

THE YANCEY RECORD
ESTABLISHED JULY, 1936

Editor Mrs. C. R. Hamrick

Published Every Thursday By
YANCEY PUBLISHING CO.
A Partnership

Entered as second-class matter November 11th, 1936, at the Post Office, at Burnsville, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PREVENT WEEDS ON TOBACCO PLANT BED

Weed control of tobacco plant beds by the use of granular cyanamid or uramon is one of the best labor saving practices that tobacco growers can follow, says Dr. Emerson Collins, in charge of Extension agronomy of State College.

Repeated tests by Superintendent E. G. Moss and Dr. Thomas Smith of the Tobacco Experiment Station at Oxford and the experience of many farmers shows that plant bed treatments at least 90 days before seeding will save much labor next spring, if the job is done correctly.

Moss and Smith have made the following recommendations. Clean off all weeds and trash from the bed. Prepare a fine, clod-free bed and rake it smooth. Clods larger than a garden cherry will prevent weed seeds from being killed. Broadcast three-fourths of a pound of the materials per square yard immediately after preparing the bed and before the soil has dried out.

Mix the materials with the top 4 inches of the soil, not deeper, and disc once or twice with the disc set at a sharp angle, or use a one-horse cultivator, and rake thoroughly. For hand operations, use a hoe for mixing the material with the soil and finish by raking.

Broadcast one-fourth pound of the material per square yard on the smooth surface of the bed and rake,

NOTICE

TO ALL FARM TRUCK OPERATORS

Any Farm Truck Operator who is receiving 200 or more gallons of gasoline for the 4th quarter of 1944, or October, November and December, need not apply for additional gasoline during said quarter, unless he is doing special hauling.

We have also had notice from the Office of Defense Transportation in Asheville that they will not accept more than one application for additional gasoline in any one quarter.

The final battles for the defeat of our enemies are being fought and we are ready to cooperate to the fullest extent.

Luke L. Laughrun, Chairman Yancey County Farm Transportation Comm.

In a freshly cut log, 25 to 75 per cent of the total weight is water.

About 70,000,000 acres of privately owned timberland is now being managed for continuous yield.

lightly. Leave the bed in this condition until time of seeding. During extreme drought, water the bed after the material is applied.

Apply the usual amount of plant bed fertilizer at time of seeding to the top 2 inches of the soil. The bed should not be disturbed, or weed seed may be brought to the surface section of the bed.

More About --

HOOKEED RUGS

only competition comes from Canada.

The wartime market has been so good that rug makers up to now have been able to sell anything and everything they produced without much regard for artistic color arrangements and attractive designs. The big buyers are now complaining that the hooked rug industry in this region faces a critical slump unless more attention is paid to color and design. They report that retailers throughout the country are refusing to buy hooked rugs which do not have attractive color arrangements and designs.

Buyers Explain Problem

Recently some of the big buyers and importers of hooked rugs have sent representatives to Western North Carolina to tell the rug makers, collectors and wholesalers here of the changed situation. They report that many retailers throughout the country are now having to cut their prices in an effort to get back their original cost of hooked rugs because the buying public no longer will purchase rugs of poor design and color patterns.

One representative of a New York rug importing house after a visit to this section last week said:

"If Western North Carolina hooked rugs are to enjoy a good market after the war the makers will have to stop producing patterns and color combinations that do not meet with the approval of the purchasing public. Most of the rugs made in this section in the last three years have been made with white backgrounds and light color borders. Whereas, the largest demand is for rugs with medium colored backgrounds having darker borders that blend, such as black, brown, dark blue, Burgundy and rose.

"Attractive rugs could be made with backgrounds of any of the following colors: pink, light or medium blue, grey, light rose, beige, with borders of darker shades of colors used for the background, or of contrasting darker colors. All borders should at all times blend with predominant colors in the rug.

W. N. C. Chief Source

"Since Western North Carolina hooked rugs are of considerable weight, and take much time to dry if washed, washing of these rugs is not recommended. Most wholesalers ship these rugs out with a label 'Do not wash—dry clean.' White backgrounds, therefore, are not desirable. Khaki, or army color, is best suited for use in making scrolls around backgrounds, or for leaves in patterns."

It is reported that Canadian hooked rugs now are being preferred on the market because their patterns and color arrangements are superior to those produced in this region.

It is estimated that 10,000 families in this mountain section are now engaged in making hooked rugs. Practically all the nation's cotton hooked rugs are made in Yancey, Madison and the northern part of Buncombe county in North Carolina, and in Unicoi county in Tennessee. Prices for these rugs are figured on the bases of size, weight, design and quality.

