IEC A Valuable Asset To Industrial Growth

The Rowan Industrial Education Center, which began operations just this past September, already has been hailed as a boon to the existing and potential labor force in the area it serves. It has proven itself a valuable tool that can polish raw material into skilled manpower and improve technical skills through advanced training.

Last week, some 40 supervisors at Draymore Manufacturing Company were honored for having completed 32 hours of voluntary training offered by the center in Salisbury. The head of the local textile firm was elated by the reception of the self-help course at his plant, and he was equally delighted by the quality of the instruction and the dedication of the instructors.

Draymore is not the first local industrial concern to take advantage of publicly-supported vocational and technical training, of course, but it is the first Mooresville industry to use the services of the new Rowan Industrial Center. Previous state-provided vocational training programs in which this area participated include schools for food store checkers and up-dating instruction for textile employees.

We mention this latest project because it is a new plan to prepare adults and young people for gainful employment—and because it is unquestionably a very good plan indeed. The superintendent of Mooresville schools sees the industrial centers as an indispensable bridge between book learning and practical know-how. There are 20 such centers in the state, and all provide essentially the same service. Mooresville is within easy reach of industrial centers at Gastonia, Hickory, Charlotte and, of course, Salisbury. There is every indication we will make greater use of these facilities in years to come. Draymore, for example, plans to begin a regular training program, offering the 32-hour supervisory training course twice yearly.

Officials of the Employment Security Commission sing the praises of the industrial training centers. The IEC cannot, everyone realizes, magically fill every job opening with a qualified worker. It can, through its expanding curriculum, do wonders in introducing the job to the worker who wants to work. The Employment Security people see IEC as just the thing for high school graduates who don't want to go to college, but want to learn a trade.

Industrial Education Centers are designed to handle the job of educating and preparing qualified persons to work confidently in industry. The centers offer courses for the unskilled and they offer improvement training for the adults already employed. The centers turn out machine operators, craftsmen, technicians, they offer specialized training for junior industrial administrators and they provide up-dating classes for employees already in a trade.

The IEC program has established itself as an important extension of elementary and secondary education. The instruction is free; the only cost to students is for books and supplies. The courses are offered at times most convenient for the students.

We're confident others will follow Draymore's lead in taking advantage of this program that now is recognized as an important asset in an industrial economy growing ever more complex.

Straight Truth From The Horse's Mouth

(From The Chapel Hill Weekly)

In the years immediately after World War II, Junius Scales, who claimed to be chief of the Communist Party apparatus in the Carolinas, was a familiar figure on the University campus in Chapel Hill. He lived in Carrboro and openly proselytized all over the area.

There was a Karl Marx Study Club on the campus which would have made anything since—New Left, Progressive Labor Club or whatnot—seem hopelessly conservative.

A self-styled Communist wrote a column more or less regularly for the Daily Tar Heel, the UNC student newspaper, faithfully following the party line.

In 1948, the Communist-controlled North Carolina Progressive Party, which was supporting Henry Wallace for President, recruited heavily from the University campus, and for a while Communist activity in the area was what you might have called rife.

A Senate subcommittee, of which North Carolina Senator Willis Smith was a member, eventually investigated the owners of a Chapel Hill book store (long since departed), and some details of the "communist conspiracy" in Chapel Hill were spread on the record. A student studying on a federal grant at UNC was called to Washington to explain his subversive tendencies. Another student became a campus cause celebre when he was booted out of graduate school because of his unusual political beliefs. One of the University's most brilliant Law graduates was denied admission to the North Carolina Bar because of his questionable political activities. Some years later a man who had been an instructor at the University turned up before the House Un-American Activities Committees as an accused Communist. And one former Chapel Hill Communist eventually wrote his "confessions" in an exclusive series for a Durham newspaper.

Despite all this feverish political activity and the occasional flurries of controversy, the Chapel Hill Communists never did manage to get themselves taken seriously. Generally, they were regarded as a collection of amusing freaks. Not even the North Carolina General Assembly got particularly exercised until an April Fool's edition of the Daily Tar Heel lampooning the Communists was published. A small flurry resulted then because several of the Honorables mistook the April Fool's edition for the genuine article. There were some mild expressions of concern, but nobody waved a Gag Law, not even Thad Eure or Clarence Stone.

