

THE THREAT OF CANCER

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT DAD?

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

FIGHT BACK WITH A CHECK-UP AND A CHECK!

Cap'N And Doc By F. B. Thompson

We find the words aquaculture, mariculture and fish farming used interchangeably in the reports concerning "fish farming" activities. Aquaculture is a household word, but even among the biologically sophisticated "aquaculture" has an ersatz ring. Despite the many tools that have been developed to increase food supplies, millions of the world's most potentially productive acres are being allowed to lie fallow because efforts to draw obvious parallels between land husbandry and water husbandry have been piece-meal and because incentives have been lacking that would exploit this concept to help close the protein gap.

We could say that the commercial fishing is still in a hunting and gathering stage and let it go at that. This is as if the effort to develop aquaculture had to start from scientific scratch. If this was the case, the inputs of manpower, money, and the resources required would indeed be overwhelming. But, as some have pointed out much of the groundwork has been laid by man's age old experience with agriculture. Innovation — the secret of America's technological greatness and the source of her agricultural leadership are all that is needed.

A great deal, for instance, is known about the genetics of beef cattle, wheat and corn but very little about the genetics of fish and virtually nothing about the genetics of molluscs, crustaceans and marine algae. Yet, even one such study could pay enormous dividends.

Also, one might consider similarities with feed research for farm animals which is a great deal more

advanced than for the aquatic species. Although soil sciences is far advanced, there has been almost no investigation of the interactions between the bottoms of oceans, ponds, rivers and lakes and the waters that overlie them. Nor has it been widely recognized that just as soils can be coaxed toward higher yields by fertilizer, tilling and pesticides so comparable practices can make waters more productive.

Aquaculture resembles agriculture rather than fisheries in that it does not rely on a common property resource but presumes ownership or at least rights to such basis of production as ponds or portions of, or sites in, bays or other large bodies of water. Products of aquaculture must compete successfully with those of fisheries and of animal husbandry; in western food economy, aquaculture products such as trout, oysters and shrimp bring good returns because they fall in the luxury class; whereas in developing countries various kinds of raised fish command a high price, since animal protein, including that derived from marine

catches is generally scarce. Although subsidized small home or village ponds may be justified in certain undeveloped areas to help alleviate malnutrition. Aquaculture, wherever it is practiced, should be examined primarily as a commercial enterprise that must compete with other protein supplies to be successful.

Among the more important groups of marine organisms lending themselves to intensive cultivation are some of the following:

1. The molluscs. In this group we include the oyster, clam, the mussel and the scallop.
2. The second group that has lent themselves to scientific development in intensive cultivation would be the crustaceans of which shrimp would be a good example. Shrimp culture has been studied intensively in Japan and in the U. S. sufficiently to justify a major effort. Shrimp mariculture is now being undertaken in Florida and in other states with a coastline on the Gulf of Mexico.
3. The last group would

be the finfish and these may be cultured in marine or brackish waters of the world dating back to ancient times. In some parts of the world finfish are reared by methods generally similar to those described for shrimp farming or "ranching" as in the Philippines. In Japan an eel has been caught in entrance to rivers and raised to market size in ponds in one year on a diet of low value fish. Also, many other species of marine organisms can lend themselves to aquaculture techniques.

With two million acres of inside waters along the North Carolina coast and with over 300 miles of ocean we should be able to bend our talents to developing an aquaculture or mariculture program in North Carolina to the benefit of the entire fisheries industries.

Although we have used the terms aquaculture and mariculture somewhat interchangeably perhaps for the record we should clarify and make some distinctions. The term aquaculture has been used in two ways; the cultivation of any living organism, plant or animal, in fresh or salt water; or cultivation of only fresh water organisms. The term mariculture is used only to describe the cultivation of plants or animals in sea water, brackish or salt (marine).

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Post Office Gets Tough On All Type Chain Letters

A startling 476 per cent upsurge in unlawful chain letter activity has prompted Postmaster General Winton M. Blount to order a nationwide crackdown on those who conduct the scheme through the mails.

Chain letters are regarded as nonmailable under the postal lottery and fraud laws.

