

Total Compliance New Law Of Land

North Carolina farmers are now required to stay within their allotments for every commodity produced in order to be eligible for price supports on any commodity and to be eligible for federal cost-sharing under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Fred R. Keith, Chairman of the state ASC committee, explains that the Agriculture Act of 1954, recently passed by Congress, makes across-the-board compliance the law of the land.

Total compliance affects farmers in another way. Farmers with more than 10 acres diverted from the production of allotment crops will not be able to increase their total plantings of cash crops.

This total allotment program, although previously announced by the Secretary of Agriculture, may be liberalized as a result of drought conditions prevalent throughout the country. The Agricultural Act of 1954 in effect, advised the Secretary to use discretion in placing total compliance provisions into effect by making it on an area basis, avoiding drought areas.

Keith reminded Tar Heel farmers that conservation needs in this state are too great for any conservation to be lost by lack of knowledge of these requirements or through other failure to abide by the requirements.

Farm Machines Make Difference

Farm labor these days is relatively scarce and is valued more than four times as high as before World War II.

During the same period prices of machinery, including tractors, have almost doubled, and prices of motor supplies, including gasoline and other fuels, have increased about 50 per cent.

Paul Kiser, Gaston County farm agent for the State College Extension Service, says the amount of labor saved by "letting machines do the work" will continue to be an important consideration in farm planning.

Kiser says recent USDA figures indicate that for most field crops a good deal less labor is now required per acre than in the 1910-14 period. The almost complete conversion from horses and mules to tractors, trucks and other machines is the main reason for the big drop in labor requirements.

The greatest decrease in labor has occurred in the production of "small grain" and other crops formerly produced, says Kiser. Corn, for example, now requires only 37 per cent as much labor as in 1910-14.

Tobacco is at the opposite end of the scale. It is chiefly harvested by hand and a significant increase in yield has resulted in more man-hours per acre. However, the increase in hours has been more than paid for by increases in yield.

The development of practical

Registrants Listed Can't Be Contacted

The registrants listed below cannot be contacted by mail. They are violating the Selective Service Law by not advising their Local Draft Board No. 36, Gastonia, N. C., of their correct mailing address.

The name and last known address: James Franklin Freeman, Box 23, W. Crumpton, N. C.

James Ray McDonald, 1809 Hunt St., Wayne, Mich.

Archie Bill Hamilton, 1510 E. Ozark Ave., Gastonia, N. C.

Lawrence Lee Hollingsworth, Gen. Del., Batesburg, S. C.

Sylvester Byers, 4 Hunter St., York, S. C.

Earl Eugene Harris, Gen. Del., Gastonia, N. C.

Charles Dillard, 1016 S. Cedar St., Greensboro, N. C.

Lawrence Burris, Mt. Holly, N. C.

John B. Freeman, 2310 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.

Thomas Williams, 201 W. Lincoln St., Gastonia, N. C.

William Ned Cherry, Alexis, N. C.

Clyde Randolph Taylor, Victory Station, Gastonia, N. C.

Registrants Listed Should Contact Board

It is very important that the registrants listed below, contact their Local Draft Board No. 36, Gastonia, N. C., immediately.

J. C. Goins, Rt. 2, Dallas, N. C.

Floyd Lattimore, Rt. 3, Vale, N. C.

Bobby Lee Green, 178 S. Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Miles Vanburn Wiggins, Jr., 1117 W. Manney Ave., Gastonia, N. C.

Harry Stephenson Blackburn, Mt. Holly, N. C.

Jack Henry Fox, 3315 S. Van Ness Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Robert Lee Stratt, 402 Pinkney St., Shelby, N. C.

Clifford Lee Brauman, 5 Short St., Belmont, N. C.

J. D. Mosser, 909 E. Davis St., Gastonia, N. C.

Will Odies Johnson, 520 S. 6th Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Joseph Samuel Holland, 1406 W. Franklin, Gastonia, N. C.

James Ledford, c/o A. B. Robertson, Punta Gorda, Fla.

Elvazzer Holland, 160 N. York St., Gastonia, N. C.

Howard Marvin Morris, 216 N. Rhine St., Gastonia, N. C.

