

Lawson-United Feldspar Modernizes Plant

Lawson-United Feldspar & Mineral Company at Minpro, near Spruce Pine, has almost completed the conversion of an older plant into a new operation to meet present-day requirements.

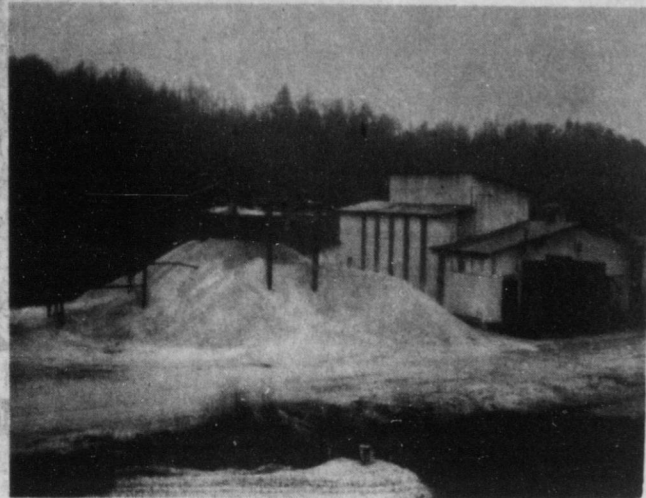
Complete elimination of air pollution was one of the major objectives of this program, and work was started

on this under the guidance of Kirk & Blum Mfg. Co. There was no health problem involved, just dust; but the collection equipment originally installed did not meet with present requirements. No silica is ground. Later, when a planned new fluid-bed dryer system is installed, dust will be fully controlled.

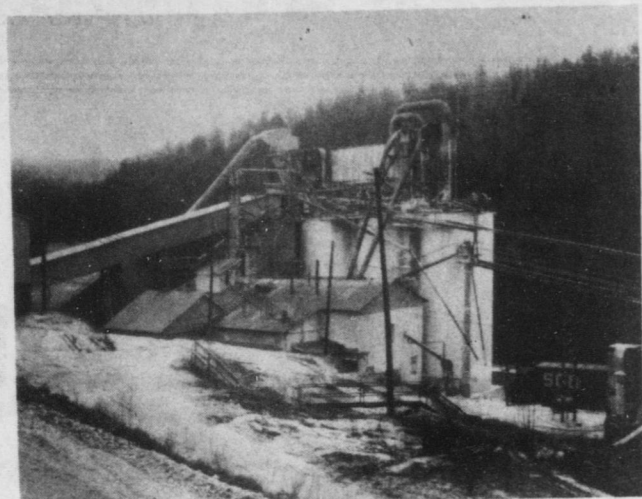
Water pollution control

was begun in North Carolina about 10 years ago and is now under the control of the Board of Water and Air Resources. Cooperation between the Board and industries, etc., has done much to clear up streams. The company's problem, as with air, is not a serious one. All waste water and tailings go to a series of two settling ponds. A Sauerman scraper

is used to clean out sediment at intervals, and this material is being used to fill in waste land for industry, etc. The result of modernizing the entire Feldspar operation at Lawson-United, has been a modern, efficient, flexible plant with higher recovery, better quality, and complete air and water pollution control.

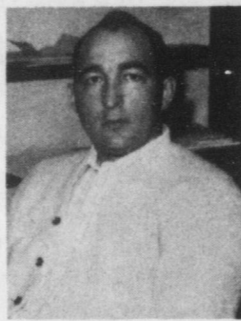


Feed From Symons Crusher To Rod Mills



Silos For Storage After Completion Of Product

Lawson-United: Working With The Future Of The Community In Mind.



Quenton Buchanan Plant Manager

Lawson-United Feldspar & Mineral Co.

Spruce Pine, N. C. 28777

LAWSON-UNITED
FELDSPAR & MINERAL
CO.

Wildlife Planting Materials

Is it getting hard to find a covey of quail on your farm? Does it seem that there are fewer rabbits around than in past years? One reason might be a shortage of food and of cover for wildlife on your farm. If so, the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission has a program which has helped improve wildlife populations on many farms. It might work on yours. Now is the time to find out.