MARS HILL COLLEGE

Mars Hill, Sept. 16 (special)—Registration for the first semester of the 89th year at Mars Hill college will begin Wednesday, Sept. 20, and class work will begin on Friday, Sept. 22.

Most of the students will arrive at the college by Monday afternoon. On Monday evening the faculty will hold its first meeting of the year, followed by a reception in the parlors of the Edna Moore dormitory. Also on Monday evening the Baptist student union will sponsor a reception on the campus for all students. Tuesday will be devoted to an orientation program, including placement examinations for new students. The students will meet for the first chapel service of the year Friday morning in the college auditorium. On Saturday evening the annual get-acquainted reception for students and faculty will be held.

Approximately 700 students have been enrolled for the fall semester.

ODT REGULATIONS

Prospective purchasers of used trucks yesterday were urged by the Asheville District office of Defense Transportation to make certain before acquiring the vehicles that their proposed operation meets all ODT requirements.

Since October 25, 1943, Robert G. Carter, ODT District Manager at Asheville pointed out, persons who were not designated motor carriers as of that date have been required to show that the operation of the truck is necessary to the war effort or to the maintenance of civilian economy.

Application for a certificate of war necessity must be made and the CWN granted before gasoline allotments are made. Mr. Carter reminded, or in the case of a new service, application for authority to inaugurate it must be made. These application blanks may be obtained from the ODT District Office in Asheville.

Critical shortage of trucks, tires and gasoline, the ODT official pointed out make it necessary that only those operations deemed necessary to the war effort and essential civilian economy be approved and authority to operate a truck should be obtained by a prospective purchaser before he actually buys it.

Presbyterian Church

The childrens group will meet Friday night after school at the manse. It is hoped for a large attendance.

Next Sunday is Rally Day in the Sunday School and church. The Sunday School meets at 10:15, and is followed by the worship service at 11 o'clock.

There will be preaching services at Upper Jacks Creek at 2 p. m.; at Higgins at 3:30; and at Banks Creek at 8 o'clock.

STUDENTS WILL ATTEND COLLEGES

Among the students who will attend college this year are the following:

To Mars Hill: Gladys Penland, Evelyn Briggs, Doris Penland, Patty Evans, Louise Ray, Juanita Bailey.

To Tusculum: Joyce King To Woman's College, Greensboro: Doris Brown, Hope Bailey.

To E. C. T. C.: Jean Bennett.

To Brevard: John Lee Ray.

To Greensboro College: Charlotte Ray.

To Belmont College, Charlotte: Mary Jo Parrish.

To Wake Forest: Louise Jamerson.

To Cullowhee: Mary Jo Brown, Margaret Young, Doris Gibbs.

To Berea: Beuna Ellen Bailey, Dick Bailey, Peggy Johnson.

To Warren Wilson College: Kathleen and Lallage Johnson.

To A. S. T. C., Boone: Frances Banks, Helen Styles Ramsey.

(Please send in the names of other students.)

Additional Teachers

Three additional teachers were allotted to Yancey county, and those named to fill these places are Mrs. T. M. Swann at Burnsville; Billie Marie Bennett at Bald Creek and Madlyn Bailey at Micaville.

GOOD FOOD STORAGE PAYING INVESTMENT

No farm family can afford to overlook the proper storage of canned, dried, and cured foods because spoilage of these foods often results in large losses, says Pauline F. Gordon, Extension specialist in home management and house furnishings at N. C. State College.

She points out that the time, energy, and the small amount of money needed for adequate storage of foods is one of the best investments that any family can make. Ideal food storage should be convenient to the kitchen, according to Miss Gordon, regardless of whether it is located in the house, cellar, or an outside building.

She specifies that the storage unit have tight floors and walls, reinforced with an insulation material to help in preventing extremes in temperatures. It should be cool in summer, frost proof in winter, well ventilated, and dry at all times.

All shelves need to be firmly braced so that they will be strong enough to carry their valuable loads. The larger and heavier containers can best be kept on the lower shelves. The height of the jar will determine the distance between the shelves. To estimate the distance between shelves, Miss Gordon suggests that two inches be added to the height of the small containers and eight inches to that of the large containers.

This year, when it is necessary to can fruits with little or no sugar, it is advisable to make a note on the label about the method of packing.

"The job of producing the family food supply is not completed until it is carefully stored," Miss Gordon concluded.

