

New York World's Fair Site From 9,000 Feet Up



NEW YORK, (Special).—Photography and ingenuity combine to show about how the New York Fair will appear in 1939 to visitors arriving from the west in planes flying at an altitude of one and three-quarters miles. Cameraman made this "shot" from a plane over the New Jersey meadows. Shown in the foreground is the shipping along the Hudson—Manhattan with its towers grouped about the Empire State building (center) which houses present headquarters of the Fair—and in the middle distance the 1,216 1/2 acre site of the 1939 international exposition. To the right lies

Brooklyn and, beyond, the hinterland of Long Island. At the extreme left, spanning the East river, is the new Triborough bridge over which many of the 50,000,000 visitors expected at the Fair will motor to the convenient parking lots. A photograph of the table model of the Fair has been superimposed on the negative of the air view to show the grid of the central exhibit zone, the boat basin being constructed on Flushing Bay and the lagoons that will feature the exposition's amusement zone.

Baby Chicks Need Successful Start

North Carolina poultrymen are facing one of the most important times of the year with the arrival of the baby chick season.

Extension poultry specialists at State College estimate that 20,000,000 baby chicks will be started this year. This is approximately six chicks for every individual in North Carolina.

Taking care of this tremendous horde of new birds places a responsible burden on the shoulders of the State's poultrymen. Feeding, management, and housing problems must be met with a store of scientific knowledge if the chicks are to prove profitable to the farmer. Slipshod methods mean losses and inferior birds.

Improper feeding is responsible for huge losses each year, declares H. C. Gauger, poultry specialist at State College. But, he says, these losses can be cut greatly if the farmer will become acquainted with scientific feed formulae.

In a radio talk on the Carolina Farm Features program Friday, January 15, he will take up recent findings in poultry nutritional research and explain how these late developments can be of great help to the poultryman.

The schedule in full for the week of January 11-16 follows: Monday, W. L. Clevenger, "How Good American Cheese Can Be Made on the Farm"; Tuesday, Otto Veerhoff, "Methods of Propagating Woody Plants"; Wednesday, Robin M. Williams, "Training Tomorrow's Farmers"; Thursday, Mrs. Cornelia C. Morris, "Meat Canning"; Friday, H. C. Gauger, "Recent Findings in Poul-

State Farm Tenancy Reported Increasing

Farm tenancy is increasing in North Carolina as well as in other States.

According to a report sent the State College extension service by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 42 per cent of this State's farm land was under lease to tenant operators in 1935.

In 1900 only 30 per cent of the land was tenant operated, 31 per cent in 1910, some 33 per cent in 1920, and up to 41 per cent in 1930.

Since the size of tenant-operated farms is smaller than the average size of farms operated by owners, the percentage of tenant farms was larger than the percentage of land occupied by tenants.

In 1930, tenants operated 49 per cent of North Carolina's farms, and 47 per cent in 1935.

However, the report said, North Carolina has less land under lease to tenants than the United States as a whole. The national average in 1935 was 45 per cent.

The highest percentage was found not in the deep South but in the Midwest. South Dakota had 62 per cent, Oklahoma 60 per cent, Illinois 59 per cent, Iowa 58 per cent, Kansas 56 per cent, Arizona 54 per cent, and Nebraska 53 per cent.

Farm tenancy tends to increase with the commercialization of agriculture, the report stated. Increasing proportions of the farmers are becoming tenants in regions where cash-crop production is dominant, and greater proportions of tenants are becoming croppers or wage hands in the South.

try Nutrition Research"; and Saturday, Forestry Department.

One Acre For The Lord Scheme To Help Churches During 1937

If country churches are to play the vital and dynamic part they should play in Southern life, work, and thought, they must be much better supported financially. The Progressive Farmer presents a thought-provoking account of a great new religious movement coming out of the Southern mountains which should be of interest to everyone who feels concern about our rural churches. We quote the following extracts:—

"A man came to his church treasurer with \$20 toward his pastor's salary. It was from his 'Lord's Acre' potatoes and was the first substantial contribution he had ever made to the church. He had found a new stimulation and satisfaction in life, and his church was enriched both by his spirit and by his gift.