The Wildlife Commission is again this year making available to landowners and sportsmen a variety of planting materials which attract or sustain wildlife populations. These plantings are available free on a first come, first served basis, and you can get planting materials and technical advice from your district wildlife biologist who is John M. Collins, Route 7, Box 627, Morganton, N. C.

Applications for these plantings—which are grown and distributed by the Wildlife Commission—are also available through the Soil Conservation Service and Agricultural Extension Service personnel.

Four basic types of planting materials are available. They are shrub lespedeza seedlings for use in field borders, old plant beds or in open pine woods; perennial seed mixtures for use in providing a permanent wildlife food supply in "odd corners" and other places where the planting will not be grazed or burned; annual seed mixtures for use in small patches near cover and sericea lespedeza for use with shrub lespedeza in field borders and on turn rows, ditch banks or spoil banks.

This year, plant in the spring where you hunt in the fall.



TROUT PONDS PROVIDE RECREATION AND GOOD EATING—A trout pond can provide excellent recreation for a landowner and his neighbors. A new booklet just published by the USDA Soil Conservation Service, "Trout Ponds For Recreation", Farmers Bulletin 2249, is available free from SCS offices in North Carolina. The essential ingredients for trout production are a reliable source of good quality cold water, soil that holds water without seepage, and a location free from the danger of heavy run-off or flooding. SCS assistance is available to help design suitable ponds.

Homemakers Can Protect Environmental Quality

We are living in an age of solid waste explosion! Waste disposal experts say that the amount of garbage being produced can be conservatively estimated at 4.5 pounds per person per day—much of which originates in the home. Apart from the sheer volume of solid waste produced each day, the problem of its disposal has been made more difficult because of the widespread use of non-disposable containers. We all contribute to the pollution. Every time we buy a "no deposit, no return" bottle or "pop-top" can, we add to our environment's pollution problem. If most of industry fails to recycle its bottles, cans and cartons, only YOU, the consumer can reform the system. Your

weapon can be the adoption of a personal life style on restrained consumption. Do not underestimate the power and importance of the individual because help in improving our environment must begin with the individual.

The following suggestions are practical measures you can adopt:

Soft drinks in aluminum cans and "no deposit, no return" bottles are major solid waste pollutants. Many soda brands come in returnable bottles which can be reused up to 20 or more times. Buy them, and return them. And, they are much safer than the thin-walled, one-way bottles.

Take extra time and energy to flatten all your cans

before putting them out for the garbage collection. It is easier to flatten the cans if you leave a small portion of the top and bottom lid attached before pushing it inside the can. Then flatten the can by stepping on it.

Convenience packaging is an ecological horror. Do not buy six-packs or variety packs when a larger single package will serve the same purpose. The extra packaging costs extra money and adds to the waste disposal problem.

Use containers that disintegrate readily. Glass, plastic and aluminum cans are virtually indestructible.

Use decomposable—"biodegradable"—pasteboard, cardboard or paper containers instead...

(If you can't, at least buy

and use returnable bottles). Don't buy food in plastic wrappers if reasonable alternatives such as unpackaged fruits and vegetables are available.

Use baking soda for many of your household cleaning needs. Concern for the safety of products, as they affect the family and the environment, has made this old reliable staple relevant to today's needs. A solution of soda, about three tablespoons per quart of water, makes a good cleaner for large surfaces such as woodwork, tile, porcelain, enamel or plastic. It's also the traditional cleaning solution for the refrigerator, coffee pot, cut glass, and crystal. Odorless, itself, baking soda ousts unwanted smells by

absorbing and neutralizing them rather than masking them with a synthetic fragrance. Since it's a standard baking ingredient it's reassuringly people-safe which gives it special value as a cleaner for areas that come in touch with food and babies. The versatility of baking soda makes it possible for you to cut down on those specialized products, most of which come in non-recycled containers.

Are you willing to let improvement in environmental quality begin with you, in your own home?

