

THE ZEBULON RECORD

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New Swine Folder Is Prepared by S.C.E.S.

Sodium flouride is a simple and safe drug to use in controlling large intestinal round worms in swine, according to a new folder just published by the State College Extension Service.

The authors, J. Clark Osborne and Jack Kelley, point out that wormy pigs are unthrifty and unprofitable. They make slow, stunted growth and make very poor use of the feed they are given.

"Hogs of any age may be wormed with sodium flouride," says the authors. "It is generally agreed that the best age to worm is at about two weeks after weaning. Additional worming is not usually necessary unless the hogs show definite signs of being infested. Sows in the later part of the gestation period should not be wormed."

Wakefield Revival

Revival services will begin at Wakefield Baptist Church Sunday night, September 23, at 7:30, and run through the following week.

Rev. Harold B. Tillman, pastor of the Orcutt Avenue Baptist Church, Newport News, Va., will be the revivalist.

"Mr. Tillman is an outstanding evangelist," Rev. Kermit Combs, pastor of the Wakefield Church, said yesterday, "and his messages will bring blessings to all who hear him. The public is cordially invited to come and partake of this gospel feast."

Local Guard Notes

Members of Battery A will turn in the suntan uniforms for woolen shirts and pants October 1, Supply Sergeant Bob Sawyer said last night following checking in the last equipment issued the Guardsmen for the active duty training at Ft. McClellan, Alabama. With the last knife, fork, and canteen accounted for, Sfc. Sawyer began immediately to get the O. D. uniforms ready for issue.

Preparations for being made for the important annual inspection to be made October 29, by Regular Army representatives. At that time the best uniformed member of Battery A will be selected to receive a cash award.

Classes last night were taught by Lt. Dave Finch and Lt. George Hinds. For the next three months the Guardsmen will be occupied with classroom and sectional exercises.

Arnold Resigns

Sgt. J. P. Arnold, careaker for the unit since it received Federal Recognition in July 1949, submitted his resignation to Capt. Barrie Davis last Friday to become effective September 30. Sgt. Arnold is accepting a position with Wakelon Trading Company.

During the two years he has served as Motor Sergeant and caretaker for the Zebulon battery, Sgt. Arnold has consistently received a superior rating on his work. Under his guidance, the Battery A drivers and mechanics have developed into an efficient and skilled group, operating through two summer encampments and numerous weekend exercises with little mechanical troubles and no accidents.

Capt. Davis said that a replacement of Sgt. Arnold's caliber will

be impossible to find. He expressed his regret over the caretaker's resignation, commending him for his exceptional work during the organizational period for the battery over the past two years.

The man selected to fill the \$244 per month job will be announced within the next two weeks, the battery commander stated.

Service Graduate

Scheduled to graduate from the Naval Machinist's Mate School, Service School Command U. S. Naval Training Center Great Lakes, Ill., on September 21, is Dan L. Perry, machinist's mate fireman apprentice, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Perry of Route 3, Box 82, Zebulon, N. C.

Perry, who entered the Naval service March 12, 1951, received his recruit training at the U. S. Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif.

Before entering the Navy, Perry was graduated from Bunn High School.

Local Homecoming

Friends and visitors joined with members of the Zebulon Baptist Church on Sunday in observing special homecoming services and a picnic dinner served under the trees in the rear of the church. A chill wind and threatening skies failed to dampen the spirits of the large number of people present.

Following the dinner, a service of recognition was held in the sanctuary of the church in which special honor was accorded Rev. and Mrs. Theo. B. Davis, and Rev. and Mrs. R. H. Herring.

C. V. Whitley made a short talk and presented the Davises with an engraved silver tray from the church. Dr. L. M. Massey made the talk and presentation of an engraved silver tray to the Herrings.

Theo. B. Davis served the Zebulon Church as pastor from 1913 to 1917 and during that time the membership increased from 186 to 430; and again from 1924 to 1927 when work on the present building was completed.

In August 1927 R. H. Herring became pastor, and under his leadership the church debt incurred in completing the building was paid. The Rev. Herring served until 1938.

Special music for the afternoon service included Mrs. Nellie Kemp, soprano, singing "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say," and Mrs. L. M. Massey, soprano, singing "How Beautiful upon the Mountain."

Dr. George Griffin, of the Wake Forest College Department of Religion, read the church history. Dr. Griffin served the Zebulon church as pastor from 1938 until 1946.

During the morning services special music was provided by the Adult Choir and Mr. Elwood Perry, baritone soloist. The pastor, Carlton Mitchell, preached on "The Thrill of a Noble Tradition."

