

# AGRICULTURAL NEWS



### POLK COUNTY FARMERS

It should be done before the farmer can lay claim to the land. It is the intelligence; or the success that will be independent. The land built up to a point that will pay for itself. The farmer should build permanent pasture to support his family for each individual.

The farmer should decide on the kind of live stock to be raised and keep it. The farmer of Polk County knows that the land is rich. He has it, cultivated, and he should be remunerative. The remedy for the land rest, the farmer should plant, rye, wheat and corn. The farmer should plant the soil until it is full of life. The farmer should plant the soil until it is full of life. The farmer should plant the soil until it is full of life.

if made on rich land will yield the largest income of any land on the farm per acre, if the proper kind of live stock be allowed to graze it.

So some of the best land on the farm should be sown to permanent pasture, and the same amount of poor land built up to take its place for cultivated crops. This can be done easily by any farmer who is worth the salt that goes in the bread he eats; and if he fails to do so, his good wife should quit wasting the salt on him.

3rd. There is no earthly use for the best Ky. Blue grass pasture that ever was, or ever can be made, unless the farmer keeps some kind of live stock to consume it and yield him a cash income from it.

There are three lines of live stock suitable to Polk County conditions and needs. 1st. The Dairy Cow. Now I have been met with the argument that there is no market for Dairy products. The reason is because there is none to market. If we will produce the milk and cream, there is already a grasping market for every pound we can produce.

The Town of Hendersonville is now buying milk and cream from another state for her own people, and shipping it into our own Town of Tryon; while we stand around and while that there is no market for milk and cream. So, whether or not we admit that there is a market for Dairy products, there is all the same. It

only remains for us as farmers, to build the pastures and grow the cows and supply the market with our own out put. 2nd. The pig is in great demand.

This is a line of live stock that can be over done. It can be made to increase so rapidly: So every one who undertakes to grow pigs, should do it in a conservative way. Begin in a small way. Learn the business and stay in it. 3rd. Poultry is another line of small live stock that the permanent pasture is well should be kept on every farm. When established on every farm. The Dairy cow. The Pig and Poultry can be grown easily and profitably and the manner from these lines of live stock, when wisely taken care of and returned to the land will build up the waste places, and old Polk will blossom as the Rose.

Farmers! why not go about this business at once and do it? It is the only road to financial farming success. Are you going to sit still like a broody hen on the nest and let Rutherford and McDowell and other counties that are waking up, walk out and leave you? No county in the state can excel Polk along the lines indicated in this little talk about Polk County farming. It can be done, we can do it, and we will.

J. R. Sames

### PRIZES OFFERED IN STATE GARDEN CONTEST

Raleigh, N. C., April 6.—An opportunity for those who have won fame as good vegetable growers to win substantial prizes is offered in the State Garden Contest which began on March 1 and will close on February 28, 1927. The time for enrollment in this contest closes on April 15 and all gardens to compete for prizes must be enrolled by that date.

"Those who wish to take part in this contest should hand in their names to the home demonstration agent on April 15," says E. B. Morrow extension horticulturist at State College who has charge of the contest. "We are arranging our closing date to coincide with the contest being put on by the Southern Ruralist. Our contest is open to every county in the State where as many as 25 entrants are secured. The county organization is headed by the home agent cooperating with the county council of farm women. It should be remembered that the State prizes go only to those counties making the best showing in enrollment and reports. Prizes to individuals are offered by the counties. Last year one county organization offered 16 valuable prizes. Three of these were for the three best gardens in the county and the others were distributed on a township or school district basis."

Mr. Morrow states that the success of the garden contest in North Carolina this year will depend on the enthusiasm and energy of the local communities. In some of the more successful counties last year, the organization was on a township basis, with chairmen "for each township and vice chairmen for the school districts, and

the whole culminating in a general chairman for the county. The enrollment to date has been heavy in some few counties, reports Mr. Morrow, and others should get busy at once to share in the prizes.

### SOUTH ON VERGE OF LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

Raleigh, N. C., April 5.—During the next five years the South will experience one of its greatest periods of livestock development according to R. S. Curtis, of the Animal husbandry department at State College.

