



AGRICULTURAL NEWS

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Indianapolis Tryon

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Mark the Nonlayers to Avoid Use as Breeders

It is very important for the proper development of the pullets that they be separated from the old birds. Particularly is this true for late hatched and immature pullets.

Remember that much mash is needed for production, but that ample grain must be fed to give the birds protection from the cold.

Some form of artificial lighting to offset the short days pays well when used on these pullets. A gasoline lantern may be used if electric lights are not available. The evening lunch method is the simplest where the lantern is used. Feed the birds grain as usual before they go to roost. Light the lanterns at eight o'clock and feed more grain, all they will clean up again. Turn the lights off at nine o'clock.

Late pullets which are not grown by December might as well be used for food and feed saved on them. Fully grown pullets which are not laying should molt late next year and be used for breeders if they are not marked.

If the pullets are not laying 40 per cent or better now, there is something wrong. See that there is a good mash, well protected house and plenty of green feed.—O. C. Krum, Poultry Extension Specialist Colorado Agricultural College.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS

Under and by virtue of an order of the superior court of Polk county made in the special proceeding entitled Nesbit Wilson and Wife, Mollie Wilson, et al. "Ex parte" on the special proceeding docket of said court, the undersigned commissioner will on Monday, the 19th day of April 1926, at 12 o'clock M. at the Court House door at Columbus, Polk County, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash two certain tracts of land, lying and being in Coopers Gap Township, Polk County, North Carolina, described as follows:

Track No. 1 BEGINNING at a pine old Cowart corner, now Mills and Wilson's and runs with Nesbit Wilson's line N. 26 W. 107 poles to a B. G. his corner; thence with said line N. 59 W. 61 poles to a pine, his corner; thence with his line N. 32 W. 25 poles to a stake in the Speculation line; thence with it E. 169 poles to a stake near the head of a branch; thence S. 83 poles to a stake in W. A. Mills line; thence with it W. 72 poles to a P. O., his corner; thence with his line S. 51 poles to a maple, his corner; thence S. 36 W. 11 poles to the beginning, containing 79 acres more or less. There is excepted from this tract as described above 24-9-16 acres heretofore conveyed to Edna Hill Wilson.

Tract No. 2 BEGINNING at a rock cliff on N. side of the river, said Wilson heirs corner and runs with their line 24 poles to a B. O. in the old Betty Cocheran line, now Mills line; thence with said line E. 39 poles to a stake in a branch; thence down the branch as follows: S. 88 E. 8 poles, S. 14 E. 4 poles, S. 22 E. 6 poles, S. 18 W. 4 poles to a stake near the mouth of said branch, W. A. Mills corner; thence with his line E. (va 2 deg) 35 poles to a stone, his corner; thence with his line S. 70 poles to a st. in the center of the river; thence with the river as follows: S. 49 and one half W. 11 poles, S. 70 W. 5 poles, N73 W. 5 poles, N. 49 and one half W. 20 poles, N. 20 W. 6 and one half poles, N. 7 poles, N. 26 E. 15 poles, N. 22 E. 19 poles, N. 9 E. 5 poles, N. 43 and one half W. 5 poles, N. 60 W. 5 poles, S. 84 W. 43 poles to a stake in the center of the river; thence N. 4 poles to the BEGINNING, containing 23 acres, more or less.

This 8th day of March 1926.
J. R. BURGESS COMMISSIONER.
11-18-25-1

SEE "PRICE" FOR GOOD FURNITURE

Dehorning Young Calves

When calves are a few days old clip the hair from the buttons where the horns start. This can be done with an ordinary pair of scissors. Secure a stick of caustic potash at the drug store and with it rub the buttons of the horns until the spot becomes quite red, but the rubbing should be stopped before the blood will run from the button. The end of the caustic potash should be inserted in some water before the application is made.

Dairy Notes

A good dairy barn slogan is: "Feed them grain even if they are dry."

