

The Foothills View

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1983

BOILING SPRINGS NC

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Broyhill To Meet Townspeople Monday

WASHINGTON—Residents of Boiling Springs will soon get the opportunity to meet Rep. James Broyhill (R-NC) face-to-face.

Broyhill will be conducting his annual district office hours Monday, August 8, at the Snack Shop restaurant in Boiling Springs.

"If you're having a problem with the federal government, or you just want to let me know how you feel about an issue before the Congress, come on out and meet with me", Broyhill said. "No appointments are necessary. People who stop by will be seen in the order in which they arrive, and I will stay until each person has talked with me or one of my staff assistants."

The format will be one-on-one sessions with the Congressman or a member of his staff.

Broyhill will be at the restaurant from 2:30 to 3 p.m.

Bondurant To Speak To G-W Grads

William L. Bondurant, executive director of the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation in Winston-Salem, N.C., will be guest speaker for Gardner-Webb College's 1983 summer commencement exercises.

The 10 a.m. ceremony will be held on Saturday, August 6 at the Boiling Springs Baptist Church.

Bondurant joined the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation in 1968 as an executive associate and became executive director in 1974.

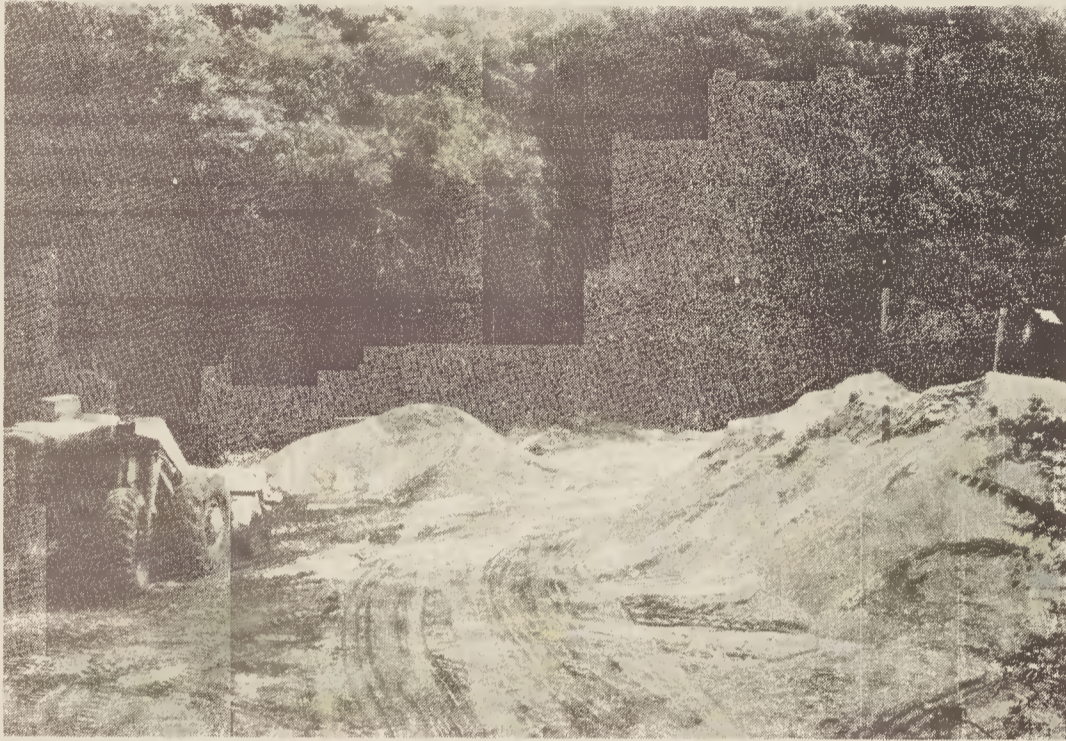
During a two-year leave of absence from the foundation, beginning in 1973, Bondurant served as secretary of the department of administration for the state of North Carolina. In that position Bondurant was responsible for the state's budget office, personnel office, planning office, and the management systems office, among other divisions.

Bondurant began his professional career at Davidson College, where he was director of alumni activities and legal advisor. He later became administrative assistant to the president of Davidson while continuing as legal advisor to the college.

Bondurant received a bachelor's degree in economics from Davidson College in 1958 and a degree in law from the Duke University School of Law three years later. He was admitted to the North Carolina State Bar Association in 1961.

Bondurant is active in a number of organizations including the Council of Foundations, where he serves as treasurer on the board of directors. He is also on the board of trustees for the Southeastern Council of Foundations, serving as chairman of the board from 1980 until 1982. He currently is chairman of the Donors Forum of Forsyth County and is on the board of directors of the National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy.

A Heap Of Work



There's "no end" to the uses people find for the sand he pumps up from the Sandy Run creek near Cliffside, said contractor Wylie Lee.

