

## Blakemore Variety Firmly Established In Carolina Strawberry Belt

By GUY A. CARDWELL  
Agricultural and Industrial Agent  
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.

The Blackmore (strawberry was first tested at the Coastal Plain Station near Willard, N. C. in 1928. In the seven years since it has succeeded each year in a wider region of the country and the commercial success of the variety has fully justified its introduction. The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the

North Carolina State Department of Agriculture both recommend it as the best variety for North Carolina except possibly in a small region about Chadbourn.

Although the variety has proven so successful generally, it has failed in the hands of certain growers, and it is believed that this may be due to a lack of understanding of the variety and its difference from other varieties previously grown rather than to local soil of climatic differences.

When the variety was introduced it was stated that it was very vigorous, made plants freely, and that care should be taken to avoid having too many plants crowded together in the row. The Coastal Plain Station at Willard mailed with each lot of plants sent out a circular stating that the variety responded excellently to the hill system of culture in contrast to the matted row system. Nevertheless, because the matted row system has been so generally practiced in eastern North Carolina the growers have not always heeded this advice. As a result they have had small plants crowded together, competing for sustenance, and yielding accordingly a small crop of undersized berries which tend to be soft and to decay under the dense foliage. The largest yields of Missionary seem to come from the matted row system, but with the Blackmore the plants must be kept well separated and distributed in the row if it is to be successfully grown.

The Blackmore strawberry originated from a cross of Missionary X. Howard 17 (Premier) made in 1923 at the United States Plant Field Station, near Glenn Dale, Md. Because the results of tests have so far shown many points of superiority and no weaknesses as compared with the Missionary it is recommended for growing in the eastern North Carolina section.

The Blackmore has succeeded under a wide range of field conditions. It has been grown on a clay and on a sandy loam in North Carolina. It may not succeed well on the lightest sandy loam in both New Jersey and Maryland and on rather light, medium, and fine sandy loams in North Carolina. It may not succeed well on the lightest sandy loams, but it has grown well on other soil types.

The value of a new variety may be most readily estimated by comparison with the standard variety or varieties of any section. Hence, in this article the characteristics of the Blackmore are compared with those of the Missionary and to some extent with those of the Klondike.

The plants are somewhat more vigorous than those of the Missionary, with foliage as resistant to leaf spots. The common leaf sometimes occurs on this variety but not usually has it been serious, while the variety is very resistant to leaf scorch which is so serious on the Klondike and at the end of the picking season is sometimes serious on the Missionary. Dr. George M. Darrow, Senior Pomologist, United States Department of Agriculture, warns that new plantings should be set from fields which were carefully rogued the previous year for the yellow plant. The roguing should be done during May and June in newly set fields so that just as far as possible the new plantings be set from fields without any of the disease. Apparently there is a small percentage of plants which sports to the yellow plant each year and if there is an accumulation of the yellow plant it may become serious. Runners are produced fully as freely as by the Missionary. The blossoms are perfect, the stamens containing more pollen than those of the Missionary. Neither this variety nor Missionary produces stamens and pollen as freely at the beginning of the blossoming season as does the Klondike.

In North Carolina the Blackmore is earlier than the Missionary, in 1929 being four to six days earlier. It is also a little earlier than the Klondike. Under conditions so far tested in the Carolina section it has been somewhat more productive than the Missionary and much more productive than the Klondike. The berries are bluntly conic, not long conic like the berries of the Missionary under some conditions. Moreover, the berries color on the underside better than either Missionary or Klondike. The berries are a bright light red, which does not change on holding, as do the Missionary and Klondike colors. Because of this its color is much more attractive in the market than is that of either the Missionary or Klondike, especially after the berries have been held several days. The berries are much firmer, and the skin is not as easily broken as is that of the Missionary or Klondike and Blackmore berries do not shrivel on standing as do the Klondike and Missionary berries. Because of its firm flesh and relatively tough skin the Blackmore has proved considerably superior as a market variety. It is easier to pick and to cap than most varieties. The seeds are slightly smaller and usually closer together than those of common varieties. It is an acid berry of the Missionary and Klondike type, though not as acid as the Klondike; it has a higher pectin content than standard varieties and it has a better dessert quality than the Missionary and Klondike. Its easy picking and capping qualities, its bright light red color, tough skin, and firm flesh, solid center, acidity, high pectin content, and excellent flavor make it very desirable for preserving.

Under conditions so far tested the berries are larger than those of the Missionary or Klondike, although under some conditions they probably will not average as large as the latter variety.

