

**THE YANCEY RECORD**  
ESTABLISHED JULY, 1936

Editor ..... Mrs. C. R. Hamrick

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**PULPWOOD NO LONG-ER "A FORGOTTEN CROP"**

"This is a crop I'll never neglect again", many farmers today are saying of pulpwood because of their experience during the last year.

Many farmers starting thinning their woodlands a year ago in response to Government appeals and because it was a patriotic thing to do. Now they are keeping it up because they've found pulpwood cutting is also good business.

A year ago Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard observed that many American farmers "have a forgotten crop that can be harvested any time" in an appeal for greater pulpwood production. Today he would have to change his description of pulpwood. It is no longer "a forgotten crop."


Lots of farmers have War Bonds to show for the pulpwood they have sold in the last year. Others have new farm equipment or cancelled mortgages. All have improved woodlands if they thinned their trees properly.

Pulpwood has been a life saver for many small farmers who heretofore relied on a single crop for their livelihood. Too often a perverse weather—a long drought or a severe storm—wiped out their season's work before harvest time.

Patriotism often pays in cash as well as in the satisfaction of knowing that one is serving his country.

**BUY WAR BONDS**

**The Farmer and War Bonds**  
by Mr. A. S. Goss  
Master of the National Grange



WE FREQUENTLY hear farmers raise the question as to whether or not they should buy War Bonds as long as they are in debt. The answer to this question should depend in large measure upon the nature of the debt and whether or not it is current. If part of it is past due, and the borrower expects to experience difficulty in meeting past due payments, he probably should bring his debt into current position before investing in Bonds. If, however, his payments are current, there seems to be no reason why farmers should not buy as many Bonds as they are able. Most individual investors in government Bonds are carrying debt in one form or another, at rates higher than the Bonds will yield. This is as it should be if the purchaser is in an earning position which permits the accumulation of some surplus, for we all owe it to our government to do our utmost in the financing of the war, even though the transaction may result in our paying some extra interest on outstanding debts.

When a farmer owes money, he is always concerned as to whether his crops will sell at prices which will enable him to repay his debt. When prices are high it is good business and conservative finance to reduce the debt as rapidly as possible because when prices are low, it takes more crops and more efforts to make the payments. We should not forget, however, that a government Bond will pay off an equal amount of dollars of debt, no matter whether prices are high or whether prices are low. It is, therefore, a sound and conservative practice to buy government Bonds and lay them

**CARELESSNESS CAUSE OF MOST FARM FIRES**

Every fifteen minutes there is a farm fire somewhere in the United States, destroying precious crops, equipment, buildings, and the Nation's most valuable asset—human life. According to the records, eight hazards cause eighty-five per cent of America's farm fires and all of these hazards stem from carelessness or failure to create adequate bulwarks against known fire dangers.

The period of October 8 to 14 has been set as Fire Prevention Week. Farmers have been asked to study their fire-hazards and build defenses against them.

David S. Weaver, head of the Agricultural Engineering Department at State College, suggests that farmers consider defective chimneys and flues, the danger of sparks lighting on flammable wooden roofs and the equipment that protects buildings from lightning.

He further suggests that growers watch for spontaneous ignition, careless handling of matches and cigarettes, careless use of gasoline and kerosene, defective and improperly installed stoves and furnaces, and faulty wiring and misuse of electricity.

The barn is a particularly good place for the starting of a fire. It should be thoroughly checked from every angle and kept clean. "In fact, the week of October 8 to 14 is a good time to do the fall cleaning for the house, the barn, and all out-buildings and to study the fire prevention set-up on the farm," Weaver says.

**AMERICAN PEOPLE GIVE 30 MILLION DOLLARS IN 11-YEAR FIGHT ON POLIO**

In the last eleven years the American people have contributed \$29,562,742.54 to conquer infantile paralysis, Basil O'Connor, President of The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, announced today at the opening of the annual meeting of the Medical Advisory Committees of the National Foundation at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. At that meeting applications for grants to carry on medical research will be considered and further plans for carrying on the fight against infantile paralysis will be made.

This money was raised through the Celebration of President Roosevelt's Birthday and the March of Dimes, held in January of each year, starting in 1934. Sixteen million dollars, or more than half of the total given, was raised in the two years of 1943 and 1944, Mr. O'Connor said.

**LATE SEEDED GRAINS COST GROWERS MONEY**

With the same land, labor, seed, and fertilizer, small grain yields may be considerably increased in North Carolina, if crops are planted at the ideal time, says W. H. Rankin, associate agronomist of the Agricultural Experiment Station at State College.