Compared with the late Forties, recent years in Chapel Hill politically have been halcyon and untroubled. The post-war Marxist rakeshells would have classed these times as dispirited and dull. John Salter and Larry Pheips would have been regarded as two babes lost in the ideological woods.

So the question naturally arises, why a Gag Law now? After surviving the Scales syndrome and the McCarthy madness with speech still free and assembly unguarded, why has the Legislature been moved to "protect" the University with a Gag Law in these days of comparative calm.

The answer came last week, fittingly enough although perhaps unwittingly, from State Senate President Clarence Stone.

Speaking at an American Legion conference, as appropriate a gathering as any, Senator Stone said, "I have not noticed any professors ladleng any (anti-segregation) demonstrations in Raleigh since we passed House Bill 1395 (the Gag Law). If they would do more screening about who does the teaching there would have been no HB 1395."

In other words, if there had been no racial demonstrations there would have been no Communist wolf cry. When Senator Stone was ramming the Gag Into Law he was concerned, by his own admission, with the civil rights movement and not with subversion.

It is refreshing to get the truth, even belatedly, straight from the horse's mouth.

WORDS OF WISDOM

Man walks in the direction towards which he looks, and where his treasure is, there will his heart be also.

—Mary Baker Eddy

Even a little lie is dangerous; it deteriorates the conscience.

—Pablo Casals

When the heart speaks, glory itself is an illusion.

—Napoleon

Perfection is attained by slow degrees; it requires the hand of time.—Voltaire

Mooresville Tribune

ESTABLISHED 1922

THOMAS H. McKNIGHT
PUBLISHER

LEONARD SULLIVAN - - - - EDITOR
J. D. CHAMBERLAIN - - - PRODUCTION DIRECTOR
MARY PERRY - - - - BUSINESS MANAGER
J. W. HAGER - - - - ADVERTISING DIRECTOR
EVERETTE JONES - - - - CITY EDITOR
JUANITA DAVIS - - - - SOCIETY EDITOR

MEMBER NORTH CAROLINA PRESS ASSOCIATION

YOUR AWARD WINNING NEWSPAPER

FIRST PRIZE		
1957 & '61	1958	1959
News Division	Community Service	Editorial Page

Parson Jones' Pulpit

DEAR MR. PUBLISHER:

I just got back from Big Slim's house and I'm all tuckered out. I dropped over to see him—hoping I might get invited for supper, but instead he asked me to work. Me and him cut down a big ole apple tree in his back yard. I told him I wouldn't do that if it was mine. He allowed as how he wouldn't cut it down either if it was any count, but it hadn't had any apples in 8 years. He said he had worked with it, fertilized it and fretted over it, like it was a youngun. But you shore wouldn't know it by looking at the tree. Well, anyhow, we chopped it down and cut it up for fire wood. At least he'll get his fertilizer money out of it. Mr. Publisher, I got more outa this visit than a sprung back—it got me to thinking.

You know, the Good Book says you will know folks by their fruits. Jesus says that Christian folks is supposed to produce just like apple trees. It never dawned on me before, Mr. Publisher, that I not only got 120 members in my little Church—I got 120 trees. I shore have worked hard on 'em. I've fertilized 'em, watered 'em, pruned 'em and sprayed 'em with the Gospel. You oughta see the crop I'm getting.

Some a the trees in our Church is dead. They ain't even growing —they're rottening. You can fertilize and water a dead tree till you want, Mr. Publisher, but it won't grow. Then we got some that has a lota pretty green leaves but nothing else. We got a site a these—folks like Big Slim that comes to Church, but all he ever does is wear paint off the benches. His religion is the shade tree variety.

Course, we got some members that remind me more of a briar bush than they do fruit trees. These dear souls do more harm than they do good. This here variety keeps the preacher so busy picking out briars that he ain't got time to pick any good fruit.

Some a my member-trees produce the right kind of fruit but its so little and wormey it ain't hardly fitten to eat. I reckon ole Ellis Rickleshaper would fall in this lot. She don't mind doing good, but she makes sure everybody knows about it.