In no way can the bills of our dairy farmers be reduced for purchased protein feeds so greatly as through further increase in the acreage of alfalfa, the premier hay crop.

The cost of feeding a dairy cow is now about 15 per cent below a year ago, according to rural economists at the Ohio State university.

In all dairy work, the cost of production may be reduced by the most efficient use and handling of the equipment.

SEE "PRICE" FOR GOOD FURNITURE

Corn Silage Found Best Substitute for Pasture

Pasture grass is the ideal dairy ration because of its succulent and appetizing qualities. In Northern states the short pasture season makes it necessary to provide a substitute. Experiments at the Indiana station show very definitely that corn silage is the best substitute available.

A ration containing a moderate amount of silage was compared with one containing no silage, but double the ordinary amount of hay. When silage was withheld, milk production decreased markedly and the milk and fat costs were considerably increased. The most economical production occurred when silage made up part of the ration. Body weights were more uniformly maintained when silage formed a part of the feed.

Those interested in a more detailed account of this experiment may obtain it from the Purdue experiment station, Lafayette, Ind., by asking for bulletin No. 297.

Why Milk Curdles

The Department of Agriculture says that milk sours when the lactic acid bacteria convert a sufficient amount of the milk sugar into acid to precipitate the casein. Certain types of bacteria produce an enzyme similar to that extracted from calves' stomachs to curdle milk for cheese making. Under some conditions these bacteria curdle milk before enough acid has been produced to give it a sour taste.

Increasing Production

It is easy to increase production of average cows when we use pure-bred bulls of reasonably good breeding and with ancestry of satisfactory production, and when we succeed in getting our average cow up to 300 pounds of butterfat a year, other problems will confront us. But our need now is to get cows that average 300 pounds or more. In a study of more than 2,000 records of dams and daughters in cow testing associations it was found that the average bull did not increase the production of cows that produced 384 pounds of fat per year.

Soy Bean Hay and Straw

Soy-bean-hay, which consists of the entire soy-bean plant cut and cured, is higher in protein than clover hay and it constitutes an excellent hay for dairy cows. It is hard to say whether or not it will increase the flow of milk. That will depend on whether or not the cows have been well fed before starting them on the soy-bean hay. If they have been getting timely hay and you suddenly change to soy-bean hay, there will be a marked increase in milk production.

NOTICE

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage deed executed by Hugh M. Thompson and wife Alma J. Thompson to C. K. Callahan, doing business as Callahan lumber company of Spartanburg County, South Carolina of date May 21st, 1925 and of record in Mortgage Deed Book No. 22 at page 251 records of mortgages for Polk County, North Carolina, the same having been assigned by the mortgagee to Walter Thomson of date Jan. 27th, 1926, default having been made in the payment of the same, the undersigned assignee and holder of the same will on the 19th day of April 1926 at 12 o'clock M. at the Court House door in Columbus, Polk County, North Carolina, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said indebtedness, interest and cost the following described tract of land as conveyed by said mortgage deed. A tract of land situate on the Holbert Cove road about two and one half miles from the town of Saluda, bounded on the North, East and South by lands of E. B. Thompson, and on the West by lands of Fuller Poultry Farm, Inc., containing two acres, more or less.

This 16th day of March 1926.
C. K. CALLAHAN, MORTGAGEE
WALTER THOMPSON, ASSIGNEE
J. R. BRUGESS, ATTY.
25-18-15.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF \$150,000.00 NORTH CAROLINA, FOR WATER BONDS OF THE TOWN OF TRYON, PURPOSES.

Be IT ORDAINED by the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Tryon, as follows:

Section 1. Pursuant to The Municipal Finance Act, 1921, bonds of the Town of Tryon, North Carolina, are hereby authorized to be issued in an aggregate principal amount not exceeding \$150,000, for the purposes hereinafter described.

Section 2. The proceeds of said bonds shall be applied solely to the enlargement of the water supply system of the Town of Tryon, at the expense of the Town at large.

