194V Baseball Season Opened Thursda

MACHINE ROOM AND MAINTENANCE WIN OPENERS

Four Teams Entered In 194V League. Games Will Be Played On Thursdays.

Ecusta's 194V baseball season got off to a good start Thursday afternoon with a double-header. In the first game Maintenance defeated Pulping by the score of 14 to 13 and Machine Room licked Control 38 to 0.

Many of the players were on the field for the first time Thursday afternoon and were not up to best form due to lack of practice, but interest was at a high pitch and indications are that we have the makings for another good baseball season at Ecusta.

The schedule calls for a double-header every Thursday afternoon with the first game beginning at 4:15 o'clock. Each game will be seven innings. In the event of rain and the games being called off, they will be played on the following Monday afternoon.

Ed White and Wilson Gregory are co-captains of the Machine Room team, Happy Collins is head of Maintenance, Ray Byrd is captain of Control's team and Pulping is being piloted by C. B. Allison.

Control Is Shutout

Pulping outhit Maintenance, but they were unable to put them to the best scoring advantage.

Pitching for Machine Room, Payne held Control to no hits and no runs for a complete shutout. His team-mates, on the other hand, really turned on the steam, getting a total of 32 hits and 38 runs. White led the scoring with 6 hits out of 7 trips to the plate, one of them being a home run.

The Line-Ups

The line-ups of the opening games were as follows:

MAINTENANCE	AB	H	R
Dorn, c	4	1	2
Rigdon, p	4	1	1
Scleke, 1b	3	2	2
Gilreath, 2b	3	3	3
Westall, 3b	3	0	1
Bullock, ss	3	1	1
Thompson, rf	3	1	1
Whitaker, cf	3	1	2
Landers, lf	3	0	1
TOTALS	29	10	14

PULPING	AB	H	R
Cagle, p	4	1	4
C. Thomas, cf	4	3	2
L. Thomas, lf	4	3	2
Whiteside, c	4	2	3
Rhodes, 2b	4	2	1
Bullock, 1b	4	2	0
Dalton, ss	4	1	0
Wallen, 3b	3	0	0
Bryson, rf	3	2	1
TOTALS	34	16	13

Score by innings:

Maintenance	401	27—14
Pulping	410	35—13

MACHINE ROOM	AB	H	R
White, 3b	7	6	6
Suttles, cf	6	4	5
Orr, ss	6	6	5
Pace, 1b	6	2	2
Gregory, 2b	6	4	4
Fisher, lf	4	1	3
Bradley, 2b	6	4	4
Robinson, rf	6	3	3
Payne, p	4	2	3
Simpson*			2
Fisher*	1	0	1
TOTALS	52	32	38

*—Substitutes.

CONTROL	AB	H	R
Lusk, 2b	2	0	0
Wingate, c	2	0	0
Corn, ss	2	0	0
Byrd, 3b	1	0	0
Taylor, cf	1	0	0
Bradburn, 1b	1	0	0
Norton, rf	1	0	0
Adkinson, lf	1	0	0
Shook, p	1	0	0
TOTALS	12	0	0

Subs.: Randolph.

Score by innings:

Machine Room	5311	19—38
Control	000	00— 0

Here's Proof Of The Name, "Ecusta"

Many years ago the Post Office here was known as "Ecusta" and later changed to "Pisgah Forest". Shown above is a reproduction of an old letter, dated November 19, 1894. It was mailed from Charleston, S. C. and was addressed to "Miss Hattie U. Deaver, Ecusta, Transylvania Co., No. Carolina."

Cash Prizes Are Offered To Ecustans For Best Victory Gardens This Year

—FROM PAGE ONE—

shortage can be greatly relieved if everyone who can, will plant a garden.

Care Of Gardens

Remember that planting your garden is only the beginning. It will need constant care and attention if you expect to harvest a good crop.

A successful gardener will keep after weeds constantly, getting after them when they are small and always keeping ahead of them. Most small-plot gardeners prefer to use a sharp hoe for this, while a wheel-hoe is advisable for a large garden.

Keep the ground in your garden moist and in good condition by loosening the soil after each rain. This will also help you to win the "battle of weeds."

Control of Insects And Diseases

While many new methods and new insecticides have been developed for the control of plant insects and diseases, most of them are not generally available for civilian use. Most of the old "stand-bys" are available, however, and if properly used, they will be of assistance in helping to keep Victory gardens free of pests and diseases.