"There are four sound, fundamental reasons why this is true," says Prof. Curtis. "First, the rapid development in industrial and business lines will make necessary the production of more livestock and livestock products. With the increase of industrial workers in this section, there will come some who are livestock-minded and both of these facts will have their influence.

"Second, the coming of tourists or settlers from livestock states is bringing to the attention of our home people the possibilities of livestock farming in a climate suitable for its successful propagation and in a territory adjacent to the great consuming markets.

"Third, the eradication of the cattle tick is now nearly completed and opens up the way for a freedom of exchange of breeding stock which makes all territory accessible to the best markets of the country.

"Fourth, the lesson taught by the war, post war conditions and the destruction of cotton by boll weevil is having and will continue to have a favorable effect on diversified farming. This will take into account the

marketing of roughages through cattle and the furnishing of a home supply of meat."

Prof. Curtis states that there are several other minor considerations but these are the leading ones. The growing of livestock is sound in principle and the fact as proven by the accumulated wealth of other sections which have followed this plan for decades.

### PLANT CORN WHEN DOGWOOD BLOOMS

Raleigh, N. C., April 5.—When the dogwood tree is in full white bloom, then it's time to plant corn in North Carolina. This is not farming by the moon but is a fact based on scientific inquiry which shows that the dogwood tree and the corn plant have about the same heat requirements for successful growth.

"Some plants thrive in the coolest weather, others in warmest weather and between these extremes, a majority of our farm plants grow best," says G. M. Garren, grain specialist for the department of agronomy at State College. "The dogwood tree and the corn plant have about the same heat requirements. The dogwood being already rooted starts growing just as soon as its heat requirements are met. The flower is its first growth. Corn planted at this time will germinate and grow off with best advantage for a successful crop. Apart from its accuracy, this rule has two other advantages. The dogwood remains in bloom about two weeks which gives ample time for planting the corn crop. The application can be made all over the state except in the extreme northwestern corner."

Mr. Garren states that there is not a farm worthy of the name that does not grow some corn. The garden, too, should have some corn and agricultural workers, as well as farmers, should work to the end that not a pound of corn is imported into North Carolina. To help bring this about the time of planting is important and early planted corn outyields in quantity and quality the late planted corn. The rule of planting when the dogwood is in flower will be found a great help in increasing yields per acre, thinks Mr. Garren.

### SHOULD PLANT MORE SOYBEANS THIS YEAR

Raleigh, N. C., April 5.—There are four excellent reasons why a larger acreage should be planted to soybeans this year, states E. C. Blair, extension agronomist at State College.

The first of these reasons is that soybean seed are lower in price than in several years. Mr. Blair states that good seed are obtainable at about half the cost of last year and this in itself should be a good argument for growing more legumes in the state this summer.

The second reason is that there is a need for more legume hay, especially in the Piedmont and western parts of the state. The severe drouth in 1925 killed nearly all the clover sown last spring and soybeans may be planted this spring to make up for the scarcity of clover hay.

The third reason given by Mr. Blair is the possibility of a big cotton crop in 1926. Indications are that a bumper crop will be grown all over the South. The severe winter has probably killed a large number of the hibernating boll weevils and this with a large acreage planted will cause a heavy production of cotton resulting in a low price. The wise cotton farmer will therefore arrange to have a good supply of feed to carry his livestock next winter. Soybeans make excellent hay for this purpose.

The fourth and final reason is based on the probability that the Cooperative Tobacco Association will not function this fall as in the past. If this be true, states Mr. Blair, a low price for tobacco will prevail in North Carolina next fall which will show the thinking planter that he needs to prepare now for winter feed. It would also be wise to reduce the tobacco acreage and put more land to soybeans.

### NOTICE OF SUMMONS

State of North Carolina  
County of Polk.  
In the Superior Court.  
Before the Clerk.

Tom Moore, single; Mary Moore, single; Winnie Moore, single, and Adolphus Moore and wife Della Moore Plaintiffs, vs. Nathan Moore and wife Sallie Moore, James Moore and wife Lillian Moore, et al, Defendants.  
To Howard Bryan and John Bryan:

You and each of you are hereby notified that an action has been begun before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Polk County, for a sale of the lands described in the petition therein, and for a reinvestment of the funds; and that you and each of you are hereby required to appear before the clerk of the Superior Court at his office in Columbus, North Carolina, on Saturday, May 15th 1926; and answer or demur to the petition filed in this cause within the time allowed by law, or the relief therein asked for will be granted.