Records for three years at the Piedmont Test Farm near Statesville clearly prove the point. Note the following seeding dates and corresponding average acre yields for oats during the period: October 1, 61.2 bushels; November 1, 36.9 bushels; and November 15, 26.4 bushels. A delay of forty-five days in seeding the crop brings a 34.8 bushel decrease per acre.

With oats at 90 cents a bushel and a farmer planting 30 acres, the loss is \$20.88 a day, when he waits 45 days to plant.

The barley records at Statesville for the three-year period show an average yield of 41.6 bushels on October 1, 34.9 bushels on a month later, and 28 bushels on November 15. The average yield of oats is about 50 per cent greater than barley when planted on October 1 but the yields are about the same when both crops are seeded November 15. Some years late seeded grains are almost complete failures.

Growers need to wait later to seed wheat because of the Hessian fly damage. Average yields of wheat at Statesville were 25.2 bushels for October 15, 22.8 bushels for November 1, and 18.1 bushels for November 15.

"Seeding small grains on time is low-cost insurance for better yields," Rankin says.

The U. S. has 5,000 frozen-food locker plants— Iowa, 580; Minnesota, 470; Tennessee, 50; Alabama, 34; Georgia, 27; and North Carolina, 14.

It's mighty easy to jump from scarcity to a surplus. The late summer onion crop is reported at 300 million pounds more than the record crop of 1939.

There are nearly five acres of forest land in the United States for each man, woman and child.

**Additional Lumber for Farmers**

Farmers in the county are permitted under recent WPB Orders to obtain additional lumber without getting a certificate from the County Committee, according to information received by Mr. J. A. Hannum, Chairman of the Yancey County AAA Committee. Under one of these provisions certain lower grades of lumber can now be obtained until October 1 without any certificates. This includes No. 4 or lower grades of Southern Yellow Pine, No. 3 or lower grades of Hardwoods, and all culls and rejects at sawmills or yards.

Another order provides that any farmer who cuts trees on his own farm to have sawed into lumber may receive up to 5,000 board feet of lumber sawed from such trees in a calendar year without giving the sawmill a certificate or rating. This applies to sawmills cutting more than 100,000 board feet per year as well as the smaller mills.

In case the farmer requires more than 5,000 board feet, which has been cut from his own trees, he may obtain such by providing the sawmill with a certificate from the county committee or a rating.

The provisions regarding farmers obtaining lumber for maintenance and repair of farm dwellings and tenant houses are still in effect. These provide that he may obtain without a certificate small quantities of lumber under an allotment for that purpose issued to each dealer, or by having his own lumber sawed at a mill producing less than 100,000 board feet annually, or by obtaining a preference rating from the county committee for certain uses for necessary repairs or by applying to the county committee for a certificate to be used for rebuilding or restoring a tenant or dwelling house damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, or other disaster within 90 days.

**ONE FOOD SHIP**

Atlanta, Ga.—With all phases of the 1944 food production battle virtually complete and going into the final drive—harvest headquarters, Fourth Service Command released figures today showing that the products from 3,824 average farms are required to load a single ship with food for fighting men overseas.

Just how much work is required on the home front is indicated by figures showing that the average United States freighter, bound for a foreign port, will be loaded with: 6,000 barrels of dried eggs—a year's work for 228,137 hens; 6,000 barrels of dried milk—a year's work for 2,783 cows; 16,522 cases of evaporated milk—a year's work for 304 cows; 20,000 boxes of cheese—a year's work for 3,037 cows; 14,500 big cans of pork—the meat from 5,021 hogs; 16,800 boxes of lard—the fat from 27,622 hogs; 6,061 sacks of flour—wheat from 838 acres; 26,111 cases of canned vegetables—equal to the yield from 40 acres of tomatoes, 100 acres of snap beans and 102 acres of peas.

**V-DAY SERVICES**

A union service will be held at the Burnsville Baptist church at 8 p. m. on the day that Germany surrenders. Members of the congregation of the churches and all other interested persons are invited to attend this service.

Wood cellulose, chemically treated, can be changed into gunpowder, paper, rayon, felt, alcohol, photographic film, cellophane, imitation leather, glycerine, sugar, plastics, molasses, yeast lacquers and food proteins.

**FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS**



**CHURCH NEWS**

**Presbyterian Church**

In the town church, Sunday School will meet at 10:15. The worship service will be at 11 o'clock.

The Women's Missionary Society will meet with Mrs. George V. Anglin on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. Mrs. A. H. Mutschler will be the leader.

In the out of town churches there will be preaching services at Mine Fork at 2 o'clock; at Lower Jacks Creek church at 3:30 and at Low Gap at 8 p. m.

