



FARM AND HOME

J. E. McINTIRE



Trees Suitable For City Streets

The kind of tree to grow on any city street depends upon a large number of conditions, among which range of temperature, moisture supply, both in atmosphere and soil, type and character of street and sidewalk coverings, width of street between buildings, and adaptability of the different kinds of trees to various conditions.

Culture of Street Trees

Nursery grown trees should be used for street planting, and they should have been transplanted at least every two years while in the nursery. This is to insure a thorough root pruning and the production of numerous fibrous roots close to the trunk. Trees grown in the woods form a few very long roots, and when an attempt is made to dig them up only a little of the root next to the trunk is obtained, while most of the roots, including the fibrous ones are left in the ground.

In addition to a good root system, the tree should have a straight trunk, with a good set of branches, called the head. The bottom branches should be from 7 to 9 feet from the ground. The trees should be healthy, free from scars, insects or disease. If they are diseased they should be treated before they leave the nursery. The average tree should be from 10 to 12 feet high with trunks or stems 2 to 2 1/2 inches in diameter. These characteristics are satisfactory with such street trees as elms, sycamores and some southern oak.

Preparation of Holes

From two to three cubic yards of soil should be provided for each tree. It is desirable to have at least 18 square feet of opening in the sidewalk. Trees will grow with smaller sidewalk openings but they are not likely to thrive so well. The proper depth of soil is from 2 1/2 to 3 feet. A hole 3 feet deep will hold 2 cubic yards of soil, and has a surface area of 18 square feet. A hole 6 feet long and 3 feet deep and 3 feet wide will hold 2 cubic yards of soil. The tree hole must be drained so that water will not stand in it. If the soil holds water, there must be some way prepared to drain it.

Planting

If the trees are shipped from a distance, as soon as arrived they should be taken at once, and the roots carefully covered with soil. The death of trees at the time of transplanting is due to the dying out of either roots or tops before opportunity is given them to become reestablished in their new location.

The month or six weeks just preceding freezing weather is the best time for transplanting deciduous trees.

Pruning

At planting time the trees should be pruned to remove one-half to three-fourths of all the leaf buds. The head should be formed in the nursery, so that at planting time the only problem is how to reduce the amount of prospective growth the first season without destroying the form of the head. Specific directions are difficult because different species of trees are different in their character of growth. A species that is naturally compact in growth should be pruned by removing whole branches rather than the ends. One that is open and spreading will need the longer limbs shortened as well as the removal of interior branches.

The first pruning should be the removal of branches that can be

spared. If enough buds cannot be removed in this way, the branches must be cut off. All pruning should be done with a sharp knife or fine tooth saw. Pruning shears are sometimes used. The limbs should be cut so as to leave no stubs.

Care of Mature Trees

A. Pruning. All dead limbs should be removed from the trees, no matter what the age. This should be done by cutting off the limb back to the nearest healthy crotch. There should be no stub left on the mature tree if it can be avoided.

B. Feeding. A stimulation that is desirable is to dissolve one-half to one pound of nitrate of soda to 50 gallons of water, applying from 1 to 25 gallons to each tree, according to size.

C. Spraying. The street trees must be carefully sprayed. A machine capable of maintaining a pressure of 200 pounds per square inch is desirable.

By RUSSELL WEATHERS.

Conditions For Tree Growth

In order to grow trees must have a soil of suitable texture in proper mechanical condition, that contains sufficient available mineral elements and plenty of organic matter, and last, but not least, a constant supply of moisture and air. In addition to these there must be in active growth in the soil many forms of organic life, that are in various ways preparing the material in the soil for the use of the larger plants.

Above the soil, three things must be present, air sunlight, and moisture, and, as in the soil harmful things must be absent. Among harmful things are sulphuric and other fumes, soot and other products from incomplete combustion.

Some of the more obvious things with which a city street has to contend are: water tight pavements, both sidewalks and streets, that prevent the admission of air and water; the removal of top soil in street grading, thus forcing the tree to exist on the soil provided in the hole. Careless digging near the tree for gas, water and electric service, for placing curb stones, and the saturation of the soil with sewer gas from defective pipes.

Trees should be used that thrive best under the conditions that are suitable or available to the town.

By G. W. HORTON.

BIDS FOR CONTRACT ON NEW AGRICULTURE BUILDING TO BE LET SEPTEMBER 14

According to Mr. John C. Lockhart bids will be let for the contract for the new Agriculture building on Oct. 14, 1938. I am sure that this news will be welcome to all patrons and friends of Wake- lon. While the present Agriculture Department is a good set-up, it is entirely too small to accommodate the 74 boys enrolled in Vocational Agriculture, our shop space is entirely too small. The new building will house the shop, class room, office and chapter room.