Don't get me wrong, Sir, we've got some good fruit. You take ole Brother George. He does enough good to make up for 2 or 3 sorry trees. Him and his little woman does a site a good and they don't go around blowing a trumpet so's everybody will know about it.

Well, Mr. Publisher, I gotta close. I'm gonna go get my axe sharpened. It looks like I'm gonna have a heap a work to do. The only thing that puzzles me is what do you do with sorry human-trees? Maybe we could make antiques out of 'em.

So long.

Yours Truly,
Parson Jones

OUR COMMUNITY

1913

51 YEARS AGO

IN OTHER YEARS

Those who attended the reunion of Confederate veterans at Chattanooga from Mooresville were Messrs. J. P. Austin, J. C. Neel, R. F. Craven, Joe McNeely, James Davis, Thomas Morrow, Rev. J. W. Jones, and Joe Ewall, colored, who was a body guard and servant to his master during the war. Rev. J. W. Jones left Saturday in order to spend several days with his brother, Hon. H. A. Chambers, who lives in Chattanooga. Mr. Tom Morrow visited his brother, Mr. J. A. Morrow, who is also a resident of Chattanooga. The party is expected to return tonight or tomorrow morning.

A unique situation presented itself to the County Board of Education at their meeting in Newton last Monday when a petition from the colored citizens of Catawba District No. 1 was presented asking for a special tax upon themselves for the extension of their school term. The members of the board were all favorable to the petition, but upon investigation it was found that the law would not allow such action in as much as the petitioners were not considered voters under the general election law of the State.

A meeting was held at P. A. Shinn's store Saturday, May 10th, when steps were taken to dredge Withrow's creek from a point near Kerr's branch to the Rowan line. Every one present was very enthusiastic over the proposition, and it is almost a certainty that by fall a dredge boat will be put into operation on this creek, which will open up several thousand acres of the richest lands in this section of the county.

Mr. David Creswell, of Charlotte, spent Tuesday here with home folks.

Miss Inez Rudisill, of Lincolnton, is the guest of Miss Lottye Robinson this week.

Mrs. R. W. Freeze and children, Cora and Joe, are visiting in Statesville this week.

Mr. J. W. Smith and family, of Shepherd, spent Tuesday here with Mr. S. S. Denny.

Miss Julia McNeely is spending this week in Charlotte with her sister, Mrs. Jamison.

Miss Nona Brawley is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brawley at Greensboro.

Mr. Harry Melchor and family and Miss Mary Melchor spent Saturday in Charlotte.

Dr. R. V. Brawley, of Salisbury, spent Sunday here with his mother, Mrs. J. E. Brawley.

Master Ernest Lee Miller returned Monday after spending a few days with relatives at Statesville.

Many of the older residents remember Mr. W. W. White, half brother of Mr. S. M. Goodman, who moved to Texas many years ago, and may be interested to know that his daughter, Miss Lena Gertrude White has graduated from the high school at Grand St Line, Texas, with the highest honors, winning a scholarship to Baylor University. She was valedictorian of her class.

Mr. Zeb Deaton has moved his marble works to 227 quarters on Broad street, just above The Enterprise office.

While Dr. W. S. Stevenson has been duly sworn in as recorder, his official duties do not begin until the first of June.

Mr. J. W. Butler, who has been quite sick for several weeks, is somewhat better, and will probably be out in a few days.

Mr. V. S. Overcash and Miss Mary Lazenby were united in marriage Tuesday night, May 6th at the circuit parsonage, Rev. E. Myers officiating. The groom, a son of Mr. Dan Overcash, lives in the Hart community. The bride is a daughter of Mr. J. W. Lazenby.

A Memo from... Mr. 4%

"With Life Insurance you win both ways: for your family if you die, for yourself if you live."

RALPH MILLSAPS, JR.
Box 186 Phone 664-1941
Mooresville, N. C.

Representing Jefferson Standard

Shearers Chapel News Briefs

BY PERMA GRAY

—Mr. and Mrs. Don Coleman of Atlanta, Georgia, visited during the Christmas holidays with Mr. Coleman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Coleman. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Byrd and daughter, Teresa, the R. L. Coleman's daughter and family, enjoyed Christmas Day dinner with them.

