

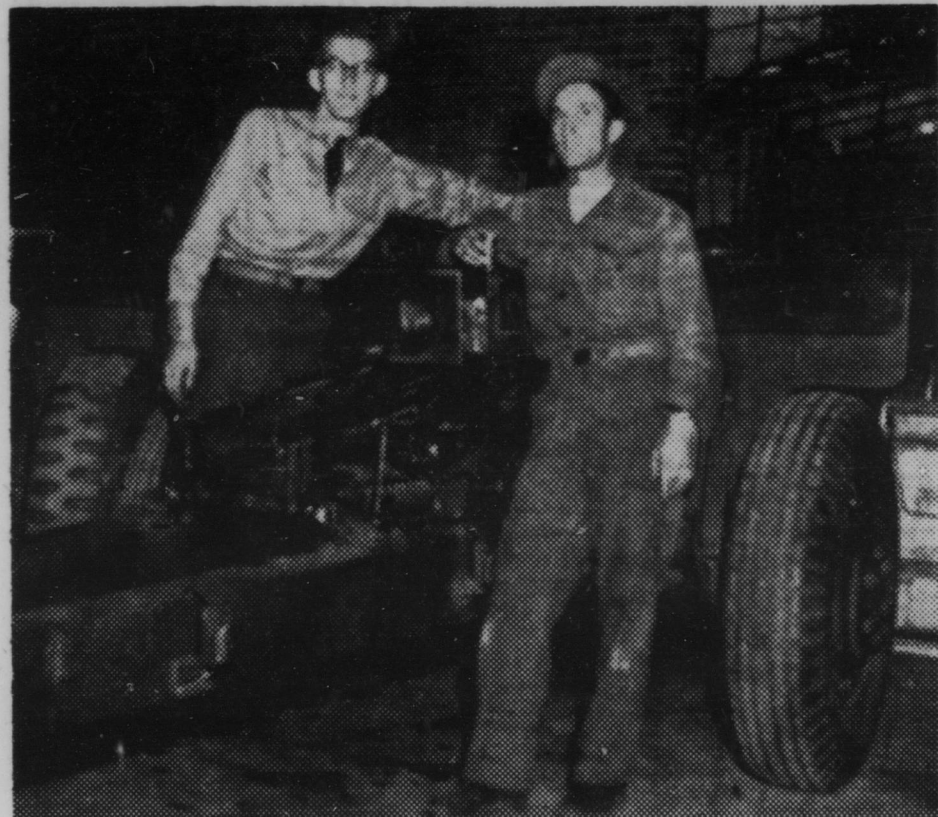
THE ZEBULON RECORD

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FULL-TIME NATIONAL GUARDSMEN



Battery A, Zebulon's National Guard battery, has two men working full time to keep the hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of equipment and the countless records and forms in order. Cpl. Kenneth Hopkins, left, is unit administrator for the field artillery unit, and Cpl. Elton Price, right, is caretaker. With them is one of the 105-mm howitzers belonging to Battery A.

New Strawberry Ready For Growers in Carolina

R. W. Cummings, director of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, and A. H. Moseman, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, have announced the release of two new blueberry varieties and of an exceptionally high-yielding new strawberry variety.

The new strawberry, Albritton, tested as N. C. 1369, has produced up to 100 crates more per acre than Massey, the standard variety grown in eastern North Carolina. One cooperating farmer obtained a yield as high as 493 crates per acre.

Baptists Plan Vesper Services Wednesday

Vesper services will be held Wednesday evening at 7:30 in the Zebulon Baptist Church. The Christmas Story will be told with colored slides and music.

Following the service, the different departments will have social hours and then a general gathering will be held around the Christmas tree.

White gifts will be brought to be distributed to the needy during the Christmas season.

The ripening season for Albritton is about the same as that for Massey. The berries average medium to large, are strong to vivid red in color, and are exceptionally glossy. They are quite uniform in shape and the flavor is good to excellent.

New Blueberries

The new blue berries are Angola, tested as N. C. 246, which is a very early variety, and Ivanhoe, tested as BL-32, which is a large fruited midseason variety. The plants of both are vigorous and productive. Angola is highly resistant to canker, and Ivanhoe is much more resistant than Stanley.

100 Plants Each

Neither the Experiment Station nor the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering has plants of distribution can be obtained from the local county agent or by writing E. B. Morrow, Department of Horticulture, N. C. State College, Raleigh. An estimate of the number of Albritton strawberry plants available indicates it may be necessary to limit each grower to 100 plants. Application forms for reserving 100 plants — or more if they become available — may be obtained from the local county agent.

GARDEN TIME

By Robert Schmidt

The poinsettia has long been a popular Christmas plant but probably few people have given much thought to the fact that it does come into bloom each year only at this season. The so-called blooms are really leafy bracts which color up a brilliant red. The true flowers are the small insignificant yellowish cups found in the center of the whole of red bracts.

The poinsettia is one of a group of plants known as short day plants because it will bloom only in the season of the year with short day length periods, preferably ten hours or less. That is why it is always in bloom during the Christmas season and not during the summer. It could be prevented from blooming now by

lengthening the daylight period to 15 hours by means of artificial lights.

Flower growers have learned how to bring garden chrysanthemums into bloom any month of the year by using shading cloth to shorten the days and artificial lights to lengthen the days. The chrysanthemum is also a short day plant.

