



GARDEN TIME

M. E. Gardner
N. C. State College

I found a sasanqua camellia today heavily infected with the azalea and camellia leaf and bud gall disease.

This is a fungus which causes the leaves to become thickened, curled, fleshy and pale green to white in color (sometimes pinkish). Flower parts may also be affected, especially the petals of rhododendron. Under average home conditions, the disease is more alarming than serious because of the unsightly appearance.

All you can do now is hand pick the affected parts and destroy them, preferably by burning. Sometimes, during humid weather in early spring, this disease may become troublesome enough to require spraying. If it does, spray with Bordeaux mixture beginning near the end of the flowering period, and every two weeks until mid-June. Bordeaux may be purchased in powdered form and mixed with water according to instructions.

Lace bugs are active and should be controlled without delay. This insect is serious on many plants, especially azalea, pyracantha, Washington Hawthorne and rhododendron in the mountains. Adults are about one-eighth inch long and have lace-like wings with brown and black markings.

To control this pest, spray thoroughly the undersides of the leaves with malathion. Use eight teaspoons of 25 per cent wettable powder to one gallon of water. Spray at 10-day intervals until the insects have been completely controlled. This spray is a double-barreled control because it will also take care of spider mites on azalea and the other plants mentioned.

If you permit these pests to get the upper hand, they can give your plants no end of trouble. They suck the juices from the leaves, causing them to become discolored and seriously interfering with the manufacture of food so necessary for normal plant growth.

Dust young pepper, tomato, radish, beets, etc., with 1 per cent rotenone to control flea beetles. This small black insect, resembling the common flea, eats holes in the leaves and can be very destructive unless controlled. There are other materials which may be used but rotenone is usually effective, and safe to use.

A lady from Benson writes that her camellias are covered with scale and requests a remedy. This is camellia leaf scale and requires an oil spray for control. I would recommend summer oil, Volck, and thorough coverage. Dilute according to instructions. This is a sucking insect so the spray solution must strike the body of the insect to be effective. A friend was complaining

about having to mow his grass so often. This seemed a little strange because many people don't have nice stands of grass. My advice is to keep it growing by top dressing with fertilizer, as needed. Don't mow too close. If you do, you will be sorry when the temperature rises and the hot dry winds set in.

Set your mower to leave blades one and one-half to two inches high after each mowing. Avoid straddling terraces or high places with a rotary mower. They will dig in and take your grass out by the roots. If you have some spots which seem to be low in nutrition, not wet, try a liberal application of cottonseed meal. I have used it with good results.

If you have not planted tomatoes in the mountains, use a starter solution. Weigh out five pounds of a 5-10-10 fertilizer and stir in 50 gallons of water. For a small quantity, use four level tablespoons in one gallon of water. One-half to one pint of the solution, per plant, is about right. Stir the solution well before applying because much of the material will be in suspension rather than solution.

If you have already planted tomatoes, and most people in the lower Piedmont and Coastal Plain have, make plans to mulch and stake your plants. The stake should be five or six feet high and substantial enough to hold the plant when in fruit. Use strong, soft cloth strips. Tie the cloth strips firmly around the stake and loosely around the stem of the plant. Pruning is desirable and easy if you will pinch out the suckers that form in the axils of the leaves when they are about two or three inches long.

Keep plants free of weeds and mulch heavily with grain straw or pine needles.

Blossoms sometimes fail to set fruit due to low temperature (50 degrees) or high temperature (above 90 degrees). Try spraying the blossoms with one of the plant regulators such as Sure-Set. This may help if conditions are not too extreme. Another common cause of poor fruit set is over fertilizing with nitrogen.

Awards Day At Negro School 2 P. M. May 26

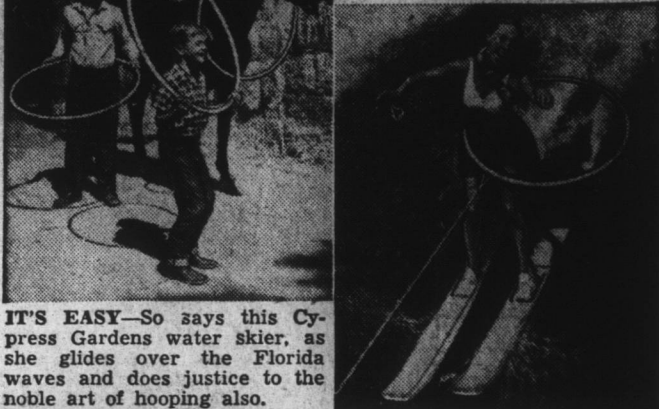
Awards Day will be observed at Edenton High School Tuesday, May 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. The speaker for the occasion will be Miss Glenda Mayo, the 1956-60 president of the Student Council. This is a new policy at the school that the address be given by the Student Council president. Remarks will be made by

Everybody's Doing It

SEA OF HOOPS almost blanks out youngsters holding them aloft at start of hula hoop whirling contest at San Francisco.



HONEST, IT'S TRUE—Fury, the black stallion with his own television program, relaxes by hooping it up with two of his young co-stars.



IT'S EASY—So says this Cypress Gardens water skier, as she glides over the Florida waves and does justice to the noble art of hooping also.



NOT FOR FUN is this hoop which protects operator of International TD-24 crawler tractor during land clearing work.

the principal, D. F. Walker.

Awards and certificates will be presented from the many activities of the school. The L. J. Overton award for the best all-around student goes to George W. Welch, Jr., who is the present president of the Student Council, and the alumni award to the second best all-around student, Ernest Augustus White.