Clarence Ward Tate, Jr., Rt. 3, Kings Mountain, N. C.

James Belle, 513 E. 2nd St., Charlotte, N. C.

Marshall Sellers Has Completed Training

Fort Sam Houston, Texas—Will Odies Sellers, son of Mr. Marshall Sellers, 320 Pine Ave., Cherryville, N. C., has completed the academic phase of training in the Medical Internship Course at the Medical Field Service School, Brooke Army Medical Center, and now will receive the qualifications of "first lieutenant" of the Fifth Air Force in Korea.

The Medical Internship Course trains on land in operating the many techniques which, upon completion, are qualified to give medical care to patients or assist in field operations in surgery. Military training in this course will prove of personal value throughout the student's life and can lead to future civilian hospital and medical careers.

The Medical Field Service School is one of seven units of Brooke Army Medical Center, the

SULPHUR BUTTERFLY

To most persons Sulphur Butterflies are best known as the yellow to orange butterflies that may be seen in flocks clustered on the ground around some roadside pool. So conspicuous are these flocks sometimes that even an amateur may make a safe guess as to their identity as he whizzes by in a speeding automobile.

Holland's "The Butterfly Book" lists eleven kinds of Sulphur Butterfly under the genus Colias and Holland lists two in his simpler "Butterfly Guide". Lutz in his "Field Book of Insects" lists two species of Colias and points out that they differ from the commoner letter-known Cabbage Butterflies by having silver-centered spots on the under sides of the wings, which spots are lacking in the Cabbage Butterflies.

Constock in his "Introduction to Entomology" lists three Sulphur Butterflies, each under a different genus and none under "Colias". Klotz in his estimable "Field Guide to the Butterflies" applies the common name of Sulphur Butterfly to eight out of the ten species of Colias he mentions. It should be obvious from this that while you can make a good guess at a bunch of butterflies around a mudhole you may get deeply involved if you try to rationalize simply the literature you will find on them in the advance library.

We are not here too concerned with meticulous details about these butterflies. Even our artist did not venture a guess as to the species he was drawing but instead merely listed his subject as belonging to the genus "Colias".

The name Sulphur Butterfly is used rather promiscuously. While Klotz lists eight species as belonging in the genus Colias he also considers members of the genus Anteos as being "Angled Sulphurs" with two others lumped with them. He gives the common name of "Sulphur" to six of the seventeen species of the genus Eureka which he groups as the "Little Sulphurs".

For our purposes here we must mention that all of these butterflies are members of the family Pieridae which are grouped as the "Whites" and "Sulphurs". The pigments formed from the uric acid wastes of their bodies are not found in other butterflies. In many of the different sexes and many times of these butterflies there is a difference in the wing patterns in the female and commonly yellow species may be white. There is also sometimes seasonal differences in members of a common species. The food of the larvae of the butterflies most frequently considered as "sulphurs" is usually clover, while our typical cabbage butterfly and its close relatives feed essentially on the mustards. There are usually many generations in a year due primarily to the relatively short larval period.

All this apparent confusion might invite you to study the "Sulphur" and "Angled" butterflies that the National Wildlife Federation presents to you through its Wildlife Stamp series. E. Laurence Palmer.

Let me sell you a house by the side of the road. Five acres in the darn thing for \$25,000. You'll like it a lot. It faces the spot where all the truck drivers shift gears.

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ACMI Head Foresees Flattening Of Boom Or Bust Mill Cycle

(Advance) Mt. Holly, N. C., August 30—An early warning of the cotton textile cycle, as well as better means of coping in the future with the "boom-and-bust" pattern, were forecast tonight by Craig Smith of Sylacauga, Ala., president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute.

The ACMI head noted that the textile industry is usually sensitive to business cycles, feeling them early and usually pulling out of them early, but observed that these ups and downs, generally averaging about two years, "aren't" quite the boom-and-bust affairs they used to be.

Looking to the future, he said that "as the textile industry learns to maneuver more quickly and to synchronize its production operations with the shifting moods and habits of buyers, its existence is bound to grow more stable and the up-and-downs will level out, to the greater comfort of everybody."