This the 5th day of April, 1926.  
H. H. CARSON,  
Clerk of the Superior Court,  
Polk County, North Carolina.  
8-15-22-29.

### NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed executed by W. M. Walker and wife, Sallie Walker, to W. G. Edgerton dated January 5, 1921, recorded in Book 17, Page 172 of the records of mortgage deeds for Polk County, North Carolina, the said mortgage deed having been assigned to J. M. Lewis, I will on Wednesday, the 5th day of May, 1926, about 12:00 o'clock M., for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness secured by said mortgage deed, offer for sale, as the administrator of said J. M. Lewis, to the highest bidder for cash at the court house door of Polk County, the land conveyed by said mortgage deed, lying and being in the State of North Carolina, Polk County and Town of Mill Spring, and bounded as follows: First lot, Beginning at a stone in place of pine in edge of old Mill's Gap road and runs S. 18 poles to a stone, J. C. Walker's corner; thence W. 14 poles to a stone; thence 10 1/2 W. 12-13 poles to a stone; thence S. 86 E. 16 poles to a stone; thence N. 4. W. 6 poles to a stone; thence east one pole to the beginning, containing 1 1/2 acres, more or less. Second lot, Beginning at a stake, corner of lot sold by M. V. Edwards to Grayson Arledge, being the above described lot, and runs with said line S. 86 E. to a stone, T. F. Thorne's corner; thence N. 4 E. with Thorne's line 6 poles to stake at edge of road; thence with said road S. 85 W. to stake at cross roads near Arledge store house; thence with Columbus road to the beginning, containing one acre. Third lot, Beginning at a stake at Bob Price's lot, now Joe Lynn Walker's lot, and runs with his line N. 86 E. 22 1/2 poles to a stake on Mill's Gap road; thence with said road N. 30 W. 13 1/2 poles to stake on Shankie's corner; thence with Matt Lewis' line N. 5 W. 6-13 poles to stake on Matt Lewis' corner; thence with Mill's Gap road N. 85 W. 36 1/2 poles to stake on edge of road; thence S. 42 1/2 E. 3 1/2 poles to the beginning, containing 3 1/2 acres. Fourth lot, Beginning at cross roads and runs with Mill's Gap road 85 W. 6 1/2 poles to a stone; thence S. 11 E. 150 feet to stone; thence S. 88 E. 6 1/2 poles to a stone; thence N. 11 W. 120 feet to the beginning, including store house and all land owned by said J. M. Lewis on west side of Mill's Gap road in the village of Mill Spring.

This 1st day of April, 1926.  
W. G. EDGERTON, Mortgagee.  
P. O. Lewis, Administrator of J. M. Lewis, deceased, assignee.  
E. B. Cloud, Attorney.

18-15-22

LAWRENCE V. SHERIDAN  
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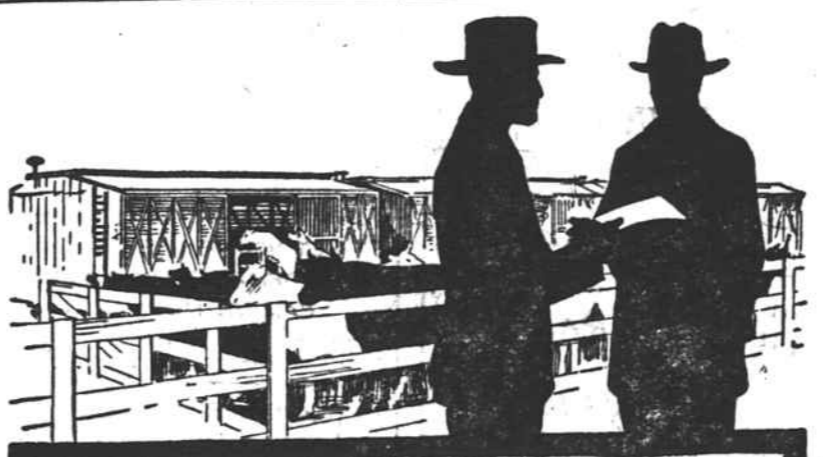
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