

**THE YANCEY RECORD**  
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**PLANT SMALL GRAINS EARLY, MANURE WELL**

The State College Extension Service has conducted a survey to learn how certain farmers produce relatively higher yields of wheat, oats, and barley than their neighbors and several times the average state yields. It is interesting to note that the reasons given by farmers for high yields are backed up by records at the Agricultural Experiment Stations.

County Agent W. C. Boyce of Franklin County, for example, reports that his farmers have given three principal reasons for good yields: good varieties of seed; heavy applications of fertilizer, especially nitrogen; and early seed during September and October. Other factors mentioned were good seed bed preparation, drilling the seed, application of barnyard manure, planting behind cover crops of soybeans and lespedeza, and seed treatment.

"Last year dry weather prevented many growers from getting in their grain on time. However, it was observed that farmers who planted in a bed of dust obtained an earlier stand and better yields. Idle land can be broken now in preparation for early seeding and this should be done by all means," Boyce said. "The Hessian fly has caused some damage to wheat and this should be taken into consideration. Plant oats and barley first and observe the fly-free date in planting wheat."

Boyce explains that early seeding of grain enables it to get a good root system before the winter helps to lessen freeze damage, and gives earlier growth in the spring.

He suggests that growers obtain full supplies of good seed at once and that proper methods of seed treatment be followed.

Farmers are asked to buy and store 4 1/2 million tons of fertilizer during the last half of 1944. Manufacturers cannot produce and deliver in the rush period of January to June all the fertilizer needed.

**AN ANNIVERSARY OF ACHIEVEMENT**

Just a year ago this week American newspapers launched the Victory Pulpwood Campaign in response to an appeal from Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board.

At that time the pulpwood production picture was drab indeed. The nation's pulpwood supply has been steadily dwindling since the fall of 1942 while military and essential civilian needs for paper and other pulpwood products had been as steadily rising.

The trend in pulpwood production has been reversed. Receipts this year are consistently better than last year and in some months on a par with 1942 when pulpwood production reached its highest peaks. However, pulpwood inventories all but disappeared during the lean months of 1943 and military requirements for paper and other pulpwood products have exceeded earlier Government estimates.

We are not yet out of the woods—literally or figuratively. In fact, WPB officials report that the victory tempo of our military services has increased the demands for pulpwood—now a war material of the highest priority.

As a pulpwood-producing area, this county and our neighboring counties can be proud of our achievements during the past year. Without the aid of our farmers, we could not have made such progress. But, like our boys in uniform, we're not celebrating yet but rather digging in for the rest of 1944 or until the war is won.

There is a farm fire every 15 minutes. Forty thousand barns are burned yearly. Carelessness causes many fires.

The U. S. farm-mortgage debt was reduced by \$60 million dollars during 1942 and 1943.

When you seed that alfalfa on September 1, don't forget to include 30 pounds of borax per acre in your fertilizer.

More About —

**Christmas Packages**

welfare of our armed forces personnel," Mr. Walker said. "It is not easy to concentrate on Christmas gifts in the midst of warm weather here at home but our people recognized the need, and because they want the men and women who are absent from their homes to know that they are not forgotten at Christmas they took pains to assure prompt delivery of Christmas gifts.

"I know that our people will observe the overseas mailing schedule once more this year but I do wish to stress this fact: More care must be taken in wrapping and packing parcels securely and addressing them clearly and correctly.

"It is not a pleasant thing to visit a postal concentration center and see the numbers of Christmas parcels which will never reach servicemen and servicewomen. Post office personnel have orders to do everything they can to affect delivery of such gifts, because we know how important they are for the happiness of the armed forces. Too frequently, nothing can be done.

"I am sorry that anyone ever mentioned that the size of a shoe box is the approximate limit for packages intended for gift mailings overseas. Unhappily many people became convinced that a shoe box is the best possible container. We must be mindful that these gifts must travel far with shipping space crowded. If the gifts are to be protected in transit they must be packed in boxes made of metal, wood, solid fiberboard, or strong double-faced corrugated fiberboard, reinforced with strong gummed paper or tied with strong twine. If both tape and strong twine are used, so much the better. If the outer wrapper is crushed—and this is likely to happen—the loss of contents may be prevented if fiberboard boxes are wrapped in heavy paper.

"We were unable to deliver many parcels which families and friends sent to men and women overseas last year because they were crushed in transit and the gift and the outside wrapper became separated. We would have been able to make delivery if the address had been shown on the inside wrapper. We advise that everyone write the address of the sender and addressee inside the package as well as outside.

