

GAIL WINDS

by: Gail L. Roberson

I had no sooner left the room when his trembling, weak voice called out for me once again.

"Honey, bring me another glass of orange juice," he squeaked in a barely audible tone, "and some more aspirin." Then, he snuggled down in his easy chair as I made my twelfth trip to the kitchen that hour.

When you man has a cold, you have a problem. And your problem is likely to be in proportion to the size of your man. The larger the man, the bigger baby he is when he gets sick.

While he is lying in state on the sofa or sprawled in his recliner, which is fully extended to the other side of the room, you may as well pin on your nurses cap and lace up your white sneakers. And, you can also forego any other plans, as well, until the full seven days has run its course.

Preparing for doing battle with a man and his cold requires a somewhat different and difficult strategy. To begin with, stop all intelligent conversation. You can spout medical words of wisdom all you want to, but the only thing he will understand or even notice is: "Does my little honey bunny need anything else for his little coldy-woldy?"

The more sympathy you give him, the faster he'll recover. Upon hearing those words, he'll immediately swell out his chest cavity and breath more deeply. And, if you look back upon leaving the room, you'll find that he's developed a tiny little smile that lies half buried under grandma's quilt.

When he reaches the moaning and whining state, absolutely nothing will cure a sick man quicker than the knowledge that you have dropped everything that is important in your life to tend to him.

And he'll want chicken soup. Not the kind in the can, but the stuff you have to boil for hours and hack and saw, and then run all over town collecting accessories for. Cuddling his ego and mothering him, however, will work ten to one against a shoe box full of Contact and a quart jar brimming over with Nyquil.

"What's wrong honey?" I questioned, as he moaned and called for me once more. "Did your little ducky fall out of the chair again?"

While he remains in the fetal position in whatever thing he's lying on, you must continue making those clucking sounds a mother hen makes when a dozen fluffy biddies are settling down beneath the warm protection of her body. Never stop with the clucking sounds. If you do, he will immediately become chilled and request a second quilt, an extra pair of socks, another log on the fire, and a brand new pot of chicken soup. From scratch again. And, these requests will be perfectly correlated with your telephone calls, bath, and steaming cup of coffee.

Remember that you married the man in sickness and health. Exert patience and common sense at least until the fifth day. Above all else, nod in silence when he tells you again and again how he was honorably afflicted with his cold. Do not... I say, do NOT, remind him that he retrieved the Sunday morning paper barefooted and in his under drawers amid twenty-degree temperatures

In exactly three days from the point of his final cure, it will be you in the recliner and him hurrying in with the orange juice and aspirin. Absolutely nothing will cure you quicker than to know that he has dropped everything important in his life to tend to you. And, when he says, "Does my little honey bunny need anything else for her little coldy-woldy?"... you will begin to feel much better. Immediately.

Professor Plant

By CONNIE KROCHMAL and HAROLD KROCHMAL

The selection of the rose in 1986 as the national flower confirms what most gardeners feel about these handsome and aromatic flowers.

The diversity of forms and shapes they come in makes it possible to grow them in a variety of conditions and the miniature pot roses extend their uses around the house.

Interestingly enough, roses are not only worn as corsages, used in sachets and potpourris, but wind up as rose hip tea, rose hip jam and are an excellent source of Vitamin C.

At special events, rose petals are strewn on the ground.

Bare rooted roses are available and if you plan on setting some out, be sure to select a proper locale with at least five or six hours of sunlight a day, preferably in the morning if possible.

The often sandy soils in the coastal area mean that a generous amount of peat moss or dried animal manure, and, if possible, some planting soil should be mixed in each planting hole.

Holes about 1 1/2 feet deep and about as wide generally serve well.

To give the plant a good start, we suggest placing the bare-rooted ones into a bucket of wa-

ter for several hours before planting.

The protruding part of the stem should be placed just above the soil surface in the planting hole.

We like to put a small solid fertilizer block into each hole, which will provide needed fertilizers for a couple of years, and then add water.

A mulch around the base will serve as added protection from the recurring droughts of the past years.

Roses can pick up various fungus diseases but there is no lack of control material available locally.

We avoid using insecticides because we keep bees and have never had a serious insect problem at all.

We have extracted attar of roses with some work and patience.

A bunch of rose petals are put into a bucket of water and kept in the sun during the day for, perhaps, two weeks. We cover the container at night to keep animals out.