Mr. Smith, who is president and treasurer of Avondale Mills, spoke at the banquet of the ninth annual Durene Festival here which bears the name of the yarn produced in the Mt. Holly plants of American & Effird Mills.

After months of depressed prices, curtailed operations, reduced government buying and general belt-tightening in the cotton textile industry "has withstood the shock of retrenchment," he said, and signs now point to an improvement, perhaps substantial, in the near future.

Mills consumed 900,000 fewer bales of cotton in the top year just ended and the stock this year just ended is better than expected," he continued, and stocks of yarn and fiber did not pile up excessively. He noted that at present inventories of both retailers and textile fabricators are reported to be low.

He added that while there has been nothing "too official" reports from Washington have indicated military procurement of textiles will be at a higher level during the coming year.

Advances all along the line from seed breeding to the finishing of fabrics, Mr. Smith said, are moving cotton closer to the goal of an "all purpose" textile fiber, and cotton's ever-widening versatility and range of end-uses makes possible a more flexible adjustment to changes in the market place.

He predicted that out of research will come new things to improve the quality of cotton and cited the Durene Association as an example of pioneering and cooperative effort toward producing a finer quality textile product and promoting its use.

He pointed out that through such an association the mills can not only exercise control but have potential control over the quality of all yarn sold to trade outlets, and can make sure that the quality of the finished product authorized to bear the yarn label comes up to a high standard.

While advertising there are spots in the industrial field where cotton is having a hard fight, the speaker described cotton's gains in commercial and household uses as "nothing less than sensational."

The trend is significant, he added, because apparel and household uses make up the biggest part of cotton's total market and are where the best chances are seen for continuing growth in the years to come.

County departments of public welfare make their services available to people in need, with a view to helping them attain independence, according to the stated purposes of the State Board of Public Welfare.

Fall Fertilization Gives Crops A Boost In North Carolina

Move the clock back! In a sense you can if you apply fertilizer in the fall.

By applying plant foods in the fall, North Carolina farmers can give their crops a head start. In the first place, fall's the time when labor and equipment are more likely to be free; secondly, your bank account in the post-harvest season will probably be better able to stand an investment in fertilizer for next year's crop; and lastly, the response of crops generally is equal to spring application.

Fall fertilization of overwintering crops—legumes, grasses, and small grains—gives a double boost to plants. Crops go into cold weather in better shape to withstand adverse conditions, and plant nutrients are right at hand when growth starts in the spring.

Growth must be stimulated on pastures for maximum fall and winter grazing. Application of recommended maintenance fertilizers in the fall will result in longer growing, longer grazing, and a better quality pasture—your cheapest source of livestock feed.

It would appear that some crops like peanuts respond better to fertilizer applications made on the cover crop preceding the peanuts, rather than to a direct application in the row which may result in fertilizer injury, or application on top of the ground as the peanuts come through the soil," say agronomists at North Carolina State College.

The National Fertilizer Association also has come up with some ideas on fall fertilization. Of prime importance is selection. There's a better chance of getting the exact kinds of fertilizers used when you buy in the fall. Manufacturers start to stock the plant foods as soon as their spring rush is over. By autumn there's a good supply on hand, and delivery is usually faster.

Agricultural scientists also tell us that fall-applied fertilizers—especially those high in nitrogen—help decompose crop residues faster making organic end-products more available in the spring—Crops recover faster from drought if fed during the fall. Stronger root systems develop allowing the plants to take up water from a greater soil depth.

Call Is Issued For Construction Of Gaston Project

Raleigh — The State Highway Commission today called for low bids on 30 projects in 29 counties involving 250.34 miles of road improvements.

The paving projects include 2.57 miles of grading, paving and structures from a point on a paved county road one mile south of Waco, northeast to beginning of 18-foot paved county road about one mile south of Cherryville, in Cleveland and Gaston counties.

Marines are eligible to attend one of more than 140 specialist schools offering them training in 470 job skills.

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Cinemascope and Technicolor combine with Robert Mitchum and Marilyn Monroe to make "RIVER OF NO RETURN" an outstanding contender for this year's Academy Award. The film opens at the ROSELAND DRIVE-IN THEATRE this Sunday.

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