**FARM PRICES HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR**

Raleigh.—Prices received by North Carolina farmers for corn sold in August averaged \$1.64 per bushel, 10 cents more per bushel than that of August 15, 1943, according to Clyde Willis, State Department of Agriculture crop economist. Wheat sold for \$1.62 per bushel as of August 15, oats, 96 cents; barley, \$1.40; and rye, \$1.77.

The drop in hog prices halted at \$12.30 per hundred on June 15, held steady at that level on July 15, and on August 15 moved to an average of \$12.90.

Cotton brought an estimated 21.1 cents per pound, as compared with 20.6 cents on August 15, 1943.

**MONTHLY REPORT**

**NORTH CAROLINA, YANCEY COUNTY.**

The following exemptions were issued: \$32.79.

The following vouchers were issued:

From General Funds: \$2,141.31.  
From Poor funds: \$121.61  
From Debt Service 47.55  
From Health funds 120.00  
I, Earl C. Wilson, Register of Deeds, in and for Yancey County, State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Yancey County Board of Commissioners, as of September 4, 1944.

Witness my hand and official seal this 11th day of September, 1944.

Earl C. Wilson, Register of Deeds, Yancey County, North Carolina.

A single seed tree left by loggers to reseed surrounding areas may release as many as several million seeds—

Almost five hundred years before Columbus Vikings made regular trips to America to get timber for their sailing vessels.

**BURNSVILLE WOMAN'S CLUB**

**CALENDAR 1944-45**

- Sept. 14.—Subject: Fall Flowers. Leader: Mrs. Troy Ray; Hostesses: Mrs. Clarence Briggs, Mrs. H. G. Bailey, Mrs. J. B. King.
- Oct. 12.—Subject: Our responsibility to our government. Leader—Mrs. R. V. Wilson; Hostesses: Mrs. W. B. Wray, Sr., Mrs. G. L. Hensley, Miss Tillie Rotha.
- Nov. 9.—Subject: Armistice Program; Leader: Miss Tillie Rotha; Hostesses: Mrs. D. R. Fouts, Mrs. Fred Proffitt, Mrs. H. G. Crowgey.
- Dec. 14.—Subject: Christmas Program; Leader: Mrs. T. R. Barber; Hostesses: Mrs. C. P. Randolph, Mrs. L. G. Deyton, Mrs. Hershel Holcombe.
- Jan. 11.—Subject: The Library as a factor in Education. Leader: Mrs. J. S. LeFevre; Hostesses: Mrs. J. A. Goodin, Mrs. Troy Ray, Mrs. C. L. Proffitt.
- Jan. 14.—(Open Meeting at Club House) Subject: International Relations. Leader: Mrs. D. R. Fouts. Hostesses: Mrs. A. H. Mutschler, Mrs. J. A. Watson, Mrs. F. R. Barber, Mrs. Geo. Robinson.
- Feb. 8.—Subject: Today in American Drama. Leader: Mrs. Joe Young. Hostesses: Mrs. Hobart Ray, Mrs. W. W. Hennessee, Miss Osie Bennett.
- March 8.—Subject: Progress of North Carolina Schools in last decade. Leader: Mrs. C. L. Proffitt. Hostesses: Mrs. J. P. Lyon, Mrs. J. S. LeFevre, Mrs. Clarence Berryman.
- April 12.—Subject: Birds and Wild Flowers of North Carolina. Leader: Mrs. V. J. Goodman. Hostesses: Mrs. J. L. Ray, Mrs. A. E. Parrish, Mrs. R. Y. Tilson, Mrs. P. C. Coletta.
- May 10.—Subject: Music and Art. Leader: Mrs. G. L. Hensley. Hostesses: Mrs. Vernie Wilson, Mrs. V. J. Goodman, Mrs. Joe Young.

**TALK OF THE TOWN**



**Kem-Tone**  
MIRACLE WALL FINISH

**\$2.98 PER GAL.**

**PASTE FORM**  
One gallon Kem-Tone paste makes 1 1/2 gals. Kem-Tone finish. Ready-to-use cost—only \$1.98 gal.

**ROLLER-KOATER**  
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**89¢**

ONE COAT COVERS WALL PAPER, painted walls, wall-board, basement walls.  
APPLIES EASILY with a wide brush or with the Kem-Tone Roller-Koater.  
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COVERS WALLPAPER!  
DRIES IN ONE HOUR!  
WASHES EASILY!

**PAINT PROTECTS!**  
for protection that lasts

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**SWP**  
HOUSE PAINT...\$

YOU SAVE WHEN YOU BUY IT  
AMAZING LOW PRICE  
PROTECTS YOUR HOME BETTER  
KEEPS IT BEAUTIFUL LONGER  
COVERS MORE SURFACE  
SAVES REPAIRING—IT WASHES EASILY  
KEEPS ITS BEAUTY LONGER

Per Gallon

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