

HOW NEW YORK FAIR MOVES BIG TREES BY HUNDREDS



NEW YORK (Special).—As the housewife reports geraniums or the gardener moves berry bushes, so does the New York World's Fair 1939 Corporation transplant stately trees from five states to the 1216½-acre exposition site. The Fair's landscape engineers explain that the moving of the big trees differs from the replanting of small shrubs only in the matter of size, and that modern mechanical aids make possible the creation of a mature-looking park on the newly made land of Flushing Meadow. Shown at the top of accompanying photographs is a grown maple that has just been restored to upright position after a 120-mile ride on a specially-built truck. Note truck's winch and the secure ball-

ing of earth about the tree roots. In the centre is a 35-foot Norway maple, 12 tons weight, moving the last few yards to its new home by means of the forward gear of a modern tree mover. All trees shown, a number of the 474 veterans moved this spring, are new to the great expanse of filled land. The Fair will move 10,000 trees and 250,000 shrubs. Shown, just above, on the bay hunter is Harvey D. Gibson, President of the Manufacturers Trust Company and Chairman of the Fair's Finance Committee. Up on the handsome grey and speaking to a landscape engineer is Grover Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, during a horseback tour of the site extending three and one-half miles.

South Has Many Assets For Livestock Industry

KNOWLEDGE OF ANIMAL NUTRITION HELPFUL TO EVERY FARMER

(Editor's Note.—The following is the first of a series of authentic articles on livestock production and feeding, published as a service to farmers and stockmen through the cooperation of the local cotton oil mill.)

Many natural advantages of soil climate and crops enable the South to produce livestock economically and efficiently, livestock authorities point out. With cotton no longer profitable as the only cash crop, Southern farmers are turning to livestock as the best means of supplementing cotton income and of marketing grains and roughage. To the farmer who is raising, or wants to raise, livestock, knowledge of a few simple but fundamental facts on animal nutrition will prove most helpful.

All farm animals are "living factories", producing meat or milk, wool, eggs or mohair, or energy for work. To supply the needs of its body, each animal requires the following substances: fats, proteins, crude fiber, nitrogen-free extract, minerals, water and vitamins. Nitrogen-free extract and crude fiber, combined, are called carbohydrates. Carbohydrates, made up of sugars and starches, are combined with fats as sources of energy and fuel. When fed in amounts exceeding that needed to maintain the body, they are stored up in the form of fatty tissue.

Protein includes all nitrogenous compounds of feeds. The primary purpose of protein is to form lean meat and to restore worn-out tissues and muscles; but, in addition to these functions, protein can be

used—and is used—to produce heat and is, therefore, a source of fat. Because no other food nutrient can do its work, protein is the most important nutrient in feeds. Proteins can substitute for carbohydrates and fats, but carbohydrates can not function as protein. In the South, the most commonly used protein supplement is cottonseed meal, or cake, made from cottonseed grown on Southern farms. Cottonseed meal is an economical and efficient source of protein in rations for all farm animals; in addition, Southern farmers help the market for their own cottonseed by feeding meal or cake. Properly combined in the ration, two pounds of cottonseed meal will replace about four pounds of corn or oats. When corn is \$1 per bushel (35.70 per ton), cottonseed meal, used to replace part of the corn, has a feeding value of \$71.40 per ton.

Mineral matter is found in all vital parts of the animal body, so that an adequate supply of mineral is essential in balanced rations. Salt, calcium and phosphorus are the chief minerals needed. Limestone, oyster shell flour and bone meal supply calcium, while cottonseed meal is a rich source of phosphorus. Both water and salt should be available in ample amounts at all times. Vitamins are essential, also, for a balanced ration. Abundant pastures and good, bright grass or legume hay will furnish the vitamins necessary for livestock. At least part of the roughage in rations should include one good source of vitamins, such as legume hays, grass hays, silage and pastures.

By feeding home-grown grains and roughages, properly balanced with cottonseed meal—the South's own concentrated protein—Southern farmers can produce livestock efficiently and economically, both as a second "cash crop" and to supply their own needs for food and farm power.

prevent compulsory grading, the inspection work will be continued this season on other markets in these towns. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has taken an appeal from the injunctions and will carry the case to the U. S. Supreme Court, if necessary, to determine whether compulsory grading will be re-established in the four warehouses. Meanwhile, S. L. Clement, of the agricultural economics department at State College, has pointed out some of the advantages of government grading. The grower is given a certificate showing the grade of his tobacco and a chart showing the average prices that have been paid for each grade. Thus the grower can see for himself whether the bid offered him is reasonably close to the average for his grade, and he can use this information in deciding whether or not to reject the bid. Without such information, the grower may sell his tobacco at too low a price or, on the other hand, he may reject a bid that is as much as the tobacco is worth, and thereby lose a sale, Clement pointed out.

STATE COLLEGE ANSWERS TIMELY FARM QUES.

QUESTIONS: Will Johnson grass produce a poisonous acid, known as hydrocyanic or prussic acid, when the normal growth of the grass has been stopped or retarded by adverse conditions as drought, bruising, trampling or cutting. Usually no trouble is experienced from livestock grazing the grass except in extremely dry weather or on the second growth immediately after a cutting. Dr. C. D. Grinnell, veterinarian of the North Carolina Experiment Station, says cho-

keberry and black cherry also produce this poisonous acid under adverse growing conditions.