Lee has been raising sand

from the creebled since January as a sideline to a contracting business. Sand is sold for building foundation fill, for mixture with garden soil, and for road beds, he said.

Lee's equipment can bring up

four to five feet of sand a day, which he says is redeposited by the creek within a few days, "especially if there is a rain."

What else has come up besides sand? Only one fish, said Lee.

Four Out Of Six



Summer is the time for a boy to learn the important things

such as basketball and Chad Surratte of Rockford Road is

putting to good use his few remaining school-less days.

Goldenrod Nothing To Sneeze At Among English Gardens

Some people have had hayfever since spring began, triggered first by oak and pine pollen, later grasses and even roses. But right now the worst culprit is blooming.

Ragweed is shedding thousands of bushels of pollen into the air, and every bushel contains billions of grains. Every grain is a possible cause for hayfever in those who are susceptible.

Ragweed pollen is very light and dry. It sheds into the air spontaneously, and once picked up by a light breeze, it can float many miles.

Varieties of ragweed, both tall and low, are found wherever there is fairly decent soil, either wet or dry. The pollen is produced in insignificant little green flowers, crowded on nodding spikes.

The plant is not insect-pollinated, so it doesn't need colorful flowers an attraction. Give the stem one shake to see how easy it is to make the pollen dust fly.

Pity the poor goldenrod, blooming at the same time, but much showier, with graceful branches of golden flowers. The ragweed is not especially noticeable, while the goldenrod catches the eye, so the goldenrod gets the blame for all the hayfever miseries.

The number of people actually affected by goldenrod is miniscule. In the first place, its pollen doesn't float through the air at all. It is heavy, sticky and picked up by flies, bees, butterflies, ants and birds. We should remove once and for all the hayfever stigma attached to goldenrod.

There are at least 75 varieties of native goldenrods in the East. While all are yellow except one, there is an astonishing diversity in form, height and growth habit. The flowering stalks can be flat-topped, cylindrical or plume-shaped. Some goldenrods grow in dry areas and some in bogs.

The showiness of its flowers, necessary to attract pollinators, makes goldenrod a great garden plant. Plant nurseries now hybridize it, giving it such flattering names as "Cloth of Gold" and "Golden Shower."

English gardeners for a century have included our native goldenrods among their perennial garden treasures. So let's get goldenrod off the hook. Its sticky, heavy pollen is not flying through the air to make anyone sneeze.

Trees Coming Up Empty

Parsimonious rainfall during July has parched even large oak trees and will continue to cause problems for dairymen and livestock producers this fall.

In Cleveland County, quite a number of red oaks have not survived the lush spring to celebrate the first day of summer, or witness the fourth of July fireworks.

Away from the treeline and out in the fields, corn is drying rapidly due to the drought, and many growers are thinking about cutting it early.

Although drought alone is not killing the large oak trees this year, the sparse rainfall of the last three years has dropped the

water table below the reach of the tree's roots.

Red oaks are shallow-rooted, and some of the older trees are unable to adapt to the lower water table.

The dry weather has also forced farmers to harvest their corn early to avoid nitrate poisoning when the silage is fed to cattle.

Drought upsets normal plant growth, and nitrates move from the soil to the plant in concentrated amounts.

Feeding high levels of nitrates to livestock can result in reduced feed consumption, lowered production, abortions, and even death, according to county extension personnel.

Remember The Flower Of Nostalgia?

Some people have nostalgic recollections of Grandma putting a leaf of rose-scented geranium at the bottom of a glass of apple jelly.

Or, they may remember the fragrance of the leaves in the sachets kept in her closets or dresser.

The popularity of fragrant geraniums reached a peak in England and American in Victorian times, and enthusiasm for them has once more begun to rise.

Scented geraniums are primarily grown for their fragrance, although the leaf shapes can be interesting as well, as suggested by names like fern leaf, skeleton rose, and oak leaf, in addition to the usual geranium leaf types. A few produce a few bright blooms in winter and some flower more abundantly in the summer, but, in the main, the flowers are small and insignificant.

Among the seven types of scented geraniums—rose, mint, lemon, fruit, nut, spice and pungent—the first three are most

readily detected and clearly defined by odor, most noticeable on bruising a leaf.

In studying the odors, it is best to handle one type at a time, washing the hands in between, since the essential oils blend on the skin to produce a delightful but mixed fragrance like potpourri.

These aromatic plants do well indoors in the winter as well as outdoors in the garden during other seasons. Good practice is to pinch them back in the summer to make the plants compact.

Cutting for new plants are usually made in August so that the rooted cuttings may be potted up in September. They can taken adjust for a time before being brought indoors for the winter; they like humidity in the air but are tolerant of their soil becoming dry between waterings.

Many examples of scented-leaved geraniums can be found in the N.C. Botanical Garden in Chapel Hill, and recipes for using some of them in potpourris are available.



The writing spider is a study in patience as it weaves on a summer afternoon in a Cleveland County sunflower field.