**Technical Description Of The Fruit**  
Form, a slightly blunted conic with broad shoulder, and a slight neck, size medium, pubescence on pedicels ascending, calyx reflexed, medium sized; apex ripens uniformly; surface slightly glossy; color bright light red; seeds yellow or greenish yellow;

small, even with surface; flesh light red, texture tender, firm, rarely with cavity, juicy; shipping quality excellent; flavor acid, aromatic; dessert quality slightly better than Missionary. Season slightly before Missionary in North Carolina.

The information in this article was culled from Circular No. 93, September 1929, United States Department of Agriculture "The Blackmore Strawberry" and from The Bulletin of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, March, 1934; "The Culture and Handling of the Blackmore Strawberry." Nothing in this article should be construed as a recommendation that growers of the Klondike variety in the Chadbourn section would find it profitable to switch to the Blackmore. Chadbourn has for years been recognized as a Klondike berry growing center and the buyers who have been coming to this market year after year for more than a quarter of a century come to buy Klondike berries and usually pay a premium for this variety. However, on the Wallace market during the 1935 season, Blackmore strawberries, according to Government market reports, brought from 25 to 50 cents per crate premium over Missionary berries, day after day, during the season.

### Timely Questions On Farm Answered

Question: Is the appearance of poultry mash any index as to the

quality?  
Answer: No. The value of poultry mash cannot be determined by the appearance of texture. At one time it was believed that a finely ground mash was more easily digested but experience has shown that, in some cases, the regrinding is done to hide inferiority in quality. Certain mash ingredients, such as wheat bran should not be ground too fine. The flakes of bran in the mixture tends to produce bulkiness which aids digestion. Check carefully on the ingredients and see that sufficient bulkiness is allowed.

Question: When should alfalfa be cultivated?

Answer: Cultivation is often of very little value except under certain conditions. When the stand is thin and crab grass comes in late in the summer, the crop may be cultivated during July or August. This will destroy much of the grass. If any cultivation is done it should be made immediately after a cutting. A spring-tooth alfalfa harrow is the best implement for this work. In no case should a disc harrow be used as it splits the crown and renders the plants more susceptible to diseases and freezing.

Question: What size can is best for putting up fruits and vegetables for home use?

Answer: The number two or three is the size most generally used for home canning. Only experienced canners should use the No. 10 cans as it is difficult to sterilize so large a filled container. Corn, squash, peas, or pumpkin should never be

### Daredevil Hero



HOOT GIBSON, daredevil hero of twenty million fans, who will be seen in "Sunset Range" at the Taylor Theatre, Edenton, Saturday.

Eighty-four thousand tomato plants are being distributed to Haywood County farmers who signed contracts to produce tomatoes for the Haywood County Mutual Canning Association.

put up in a No. 10 can. Where one has the necessary experience, string beans, tomatoes, soup mixtures, peaches, pears, and blackberries may be successfully canned in these large containers.

VICTOR HUGO'S  
**Les Miserables**  
From the screen play by W. P. Lipscomb  
starring  
**FREDRIC MARCH**  
**CHARLES LAUGHTON**  
A 20th CENTURY PICTURE  
Released thru United Artists

### CHAPTER 6 WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE

Jean Valjean, fugitive from the French authorities and one Javert in particular, plans to escape once and for all to England. His plans are interrupted by a student's law reform revolt which sweeps over the entire city. He attempts to rescue its ring-leader, young Marius, in love with his ward, Cosette. Javert appears on the scene, decides Jean is the "man higher up," senses his opportunity to right all previous humiliations and goes after him with a vengeance.

### Foes at Last

Jean and Eponine come out. They are in the light for a brief second as they look around cautiously. Javert has the house spotted from an opposite window.

"Valjean!" To a gendarme, "Come on—follow—that's the man I want." As they start off, two students fighting with a gendarme emerge from a doorway. Instinctively the gendarme with Javert stops to aid his comrade and Javert goes on alone.

Through narrow streets around dark corners and then up a dozen or so stone steps rush Jean and Eponine.

"Quick! He's following us—get up the stairs—we're there!" gasps Eponine.

Javert arrives just as they disappear into the building. He fires with command to "Stop!"

The street where Marius and his companions are barricaded is a blind alley. A house nearby is afire and over the barricade of doors, paving

Jean batters through the steel gate that bars them from the river and they pass through.

Through dark alleys they wind their way back to Jean's house in the Rue Drond. Cosette, on her knees before a small altar, rises and comes forward to Marius eagerly. For a moment it looks as though she has forgotten everything Jean has done.