—Mr. and Mrs. Troy Reid visited on Christmas Day in Madison with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Flint.

—Saturday afternight guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Newcombe were their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Danny Newcombe of Mount Mourne.

—Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tricy Jolly were Mrs. Jolly's family, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gray and daughter, Perma.

—Christmas Day guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gibbs were Mr. and Mrs. James Ray Gibbs and son, Randy, Mrs. Gertrude Mullinax and son, Pressley, of Mooresville, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gibbs and Ricky and Kristi of Mount Mourne, Miss Frances Caskey of Germantown, Maryland, and Mr. and Mrs. Bill Gibbs, Billy Jr. and Gwyn, of Winston-Salem.

—Christmas holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith were their son and family, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Smith and children, Chris and Koren, of Burlington.

—Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Johnson and daughters were Rev. and Mrs. Charles R. Carter and daughter, Sami.

—Christmas Day supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Coleman were Mr. Coleman's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Coleman of Gastonia.

—Thursday evening guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gray and daughter, Perma, were Mr. and Mrs. Hill Gray of Mount Ulla.

—Christmas Eve supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Newcombe were Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Newcombe and sons, Dale and Dean, of Charlotte, Mr. and Mrs. Danny Newcombe of Mount Mourne, and Mrs. Jim Phillips and son, Mitchell.

—Mr. and Mrs. Tony Houston and daughter, Kim, of Manteo, visited during the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Houston's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Troy Reid. They also visited with Mr. Houston's parents while here.

—Mrs. A. J. Towell enjoyed Christmas Day dinner at the home of her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Rebert Caldwell, of Mount Mourne.

—Sunday afternoon guests of Mr. Larry, and Mrs. O. L. Gunnell were Larry and Mrs. O. L. Gunnell wefe Mr. and Mrs. Allen Lambert of Winston-Salem, Miss Janice Ammons and Don Strong of Charlotte. Mrs. H. C. Lee and Mrs. Bill Rinehardt were their dinner guests.

—Sunday evening guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gibbs were Mrs. Sell Cornelius, and son, Parks, of Mount Mourne.

—Danny Lambert, an employee of Piedmont Airlines, of Wilmington, visited during the Christmas holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lambert, and brother, Larry, and other relatives and friends.

—Christmas Day dinner guests of Mrs. Ethel Hardison were her son and family, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Hardison and daughter, Cindy, of Mooresville.

—Miss Gay Johnson, a freshman at Saint Andrews Presbyterian College, Laurinburg, visited during the Christmas holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Johnson, and sister, Donna.

—Christmas Eve guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lambert and son, Larry, and Mrs. O. L. Gunnell were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gray and daughter, Perma, and Mr. and Mrs. Tricy Jolly of Mooresville, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Ammons and daughter, Janice, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Ammons, and Mr. Don Strong, all of Charlotte.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Newcombe visited in Charlotte Sunday afternoon with their son and family, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Newcombe and sons, Dale and Dean.

—Christmas Day dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gray an daughter, Perma, were Mr. at Mrs. Tricy Jolly.

DINING OUT IS A FAMILY AFFAIR

A MENU TO PLEASE EACH MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.

PRIVATE DINING ROOM

For Parties, Etc.

"Where Fine Food Is A Tradition"

TOWN HOUSE RESTAURANT
MOORESVILLE, N. C.
210 S. Main St. SAM INGRAM Phone 663-2011

RESOLVED...

"To allow myself more time with my family during the year 1964 . . . I will do my banking by mail and my paying bills by check, thereby saving me hours each week."

To accomplish these things, you too, should visit us at the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
Your Local Bank Since 1900
BUY IN MOORESVILLE BANK IN MOORESVILLE

Growing Farms, Shopping Areas Squeeze Out Wildlife

A cottontail, raccoon, bobwhite quail or a largemouth bass, if they possessed the ability to think, obviously wouldn't view man's progress as progress at all.

To them, it is hunger, homelessness and declining populations.

Food, cover, water, and living space — the essentials of wildlife habitat — are being taken over and destroyed by man in his expansion of farm fields, shopping centers, industrial sites and house developments.