PART TIME CLASSES TO BEGIN AT AN EARLY DATE

I would like for every boy in this school district who has, for one reason or another, been forced to leave school before completing high school, and who desires to continue his studies to get in touch with me immediately. I plan to conduct a part time school for boys

of this type. There is absolutely no charge. The classes will be held in my class room at Wakelon High School, in the evening, at an hour that boys who are employed may have an opportunity to attend. There are two main objectives in teaching this class:

1. To assist out-of-school youths who live on farms to become established in farming.

2. To increase the civic and vocational intelligence of each member of the class.

In addition to agricultural problems, classes will be conducted in English, arithmetic, and social science.

All boys are invited to attend this class, provided he is over 14 and under 80, and has not completed high school, whether living on the farm or in town.

OCTOBER BUSY MONTH FOR HOME GARDENERS

October finds the careful gardener with a multitude of tasks on his hands.

Since this month is the time to plant hardy or spring flowering bulbs such as tulips, narcissi, and Dutch hyacinths, special attention should be given to the preparation of the soil. Most bulbs require that the soil be pulverized to a depth of eight to ten inches.

Hardy bulbs respond favorably to commercial fertilizers, the formula most commonly used being 3-8-10. Such fertilizer should be applied at the rate of two to three pounds per 100 square feet of soil. Stable manure should not be used as a fertilizer unless it is thoroughly decayed and carefully mixed with the soil.

Randall also pointed out October is the time of year when many lawns show areas where the grass has made poor growth. A top dressing of thoroughly rotted stable manure and good top soil about two inches deep should stimulate more vigorous growth.

In the flower garden, annual seed such as sweet peas, poppies, pansies, and snapdragons may be planted now for spring blooming. The seed should be covered lightly with a mixture of screened rotted manure and garden loam soil.

All shrubs, especially lilacs and japonica, should be examined for scale insects. Those plants which naturally drop their leaves after frost and which show scale should be sprayed as soon as the leaves have fallen with an oil spray recommended for this purpose.

Evergreen shrubs can also be sprayed to advantage at this time. If they show serious infestation, it may be advisable to use dormant strength spray.

STATE COLLEGE ANSWERS TIMELY FARM QUESTIONS

Spacing is necessary in setting out young fruit trees.

Apple and pear trees should be set at least 35 feet apart and the peach, plum, and cherry trees as much as 25 feet apart. All fruit and nut trees, except strawberry plants, should be planted from one to two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row with the hole wide enough to receive the roots without bending. If the roots are extremely long, they can be trimmed to around eight inches from the stem. Where grapes are planted, the rows should be ten feet apart with bunch grapes 10 feet apart in the row and Muscadines 20 feet apart.

As practically all colds in poultry are started by drafts and damp-

ness it might be well to check the house and see that the birds are protected at all times. Poor ventilation, overcrowding, parasite infestations and poor feeding are contributing factors and these should also be carefully checked to prevent weakening the birds. However, after all preventative measures are taken the birds often contract colds and directions for control are given in Extension Circular No. 154, copies of which may be had free upon application to the Agricultural Editor at State College.

NEW YORK — Five thousand years from now, archeologists will dig deeply into the grounds of the New York World's Fair 1939, unearth a metal cylinder 7 feet in length and discover within it a "cross-section" of today. Scientists are busy now assembling the varied contents of this receptacle, to include microscopic books, small articles of every day use and motion picture film which will tell people of the 70th century how those of the 20th looked, dressed and behaved.



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CHANGE OF SCHEDULE Norfolk Southern Railroad

Beginning February 1, 1938

9:30 A. M. Lv. Norfolk	Ar. 4:50 P. M.
11:17 A. M. Lv. Elizabeth City	Ar. 3:02 P. M.
2:06 P. M. Lv. Washington	Ar. 11:50 A. M.
3:07 P. M. Lv. Greenville	Ar. 10:52 A. M.
3:32 P. M. Lv. Farmville	Ar. 10:18 A. M.
4:27 P. M. Lv. Wilson	Ar. 9:25 A. M.
5:26 P. M. Lv. Zebulon	Ar. 8:25 A. M.
5:36 P. M. Lv. Wendell	Ar. 8:15 A. M.
6:20 P. M. Lv. Raleigh	Lv. 7:30 A. M.

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