Music will be furnished by the school chorus, directed by Mrs. I. B. Redmon, and the school band director, R. L. Satterfield. The public is cordially invited to be present at this special occasion which is part of the annual school closing.

So There!

Little boy, does your mother know you're smoking? Madam, does your husband know you talk to strange men on the street?

Auction Block Will Open On June 1st

Continued from Page 1, Section 1

ries and about 300 acres in Stowell's Evergreen white. Henderson and Fordhook lima beans will start June 20 with 500 acres planted. Staked tomatoes will be ready about June 25 and sweet peppers ready July 1.

About 650 acres are planted in Hales Best Jumbo and new Edison cantaloupes and will be ready July 1-5. The watermelon deal will start July 6 with 1,800 acres planted in area. About 1,500 acres planted in Congos.

All vegetable crops are looking good at this writing, with light local shows. However, unusual heavy rains in early April has delayed most vegetable crops in the area about a week in maturing.



Question: Where chemicals are used to control weeds in corn should the corn also be cultivated?

Answer: One shallow cultivation can be beneficial if the soil has a tendency to pack and become hard. At least this is what was found by some tests conducted at Willard in 1958. The single cultivation allows air and water to enter the soil. Repeated cultivations, however, were found to reduce yields. On loose, soft soils good chemical weed control produces good yields with or without cultivation.

Question: Are starter solutions recommended for tomato plants?

Answer: A starter solution can cause the plants to begin growing quicker after transplanting. A starter can be made by mixing five pounds of 5-10-10 in 50 gallons of water. Where smaller amounts are needed, dissolve four level tablespoons of fertilizer in each gallon of water.

Question: How often should muscadine and bunch grape vines be pruned?

Answer: Every year. Early pruning is recommended. The pruned vines will bleed, but that's not fatal.

Question: Under Plan A, the 1959 support level for 7/8 middling cotton at average locations is 30.4 cents per pound. Under Plan B, 1959 support for the same grade is 24.7 cents per pound. Are these the supports I can expect on my crop?

Answer: No. North Carolina cotton growers will receive higher supports. First, they are allowed an extra nine-tenths of a cent per pound because of their proximity to the cotton mills. Second, North Carolina cotton is usually of a longer staple than seven-eighths of an inch. The longer staple carries a higher support. Based on last year's premium for longer staple, in 1959 Tar Heel farmers should receive about 36.1 cents per pound for 1-1/32 middling under Plan A. Under Plan B, they should receive about 30.31 cents per pound for the same grade.

Question: Is it best to plant pines by hand or by machine?

Answer: It is not the way the hole is made, but how it is used that counts. The hole should be wide enough and deep enough so the seedling roots can be placed in a natural position. Jamming the roots into a hole can cause poor growth or even death of the

seedling.

Question: I have noticed a new interest in cotton in North Carolina. Can you explain it?

Answer: Practically all agricultural leaders agree that cotton is on the comeback trail and offers a good source of farm income where labor is not a problem. Admittedly, acreages are small; but even a small acreage will benefit the producer. Many farmers are now reconsidering the production of cotton.

Question: Does pruning pines cause them to grow taller?

Answer: No. If too many limbs are cut off it may actually retard growth. Each needle is a manufacturing plant producing food. Removal of the needles cuts off the food supply and growth stops. Research shows that not more than one-third of the green needles on a pine can be removed without a reduction in growth. In lumber production too many large limbs are undesirable. This situation is usually controlled in managed forests by growing pines close enough together to get natural pruning by shading of lower limbs.

Question: Does North Carolina need more market egg distributors?

Answer: No, not necessarily. There are now more than 400 egg distributors in the state. Yet there is not a single assembly plant in North Carolina handling as many as 4,000 cases per week. What this state really needs is three or four times more eggs. If production is not stepped up some distributors may find the going rough in the next two years.

MASONIC NOTICE

A stated communication of John R. Paige Lodge No. 15, F. & A. M., will meet Tuesday evening of next week at 8 o'clock for work and regular business. All Master Masons are cordially invited to attend.

Marshall Jordan, Master
James Blount, Secretary

Everything good or worthy, God made. Whatever is valueless or baneful, He did not make—hence its unreality.

—Mary Baker Eddy.

Too Late To Classify

FOR SALE—1 MALE HOUND dog mixed with redbone. One year old. Price \$25. J. J. Copeland, Belvidere, N. C. may 21, 28c

Mrs. Sarah White Dies In Hospital

Sarah B. White, 76, of Hobbsville died Wednesday morning at 2:20 o'clock in the Chowan Hospital.

Surviving are her husband, S. W. White; a daughter, Mrs. Elsie W. Walker of Sunbury; one stepdaughter, Mrs. Susie White of Hobbsville; two stepsons, Carol White and L. N. White of Hobbsville; nine grandchildren and 12 great grandchildren.

She was a member of the Warwick Baptist Church, where funeral services will be held this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Rev. Lamar Sentell, pastor of Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church, will officiate and burial will be in the church cemetery.

Mrs. Lella Copeland Dies In Hospital

Mrs. Lella W. Copeland, 61, died Friday morning at 12:05 o'clock in Chowan Hospital after an illness of six days.

Surviving are her husband, Benford T. Copeland; a son, James T. Copeland of Raleigh; three daughters, Mrs. R. Lloyd Smith of Lakewood, Calif., Mrs. Bill Williams of Hertford, and Mrs. James R. Spence of Clearfield, Pa.; 12 grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

She was a member of Warwick Baptist Church, where funeral services were held Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The Rev. R. B. Cottingham officiated and burial was in Beaver Hill Cemetery.

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