Section 3. A tax sufficient to pay the principal and interest of said bonds shall be annually levied and collected.

Section 4. A statement of the debt of the Town of Tryon has been filed with the Town Clerk, pursuant to the requirements of The Municipal Finance Act, 1921, and is open to public inspection.

Section 5. All expenses to be defrayed by means of the bonds hereby authorized are necessary expenses of the Town of Tryon, within the meaning of Section 7 of Article VII of the Constitution of North Carolina.

Section 6. This ordinance shall take effect in thirty days after its publication, unless in the meantime a petition for its submission to the voters is filed under The Municipal Finance Act, 1921, and in such event it shall take effect when approved by the voters of the Town of Tryon at an election as provided in said Act.

The foregoing ordinance was passed on the 1st day of March, 1926, and was first published on the 11th day of March, 1926.

Any action or proceeding questioning the validity of said ordinance must be commenced within thirty days after its first publication.

Edna Jones
Town Clerk
11-18-25-1



GROUND SOY BEANS SUPERIOR FOR COW

In Indiana experiment station Bulletin 288, L. H. Fairchild and J. W. Wilbur report the results of three trials in which soy bean oil meal and linseed oil meal were compared as components of the grain mixture of dairy cows during lactation.

Three lots of cows were fed in two of the trials, receiving old process soy bean oil meal, with and without minerals during different periods, and linseed oil meal during a third period. In one trial two lots of cows were used, the feeding being for three periods by the double reversal method. New process soy bean oil meal was fed in this trial, and one of the lots received minerals.

The results of the three experiments were not entirely uniform, but in general old process soy bean oil meal was superior to the product prepared by the new process, and both were superior to linseed oil meal for milk production and in the grain requirements. Old process soy bean oil meal produced milk of a higher fat percentage than linseed oil meal, but the reverse occurred with the new process product. No definite effect was observed from the feeding of minerals.

The second part of the bulletin deals with the results of two experiments in which ground soy beans with and without minerals were compared with linseed oil meal for milk production.

The combined results of the two experiments indicated that the soy beans increased the milk production and maintained the fat percentage, as compared with the linseed oil meal. Less grain but more silage and hay were required for milk production with linseed oil meal. With the mineral supplements there was a decrease in milk production.

The authors conclude from the five experiments that soy bean oil meal and linseed oil meal are practically equal in value, while ground soy beans are superior to either.

Rye as Dairy Feed Not Popular Among Dairymen

Rye, as a rule, does not enter largely into the feeding of dairy cows. In fact, it is not a very popular feed among dairymen. Rye is credited with causing a bitter taste in dairy products and owing to the fact that rye may oftentimes be affected with ergot is another consideration causing it to find disfavor among dairymen. Ergot is a fungus disease that attacks the maturing head of the growing rye crop. The affected kernels develop as purplish-black horns. These horns when eaten cause a reaction in the animal's body which is indicated by the sloughing of the hair of the tail or the claws. If the condition is not advanced, lameness may be the principal result. Ergot also causes abortion, nevertheless rye can be used as a feed for dairy animals.

With the usual farm forage feeds, feed as a grain ration equal parts by weight of bran, oats and rye at the rate of one pound for every four pounds of milk produced.

Feeding Value of Skim Milk of Various Breeds

There is very little, if any difference in the feeding value of skim milk of the different dairy breeds. Guernsey milk does contain a higher percentage of total solids, but the extra amount of milk produced by the Holsteins offsets the difference in composition, so that it may be said that a Holstein cow produces as much feed value in her milk after the cream has been separated as a Guernsey cow. It may also be said that the Guernsey cow, with her lower production of milk, produces as much feed value in her skim milk as the Holstein.

It may be estimated that there is one pound additional solid matter in 100 pounds of Guernsey milk in comparison with that of Holsteins, which is so small that there is very little difference in food value in the amounts that would be fed daily.

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