Henredon Keeps Standards High

Henredon Furniture Industries, Inc. was incorporated as a State of North Carolina corporation on October 5, 1945. Grading was started in October of that year. In March 1946 construction of the new factory was begun. The first shipment of furniture was made in April 1947. This first factory consisted of approximately 175,000 sq. ft., slightly more than one half the size of this Spruce Pine plant.

Hen-RE-Don is a coined name made up of the names of three of the originators of the company. Hen is for Henry Wilson (deceased February 1967), RE is for Ralph Edwards (deceased October 1956) and Don is for Donnell VanNoppen. Sterling Collett, now President of the company, is the other member of the founding team. He was in military service at the time of incorporation in 1945.

National advertising of the product and the name started in 1948. This has been consistently continued and over the years this has cost a cumulative total of approximately six million dollars. The name Henredon is therefore known to better furniture stores, department stores, and discriminating consumers throughout the United States.

Operations in Morganton began in 1947 and in 1957, Henredon acquired the Schoonbeck Co. of Grand Rapids, Michigan and their branch, the North Carolina Schoonbeck Company of High Point. Since then, these plants have doubled in size and continue to grow with additions and expansions, without sacrificing efficiency and high standards.

Spruce Pine was selected for the new plant not only because of the beautiful topography which is air conditioned by nature but because of the wonderful character and industriousness of citizens in this region.

For many years, a factory in this mountainous country was a dream of T. Henry Wilson, who was President

of Henredon until his death last February. He worked hard and diligently to accomplish this dream. He lived to see the plant under construction but, unfortunately, died before production could be underway. It will be the determined effort of each individual from top to bottom to make this successful.

Causes-Effects Of Pollution

By Mrs. Juanita Gouge Extension Aide

Water in nature is far from pure. Even the clearest mountain brook contains traces of iron, copper and other substances. But such water is not polluted. The materials in it help make it taste delicious. Water is considered polluted if it contains wastes produced by man. Pollution comes from three principal sources: (1) untreated sewage (2) industrial wastes and (3) agricultural chemicals.

Untreated sewage: About 2500 U.S. cities dump untreated, or only slightly treated sewage into rivers and lakes. Untreated sewage from homes contains large amounts of organic wastes (wastes from animal and plant matter). Organic wastes can safely be dumped into a river or lake if the water contains enough oxygen. The oxygen and bacteria that use oxygen break down most of the wastes but if the river is overloaded with wastes, the oxygen supply becomes exhausted. Then the sewage rots and gives off smelly gases, and greasy films form on the water.

