

BEAUTY AT SMALL COST

By ANNE PAULINE SMITH, North Carolina State College

Every home, whether in town or in the country, presents some kind of picture to the passerby. This picture may be pleasing, attractive, and inviting, or it may be bleak, such as a vacant yard, or even ugly. One's first impression of a person is gained by the appearance of the home in which he lives. A neat, attractive, well kept home usually houses a family of wholesome people who are an asset to the community in which they live.

Every unimproved home in North Carolina, whether a log cabin or a pretentious town dwelling, can be made attractive by the proper planting of trees, shrubs, vines, flowers and lawn. The yard is the setting for the picture made by the house and out-buildings, along with the trees, shrubs, and flowers, and no family can make their home picture attractive without considering these.

Dr. Samuel A. Knapp said: "The home should be a place of beauty so attractive that every passing stranger inquires 'Who lives in that lovely home?' The house is of minor consideration—the gorgeous setting of trees and shrubbery holds the eye."

While plans are being made for the yard improvement, shrubs may be propagated in the vegetable garden, purchased at small cost from the local nurserymen, or taken from near-by woods. Every family should have these rows in the vegetable garden for growing shrubs. In one row all varieties of shrub cuttings should be rooted. The second row should be enriched. All small rooted shrubs, which the owner may root and have given her should be planted in this row and later transplanted again. Shrubs should not be set as foundation, border or screen plantings until they are at least two years old. In the third row, partly filled with woods mould, native shrubs and trees can be planted until the grounds are ready for them. I cannot over-emphasize the importance of starting these propagation rows in the vegetable garden.

We go to China and Japan and other foreign countries to find shrubs for our gardens while our English and continental friends come to us for many of our native trees and plants. A visitor to old English gardens tells us that our native laurel and rhododendrons are the pride of the estates. I have also heard that many of our native wild flowers are prized plantings of the parks of Paris, Vienna, Berlin and other continental cities.

Some of the finest estates in America, landscaped by the highest priced architects, are marvels of beauty by the use of our pines, cedars, redbuds, dogwoods, crabapples, hollies, and native shrubs and flowers. Visitors to Middleton Place garden at Charleston have seen the hundreds of bays, redbuds, and crabapples being planted. Wild honeysuckle has a prominent place in the plantings at Airlie at Wilmington.

Who has failed to notice the wondrous beauty of our woods in springtime—masses of dogwood against a background of pines or cedars; yellow jessamine climbing over fences or hanging over river banks; rhododendrons and flaming azaleas in the mountains; redbud mingling its purple and pink blooms with the dogwood, or the wild crabapple, with its delicate pink blossoms, the rival of the Japanese Cherry, against a pine forest?

Can any section compare with our North Carolina woods in the fall—yellow maples, deep gold of the hickory nut and poplar; yellow and purple sweet gums; red and scarlet of blackgums, sourwoods, and oaks and maples against evergreen backgrounds?

Rhododendron, the aristocrat of shrubs, and the lovely Laurel, (Kalmia latifolia) with its profusion of bloom, are easy to transplant, if care is taken. While the Rhododendron, (R. Maximum) is found only in the mountain woods, the Laurel, or Creek Ivy, as it is called locally, can be found practically all over the State. The handsomest specimens I have seen grow near the Roanoke River in Halifax County.

Again the mountain section furnishes one of the most beautiful shrubs in the world, the flame-azalea (Azalea calendulacea) which some call the Fiery Azalea, as it appears the color of fire—red, orange, bright gold as well as yellow and cream.

Species of Azaleas, commonly called "Wild Honeysuckles," grow throughout the State. They can be found in shades of yellow, orange, pink and white, and range in heights from a few inches to ten feet.

Galberry or Honey Flow, (Hex Glabra), a member of the holly family, is one of the loveliest of the Eastern Carolina evergreen shrubs and one of the most desirable for transplanting.

The very beautiful Yaupon, with its dark shiny leaves and clusters of tiny red berries, another species of holly, was used by the Indians for making tea. It is still being used locally in

some sections. No more beautiful evergreen shrub grows in America. Plants have been used most effectively in Currituck County in landscape work. It is one sea coast shrub which does well inland.

Sweet Myrtle or Wax Myrtle (Myrica cerifera and Myrica Carolinense) is easily transplanted and is one of the most satisfactory evergreen shrubs.

Even the lowly Yucca, known as Beargrass, is lovely grouped at intersections of paths, or other places where low plantings are needed. One of the loveliest shrubs when young, common in the East, is the Cytisus, known as Scotch Broom.

