THE POLK COUNTY NEWS.

THURSDAY AUGUST 5, 1926

Cultivating Often



for Young Lambs

NTEREST TO POLK COUNTY FARMERS Improve Pasture for Young Lam Dope Gathered Here and There Which Has a Local Angle that Makes It Worth the Progressive Farmer's Attention **Edited By "A Dirt Farmer"**

CONVENTION STATE

WAS GREAT SUCCESS schools, home building, and crop Convention are, President, C. F. and livestock growing. Each after- Cates of Melbane; First Vive-Presi-C., August 5, 1926- noon was devoted to lectures on im- dent, P. D. Bagley, of Moyock; Secoptimism portant farm and home problems ond Vice-President, James C. K. Mcsome of the while the forenoons were given over Clure of Asheville and Secretary s, agricultural leaders to special addresses. The evenings Treasurer, James M. Gray of State avers of the State and wee devoted to inspirational talks College. Before adjournment on Thursday

problems of political affairs, rural The new officers for the Farmers

twenty fourth annual and social affairs. State Farmers Conven- Mrs. J. S. Turner of Rockingham moning the assembled farmers pass-State College last week County was elected as the next Presi- ed resolutions advocating many of July 29, after a dent of the State Federation of the important matters brought before Home Demonstration clubs. The the convention. -sful meeting.

1,700 other officers elected are Vice-Presiuntuxmately their wives registered dent, Mrs. R. A. MrCullen of Samp- The cotton leaf hopper has done

hundreds son County; Serretary, Miss Belva considerable damage to certain cotto attend some Bennett of Beaufort County; Rerord- ton fields in Edgecombe County and registering ing Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Carter of peanuts. without the College. The con- Bulombe County and Treasurer, Mrs.

many outstanding Cornelia C. Morris of State College. READ THE POLK COUNTY NEWS.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE

the provisions of Sec-structed either of bricks, blocks, July, 1927, or this notice will be thenselidated Statutes, sheet asphalt, bithulitic or bitumious pleaded in bar of their recovery. resigned will on Satur- concrete laid on a solid foundation, at 11 o'clock or of concrete. The said bonds shall will please make immediate payment. Kilpin Motor draw interest at not exceeding six von. North Carolina, per cent per annum, payable semi-Automobile, mo- annually, and shall be in such denomserial No. 21164, to inations and form, and the principal bill of \$37.50 for and interest payable at such place as are the to Kilpin the Board of Commissioners of said the said property City of Saluda may by resolution dein the possession of the termine. Sec. 2. That the maximum, ag-Cempany

KILPIN MOTOR COMPANY, INC. gregate, principal amount of said three days notice to all directors, Aug.-5-12 bonds to be issued under this or. on July 9, 1926, at a meeting of the diance is \$40,000.00.

NOTICE OF SALE

provisions of Seccollected.

grading, such surface to be con- Carolina, on or before the 5th day of All persons indebted to said estate

This 28th day of June, 1926. 1-8-15-22-29-5 Executor. HEBER H. CARSON,

NOTICE

To stockholders Tryon Motor Co. a North Carolina Corporation with principal office and place of business located a Tryon, N. C. After

board of directors of Tryon Motor Co a resolution was passed by two-Sec. 3. That a tax sufficient to pay the principal and interest of said thirds of the members of the board be given the best possible opportunity bonds shall be annually levied and of directors setting forth that it for thrift to insure the success of the was deemed for the best interest

Worry and Grief of Youngsters Averted by Presence of Few Ewes.

As the time for weaning approaches the shepherd should allow the pasture to improve unless it is already at its best. Such desired improvement can be secured by removing a portion of the stock for a few weeks. When separated from their dams the lambs had best be allowed to remain in the pasture to which they have been accustomed.

Avoid Worry and Grief.

If this is done, and a few old ewes that have not raised lambs the present season, of which nearly every flock has more or less, be allowed to remain with the youngsters, very much of the worry and grief of the latter may be avoided, and their movements from point to point rendered comparatively easy. The old sheep will lead the way to the troughs of bran and grain that are part of the outfit of every sheep raiser who is forced to depend upon cured feed during the winter months. The morning is the best time for separating the lambs from the flock, which should be shut in a dry lot the previous evening. This latter precaution will save much inconvenience from swelled udders of the ewes, which should be kept on scant pasturage for several days to reduce the secretion of milk. A careful watch should be kept over them, and where appearances indicate the approach of overdistension of the udder, it should be promptly emptied by hand. In the majority of cases the precaution against accumulation of milk will be all that is necessary. Some shepherds advise that the lambs be turned with their mothers after one day's separation, remaining only long enough to remove the accumulated milk.

