

Safety Checks Save Lives And Also Save Money

"Want to cut down on your automobile maintenance bills — and build up your safety protection? Then have your car safety-checked regularly."

That tip was issued this week by Major W. B. Lentz, the State Highway Patrol's executive officer in charge of the patrol's vast fleet of patrol cars.

"We've found that frequent checking will uncover excessive wear or other damage when it first starts," Major Lentz said. "At this point repairs are relatively inexpensive, but if the trouble is neglected — as many private citizens allow — you may find yourself with a sizeable repair bill on your hands."

A more important reason for frequent checking of your car is to discover mechanical deterioration before it becomes a safety hazard, the major said. Neglected brakes, tires and other parts frequently contribute to serious accidents, he warned.

Obvious wear and other damage to such things as brakes, windshield wipers, tires and horn can easily be detected, Major Lentz said, and he urged drivers to check these items frequently themselves. However, he added, that it takes a careful check by a competent mechanic to uncover more deep-seated troubles.

To enjoy safe motoring Major Lentz recommended the following 10-point check list. He added that all highway patrol cars are checked by a similar list.

1. Brakes should take hold evenly on all wheels. The hand brake should be able to hold the car on any hill. Brake fluid should be clean and at the proper level.
2. Headlights — driving and courtesy beams — should be at the proper level for maximum road illumination and minimum glare. Lenses should be clean and reflectors bright.
3. Rear and stop lights should operate properly. Directional signals should also be checked.
4. Tires should be checked for wear and proper inflation.
5. Wheel alignment should be checked, probably more frequently than most people realize.
6. Exhaust systems and muffler should be completely checked by a qualified mechanic, especially in winter.
7. Windshield wipers should operate steadily, with blades checked to see if they are "live" and clean.
8. Glass should be clear, free of cracks or discoloration.
9. Horn should be working properly.
10. Rear-view mirror should give a clear view of the road behind.

QUESTION: Should ventilation be provided when using infrared brooding?

ANSWER: There may be excessive moisture condensation on the walls and ceiling and in the litter not under the lamp. Different methods of ventilating the brooder house from those with conventional brooding are needed. Drafts in the brooder house are more serious.

QUESTION: Should I use anti-skipper compounds when curing my hams?

ANSWER: No such compounds are recommended. Just follow the bagging instructions.

QUESTION: How can I control the root knot nematode in my peanuts?

ANSWER: The most practical control of the peanut root knot is rotation with resistant crops such as cotton, corn, small grains (preferably oats), or crotalaria. Information indicates the grower should plan as long a rotation as

possible. In heavily infested fields, it may be necessary to grow resistant crops for two years or more between peanut crops. Also the rotation should be rotated, rather than following a fixed pattern of crop rotation. Fumigations for root knot control in peanuts should be considered only when it is impossible to plan a rotation for the control of this disease.

Abner Dawson Joins Navy Under Graduate Training Program

Abner Smith Dawson, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jake W. Dawson of Route 2, Kinston, was recently enlisted in the U. S. Navy under the "Navy's High School Graduate Training Program". Under this program the Navy guarantees a service school in the field of their choice.

Dawson chose to enlist as an "Airman" and will be assigned a school in that field and later serve with the Navy's air arm aboard aircraft carriers and air

stations throughout the world. A graduate of Wheat Swamp High School, Class of '56, he was active in sports, Future Farmers of America, and the National Beta Club.

The new "Bluejacket" was transferred to the Naval Training Center at Great Lakes, Illinois for recruit indoctrination. This training includes instructions in vital basic phases of Navy life, such as ordnance, gunnery, seamanship, and self-preservation. He will return home on leave prior to reporting to his first duty station.

Dawson enlisted through the local recruiting office which is located in the Sutton Building on North Queen St., Kinston.

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Let's talk about apples and request your neighborly help. Every one is familiar with the common apple varieties such as Delicious, Stayman, Rome Beauty and others. Then there are crab apples which are grown for making jelly and also for their ornamental beauty. Another kind of apple may not be so familiar and this is the one we will discuss. We will call it the Cedar Apple.

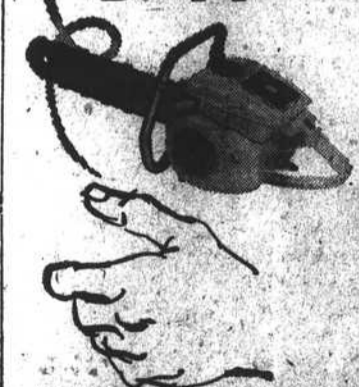
The Cedar Apple, as the name implies, is borne on the red cedar tree and it is a bad actor. Why? Because it is responsible for a disease which attacks apple trees and is known as cedar rust. This rust, which is a fungus, attacks both the leaves and fruit of the apple tree, and, in severe cases, will cause the leaves to turn yellow, stop manufacturing food and may drop.

This disease is commonly known as an alternate host problem because it spends the winter stage on the red cedar and the summer stage on the apple tree. If one of the hosts is destroyed, the disease will disappear, and this is the best way to control it. On the cedar the little brown apple, or ball, can be easily identified at this season of the year. When warm weather and rains come in the spring, these apples swell, become jelly-like and put out horns or spore bodies. These spores are discharged and carried by the wind to apple trees which may be as much as a mile or more away. On the apple leaf the disease first appears as a small orange spot on the top of the leaf. On the underside of the leaf the tissues swell, and more spore bodies are formed. After spending the summer stage on the apple leaf the spores are discharged again and go back to the cedar tree for the winter. This is an interesting cycle but a vicious one.

In the beginning I spoke of neighborly help, because this disease is of serious concern to commercial apple growers as well as to those who have home or-

chards. If you have apple trees of your own or if you live within a mile of a commercial orchard, you can help by doing one of three things: do not plant red cedar trees; remove those that you have and replace with another evergreen; or, examine your cedar trees and remove and destroy all Cedar Apples that you find.

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