The Fetter bush (Leucathoe catesbaei and Leucathoe axillaris), a valuable evergreen shrub, is found from the mountains to the sea coast. These shrubs are incomparable for an evergreen planting especially as a foreground for taller shrubs. Handsome specimens can be found along the banks of most any mountain stream. The swamps of Eastern Carolina abound in it. In addition to its value as a shrub, the long graceful limbs are lovely for interior decoration and will last for days.

We can secure from our native woods vines to clamber over the fence, stone wall or to screen an objectionable view. The bamboo or swamp amilax (Laurifolia) is ideal for an evergreen vine. Then the earliest spring bloomer and the loveliest of North Carolina vines is the fragrant yellow jessamine (Gelsemium sempervirens). The red honeysuckle or woodbine (and I have seen once a yellow variety) add interest. The much abused Cow Itch vine (Bignonia) is one of the loveliest with its long clusters of orange flowers. It has added beauty to many log tobacco barns and posts and could be used on fences and pergolas around the house. The Queen of the Fall is the fairy-like Clematis (Paniculata). Every garden should have this.

Dogwoods and haws make good combinations for screen plantings. Mix in a few gall berries or Myrtles. Does a plum thicket with the delicate blossoms entice you to linger, especially if some evergreen tree forms a background for the frail beauty? These too form inexpensive screen plantings. Do not let's forget the fringe tree and the mimosa.

The most beautiful small tree is the Loblolly Bay. It is one of the most difficult to transplant but is worth the effort to try. Sweet Bay, sweetest of all magnolias, is easier to transplant.

Did you ever see a peer to the

Too Fast for His Lights



young-green of a long leaf pine? Most pines can be transplanted successfully if small specimens are taken. They should be used more for windbreaks and background planting. Each section furnishes varieties suitable for transplanting locally. The handsomest trees of the East are the live oaks. No other tree can compete with them. The Cypress giants laden with Spanish moss, also impress all visitors to the East. These trees may be planted in damp places and are most picturesque if planted with pines near a water's edge. Try a few of these in and around your pond or lake. Plant Cherokee roses and wistaria on a few and watch the reflections in the surface of the water.

All these shrubs and trees and most others growing wild will thrive in our gardens if they are transplanted and cared for. Our woods offer us wondrous beauties for the effort of transplanting.

Truth, Triumphant
"I made some very good contacts today."

"I didn't make any sales either."

slight decline in 1937. In 1938 the figure was \$2,965,000; last year it dropped off to \$2,580,000.

Adding livestock, crops, and government payments together, the 1937 total was \$33,500,000 over that of the previous year.

In all major geographical divisions of the country, except the north-western group, increases in farm income were shown last year, Mann pointed out.

In the South Atlantic division, South Carolina and Georgia were the only states which slid backwards in 1937.

The favorable prices received for tobacco was perhaps the factor which kept North Carolina from joining these states in a decreased income, the statistician declared.

Next to Florida, this State has the largest net increase in the southeastern division. Including Federal payments to farmers cooperating in the conservation program, North Carolina's increase was 17 per cent.

WINFALL NEWS

Mrs. W. F. Morgan is very ill with an attack of flu.

Miss Margaret White, of the Winfall school faculty, spent last week at her home at Belvidere suffering with an attack of flu.

Miss Lucille Long was called to her home near Bethel Thursday because of the serious illness of her brothers, Edgar and Emmett Long.

Lindsay Earl Barber is very ill with measles.

Miss Alma Leggett spent the week-end with her mother in Washington, North Carolina.

Miss Louise Wilson, of the New Hope faculty, spent the week-end as the guest of Mrs. T. H. White.

Miss Ola Bogue Wheabee, of Hertford, R. F. D., is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. F. Hollowell.

Mrs. D. R. Trueblood, J. V. Roache and J. F. Hollowell motored to Norfolk, Va., Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Bagley, from near Edenton, spent the week-end as guests of Mr. Bagley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bagley.

Mrs. Duke O'Ryan has returned to her home in Norfolk, Va., after spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. W. F. Morgan.

Miss Helen Morgan, of Norfolk, Va., spent Monday with her mother, Mrs. W. F. Morgan.

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WE SMOKE CAMELS BECAUSE WE KNOW TOBACCO

MR. JOHN WALLACE, JR. successful planter for 20 years

TOBACCO PLANTERS SAY

1937 Farm Income Jumps 13 Per Cent

North Carolina's principal farm crops brought \$196,587,000 in 1937, an increase of 13 percent over 1936, according to Julian Mann, extension statistician at State College.

This increase of nearly \$26,000,000 was brought about by the above-average prices received for the bumper tobacco crop produced last year, Mann said.

Government payments for participation in the Agricultural Conservation program jumped sharply in 1937. In 1936 the payments amounted to \$4,302,000, while last year farmers received a total of \$12,217,000.

Receipts from the sale of livestock and livestock products showed a

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