"The sportsman and landowner need to begin looking out for their interest in wildlife," points out Hugh Fields, extension wildlife specialist at North Carolina State. "Both need to take steps to insure against loss of the valuable wildlife.

"All that many of them need do in order to recognize the situation is to take a look around and note the land that once was hunting and fishing areas that is now under cultivation or has become a building site."

Originally, the United States had 140 million acres of swamp or marshland that supported waterfowl and other wildlife. This has been cut to 76 million. Only 23 million of this is high quality waterfowl habitats.

Fields suggests that North Carolina landowners begin this fall to make plans that will help insure more abundant wildlife on their land next hunting season.

Landowners should contact their district game biologist so he may look over the land and determine needs and make recommendations. The landowner can place his order for food and cover pallants through the biologist for delivery this fall or winter as possible.

Some of the food plants available to landowners are annual seed mixtures and bicolor lespedeza. There can be planted around the edges of fields, in field corners, on a piece of land that is not large enough for crop production or around turn-rows, Fields said.

The cover plants, multiflora rose and sericea lespedeza, provide the necessary protection the animals need to get from one place to another to feed, to roost or to nest. They are planted around the edges of woods, along fence rows, and ditch banks.

"In the days of mule farming, there normally was plenty of food and cover," Fields commented. "But it these days of 'clean' farming, ditch banks are kept clean, fence rows are open and areas surrounding fields and woods are cleared out."

"Clean" farming is human progress but for the wildlife it means less food, less water, less cover, and less living space. It also means less wildlife for the hunter.

Tree Seedlings Available

Landowners are advised to apply immediately to the nearest county forester or agricultural worker if interested in obtaining yellow-poplar tree seedlings for the coming planting season.

Only 99,500 yellow-poplar seedlings remain available for distribution through the Hardwood Research Council's matching tree-for-tree program, according to the latest reports from the North Carolina Division of Forestry.

For several years the council, with the cooperation of the North Carolina Forest Service, has sponsored yellow-poplar on the matching basis with a limit of 5,000 free trees to any one individual.

The tree seedlings are grown in the state nurseries and sold at cost, which is $10 per thousand at the nursery. Interested landowners taking part in the council's program must make their own arrangements for delivery of the seedlings.

"Only rich, moist but well drained sites should be considered for planting yellow-poplar," said Howard J. Doyle of Statesville, council forester. "Time and effort should not be wasted on planting trees less than one-fourth inch thick at the root collar, either. However, with good seedlings, handled and planted properly on good growing sites, the landowner can reasonably expect a good return on his planting investment. About 35 per cent of all the lumber used by the North Carolina furniture plants is yellow-poplar. In addition, this species is in great demand for plywood and veneers," Doyle concluded.

N. C. Farmers Have Big Machinery Investment To Protect From Weather

North Carolina farmers can escape a great amount of spring frustration and expense by using a little winter precaution.

The cold, icy fingers of winter are among the worst enemies of farm machinery, "North Carolina farmers have over a billion dollars invested in machinery," comments J. C. Ferguson, extension agricultural engineer at North Carolina State. "They can protect this investment by spending just a few hours preparing their machinery for winter."

Ferguson contends that, on the average farm, a piece of machinery will suffer greater damage from exposure to the winter elements than it will during the period it is being used.

"The machinery on the average farm could be prepared to withstand this damage with about two or three-hours attention from the farmer," Ferguson asserts.

Some steps he suggests are listed here:

1. Drain crankcase oil from engines while the engine is warm, and replace it with new oil, running the engine for a brief time to circulate the oil. Clean and service air and replace oil filters. Remove spark plugs, placing a spoonful of oil into each cylinder, replace plugs and turn engine several times.

2. Drain all gasoline from tank, carburetor and lines to prevent formation of a gummy material in the fuel system.

3. Replace worn or damaged parts. It's better to do this when you remember what's wrong and when you have time rather than waiting.

4. Store engines in dry places and where dust won't settle on engine parts.

5. Apply rust preventives or a heavy grease to polished parts of plows, disks, cultivators, shovels.

6. Chains that operate in dust or fertilizer should be removed, rinsed in kerosene, dipped in oil and stored in a dry place. Store the machine in a shed if possible.