Jean closes the door on them and backs into the hall. He senses the presence of another person.

"Javert! You're here, I know it—where are you?"

A shadowy form moves and Javert steps out into the light.

"I'm ready. All I ask is a few moments to say goodbye."

"The law allows you nothing." Jean raises his head to Javert, a face so agonized helpless and hopeless that even Javert is moved. He nods slowly. He knows this man has saved his life but still he can't help himself.

"It's not I—it's the law that wants you—the law. I can't help myself." His face is bathed in perspiration from the struggle going on within him. "Go ahead, I'll wait."

Jean goes in. "Cosette, I've come to say goodbye. It has to be—there are reasons. My dear, what little I could do I have done—in my poor, stupid way I have tried to do what I could. Now I give her to you (to Marius)—let her be as precious to you as she has been to me. Look after her, Cosette. Look after her."

Cosette kisses him and clings to



Jean pulls Marius through the manhole into the sewers

stones, etc., the defenders are firing one by one. Wounded are strewn about the streets.

Javert is caught in the dead-end passage when a student steps behind him. Joined by others, breathless, disheveled, they bar the way.

"Police! Spy!" is the warning cry. "Spy, possibly, police, certainly," is Javert's calm reply.

"Ha! We've got one of them. The guillotine will run here and now!" shouts one, fingering a wicked-looking blade.

### "He's Mine!"

"Let me. This man has persecuted me for ten years—he's mine!" It's Jean's voice.

"Do it then!" The knife is thrust into his hand.

"I'll do it as it was done in the alley—the pistol in the mouth."

"Cries in the distance attract the others and they rush off, leaving Jean and Javert alone. Jean turns to his old enemy, his thoughts flooded with revenge.

"Now, Javert, the hunt ends."

"End it then."

"It had to be one of us. You hounded me; you pursued me—it's you who drive me to this—you and your law!"

"Do your part. I've done mine. I stand by everything I've done. I take what comes."

Jean can't bring himself to do it. There is a terrific struggle going on within him. He shakes his head.

"Go, before the others do what I can't."

"You fool, you know what'll happen. I shall take you in the end. You know I will—you know I must. I can't help myself—I am what I am."

"I take what comes. Go!"

Jean remains looking after Javert then fires the pistol into the air. He returns to the barricade. Eponine tries to pull him down from his exposed position and herself falls dead.

Mounted gendarmes begin to attack with drawn sabres. There is a scuffle. Marius is felled with a blow on the head. Jean pulls him down through a half-open manhole into the sewers, picks up the unconscious boy and staggers along down the tunnel in water up to his knees. Marius comes to enough to nod to Jean and flounder along himself.

him, overcome with emotion. He moves over to Marius with her.

"Love each other—there's scarcely anything more in the world but that. Remember, as was once told me—Life is to give, not to take. What I give—take, and give again."

The door clicks and he is gone. It is over. He has given up Cosette and now he has to face the other—the galley. He tries to move to the door to the street, but his strength cracks and he drops to one knee.

"Father of all—I've done what I could—take what you will—I've given all I can—I'm ready!"

With a great effort he rises and marches towards the open doorway to the street, his hands in front of him, his wrists drawn together to receive Javert's handcuffs, his eyes half-closed, repeating in a whisper the word "Give!"

### Javert Disappears

But there is no Javert. The moonlit street beyond is empty. To Jean it is unbelievable—Javert is gone. He has left him. We can almost hear the voice of the old bishop over the scene. "Well done, my son. Well done!"

His eyes go up to the heavens—to the voice—his face lights up with a smile as if the whole soul were lifted—at last he is free.

Excited cries of "Down here! Down here! Hurry!" snap him out of his trance. Through a narrow opening in the street opposite is an alley leading to the river. There is a small crowd gathered—others are coming up.

Jean pulls himself together and as if drawn by a magnet races to the scene.

"What is it?"

"Suicide—suicide!"

"I tried to stop him," adds another onlooker, "but he gashed me away and jumped in—The river's in flood."

Still another, "Look! It's a policeman's cloak!"

A gendarme takes it and looks it over. Jean immediately recognizes it as Javert's. He turns and looks at the river. The water is swirling past. He now realizes that Javert has left him for good. He is free, indeed—free to go back to Cosette and Marius.