"The movement in Western North Carolina has had seven years of promotion under the sponsorship of the Farmers Federation, the president of which is James G. K. McClure, Jr., of Asheville. This very useful Christian activity is now being carried on by approximately 300 country churches in that part of the state, and is spreading widely. The churches in this territory are now well furnished with practical helps for advancing the work—Lord's Acre literature including a covenant card, hymn, and placard; an attractive blue and silver button for the children with the words, 'A Lord's Acre Worker'; a Lord's Acre play; stereopticon slides; leaders' group explanatory charts, and marketing facilities at Farmers Federation warehouses.

"First and most important of all, the Lord's Acre plan of giving produces a working church. That every Christian church should be a working church is the clear lesson on Bible and church history. Yet everyone familiar with the life of the churches knows that in most congregations only a small proportion of the people really work for the church.

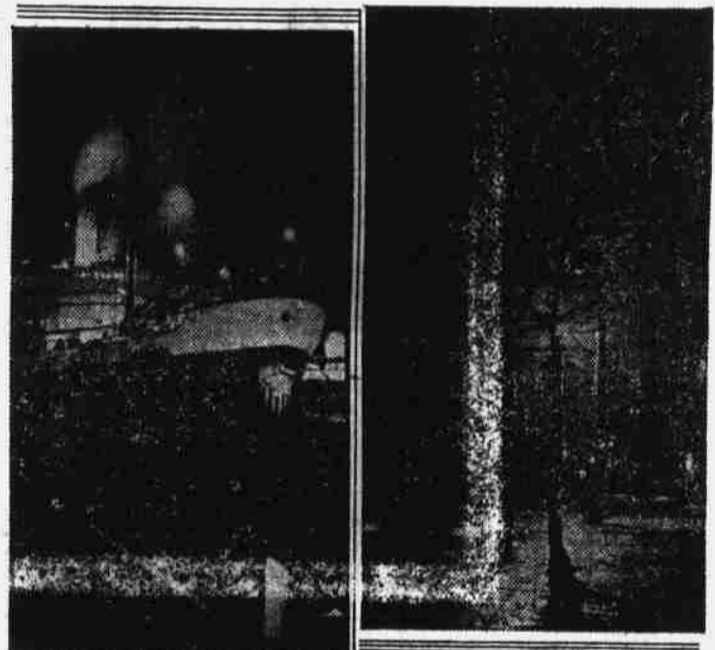
"I would emphasize this fact—that the Lord's Acre plan is more closely uniting religion and life. Always the church has felt the need of making religion more effective in the daily conduct of its members. Sunday worship has been too much separated from, or at least not enough bound up with, the day-by-day life of the home and the farm.

"The use of the Lord's Acre plan is helping to unite the teachings of religion with the practice of religion.

"The country church is coming more clearly to understand that the Lord's Acre plan is not a substitute for other proved methods of financing but a substantial supplement to them, and a stimulus to them, and that the plan, in every way, strengthens both farm and church life. It builds character; it fosters cooperation; it makes worship more vital. Consequently the church will increasingly enlist its members in Lord's Acre projects. John Kagawa, in his historic work among country people in the mountains, is said to have remarked: 'The best way for church members to love and nurture a true, spiritual, and unifying religion is by cutting through false religion and reaching to nature. Dr.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

Tally-Ho! Tantivy! Lights! Camera!



Trophies of a night "Picture Hunt"

THE "Treasure Hunt" and the "Scavenger Party," so popular in recent years as a form of amusement for night social gatherings, now have a rival in the "Picture Hunt."

Instead of going out to find concealed "treasures" or queer objects in the highways and byways, the participants go out with their cameras and bring back night photographs. The negatives are developed and printed while the contestants are at supper, dancing, or otherwise amusing themselves. Prizes are awarded to the takers of the most successful pictures.

Is this exciting? Each participant is given a considerable list of subjects from which he or she may make a choice of one or more—such as "Street Scene," "Waterfront Scene," "Night Club," "Theater Entrance," "Traffic Policeman," "Hotel Chef" and the like.

All the "hunters" start out together and must return with their trophies within a given time. Arrangements are made with a photo finisher to receive the negatives, do a quick job and deliver the finished prints at the headquarters of the hunt before midnight. The pictures are then viewed and judged for prizes by a committee of non-participants.

While some of the subjects assigned may call for flash bulbs, super-sensitive film, and an ultra-fast

lens, the scope of the hunt generally is broadened to include subjects that do not require all of these aids. For instance, a contestant owning an ordinary camera may successfully photograph an ordinary street or skyscraper by making a time exposure. Again, such a picture as a theater entrance may be snapped without flash bulbs, if a fast lens and super-sensitive film are used. Usually no limit is placed on the number of exposures for any subject. Under such rules, the field of the hunt is wide open to all types of equipment.