They are considered to be fraudulent because of the unlikelihood the chain will remain unbroken and the participant will reap anything from his participation. Chief Postal Inspector William J. Cotter revealed that the number of such schemes under investigation by his department leaped from 97 in August 1969 to 559 by the end of January 1970.

Cotter said the nationwide increase in chain letter activity primarily involves cash but, from time to time, it will also use items such as U. S. Savings Bonds and Postal Money Orders.

"When and if anyone actually profits from chain letters," he said, "it is only those who are in on the ground floor. Later participants rarely, if ever, recoup their investments. Endless chains, as they are sometimes known, are not really endless. They progress with such rapidity that the number of prospects is soon exhausted and those investors who relied on the chain find themselves to be losers.

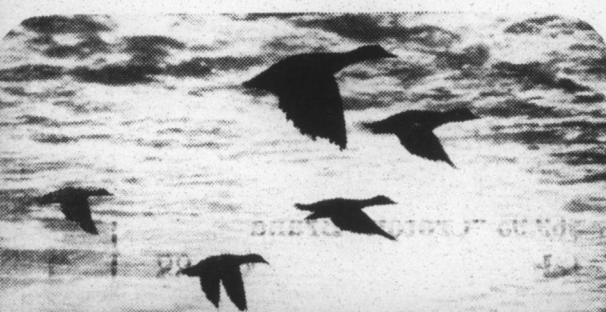
As an example, a letter requiring a purchaser to seal or mail six copies to others with each of these selling six more, and so on, would theoretically reach the entire literate population of the earth if it were followed through only to the eleventh level." In many cases, the promoter sets himself up to take all the profit. "For example," Cotter said, "one of the most vicious chains recently uncovered was one using the bearded families of soldiers killed in Vietnam as victims. In this scheme the promoter posed as a grieving father himself and attempted to lure 100 families into a chain letter swindle where all proceeds were to be sent back to him under five aliases at different addresses. An additional 1,000 families were slated to be targets when the promoter was arrested and subsequently sentenced to three years in prison. The letters he actually mailed could have netted him more than \$30,000 if he had been allowed to continue but prompt action by postal inspectors prevented any public loss."

The department's office of the general counsel stressed that "even though some of the chain letters are transferred hand-to-hand and state 'Do Not Mail,' the schemes still violate the postal laws since the proceeds realized from such activities usually are mailed."

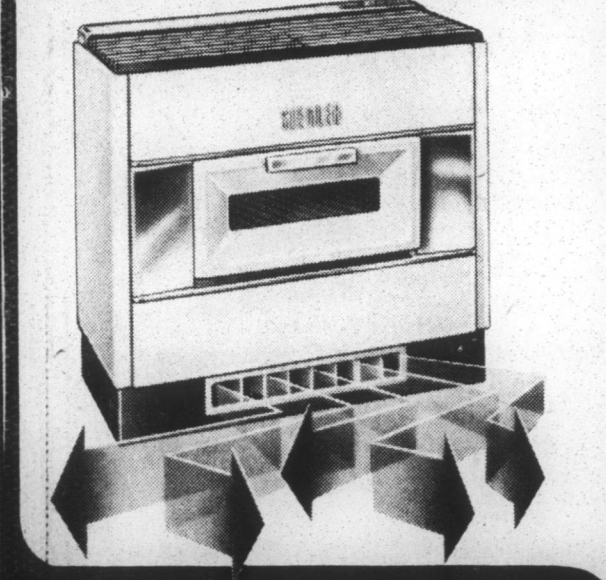
On the other hand, so-called chain letters which call for nothing more than recipes, picture post cards and the like, are ordinarily considered to be mailable since the items sent do not constitute a thing of value within the meaning of the applicable law. However, postal cards involving "good luck" chain prayers containing a threat of bad luck to those breaking the chain are illegal under a law that prohibits the placement of threatening matter on the outside of mail.

Cotter cautioned the public especially to be alert for numerous chain letters currently being distributed which claim to have been reviewed by some legal authority and officially approved for mailing.

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