THE END

## YOU ALWAYS GET BETTER QUALITY AT NO HIGHER PRICE WHEN YOU BUY A FIRESTONE TIRE WITH FIRESTONE NAME AND GUARANTEE

TIRES may look alike on the outside, but on the inside where blowouts start, they are different. Firestone Tires are made blowout-proof by Gum-Dipping, a patented extra process which soaks every cotton cord and insulates every strand with pure liquid rubber. In fact, every 100 pounds of cotton cords absorb eight additional pounds of liquid rubber. This special process prevents internal friction and heat, the main cause of blowouts. No other make of tire is Gum-Dipped, yet you pay no more for Firestone blowout-proof protection than you are asked to pay for tires built without this patented safety construction feature.

The make of tires you buy for your car becomes a matter of vital importance when you realize that there were 882,000 automobile accidents in 1934 injuring 954,000 people and killing 36,000 and that 43,000 of these accidents were caused by blowouts, punctures and skidding.

Firestone High Speed Gum-Dipped Tires hold all world records on road and track for safety, speed, mileage and endurance. These records emphasize the undisputed evidence that Firestone Tires are not only blowout-proof but give greatest protection against skidding.

**1** University tests show Firestone High Speed Tires stop cars 15 to 25% quicker.

**2** Gum-Dipped cords give greater blowout protection. Gum-Dipping is not used in other tires.

**3** Wider, flatter tread gives more than 50% longer non-skid wear.

**THE MASTERPIECE OF TIRE CONSTRUCTION**

**HIGH SPEED TYPE**  
Gum-Dipped

Made with the highest grade of rubber and cotton. Accurately balanced and rigidly inspected and we know it is as perfect as human ingenuity can make it.

4.50-21	\$7.75	4.75-19 1/2	\$6.05
4.75-19	\$6.25	5.00-19 1/2	\$5.05
5.00-19	\$5.80	5.25-18 1/2	\$4.20
5.25-18	\$5.75	5.50-17 1/2	\$3.75
5.50-17	\$5.70	6.00-17 1/2	\$4.30
6.00-16 1/2	\$5.95	6.50-19 1/2	\$7.45

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

**\$7.45**  
4.50-20

### THERE ARE THREE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS THAT WILL SOLVE YOUR PROBLEM OF WHAT TIRES TO BUY

- "Will the tread give me the greatest traction and protection against skidding?"  
Recent tests by a leading University show that Firestone High Speed Non-Skid Tires stop a car 15% quicker than any other of the leading makes.  
For eight consecutive years Firestone Tires have been on the winning car in the dangerous Pike's Peak Race where a skid means death. This is undisputed evidence that Firestone gives car owners greatest protection against skidding.
- "Are they blowout-proof?"  
Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires have the most amazing records for being blowout-proof of any tires ever built. In the grueling 500-Mile Race at Indianapolis, May 30th, every one of the 33 cars was equipped with Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires. Kelly Pettito won the race and broke the record over this 26-year-old rough brick track without tire trouble—in fact, not one of the 33 drivers had tire trouble of any kind.  
Ab Jenkins drove his 5,000 pound car on Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires over the hot salt beds of Utah, 3,000 miles in 23 1/2 hours, at an average speed of 127.2 miles per hour, with temperatures as high as 120°, without tire trouble of any kind. These are most amazing proofs of blowout protection ever known.
- "Without sacrificing these two important safety features will they give me longer mileage, thus making them the most economical tires I can buy?"  
Firestone High Speed Tires not only give you more than 50% longer wear, but also lowest cost per mile. This is made possible by the tough, wear-resisting tread built with higher shoulders and a wider, flatter contour. This thick, rugged, scientifically designed tread is held securely to the Gum-Dipped cord body by Firestone's patented construction of two extra layers of cords under the tread. This is a special construction feature not used in any other tire. Unequaled mileage records by thousands of car owners add undisputed evidence of the longer wear and greater economy of Firestone High Speed Tires.

<b>FIRESTONE BATTERIES</b>	<b>FIRESTONE SPARK PLUGS</b>	<b>FIRESTONE BRAKE LINING</b>
As Low As <b>\$5.55</b>	EACH IN SETS <b>58c</b>	As Low As <b>\$3.30</b>
Exchange		Four Wheel Drive Exch.

# Firestone

Listen to the Voice of Firestone—featuring Gladys Swarthout or Margaret Spinks—every Monday night, N. C.—WEAP Network

## ONE STOP SERVICE, Inc.

L. N. Hollowell, President  
E. H. Butler, Sec. & Treas.  
Hertford, N. C.

### Washing - Greasing - Simonizing