Tobacco Troubles

(Continued from Page 1) partial failure, although severe in individual cases, were small when compared to the overall performance of resistant varieties.

Examination of fields where resistant varieties did not survive satisfactorily has led us to a number of conclusions. We present them here for the consideration of all growers:

1. No varieties available today can be counted on to live 100 per cent on soils heavily infested with black shank. This has been recognized all along. However, proper rotation will support the resistance of varieties that are available and will contribute to the successful production of resistant varieties on disease-infested soil. A two-year rotation will help in many cases, but in badly infested soil and where other conditions are unfav-

orable for tobacco (nematodes, wireworm, fertilizer injury, unfavorable weather), a three or four-year rotation will be required in many cases. In case after case this year, county agents and others have seen that both resistant and non-resistant varieties survived better in fields where rotation was practiced than in fields where tobacco followed tobacco.

2. There are spots in various fields in the State and conditions under which all varieties may die more than a grower can afford to lose.

Corn, Tobacco Best

3. In all instances where resistant varieties were found dying to any great extent and where a portion of the field was planted to tobacco after tobacco, there was a striking difference in plant survival as compared to the area in the field where tobacco followed corn. In some instances the same variety had died 50 to 90 per cent on the portions of the field where tobacco was following tobacco, while in the rest of the field, with tobacco following corn, the variety was standing up 90 to 99 per cent.

4. In almost every instance where the loss of a resistant variety was great, there was a heavy infestation of nematodes of one kind or another. The question arises immediately if the weakened plant with its root system damaged by nematodes is more susceptible and may become infested with black shank in an earlier stage than if the plant and root system are healthy. (The heavy infestation of the plant roots with nematodes was largely responsible for the rapid ripening and premature firing under the hot, dry weather conditions late in the past harvest season.) At any rate, growers are urged to get some experience with soil treatment by treating at least a part of their acreage with DD or Dowfume W-40 where root knot or meadow nematode is bad. The roots of tobacco plants should be plowed up as soon as possible after the harvest is completed. The sun will kill many of the nematodes when the tobacco roots are exposed.

5. With hot, dry weather prevailing during and following transplanting, there was more than the usual amount of fertilizer injury to the root system. Again the question arises whether a large percentage of the plants, even with resistant varieties, may have become infected with black shank as a result of a damaged root system and a weakened plant. Fertilizer should be applied in such a way as to reduce injury to the root system to a minimum. This can be done by using a band placement distributor or making a split application.

Many Wireworms

6. There was more than the usual amount of wireworm injury, and again there is a question of whether a larger per cent of the plants will become infected with black shank where the roots and lower stalk are damaged by the wireworms or cutworm. Treatment for wireworm control will reduce difficulties caused by this pest.

7. Where resistant varieties failed to live satisfactorily, many of the plants appeared to be sick with black shank and seemed to be struggling to survive. Hot, dry weather seemed to be taking the moisture out of the plant faster than the damaged root system could replace it. This perhaps resulted in the death of many plants that otherwise might have recovered had the rainfall been better distributed and the temperature mild. Many growers noted that plants of resistant varieties which were sick from black shank made considerable recovery, if they were not too far gone, when a shower came. It is recognized that black shank spreads faster in rainy weather, but the very hot, dry weather seemed to kill a larger percentage of the infected plants

than would likely have been killed under conditions of more favorable growth.

8. Growers should avoid transplanting resistant varieties late in hot weather. Reasonably early transplanting is best.

9. Careful harvesting of uniformly ripe tobacco will do much toward eliminating undesirable characteristics of varieties criticized by the buying companies.

Along with these suggestions, each grower should, of course, follow other good practices and proper management in order to offset or overcome as many of the unfavorable conditions as possible.

A word of caution is in order. When a variety is described as "resistant," this does not mean that it is considered immune from attacks of black shank. Of the varieties available, only moderate resistance to black shank is offered by Dixie Bright 101, Oxford 1, Oxford 1-181, and most of the Vestas. Dixie Bright 102, Vesta 30, and Vesta 33 are more highly resistant.

Dixie Bright Tops

Among the black shank resistant varieties, Dixie Bright 102 and 101 are producing the best cigarette quality tobacco under North Carolina conditions. The yield of 101 generally is superior to other black shank resistant lines. The leaves of the variety are tender under conditions of rapid growth. It is susceptible to several of the leaf spots diseases and appears susceptible to nematodes. It has moderate resistance to black shank and high resistance to Granville wilt. The variety needs to become very ripe before priming — almost to the extent of beginning to fire at the tip. If 101 tends to cure too bright this can usually be partially overcome by allowing the leaf to become well ripened in the field and yellow in the barn.