"Christmas gifts mean much to our people overseas. Because strong twine, heavy paper and boxes and fiberboard will prove of real help in making delivery of gifts possible I urge those at home to begin saving these materials now. As time goes on they are going to become even more scarce than they are now."

Of the eight million tons of paper needed for salvage in 1944, the War Production Board says 38 per cent is in hiding in American homes and farms, while the other 62 per cent is to be found in the files and store rooms of American industry. If the Boy Scouts or the Girl Scouts don't find those home-hidden hoarders of waste paper before next fall, school children hope to dig them out.

Among the more important rules for Christmas mailings to the armed forces overseas are the following:

1. The parcel must not exceed five pounds, and must not be more than 15 inches in length or 36 inches in length and girth combined. It should be marked 'Christmas parcel' so that it may be given special attention to assure its arrival before December 25.

2. Not more than one parcel may be mailed in any one week to the same member of the armed forces by or in behalf of the same mailer.

3. When combination packages are made up of such items as miscellaneous toilet articles, hard candies, soaps, etc., the contents should be tightly packed so that they will not become loosened in transit and damage the contents or the cover. Hard candies, nuts, caramels (including those covered with chocolate), cookies, fruit cake, and chocolate bars individually wrapped in waxed paper should be enclosed in inner boxes of wood, metal, or cardboard.

4. Perishable goods, such as fruits and vegetables that may spoil, are prohibited. Intoxicants, inflammable materials such as matches or lighter fluids, poisons, and anything that may damage other mail also are prohibited. Gifts enclosed in glass should be substantially packed to avoid breakage. Sharp instruments, such as razors and knives, must have their edges and points protected so that they cannot cut through the coverings and injure postal personnel or damage other packages.

Relatives and friends who know that the personnel in the armed services to whom they plan to send gifts are at far distant points should begin to mail their packages on the opening day—September 15—of the mailing period. Last year late mailings, causing concentration of great numbers of packages in the final days of the mailing period, threatened to defeat the program. It is stressed that success can be assured, with the limited personnel and facilities available, only if the public gives full cooperation through prompt mailings of the overseas gift parcels from the opening of the mailing period.

**TOWN AND FARM. IN WARTIME**

**SOME NEW SCHOOL BUSES**

After almost total lack of new school buses for two years, WPB approved a 1944 production quota of 5,000, of which more than 2,400 have already been released to schools where new buses were needed to prevent absences and replace unsafe equipment, the Office of Defense Transportation reports.

**G. I. VETS WANT EDUCATION**

More than 1,000 veteran G. I. Joes already have applied to the Veterans Administration for educational benefits offered them under the G. I. Bill of Rights. In addition, 4,000 written inquiries and many additional telephone inquiries about benefits offered under the bill have been received. To be eligible for educational benefits, a veteran must have had his education interrupted and must have had 90 days active service since September 16, 1940, with separation under conditions other than dishonorable. Veterans who entered service before they were 25 years old are presumed to have had their education interrupted.

**DECORATION**

There will be a decoration at the Cane River cemetery Sunday afternoon, August 13. Everyone is invited to attend. Those interested will meet Thursday, August 10 and clean off the cemetery.

Moderately grazed pastures produce the most feed,—more beef and milk.

Kobe lespedeza has again proved itself a superior late-season legume pasture plant for livestock production and soil improvement.

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**AMERICAN HEROES**

BY LEFF



Through a two-hour hail of shells and grenades on the Anzio beach-head, 20-year-old Pfc. Alton W. Knappenberger, Springmount, Pa., fought from an isolated knoll, disrupting a German counterattack. With his last ammunition taken from the body of a casualty he fought his way back to his Company. Buy War Bonds today for victory.

U. S. Treasury Department

**WAR BONDS in Action**



A wounded Jap prisoner learns about American medical care as he is swung aboard a U. S. Coast Guard transport at Makin.

Our medical standards are highest among all armies of the world. Buy more War Bonds and keep 'em that way! U. S. Treasury Department

**WHERE IS YOUR SHARE?**

Of the eight million tons of paper needed for salvage in 1944, the War Production Board says 38 per cent is in hiding in American homes and farms, while the other 62 per cent is to be found in the files and store rooms of American industry. If the Boy Scouts or the Girl Scouts don't find those home-hidden hoarders of waste paper before next fall, school children hope to dig them out.

**BRING YOUR FARM PROBLEMS TO Professor S. C. Clapp**

Professor Clapp, horticulture expert, will be at the BURNSVILLE WAREHOUSE all day SEPTEMBER 1. His services are free to all Farmers. He doesn't promise to solve all problems, but wants to discuss them with you.

**FARMERS FEDERATION**