How can one keep a poinsettia plant until next season? After its usefulness is over, place it in the basement or some dry place where it will not freeze. Do not water it, or at least very little, and let the soil dry up. Next May bring the plant out, cut the stem back about two thirds, wash the old soil off the roots and re-pot in new soil. From then on handle it like any other pot plant.

Lime Aids Crops, Extent Is Shown By New Records

North Carolina crops grow best where the soil is limed.

According to E. R. Collins, extension agronomist at State College, lime is often needed to get the best yields per acre from cotton, peanuts, soybeans, Ladino clover, and many other crops. Even tobacco land in many cases needs lime, the specialist says.

For example, in North Carolina Experiment Station tests on Norfolk loamy sand, areas not limed produced 1,188 pounds of seed cotton per acre. Areas treated with half a ton of lime produced 1,479 pounds of cotton, and areas treated with one ton of lime produced 1,607 pounds of seed cotton.

On soybeans, an average yield increase of seven bushels per acre was obtained in tests over a three-year period.

On Ladino clover, a yield of 3,115 pounds per acre was obtained when no lime was added. But with one ton of lime added the yield jumped to 5,682 pounds.

Collins says records over a period of years indicate that one tobacco field in 10 in North Carolina needs more lime. On peanuts and corn, one field in every two needs liming. And on cotton, soybeans, Ladino and other pasture, alfalfa, and sweet potatoes, the percentage of fields needing lime is at least two out of every three.

These figures are average for the whole State. They may or may not apply to a particular farm. The only way a farmer can be sure, says Collins, is to have a soil test made. And the best time to do that, he adds, is right now.

It Was Cold!

Bitter cold weather held the community in its grip over the weekend with the mercury dropping to 4 degrees above zero Sunday night in Zebulon.

The frigid weather kept many homeowners busy thawing frozen pipes.

Be Wise!
DO ALL YOUR
Christmas
Shopping
AT
Home

Pesticide Meeting Planned at State

The fourth annual conference for dealers, processors, and distributors of pesticide products will be held at N. C. State College on January 10-11.

The course will cover plant diseases, insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, and rodenticides. Latest recommendations for dosage, mixtures, and methods of application will be given.

Instruction will be given by Glenn C. Klingman, weed control scientist for the Experiment Station; L. C. Whitehead, extension rodent control specialist; H. R. Garriss, extension plant pathology specialist; G. D. Jones, leader in extension entomology, and other members of the faculty concerned. J. C. Ferguson, extension agricultural engineering specialist, will give a discussion on care of equipment and machinery.

The conference will be presented by the School of Agriculture and the Extension Division of the college. A similar school early in 1951 attracted an attendance of more than 100 representatives from companies that make, distribute, and sell pesticides.

Further information on the course may be obtained by writing Eugene Starnes, Extension Division, North Carolina State College, Raleigh.

Garden Club Has December Term On Monday Night

The Zebulon Garden Club had a delightful Christmas meeting last Monday night in the home of Mrs. Melvin Massey, with Mrs. Aaron Lowery and Mrs. Craven Brown and Mrs. Massey as hostesses. The home was decorated throughout in the Christmas motif.

Mrs. R. H. Herring, program chairman for the meeting, gave a history of Christmas Cards, and showed many interesting and beautiful ways in which they could be saved and displayed. Mrs. Exum Chamblee told legends of Christmas flowers, and told of how candles came to be used for Christmas.

An unusual feature of the evening was the demonstration of making Christmas corsages from trees, berries, shrubs which grow in our immediate vicinity by Miss Gladys Baker. Everyone was presented a corsage made by her students in school, and was also invited to make corsages for herself with the varieties of materials Miss Baker had brought for the demonstration.

Carols Are Sung

Christmas carols were sung by the members and the Christmas Story from the Bible was read by Mrs. Ferd Davis.

Mrs. Elwood Perry announced that forty-four members are now enrolled in the Garden Club.

Delicious refreshments were served buffet style in the dining room. They consisted of punch, toasted nuts, mints, sandwiches and frosted cakes decorated in the motif of Christmas.

History of 4-H Work Is Ready for Members

The first normal history of 4-H Club work, a unique voluntary educational program which has reached an estimated 15,000,000 persons in the last 40 years and which now enrolls some 2,000,000 teen-age rural boys and girls annually, has recently been released by the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, Inc.

Written by Franklin M. Reck with help from a committee of 4-H leaders, the book is entitled "The 4-H Story."

According to L. R. Harrill, State 4-H Club leader for the State College Extension Service, North Carolina's delegates to the 1851 National 4-H Club Congress, held late last month in Chicago, received copies of the first printing. It was released for the first time to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Club Congress.

The author attempts to clarify the beginnings of 4-H work in the United States. All parts of the book are backed by written evidence.

"This is an excellent story of 4-H," commented Harrill, "and it should soon be available to all 4-H members and leaders."

The volume carries pictures and discussion of the work of two North Carolina 4-H pioneers — I. O. Schaub, who organized Boys' Corn Clubs beginning in 1909, and Jane S. McKimmon, who formed Girls' Tomato Clubs a short time later. Reference also is made to State Leader Harrill, who as 1951 chairman of the national Extension Subcommittee on 4-H Club Work was one of the six signers of a scroll read at the dedication of the National 4-H Club center near Washington early this year.

THE AMERICAN WAY