Then, using large balls of cotton batting, the surface is skimmed and the batting squeezed into another container. Gentle heating of the pot every few days will help release the delightful aroma.

Play From Page 1

Mr. Oswald, a humorous near-sighted chap, played by Doug Strange, to pose as a woman.

Things really get lively, however, when both Bill Thompson and Mr. Oswald arrive as "Mrs. Took." Madge also changes her mind and breezes in announcing that she, too, is Jimmy's wife.

Jimmy rushes about trying to keep Uncle Dan from meeting his three extra brides. How he manages it creates one of the funniest third acts ever written, according to the Drama Club.

Peggy Westfield, played by Nicole Rasmussen, comes into the performance as Uncle Dan's ward. Mrs. Duvall Smythe, played by Jennifer Thomas, and

her sister "Bubbles" Duvall, played by Misty Hartley, give chase to Uncle Dan. Christy Daniels appears as "Lady Macbeth" and Tina Jones as "Lady Macbeth's" nurse, McDaniel. Acting as understudies are Amy Rowe and Mary Grace Opphile.

Assisting the director, Mrs. Melba D. Hargett, are Tammy Smith, assistant director; Larry Edwards, stage manager and Tracy George, house manager.

The play will be presented in the West Craven cafeteria April 14 and April 15 at 8 p.m. Tickets are \$3 and can be purchased in advance from Mrs. Hargett or at the door the night of the performance.

Our Opinion

Toll Roads Might Offer The Simplest Solution

In the eyes of many people the simplest solution might not be the best solution. But the best solution is extremely hard to come by and even more so if it is based on chance and without adequate study.

Traditionally in North Carolina toll roads have been a subject to whisper about and opposition is quick to develop. We do not like toll roads, and we make no bones about that fact.

Now if our state is contemplating a gigantic highway program over the next several years, and it appears we are headed in that direction, we read about the proposal to sell bonds for the fulfillment of the plans for better highways.

Now we read that we have about 10,000 miles of secondary roads which need paving. We have many bridges to be built. We have a lot of four-laning to do. It will take a lot of money to get the total job done.

If bonds are sold and if our people vote in statewide referendum to do just that, we shall pay many millions of dollars in interest over the years. And payment comes from the pocket-books of our citizenry.

So one way or another, we always come back to the taxpayer. He or she will have full responsibility for whatever bonds are sold, for whatever interest is paid, and for whatever in principal must be met each year.

What we are leading up to is one very simple question. Has the state given adequate thought to the course to follow?

We realize fully the feeling and even the potential bitterness toll roads might bring in North Carolina. But will toll roads be a much cheaper outlet than bonds? That is a momentous question, but it deserves a good answer.

Now we have such pressing road needs in our part of the state that a lot of people have just about given up. And the needs become ever more pressing. If the only way we can get the roads we need here in far Eastern North Carolina is through a system of toll roads, then let us give full and complete study to such a course.

Very strongly, we would be opposed to having toll roads only in far Eastern North Carolina. If such a study should be made, let it be made in terms of a statewide look and not an area proposition. If toll roads ever come to North Carolina, they ought to be in the form of a system stretching thinly over all of North Carolina.

The Piedmont area may have the roads it needs, and it would fight fiercely against a statewide system of toll roads. That is a sort of tragedy within itself.

Let no one be misled in any manner by what we say here. We are not proposing outright any system of toll roads. We are asking that a study be made of the practicality of such a system of toll roads. We are asking the state to make a study of the comparison between selling millions of dollars in bonds and paying millions of dollars in interest with the interest-free and pay-as-you-ride toll road plan.

We might actually find the system of toll roads to be practical and much cheaper than any other possible answer.

Package Deal Would Kill In A Wholesale Shootout

We are amazed that there is even talk of presenting a package of proposed constitutional amendments to the people in a "death on arrival" pattern.

Yet, we read that some legislators want to hand a wholesale referendum to the people for a "yes" or "no" vote on the entire list with the individual voter approving or disapproving of the entire package with one X in the square.

For instance, there may be a referendum of gubernatorial veto. There may be another referendum on allowing the governor to serve only one term of four years and then having to bow out. There may be another referendum on the question of a state lottery. Then there may possibly be another referendum on bonds for school building purposes or highway purposes. And then there may be other matters to be put before the people for their approval or disapproval.

