little broom corn is grown, and in many cases some tobacco for home use. Almost all farmers have gardens, in which beans, potatoes, onions, and perhaps pumpkins and a few other vegetables are grown. Some of the vegetables are prepared for winter use. Beans are dried in the pod, and pumpkins are sliced and spread out on the cabin roof to dry in the autumn sunshine. Wild fruits, especially blackberries, add in their season to the supply of food, and many farmers have a few apple trees and peach trees. In these more rugged districts, away from the railroads, it is useless for the farmer to grow what his family or family or stock cannot eat, for it would not pay to make the long, rough journey to the nearest market with any of the products of his land. In some of the less rugged sections, some wheat and rye are grown in addition to corn and oats and on some of the high mountain plateaus more land is devoted to hay or other forage than to corn.

There is little good pasture in most parts of the mountains, and stock wanders at will in the forests in search of food. Hogs are the most numerous animals, and together with chickens and geese they may be seen about almost every cabin. Hogs can get part of their own food from nuts and acorns, they furnish the cheapest source of meat, and they grow to usable size quickly. The geese are raised for their feathers. Many farmers keep a cow or two, but in most cases the milk is poor and very hot, and springs abound. On the other hand, many parts of the region are not suited to pasture grasses.
Many of the houses in the mountains are built of rough-hewn timber. The keeping of sheep is less common than in earlier years, partly because of trouble with sheep-killing dogs. A few are raised here and there for their wool.

In the districts where the farms contain a larger fraction of tillable land, and where more hay and forage are raised and more land can be used for pasture, there are more beef cattle and sheep, but usually fewer hogs. Some of the cattle and sheep are sold each year to lowland farmers. In a few such districts milk cows are kept, instead, and cheese is made in little factories in which the farmers of the surrounding country own shares. Some of the conditions in the mountains are very favorable for this business. The summers are not logs; the walls are chinked with clay, and are bare within, unless pasted over with newspapers; in some cases they are without windows and have only one or two cheerless rooms furnished with the bare necessities; and often they are poorly heated in cold weather from fireplaces which open into low, outside chimneys made of stones and mud. Such homes tell the story of mountain poverty. In the larger valleys and the less rugged districts, where there are better lands and better roads, their houses as a rule are more comfortable and have more conveniences. Especially near the few railroads, many of the newer homes are built of lumber instead of logs.
The southern highlands contain the greatest supply of hardwood timber in the United States. The

steeper, rougher land there, which is unfit for farming, can best be used for growing timber. Such lands should be kept well wooded all the time, partly because, as you have learned, mountain forests have a very important effect on the flow of streams. Some of the streams which flow from the southern highlands are used as highways in their lower parts on the plains, and many of them furnish water power. Much power is developed from these swift-flowing mountain streams now, and much more can be developed when it is needed. As in the West, most of it is carried in the form of electric energy to the cities of the lowlands.
The keeping of forests on these

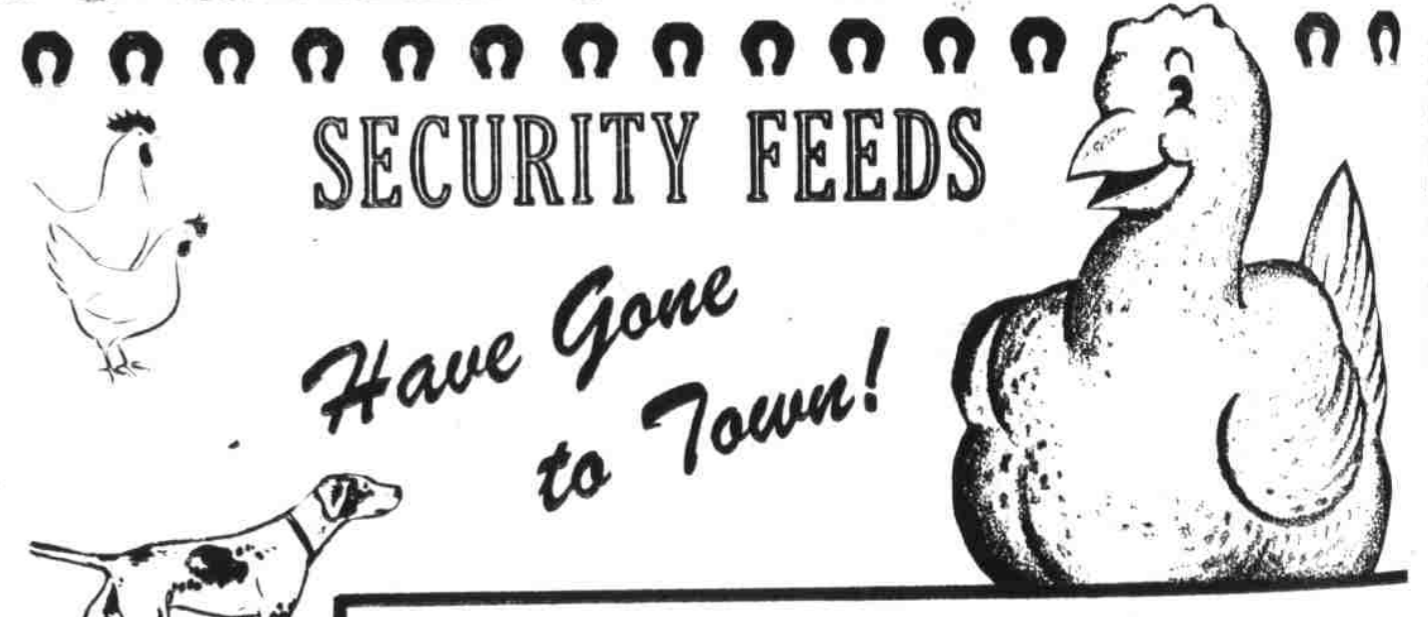
Appalachian Mountain slopes, many of which are worn badly by rains when the protecting vegetation is cut off of burned off, is so important that the United States government is buying land and establishing national forests there. In a few places the beauty of the scenery already has led to the establishment of pleasure and health resorts, and more of them will be started as the national forests are opened up and so are used more and more as playgrounds. Do you see how these things will help the neighboring highland dwellers to better their conditions? They will be able, for example, to sell vegetables to the visiting people, they can find work at times in the government forests, and help them to and farm products. In some parts of the mountains there are logging camps, other parts of the mountains are being timbered from the autumn and winter to the next spring when the heavy rains and snows are heavy. Here the railroads are of the better kind, shipped to market it is used for

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