QUESTION: When is the best time to cut soybeans and cowpeas for hay?

ANSWER: Cut the soybeans when the seed are about half-developed in the pods and the cowpeas when the first pods begin to yellow. A poor quality of hay is often produced from these crops in North Carolina because most of us wait too long to cut them for hay. Livestock do not relish stems and tough fiber, but do eat green, leafy hay with excellent results.

QUESTION: I have a field of corn on which I want to turn my hogs. When is the best stage of growth to do this?

ANSWER: If the best stage of growth for the corn is meant, then anytime after the corn grains have passed the dough stage. If the best stage of growth for the pigs is meant, then anytime after the young fellows are weaned. When hogs are turned into standing corn, the self-feeder containing tankage or fish meal should be put into the field. It would be well to have a mineral mixture available also.

Before he included lespedeza in his crop rotation, John Lyon of

Yanceyville, Route 1, produced only 7 and 8 bushels of wheat per acre on a nine-acre field. This past spring, he averaged 15.3 bushels an acre.

J. B. Hutson, head of the agricultural conservation program for the East Central Region, in which North Carolina is located, will discuss the 1938 farm program on Wednesday, August 4, during Farm and Home Week at State College.

Checking Halifax cotton fields last week, the assistant county agent, W. M. Bruce, found heavy infestation in many fields and predicted losses to growers unless the weevils are held in check.

Hog growers of Beaufort and Hyde counties have organized a livestock mutual association for the cooperative shipment of hogs at Washington, county seat of Beaufort county.

Pender county farmers report one of the finest crops in recent years now growing in the county.

New Hanover dairymen, faced with a shortage of grazing, ensiled their oats and vetch with molasses and have had an excellent succulent feed with which to maintain a normal milk flow this summer.

Johnston county hog growers have found their cooperative shipments so profitable that they plan to add sheep and lambs in the series of regular shipments.

Wilt Disease Attacks State's Tobacco Crop

Granville wilt, rapidly spreading into new areas, will probably cost North Carolina tobacco growers \$1,000,000 this season, estimates Dr. Luther Shaw, extension plant pathologist at State College.

Although no practical, effective cure for the disease is known at present, he said, growers can take action to check its spread and to protect future crops from wilt.

The first step, he continued, is to identify the disease as soon as it appears in a field. Wilt causes leaves to droop or wilt, then wrinkle, turn yellow, and die. Finally the entire plant is killed.

The disease is usually found in scattered patches over a field, but a high percentage of the plants in each patch is affected. If a diseased stalk is cut in two and pressed with the fingers, a dirty, yellowish ooze will drip out.

The disease organisms can be spread in infected areas by water, run off from one field to another, on the feet of men or animals, or on wheels or other parts of farm implements.

To check the spread of the disease this season, Dr. Shaw pointed out, growers should exercise every precaution to keep the organisms from being carried into new territory.

To protect future crops, it is advisable to start a four-year rotation with wilt-resistant crops such as corn, wheat, rye, soybeans, cotton, sweet potatoes and melons.

These crops will give the wilt organisms a chance to die out before tobacco is planted again. On the other hand, plants like Irish potatoes, peppers, tomatoes, peanuts, ragweed and horse nettle help keep the wilt organisms alive.

AAA Leader To Tell About Farm Program

The federal agricultural program for 1938 will be discussed by J. B. Hutson, assistant AAA administrator, Wednesday morning of Farm and Home Week to be held at State College, August 2-6.

Starting at 8 o'clock, Hutson will explain tentative plans for the agricultural conservation program to be offered North Carolina farmers next year.

He will also give the growers opportunity to express their opinion of the program, as conducted

this year, and of the proposed program for 1938, said E. Y. Floyd, of State College.

In addition, Hutson will outline the bills now before Congress regarding control legislation for cotton, tobacco, corn, wheat, and rice, and which may be expanded to include peanuts and truck crops.

"This will be your chance to get some first hand information on the program for next year," Floyd stated in urging all growers who can to hear Hutson speak.

John W. Goodman, of State College, who has arranged the Farm and Home Week program, has announced that farm tenancy will be the subject of much discussion Tuesday morning.

Two landlords will discuss the matter from their viewpoint, and three tenants will explain the problems confronting those who work land owned by others.

Tenant security will be the subject of a talk by C. B. Faris of the Resettlement Administration, and Congressman Harold D. Cooley

will tell about new tenant security legislation.

Every day of the week will bring something worth while for North Carolina farmers as well as farm women, Goodman added, "and we hope to have a large number who will come to spend the entire week."

Explains Purpose Of Federal Leaf Grades

The federal tobacco-grading service, now entering its tenth year, was established to help growers determine whether they were getting a fair price for their leaf.

Until last year, all grading was on a voluntary basis. But in 1936 compulsory grading was started on Goldsboro, Farmville, and Oxford markets after the growers had voted for it.

Although four warehouses at Oxford have secured injunctions to

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