Practical in Small Flocks. Such a course is practical, however, only in small flocks, and even with these has its disadvantage in prolonging the time required for becoming reconciled to separation on the part of both dam and offspring. When thoroughly dried off the ewes should coupling so necessary for the repro-

Ask Immediate Steps to Afford Federal Recognition

Standards Alike

and Protection.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Poultrymen representing the "accreditation and certification" movement in the Middle West met recently in Chicago, where they passed resolutions requesting the United States Department of Agriculture to "take immediate steps to afford federal recogition and protection to the work now being carried on in the different states under the general terms of the Manhattan plan."

Manhattan Plan.

The Manhattan plan was adopted last summer at a national conference at Manhattan, Kans. In accordance with this plan, uniform rules and regulations governing the accreditation and certification of breeding flocks, baby chicks, and commercial hatcheries are being established in all states. In the past there has been a great difference in the standards to be met by poultrymen in the various states before their flocks and hatcheries were eligible for accreditation or certification. This not only served to retard the progress of the industry, but it unfairly shielded some poultrymen in the states having less stringent rules than others. The public has come to regard the words "accredited" and "certified" as indicative of superior quality, but due to lack of federal or state supervision many flocks and hatcheries were advertised falsely as being "accredited" or "certified."

Urge Co-operation.

It was also resolved at the meeting to request poultry and farm journals to co-operate in the campaign against misleading advertising by breeders and commercial hatcheries that had not met the state requirements for certification and accreditation.

"The department is thoroughly in sympathy with the movement for uniform state requirements," says Dr. M. A. Jull, in charge of poultry investigations for the United States Department of Agriculture, "but can only lend its moral and advisory support at present, as no funds are available to enable the organization of an inspection service to co-operate with the states in establishing uniform accredi-

Crop Used Successfully Both for Silage and for Its Seed for Oil.

for Sunflowers

Real Use Found

The sunfigwer bids fair to become a regular farm crop in the light of esperiments conducted by the Ontario Agricultural college in Canada and various state stations. It has been used successfully both as a silage crop and for its seeds as feed and for their oil. Southern Illinois joined the sunflower procession when its corn crop failed and there have been favorable reports on the sunflower crop from

that section. The Ontario Agricultural college report says: "The average results of the analy-

ses of the sunflowers compare very favorably with those of corn, being particularly rich in protein and fat." Distinct Advantage.

The Montana station reports: When digestible nutrients, yield per

acre, drought and frost-resisting qualities of the sunflower are compared with corn, it is readily seen that sunflowers have a distinct advantage over corn for silage purposes in the higher mountain valleys of the West or in other sections of the United States or Canada with similar elimatic

conditions." The station at Alberta, Canada, reports: "From our experiments we are quite in favor of the use of sunflowers for silage."

British Columbia reports: "All the animals take to the sunflower silage quite readily and their flow of milk is normal and absolutely satisfactory."

Not Equal to Corn.

Oregon reports that sunflowers make good silage but are not the equal of corn. Pennsylvania says that tained on sunflowers as on corn. New needed. Hampshire says the cows did not relish sunflower sllage at first but took

to it readily a little later. West Virginia reports sunflower sligge as a success. Colorado station says its herd went through the winter on sun-flower silage as well as on corn silage. Seedsmen now stock the principal commercial types of sunflower seed.

Soy Beans for Cattle

often determined by the preparation of the seed bed and the early cultivation. The beginning of proper cultivation is in the careful preparation

Kills Early Weeds

All Seeds Need Moisture,

Air and Warmth.

The success or failure of a crop is

of the seed bed because it is hardly possible to get the soil in proper condition after the seed have been planted.

"Three things are necessary for the germination and growth of all seed," says C. R. Hudson of the farm demonstration division at North Carolina State college. "These are moisture, dair and sufficient warmth. The first two are secured through good preparation of the seed bed while the warmth may be influenced by the same process. If the soil has been gradually deepened year after year by careful plowing, breaking the land should always be followed by harrowing or disking given, if possible, within 24 hours after the plowing. Then the soil needs to settle so that the seed bed will be hard after which another harrowing is given to re-establish the mulch."

- Cultivation after the seed are planted is not only to keep down weeds and grass which would take up the moisture and plant food and shade the crop, but, also to keep the top soil open to make more plant food available and to give help in warming the soil.' Weeds are more difficult to erad leate after they have grown an inch or two above the soil. Mr. Hudson urges the use of the weeder or harrow immediately after rains as one of the most effectual and economical cultivations that may be given.

Maintaining the soil mulch is one of the important things during the summer. If the soil crust is kept the milk flow is not as well main- loose, very little other cultivation is



Alfalfa pays both the farmer and the land, and the stock like it.

. . . Even three-leaf clovers bring good