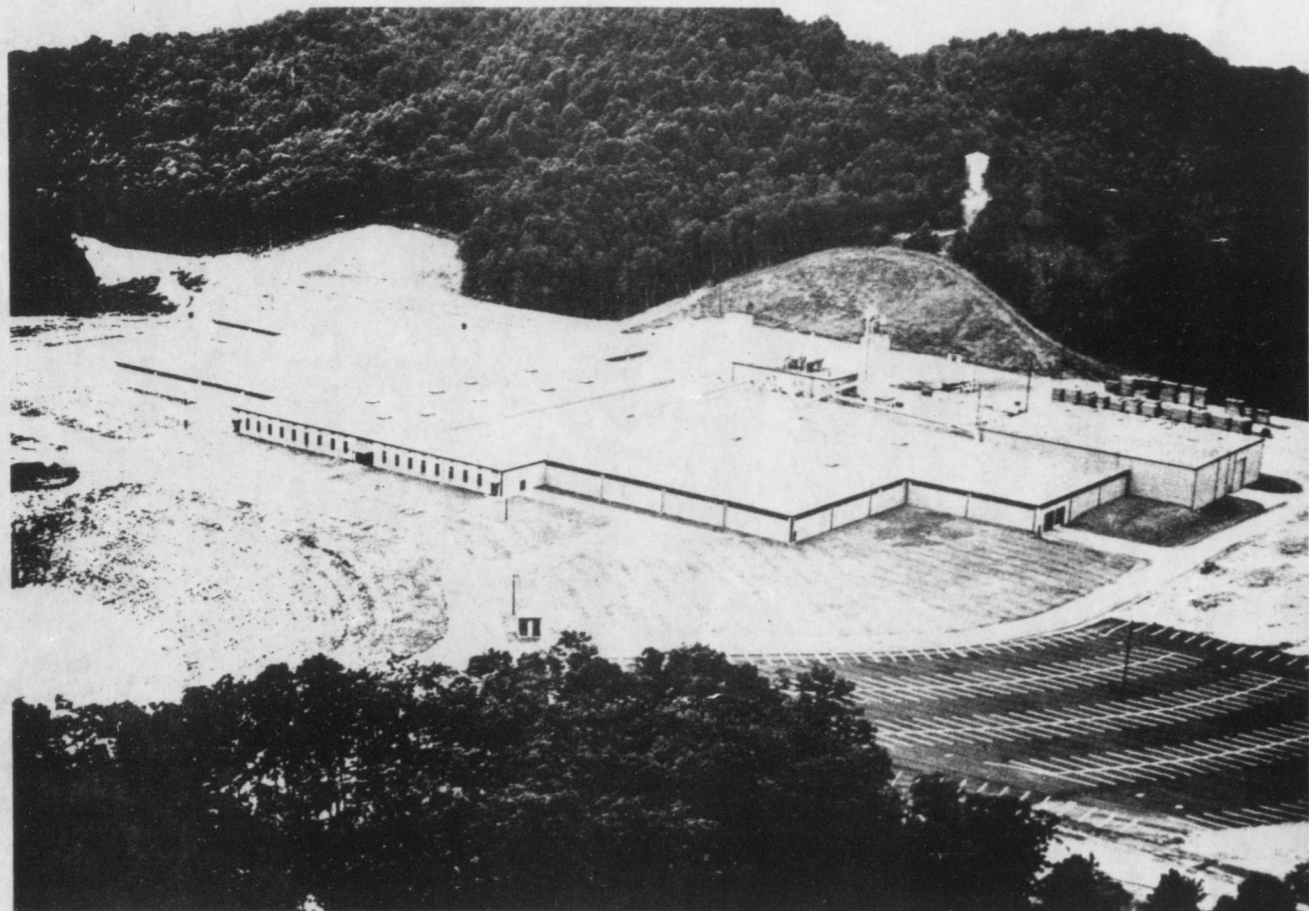
Industrial wastes: Industry pollutes rivers and lakes with many kinds of wastes. Slaughter houses pour fat, blood and the stomach contents of animals into the water. Organic wastes also come from vegetable canneries, textile factories and paper mills. Plants that make metal and chemical products dump salts and acids into the water. Oils, tars and greases come from many industries.

Heat also pollutes water. Industry uses most of its waters for cooling. When factories return this water to rivers and lakes, the water is warmer than when it was taken. The higher temperatures can kill fish. It also reduces the oxygen content of the water, slowing the breakdown of organic matter.

Agricultural chemicals: Farmers use large amounts of pesticides and weed killers. These chemicals work to produce the great quantities of food we need, but some of them are poisonous to fish, birds and man. Every year agricultural chemicals are used over the land. Some of the chemicals sprayed

on crops are washed off by rains, and flow into rivers; or they seep into the ground and flow into rivers. These chemicals collect in bodies of some animals and considerable amounts of pesticides have been found in the fish caught far out at sea.

Fertilizers can also pollute the water. Like pesticides, they are carried to rivers and lakes by rain. Fertilizers contain nitrates and phosphates, which are also found in sewage from homes. Nitrates and phosphates help water plants grow, just as they do land plants. As these substances are added to the water, the plants multiply rapidly. In time they cover large areas of the water. The water's oxygen level falls, and the normal balance between fish and other water animals is upset. Fish that need more oxygen die and fish that need less oxygen and eat different foods replace them. In time even these fish die because they cannot get enough oxygen and the water becomes dirtier and dirtier and smellier and smellier.



Aerial photo Spruce Pine Plant

In 1681, William Penn Wrote An Ordinance Requiring That, In The Clearing Of Land, One Acre In Five Should Be Left In Trees.

HENREDON FURNITURE INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED
Morganton, High Point, Spruce Pine, North Carolina; Grand Rapids, Michigan