7. Lubricate all bearings and fittings.

8. To keep weight off and make tires last longer, jack up all rubber-tired wheels, making sure machinery is set solidly on blocks.

Ferguson stressed the importance of taking particular care of the more expensive pieces of machinery such as pickers, hay balers and combines. "If there isn't enough shed space for all the equipment, the farmer should give preference to these more expensive items," he said.

He also stressed the great amount of damage rust can do to such things as drills, distributors and spreaders that are left out without being cleaned. "A farmer can expect to have to replace a lot of parts on this kind of equipment unless he takes time to clean them."

As other precautionary measures, Ferguson pointed out the value of squirting a little oil on bolt threads to prevent rust, and loosening V-belts to remove the tension and prevent the belt from hardening and cracking.

PAINT NEED IT? ELL IT THRU THE WANT ADS

BILL IN CONGRESS

Farmers May Be Honored With Special Week Every Year

Now there is a National Farmers Week in the offing.

A bill proposing such an observance was handed Congress in late October.

Abl l proposing such an observance was handed Congress in late October.

National Farmers Week — if the measure flowers into law — naturally might conflict with a few other "official weeks," no matter where on the calendar it might be lodged. There are just so many weeks to go around.

The joint resolution was sponsored by Senators Humphrey of Minnesota and Burdick of North Dakota. They asked that National Farmers Week be observed annually beginning the first Sunday in April. At last report, the bill had been received by the Committee on the Judiciary.

Senator Humphrey brought out some points which a National Farmers Week might serve to impress upon the minds of the American public, which is daily growing more urban in character.

"The truly great story of our time," he said, "is a factual report on what farm families have done and are doing for our country."

And what are some of the major chapters in this great story? The senator noted that, not only do Americans' have "more food of better quality in greater variety than any people in any country in all recorded history," but they can buy it for a smaller share of their income than can families anywhere else in the world. Americans now spend less than 19 per cent of their take-home pay for food—the lowest ratio in history.

And, while farm productivity continues to increase, he said, those required to do the job grow fewer in number. Workers are hence freed to make contributions to other areas of the nation's economy.

"Unfortunately," he said, "those who feed us so well do not themselves eat very high on the hog. Farm income has improved in the past two years, but it still averages only 60 per cent of non-farm income."

The senator mentioned other aspects of what he called the farmer's "significant contribution" to the total economy:

"—Farmers create millions of jobs for fellow Americans." Six of every ten jobs are related to agriculture.

"—The investment in agriculture represents $21,300 for each farm worker, as compared with a manufacturing investment of $16,000 for each worker." Farmers spent $27 billion in 1961 to operate their businesses, while grossing some $40 billion.

Humphrey called for early passage of the bill, submitting that a National Farmers Week "would in a small way express a nation's gratitude to the men, women, and children who live and work on the nation's family farms."

BY ONE-FIFTH

Disease Cut Cucurbit Yields

Cantaloupe, cucumbers, squash, pumpkin and watermelons are familiar products to North Carolinians.

Statistics show that more than 37,000 acres of cucurbits, as these crops are called by horticulturists, were grown commercially in North Carolina in 1962.

Many additional acres are to be found each year in home gardens.

But as with most crops, the grower of cucurbits must wage a vigorous battle against diseases. In fact, plant pathologists at North Carolina State estimate that diseases have cut cucurbit production in the state by at least 20 per cent annually for the past several years.

To help growers with their disease problems, three college plant pathologists have prepared a publication which can serve as a disease control guide.

This publication, referred to as Extension Circular No. 448, gives a brief description of common cucurbit diseases and recommends methods for controlling them.

The circular has pictures which allow growers to compare diseases that they might find on their crop with diseases that have been identified by plant pathologists.

The plant pathologists are confident that disease losses can be greatly reduced by proper use of crop rotations, seed treatments, resistant varieties, and fungicidal sprays and dusts.

Getting more specific, the pathologists recommend that growers plant only cucurbit seed grown in arid regions, such as the interior valleys of California.

They also recommend that the seed be treated with a mercuric chloride solution and thiram dust. The first treatment is primarily for control of seed-borne organisms; the second is for protection against damping-off fungi in the soil as well as to aid in control of seed-borne disease organisms.

