

THE YANCEY RECORD
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Editor: Mrs. C. R. Hamrick

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WHY THE ARMY NEEDS PULPWOOD

Ordnance equipment and supplies are being shipped overseas at the rate of 14 tons a minute day and night, the Army reports. A lot of the material is destroyed before it reaches the battlefield; more is lost in action as our fighting men press forward in Europe and on Pacific beachheads.

While tanks, planes and artillery account for a large share of the weight, more than 700,000 separate items some of them in the millions—are supplied to our forces abroad. Many of them, even such large items as bomber or tank replacement motors, are wrapped in specially treated paper.

It was because these vast supplies were provided in such huge quantities and in good condition that our troops which landed on French beaches or behind German lines were completely equipped with the most modern weapons.

Certainly this equipment was largely responsible for the fact that our losses in the first phases of the invasion were lower than had been expected.

Pulpwood played an important role in getting these supplies overseas in

WASTEPAPER NEED SO GREAT THE ARMY IS SALVAGING IT ON BEACHHEADS OVERSEAS

Washington.—The need for wastepaper and cardboard to make packing materials is so great that the army has extended the salvage program to foreign beachheads, the WPB revealed.

Cardboard boxes, used to protect overseas shipments from hazards such as being dropped from planes and floated in water, are 15 times heavier than domestic packing boxes. It is these that will be salvaged and brought back for re-use or reprocessing into new boxes.

U. S. wheat production is estimated as the largest crop in history.

Machinery is the chief source of farm accidents and farm animals run a close second. "Slips" and "falls" are in third place.

good condition. Yet most of the paper and paperboard consumed in packaging this equipment cannot be returned or used again. It must be replaced by thousands more cords of pulpwood as yet uncut on farm woodlands.

A. A. A. NEWS FARM NOTES

Farmers of Yancey county may earn a practice payment of \$1.50 per acre under the 1945 AAA farm program for establishing winter cover from seedings this fall of wheat, oats, barley, rye, or mixtures of these grains, it was announced today by J. A. Hannum, chairman of the county AAA Committee.

To qualify for this payment, Mr. Hannum said, a protective white cover must be provided and the crop must not be harvested for grain. However, it may be pastured, cut for hay, turned under as a green manure crop, or left on the land as a "go down" crop next spring. The seed bed should be well prepared and the seed sown sufficiently early to permit plants to withstand winter freezes.

"Announcement of this practice was made at this time by the Regional AAA Office in Washington in order that farmers will have sufficient time to make plans for fall seedings of winter cover crops," he said. "In addition to serving as a curb on erosion the forage from these crops should be especially valuable to farmers who have increased their livestock numbers to meet increased wartime demands for meat and dairy products."

Citing the urgent need for keeping farmland in condition for peak production to meet war needs, Chairman Hannum declared that record production levels attained by the nation's farmers during the past seven years have been due largely to the fact that per acre yields were increased through widespread use of sound conservation measures encouraged by the AAA.

In view of the expected shortage of legume seed this fall, he said, farmers of Yancey county should take advantage of this opportunity under the AAA program to protect their soil against erosion through use of small grain cover crops.

Grover Robinson, a unit demonstration farmer of Crabtree township, has a very fine demonstration showing the value of lime and phosphate. On one of his pastures, he applied lime in 1939 and left a check plot across one end of the pasture. Lime was applied at the rate of approximately one and one-half tons per acre. At the same time he applied 200 pounds of triple superphosphate on the pasture and on half the check plot. The same area has had no other application of phosphate since that time. Today, with the pasture under grazing, the untreated part of the check plot is only about one-half covered with weeds and filth and no desirable clover or grasses. The phosphate portion of the check plot has lespedeza as the predominating crop, while the limed and phosphated pasture has a good sod of bluegrass and white clover with lespedeza as a filler on less fertile spots. The lime, although five years old, is still out-paying the phosphate and is helping produce the needed good quality pasture.

(Farm Agent)
On Friday of this week W. B. Collins, farm management supervisor, and J. P. Leagans, program planning specialist, spent the day visiting unit demonstration farmers. They were checking results the farmers obtained with the use of lime and phosphate. Six demonstration farmers were visited and excellent results were observed on every farm.

Mr. Leagans was greatly impressed by the contrast of the demonstration farms, corn yields had increased from 10 to 20 bushels per acre, tobacco had increased in yield per acre and the yield of hay per acre had doubled in some cases. In observing pastures we noticed the sod was better and much more coverage on pasture land that had been limed and phosphated. These pastures were much greener than others also.

(Asst. Farm Agent)
PENICILLIN
Raleigh.—Penicillin—when it becomes available—holds promise of being as effective in treating certain livestock diseases as it has been in human medicine, Dr. William Moore, veterinarian with the N. C. Department of Agriculture has revealed.

Although tests with it on livestock are not yet complete, Dr. Moore said that

\$9,150 IN PRIZES FOR 4-H CLUBBERS

State prizes in War Bonds, scholarships, and cash awards for 4-H club members will amount to \$9,150 in 1944, says an announcement from L. R. Harrill, State Club Leader of the Extension Service at N. C. State College.

"The majority of the awards will be given for food production, because dairying, beef cattle, hogs, poultry and garden crops are so essential in winning the war," Harrill stated.