Dixie Bright 102 is of high quality, produces moderate yields (usually about 200 to 300 pounds less per acre than 101), is not as brittle as 101 but apparently is just as susceptible to leaf spot diseases. The 102 strain is highly resistant to both black shank and Granville wilt. It needs to be dried faster than other varieties during the leaf-curing process.

Dixie Bright 101 and 102 do not tend to button prematurely under dry weather conditions as do Oxford 1, Mammoth Gold, Hicks, Gold Dollar, and Vesta 30.

Readers' Forum

To the Editor:

Hope everybody is feeling fine. I am OK. Had a hail storm the 6th. Hail and wind did about 37 percent damage to some parts of the tobacco fields here. This morning we had right much frost and ice on the leaves of tobacco. Can't tell how much damage until the sun shines more. It is cold here to me.

R. I. Hagwood.

RR-1, Strathroy, Ontario, Canada.

Recorder's Court

(Continued from Page 1) \$140 fine and costs.

Martha Montague, colored, was fined \$10 and costs for appearing drunk on the highways.

Zollie Person assaulted Polly Pearson with a shotgun, and was sentenced to four months duty with the S. H. & P. W. C.

Roy Rivers, for drunkenness in Zebulon, was fined \$50 and costs.

Dewitt Alford Carroll, for drunkenness in Zebulon, received a \$10 fine and paid the costs.

For disorderly conduct in Charlie Horton's place of business, James Henry Moore, colored, paid a \$25 fine and costs.

John E. Rooker, Jr., of Warren, disregarded a stop sign, and his action cost him a \$10 fine and costs.

Forest Safford of Greensboro plead guilty of giving worthless checks in the amount of \$800, \$700,

and \$1,250 to Z. J. Robertson of Zebulon. Prayer for judgment was continued on payment of costs, and the defendant gave bond of \$2,000 until judgment is passed.

Neal Hart of Sanford paid a \$10 fine and costs for the same offense. For disregarding a stop sign, James M. Clemmons of Newark, N. J., paid a \$10 fine and costs. For having in his possession a quantity of non-tax-paid whiskey, he was ordered to pay a \$75 fine and costs.

Rudolph Baker, guilty of speeding, paid a \$50 fine and costs.

Walter Harris of Bailey, guilty of speeding 65 mph, paid \$40 fine and costs.

Vernell Randolph Glover, guilty of speeding a truck 55 mph, paid \$40 fine and costs.

Gayle R. Anderson, charged with careless and reckless driving, was found guilty and paid \$40 fine and costs.

Savannah High, guilty of drunkenness on the highways, was sentenced to 30 days suspended upon payment of \$25 fine and costs.

Dorothy Lathan Davenport of Thomasville, guilty of drunkenness on the highways, was fined \$10 and costs.

Walter Kemp Anderson was fined \$40 and costs for speeding 65 mph.

For being publicly drunk in Zebulon Robert W. Croone of Knightdale, was fined the costs of the action.

John Wesley Bunn was found guilty of riding a bicycle drunk, and prayer for judgment was continued until October 10 upon payment of the costs.

T. T. & O.

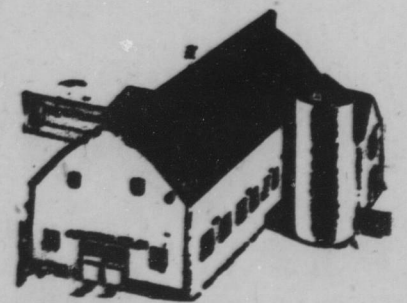
(Continued from Page 1) walnut hulls and use it to darken eyebrows and lashes. (Her skin, too, unless she was mighty careful.) One staff writer happily announced it had been found that white shoes could be used for practical wear, since a method for cleaning them had been discovered. The method was to smear pipe clay on the shoes and let it dry, then rub it off.

The Delineator failed years ago. The Designer and Pictorial Review, a later entrant, lasted some years later. Pictorial was said to have been financed largely by German capital and did not survive World War I. In their time they were as fascinating as we find McCall's or even Vogue today. And in 2009 anyone coming across a copy of one of this year's style books will most probably wonder how we ever stood such queer garments and will from it to look with grateful approval on whatever she may happen to be wearing.

All Kinds of Insurance

FIRE, WIND, HAIL, AUTO, LIABILITY, CASUALTY, & HOSPITAL INSURANCE for any amount of coverage you wish to carry.

ALSO FARM LOANS



D. D. Chamblee
THE INSURANCE MAN