The plant pathologists strongly recommend that cucurbits not be grown on the same land more often than once every two, prefer ably, three years.

Where specific diseases are present, a much longer rotation is recommended. A seven-to-10-year rotation of watermelons, for example, is suggested to prevent a build up of fusarium wilt fungus in soil.

For some fungicidal diseases, the cucurbit growers must turn to dusts and sprays. The circular outlines which dusts and sprays to use, along with when and how to use them.

One of the best ways for the cucurbit grower to keep down disease losses, of course, is to plant disease resistant varieties.

The cucumber grower has several varieties available with resistance to downy mildew and scab. Cantaloupe varieties are available with resistance to downy mildew, powdery mildew and brown spot. There are watermelons with resistance to fusarium wilt, anthracnose and gummy stem blight.

One other problem that the cucurbit grower must take into consideration is root-knot nematodes. Rotation can help with this problem, along with soil fumigation.

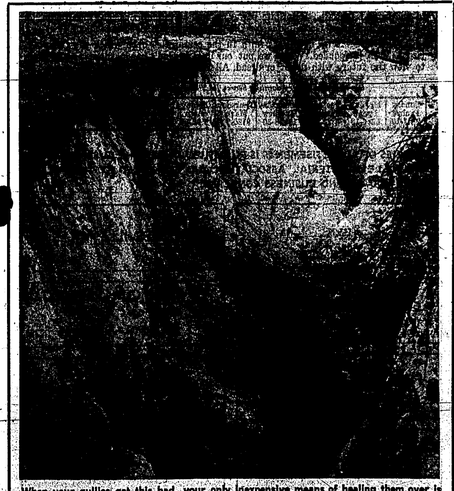
Cucumber, watermelon, cantaloupe, squash and pumpkin growers who would like to have a free copy of the circular may get it by contacting their local extension agent or by writing directly to the Department of Agricultural Information at N. C. State, Raleigh. Ask for Circular No. 448, Cucurbit Diseases in North Carolina and Their Control.

These planted pines were six years old when this picture was made. Tree planting can be done until March 15 in Iredell.

First National Bank
MOORESVILLE NORTH CAROLINA

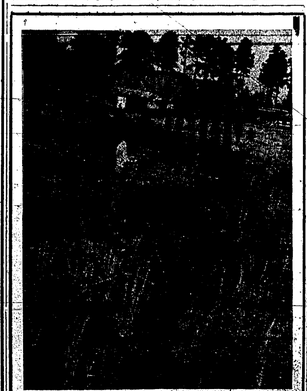
These planted pines were 15 years old when this picture was made. Contact any agricultural worker wherever you need assistance on your lot or farm.

Belk's Department Store
North Main Street Mooresville, N. C.



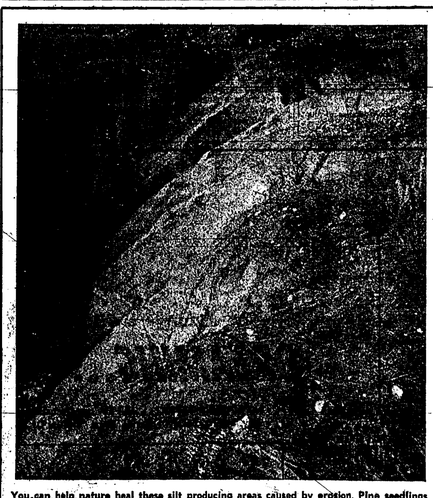
When your gullies get this bad, your only inexpensive means of healing them over is to plant kudzu vines around the rim and in the gullies. Now until March 15 is a good time to do this.

Barger Bros., Inc.
BUILDING MATERIAL GENERAL CONTRACTING



Unproductive land should be put into production and in this picture the new crop should be trees or pasture or soricea.

Teeter's Food Mart
SOUTH BROAD STREET MOORESVILLE, N. C.



You can help nature heal these silt producing areas caused by erosion. Pine seedlings and sericea will do a good job, if given a chance.

Safety Chevrolet Co.
"ECONOMICAL TRANSPORTATION"
NORTH BROAD STREET MOORESVILLE, N. C.