In addition to the \$9,150 there will also be a large number of local and national awards offered for outstanding 4-H club work. Harrill suggested that club members contact the county agents and the home demonstration agents for a full list of all awards and discuss with them the contests and awards listed for their districts.

He also urged club members to keep full and accurate records on their projects and be prepared to forward their records to the county office this fall. Good records are not only useful for determining contest winners but they also help the individual determine how well he or she has conducted the selected project.

Farm management is one of the most important factors in successful farming. Experience has shown that the farmer who keeps careful and complete records, planning his business from year to year, has a much better opportunity of making a profit and building a real home.

PUBLIC IS URGED TO USE V-MAIL

Atlanta, Ga.—"Send soldier's letters by V-mail. It's quicker it's economical, it is sure to go through and it saves infinite shipping space."

This is what Staff Sergeant Lenford F. Adams of Army Postal Service urges and has been urging the public in the seven states of the Fourth Service Command since last October.

"I believe the general public is using V-mail more now," stated Sgt. Adams. "Why, when I first started on tour, I found people who had never heard of V-mail. They were interested in knowing some of the facts about it—for instance that while 150,000 ordinary letters weigh 2,575 pounds and fill 37 mail bags, the same number of V-mail letters weigh 45 pounds and occupy one mail sack. That saves a lot of cargo space."

"They didn't know that the average V-mail letter can be sent by air for three cents."

"They didn't know that V-mail absolutely will go through, because all original letters are kept until notice has been received that the photographed films have arrived at their destination point. If the films are lost then reprints can be made."

"They know those things now and also that V-mail is given absolute priority over any other personal mail sent from this country. Only letters marked 'Official' have precedence over it."

he "felt safe" in saving that penicillin will mean a new day for livestock production in many sections of the State.

Some strains of hybrid seed corns have stood the dry weather this summer much better than the regular varieties.

Agriculture with 16 per cent of the Nation's workers suffered 24 per cent of the fatal accidents last year says Dean I. O. Schaub.

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Big (Crop) of Seed Needed

Increased production of legume and grass seed is essential to continued maintenance of soil fertility, and high food-production levels on American farms, says the War Food Administration. In addition to providing feed and forage, these crops protect the soil from erosion, preserve valuable moisture, and gather life-giving nitrogen from the air.

Unless a big 'crop' of seed is harvested this year, the entire farm-production program will suffer, WFA reports. Farmers who grow seeds will be given assistance under the conservation program administered by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, and special information on saving these seeds is available from the county agent.

Special emphasis is being placed on the harvesting of alfalfa, red clover, and slake clover, although many others are in dangerously short supply. Both acreage and yield should be increased, according to WFA, if home needs alone are to be met. In addition, hoped-for shipment of large supplies of alfalfa and clover seed to allied countries would make it possible for them to grow feed crops to produce their own livestock and livestock products, releasing valuable acreage now required for feed-crop, meat, eggs, and milk.

Among the legumes, the alfalfa crop that develops during the hottest and driest part of the summer may be expected to produce the most seed, experience has shown. This is usually the second crop, although south of Kansas it may be the third and in the extreme north it will be the first.

Wherever crimson clover grows well the seed can be saved by every farmer, says WFA. The second crop of Medicago Red is the one usually harvested for seed throughout the Northern and Western States, and is recommended for large seed yields. White clover heads that develop during the latter part of June and early in July in the Central Eastern States, and farther north during July, have been found to produce the most seed. Ladino clover management is the same as for white clover.

Combining grass-seed production with the raising of grass for pasture, hay, or silage has been found practical, WFA reports. Procedures are determined by the characteristics of the grasses. Controlled grazing with the removal of livestock in time to insure a seed crop is essential. Fencing off of the field to defer grazing until after the seed is harvested is recommended in early summer, when there is usually a surplus of pasture.

WANTED: 1500 YOUNG WOMEN!

Enlist in a Proud Profession!
U.S. CADET NURSE CORPS

ASK YOUR PHARMACIST

AMERICAN HEROES
BY LEFF

Wounded when struck by antitank and artillery fire, Staff Sgt. George W. Mallett, Indianapolis, dismounted from his tank to assist a wounded crew member. Unable to stand because of his wound, he directed his vehicle to cover, crawled back to safety under heavy machine gun fire. He lives—and wears a Silver Star. We who are protected must buy more War Bonds than ever before!

U. S. Treasury Department

FOR VICTORY

BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

CONVOY OF FOOD for SHIPLOAD OF SEED?

MEAT AND MILK PRODUCTS

FIELD SEED

SAVE SEED

When hostilities cease, people of nations now under Axis domination will need legume and grass seed quickly to help themselves. Shipping them seed in the most practical and cheapest way of providing them with food and hence their own resources. Sixty pounds of alfalfa seed shipped to a farmer and planted, for example, will provide about 10 tons of hay enough for six cows during an entire winter—and replace about 10,000 pounds of food grains. Since one acre of alfalfa harvested for seed will yield approximately 50 pounds, this acre of seed really can replace about 50,000 pounds of food grains. Support the war effort for seeds of most principal legumes and grasses. Write the Agricultural Department Agency for more information on saving seed.