Picture hunting at night not only proves a test of picture-taking skill and judgment, but it offers interesting adventure, and each one's account of how his pictures were obtained proves a big part of the evening's fun.

Tried recently in New York by a group of "socialites," the picture-hunt idea has spread and is being adapted also to daytime picture hunting. The daytime hunt appeals, especially to club, church and other social organizations. It winds up in the evening as the main feature of a dinner or supper meeting at which the pictures are displayed and judged. Subjects pertaining to the activities of the organization are assigned and the pictures, in addition to their pictorial interest, prove of considerable historical value to the organization.

JOHN VAN GUILDER.

BRIDGE CLUB HOSTESS

Mrs. T. B. Sumner was hostess to the members of her bridge club on Thursday night at her attractive home on Front Street, those playing including: Mesdames R. M. Riddick, E. W. Lordley, V. N. Darden, B. G. Koonce, S. P. Jessup, W. G. Wright, Edwin McMullan and Miss Kate Blackard.

A salad course was served. Feeding onions under water prevents the fumes from rising, and the eyes from becoming tearful.

Timely Questions On Farm Answered

Question: What temperature should be maintained in the brooder house during the first week?

Answer: The heat should be regulated so as to maintain a temperature of 98 degrees at the outer edge of the canopy and on a level with the chicks' head for the first week. This should be reduced five degrees each week until the sixth week. Avoid running the brooder at a sub-normal temperature as the crowding will make chicks very susceptible to colds. The brooder should be started three days before the chicks are to be placed in the house so that the operator may make any required adjustments.

Question: How can I control flea-beetles in my tobacco plant beds?

Answer: A trap built around the main bed will give excellent results. A diagram showing how to build this trap bed with full directions as to construction are given in Extension Circular No. 174 on Control of Tobacco Insects and a copy will be sent free upon application to the Agricultural Editor at State College, Raleigh. The insects also may be controlled by poisoning the bed with mixture of one pound of paris green and five pounds of arsenate of lead applied at the rate of one-half pound to each 100 square yards of bed. The application should be made when the plants are dry as they are easily burned when moist with dew or rain.

Question: What can I do for my sows that have the staggers and are losing the use of their hind legs?

Answer: This trouble, in all probability, is caused by a deficiency in the ration and can be corrected by substituting yellow corn for white corn, adding about six per cent of alfalfa meal to the ration, or by giving one ounce of cod liver oil daily. Experimental results show that pasturing green rye also relieved the symptoms of pigs suffering from vitamin A deficiency. Results of these experiments and recommendations for correction are found in Technical Bulletin No. 52 and copies may be obtained by writing the Agricultural Editor, State College.

BURGESS NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Godwin spent Saturday night with his mother, Mrs. Sue Godwin.

Mrs. Winston Lane returned home Thursday from the Albemarle Hospital, Elizabeth City, and is reported to be getting on nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Godwin spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Umphlett.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Baanight visited Mr. and Mrs. Winston Lane Sunday evening.

Mrs. C. E. White visited Miss Virginia Umphlett Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Ethel Jordan spent Friday and Saturday with her sister, Mrs. Winston Lane.

S. F. Matthews called at the home of C. R. Lane Friday on business.

SPECIALS

Benzoin and Almond Lotion, Pint Size	29c
Cleansing Cream, 1 lb. Jars	39c
Fountain Syringes	59c
Hot Water Bottles	59c
Borax, 10c Pound; 3 Pounds for	25c
Saltpetre, 15c Pound; 2 Pounds for	25c
Black Pepper (Ground) New Lot, lb.	20c
Rubbing Alcohol	10c and up
Week-end Bags	89c and up
Cleansing Tissues—500 to Package	29c

Mrs. White hasn't room in her paper for us to tell you about all the items we have in stock. So come in and ask for any not listed here. We think we have them.

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PROFITABLE yields of high quality potatoes depend to a large extent on the use of good seed and a liberal application of well-balanced fertilizer. Experiment stations and potato growers have found that 1,500 to 2,250 pounds per acre of a 5-7-7 analysis is a good mixture for quality and yield. Plenty of potash in the fertilizer is necessary to fill out the tuber and get the most desirable market type. Potash also makes potato plants less susceptible to disease.

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