Farmers may receive without certification up to 5,000 board feet of lumber annually, if it is produced from trees cut on their own farms, says the WPB.

Secretary Wickard has warned "against any belief that there can be any sizeable back-to-the-land movement after this war."

Mail Christmas packages to men overseas now. The deadline is October 15th.

The summer crop of onions is 31 per cent greater than last year's crop and 47 per cent above the ten-year average. A critical shortage of storage space is anticipated. Eat more onions.

Prospective purchasers of used trucks are urged by the Office of Defense Transportation to make certain before acquiring the vehicles that their proposed operation meets with all ODT requirements.

AMERICAN HEROES BY LEFF



Pvt. Edward L. Rice, Long Beach, California, was on the receiving end of enemy hand grenades at Kwajalein Island. He removed his weapon from its mount, ran forward and raked the Japanese front line trenches with fire. He has won the Distinguished Service Cross. We must earn victory; buy more War Bonds. U. S. Treasury Department

Why Farmers Should Buy & Keep War Bonds

by R. R. Renne
President
Montana State College



BUILDING financial reserves, paying off debts, belonging to fight dangerous inflation, and patriotism, are all good reasons why farmers should buy and hold War Bonds.

A good financial reserve is an important part of sound farm management. War Bonds are safe investments and are almost as liquid as cash. Thus, they comprise an excellent financial reserve for unexpected needs and emergencies. After the last war prices fell rapidly, as they have after every major war, and thousands of American farmers lost their farms because they could not weather the economic storm. No other factor is more essential for continued satisfactory farm operations, through good years and bad, than adequate financial reserves.

In addition to unexpected needs for emergencies, farmers need adequate reserves to finance repairs, replacements and improvements around the farm. Difficulties in obtaining needed materials and labor for these expenditures cause farm buildings and equipment to wear out faster during the war period than in peacetime. If farmers can wait until sometime after the war ends to make these repairs and improvements, their dollars should go farther than they will immediately following the war, and better quality materials will probably be available. Moreover, too rapid or forced cashing of War Bonds immediately after the war could create a serious situation and contribute to post-war inflation. Also, holding Bonds to maturity makes it possible for the farmer to increase his investment by one-fourth through accumulated interest. Still another reason for having a good reserve in the form of War Bonds is that funds will be available for the boys when they return, to assist them in getting established in peacetime pursuits.

Many farmers still have long-term mortgage debt outstanding against their proper-

ty. Investment in War Bonds now makes it possible for the farmer to help finance the war and at the same time accumulate the funds which will enable him to liquidate his debt in a lump sum after the war. Systematic purchase of War Bonds furnishes a very orderly and sure way of accumulating the necessary funds for liquidation of debt that requires large lump sums for settlement.

The extremely heavy expenditures required to carry on modern total war creates high purchasing power, which combined with shortages of materials and labor, cause serious inflationary threats. Most farmers can remember the very high prices which occurred during the last war and the very low prices and depression which followed. With the present scale of operations much greater than during the first war, it is imperative that widespread inflation in general prices and in land be prevented. Using surplus funds to purchase War Bonds helps reduce inflationary pressure in commodity markets and, at the same time, helps finance the war.

Building financial reserves, paying off debts and fighting inflation, comprise adequate reasons for buying War Bonds. However, there is still another major reason why farmers should invest in War Bonds until it hurts and this is the patriotic reason. We are engaged in a very serious struggle to preserve democracy and our way of life. The sooner we can win this war the fewer lives of our sons and daughters will be lost. Our youth are making great sacrifices on the battlefronts all over the world, and it is up to each one of us on the homefront to give all we have. Large sums of money are needed for winning the war and if we will all buy War Bonds to the limit of our resources voluntarily, we can help finish the war at an early date. U. S. Treasury Department

FOR VICTORY



PAINT PROTECTS!

for protection that lasts

USE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
SWP
HOUSE PAINT... \$3.50
YOU SAVE WHEN YOU BUY IT
AMAZING LOW PRICE
PROTECTS YOUR HOME BETTER
KEEPS IT BEAUTIFUL LONGER
COVERS MORE SURFACE
SAVES REPAINTING—IT WASHES EASILY
KEEPS ITS BEAUTY LONGER
PAINT A ROOM FOR \$2.98 WITH THE NEW
MIRACLE WALL FINISH \$2.98 PER GALLON

B. B. PENLAND & SON
Lumber & Building Supplies
BURNSVILLE, N. C.