Preparing For Garden Insects

To be successful in getting rid of the numerous insect pests of garden vegetables, it is essential to make preparations well in advance.

It is well to have a separate box or kit for insecticides. In this insecticide kit should be the following: Paris green, calcium arsenate, cryolite and rotenone, for the chewing insects. A supply of lime and dusting sulphur should also be available for mixing with some insecticides. For the sucking insects there should be a supply of nicotine sulphate (40%) and some pyrethrum in the form of extract or dust. One of the effective pyrethrum dusts is Pyrocide dust which may be used for combatting a few of the insects otherwise difficult to control.

Mexican bean beetle. To control this pest on snap and lima beans, a spray of cryolite should be used. Mix 1 ounce (or 9 level teaspoonfuls) to one gallon of water. Spray thoroughly so as to cover underside of leaves. Several applications may be necessary to control this pest. Cryolite is poisonous, be careful in using it. After pods on snap beans are half grown cryolite should not be used, as a poisonous residue will be deposited on the pods.

Rotenone dust (containing 0.5% rotenone) should be used on snap beans after pods are halfgrown. This material is non-poisonous, therefore safe to use on beans as well as certain leafy vegetables. Rotenone is scarce, so conserve the supply by following the above recommendations on beans.

Cabbage worms. Until head is half grown use a mixture of Paris green, one part, and hydrated lime, nine parts, or calcium arsenate (undiluted.) When using Paris green, lime mixture, mix ingredients together thoroughly. Dust when dew is on the plants and when air is calm. After head is half grown, use 0.5% rotenone dust to avoid poisonous residue of Paris green and calcium arsenate.

Plant lice or aphids. Many garden vegetables may be attacked by plant lice. They are very tiny insects usually green in color and may be found clustered on underside of the leaves.

Nicotine sulphate (40%) is most satisfactory material to to control this pest. It may be as a spray (using two teaspoo to one gallon of soapy water as a dust by mixing with lim

For further information see county agricultural agent. Ref the "Vegetable Insect Co Guide" for more detailed re mendations for combatting in on garden vegetables.

Controlling Plant Diseases

Home gardens frequently s heavy losses from the ravages plant diseases.

Some disease-control pra for reducing losses are briefly sented:

1. **Good Growing Condi** Thoroughly prepared seed bed rich, well-drained soils give lings a better chance to with attacks of damping-off and seedling diseases.

2. **Good Seed:** Good seed tively free of seed-borne dis may be secured from reliable ers. If seed are saved at they should be taken from ease-free plants producing quality and large yields.

3. **Treated Seed:** Some houses sell seed treated with icals to reduce losses from c diseases. Use treated seed available. Some seed can eas treated at home; examples the Semesan-Bel dip for conto black rot and scurf of sweet tato; bichloride of mercury for control of leaf-spots and thracnose of pepper, leaf s of tomato, angular leafspot Anthracnose of cucumbers the Semesan dust treatment prevent damping-off of peas squash. For directions your county agent.

4 **Resistant Varieties:** disease-resistant varieties of tables adapted to North C conditions are available. Fo example, Wisconsin Ballhead consin Hollander No. 8, All Market, Jersey Queen, All Select, Globe and others are eties of cabbage resistant to yellows disease. Rurgers, Prize Break-O-Day, Marglobe, Fan ican, Louisiana Gulf State, Pride are varieties of tomato ing fair to strong resistance sarium wilt. Consult county for other varieties of dise sistant vegetables and for adapted to local conditions.

5. **Sanitation:** Sanitary tices help prevent the introdu and multiplication of di producing parasite in the soil Practice a garden site rotati reduce losses from root knot and other diseases. If not co ient, rotate crops in the (b) Do not place diseased in manure or compost pile Remove diseased plants wh ticed to prevent spread of th ease to healthy ones. (d) Plo der remains of plants soon harvesting. (e) Do not wo garden when plants are w Keep weeds down—some o harbor diseases that attack tables.

6. **Dusting and Spraying:** times it becomes necessary t trol leaf diseases by dusting spraying such crops as cucu eggplant, pepper, potato and to. Where local conditions sitate this practice, consult county agent or write the sion Plant Pathologist, State lege.