To lump them all together in one referendum or one vote is like putting an anchor around a fellow and telling him to swim to safety. There will be voters against each proposition and they ought to have the right to vote "for" or "against" on any proposition put before them.

It will be well nigh impossible to sell a majority of our people on a package deal because so many of our citizens feel so strongly about some issues. Rather than see the issue with which they are vitally concerned pass in any package deal, they will just vote against the entire package.

For instance, if the lottery bill is placed before the people in any referendum with several other issues such as veto for the governor and single terms for the governor, all of them very likely will go down the drain in defeat.

The sensible common sense approach is to let each constitutional matter or issue on which the voters are being asked to express their opinions stand alone on the ballot. Let the voter have the option of voting for or against each item and not that of voting for or against an entire package.

We believe that putting out a package deal before our people will represent a tragic waste of money. To offer a package deal is to offer defeat at the starting gate for everything on the ballot. In that sense if all we have before us is a package deal, then there is no need to offer any referendum.

Now there is another consideration. Veto for the governor and a single term for the governor represent constitutional changes. Lottery is not a constitutional matter, but it is one which the legislature probably will seek public approval of before embarking on any plan. Actually, the legislature could pass a lottery bill on its own without any expression from the people.

There may be several matters to be put before the people before this session of the General Assembly adjourns. The people do not need any wholesale shootout in any package deal.

Let us take them one at a time at the polls.

ASCS Notes

By CLIFF MOORE

County Executive Director
The following reminders are submitted for Beaufort County producers and others.

1. The 1989 Feed Grain Program sign-up for both the regular program and 0/92 program will end April 14.

2. Producers must complete all required forms as well as be approved under regulations before receiving advance payments.

3. Producers eligible to receive 20 cent advance payment for wheat, 35.6 cents for corn, will all be paid in cash. No commodity certificates will be issued as payment in 1989.

4. No crops will be allowed on ACR (set-aside land) for harvest in 1989.

5. Cross compliance will apply except for oats, meaning that if participating, all program crops except oats must be planted with their established base. Offsetting compliance will not apply, meaning that each farm will stand alone for compliance purposes.

6. Grazing of ACR and CV acreage will not be permitted during the non-grazing period which is May 1-Sept. 30.

7. Sign-up for the 1988 Disaster

Program will end Friday, Mar. 31. Any individual who has above a 35 percent loss on any crop will be eligible for a disaster payment.

Any producer who has between a one and 35 percent loss may apply for advance deficiency payment forgiveness which would protect the applicable percentage of loss if reporting of the advance 1988 corn payment is required. This only applies to feed grains enrolled in the 1988 program.

8. There has been no word as of yet as to whether 1988 feed grain program participants will be required to refund advance 1988 feed grain payments.

9. Disaster losses in excess of 65 percent will require crop insurance for the farm and the crop, if planted, in 1989 before disaster payments can be made.

10. 1989 Tobacco Assessment Rate is 2.24 cents per pound which means that producers and purchasers will each be assessed 1.12 cents per pound.

11. The 1989 price support level for tobacco will be \$1.468 per pound.

12. Carry-over tobacco from 1988 or any preceding year must be sold on the farm on which the tobacco was produced whether

the same operator tends the farm in 1989 or not. In no case may tobacco off one farm be allowed to be sold on another farm's marketing card.

13. No-till sign-up continues through Wednesday, Mar. 15 for wheat, oats, rye and other small grains. Each farm is eligible for a total of three years only in a lifetime for no-till participation.

14. Conservation Reserve Program sign-up ends Friday, Feb. 24.

15. Do not remove any grain put under loan without prior authorization from the ASCS office.

16. Check grain to insure that it does not go out of condition. This is the producers responsibility and could cost them money when settling the loan.

17. For further information interested persons can contact the ASCS office in the Agriculture Building on Second Street in Washington or by telephone at 946-1076.

Learn Red Cross CPR.



Band Members Selected For Clinic

Mary Neil Ipock and Amy Rowe of West Craven High School were selected to participate in the 1989 Eastern All-State Band Clinic held earlier this month at East Carolina University.

Miss Ipock and Miss Rowe play the flute.

The clinic was hosted by the ECU School of Music. Participants were selected by audition for the two-day event, which included intense rehearsals and a performance.

Students were organized into two bands, the concert band and the symphonic band. Instructors included Roger Pemberton, artist in residence at the University of South Carolina, and Mark Ford, coordinator of percussion at the ECU School of Music.

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