

AGRICULTURAL NEWS



OF INTEREST TO POLK COUNTY FARMERS

Dope Gathered Here and There Which Has a Local Angle that Makes It Worth the Progressive Farmer's Attention

Edited By "A Dirt Farmer"

FEED "FEED OATS" AND PLANT SEED OATS

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 30.—The nice looking feed oats bought from the supply merchant or feed dealer are fine for feed and should be used in that way rather than as seed for the oat crop this winter. "Don't yield to temptation and plant feed oats expecting to get a good crop of oats next spring," advises P. H. Kime, plant breeder at the North Carolina Experiment Station. "Generally these feed oats are grown in northern states, are not adapted to the South, will winter-kill easily and their chief claims for seed purposes are that they look rather nice and are probably cheaper than good, viable seed oats from the seed store. The man who plants feed oats instead of seed oats will get a poor yield."

Mr. Kime states that the man who buys his seed from a reliable source may probably pay 50 cents more per bushel for them but he knows that he is securing the variety wanted and he may assure himself that they were grown in the South. Such a man will get a good yield next spring. "In a test conducted by research agronomist of State College we found that improved home grown seed yielded 45.6 bushels per acre while commercial feeding oats yielded only 28.2 bushels per acre," says Mr. Kime. "This is a difference of 17.4 bushels in favor of using home-grown, improved seed oats. Only southern grown oats should be bought for seed purposes and if possible improved strains ought to be secured. Unfortunately the supply of improved seed is not sufficient to meet the demand."

The best varieties of oats for the piedmont and coastal plain sections of North Carolina are the Appler and Fulghum. Tom Tarheel says his wife has made about as much money as he has this summer by selling at the curb market.

Farmers of Wake County who used magnesium limestone on their tobacco find that it has greatly improved the quality of leaf reports County Agent John C. Anderson.

Higher prices for beef cattle are in prospect within the next 18 months according to recent market reports.

NOTICE OF SALE

Pursuant to the power of sale contained in that mortgage deed executed by James S. Lockard and Cora Lockard, his wife, to J. T. Green Lumber Company on the 12th day of January, 1925, and of record in the office of Register of deeds for Polk County in Book 22 at Page 193, to secure the indebtedness and conveying the lands therein described, default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, the undersigned will sell at auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the Courthouse door of Polk County, on Monday the 18th day of October, 1926, at Eleven o'clock a. m. the said lands described in said Mortgage as follows:

A certain piece or tract of land lying and being in Polk County, Tryon Township: Beginning at a stake on the Cleveland Road the Southeast corner of Lot No. 12, thence South 55 deg. 10 min East with Cleveland Road 80 feet to a stake; thence South 27 deg. 25 min East 88.1 feet to a stake; Thence North 48 degrees West 81.2 feet to a stake Southwest corner of Lot No. 12, thence North 27 deg. 25 min East 77.3 feet to the Beginning.

J. T. GREEN, LUMBER CO.
By J. T. Green,
Mortgagee.
This 18th day of September,
1926
Jones and McCown,
Attorneys. 23-30-7-14

SEPTEMBER IS MONTH TO PREPARE LAWN

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 30.—Nothing improves the appearance of the farm home more than a well kept lawn and the time to prepare the land for planting a good grass mixture is during middle of September. "The whole scheme of lawn making embraces about seven important points," says Prof. J. P. Pillsbury of the department of horticulture at State College. "The first is thorough and deep preparation of the soil and incorporation of a large quantity of organic matter into the soil. Then the best grasses for a section must be selected varying them according to the soil and site to be covered. A combination mixture to provide both warm and cold season covering is needed and where Bermuda is wanted for the warm season it should be sowed in January or the roots planted out in late April. The fourth point is to grade the lawn well and allow it to settle before a final-grading. Each spring as soon as frost is out of the ground, it is well to roll the ground again using a 300 to 600 pound roller. The lawn must be cut regularly always clipping from one to two inches of grass and letting it lie to serve as a mulch and to return fertility to the soil. The final point is to use bone meal or cottonseed meal as a fertilizer. Never use manure unless one is willing to struggle with weeds and inferior grasses which come up as a result."

A good grass mixture for the neighborhood about Raleigh is 10 pounds of Kentucky Blue Grass, 10 pounds of Rhode Island bent, 10 pounds of Rhea Island bent, 5 pounds of red top, 5 pounds of English rye grass and 5 pounds of White Dutch clover. This makes a total of 45 pounds which Prof. Pillsbury recommends as a proper seeding for one acre of land.

For lighter soils, he recommends 15 pounds of creeping bent grass, 15 pounds of Rhode Island bent grass, 10 pounds of red top and 5 pounds of White Dutch clover.

Milk producers of Bucombe County who sell their milk through the Farmers' Federation are getting \$4 per hundred pounds for 4 percent milk while unorganized milk producers around Charlotte are receiving \$2.80 per hundred pounds. What's the answer?

Under and by virtue of the power of sale, contained in a certain mortgage executed to Jack Burnett by J. K. Corn and wife Sadie Corn, dated 19th day of October, 1922 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Polk County in Book of mortgage No. 20 at page 159, on the 3rd day of November, 1922 and default having been made in the payment of the money secured by said mortgage, the undersigned as assignee, will sell for cash at the County Court House door in the Town of Columbus, County of Polk and State of North Carolina, to the highest bidder on Saturday, October 9th 1926, at Noon, the property conveyed in said mortgage being the following described piece or parcel of land situated lying and being in Cooper Township, Polk County, North Carolina and more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING on a white oak above the road in line of lot No. 3 and runs South 77 degs. East, 16 poles to a Stake in Elias Laughter's line thence runs North 73 degs. East 18 poles to a white oak thence North 15 degs. West 46 poles to a stake thence North 3 degs. 25 1-2 poles to a pine, the corner of Lot No. 3, thence with said line to the beginning. Containing 21 acres more or less.

This property will be sold subject to any prior encumbrances. This the 6th day of September A. D., 1926.
FLORENCE WILLIAMS,
Assignee of Jack Burnett.
9-16-23-30

EXECUTORS NOTICE

Having qualified as executor under the last will and testament of W. D. Painter deceased, late of the county of Polk, State of North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at his residence in Greens Creek township on or before the 9th day of September 1927 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This 6th day of September 1926.
JAMES C. PAINTER,
Executor of the Estate of W. D. Painter, dec'd.
9-16-23-30-7-14

BABY CHICKS FOR SALE

Purebred English Barron strain White Leghorn Baby Chicks \$8.75 hundred postpaid. Brown Leghorns \$10 hundred. Anconas, Sheppard strain best layers \$11 hundred. Plymouth Rocks \$11.50 hundred. White Rocks \$13 hundred. All good healthy strong purebred chicks guaranteed. We pay postage charges and guarantee live delivery. Take a statement from your Post Master, if any dead, we will replace them.

THE DIXIE HATCHERY
TABOR, N. C.
19-26-29-16-23-30-7-14

SOYBEAN HAY: WHEN TO CUT AND HOW TO CURE

If the cut vines cure too rapidly, irregularly, or too slowly, the hay will be inferior. Too rapid curing causes brittle leaves and leaves that drop from the vine. If the curing is too slow, the hay may and usually does become moldy. Somewhere between the two extremes falls the right practice in curing soybean hay. But there are many modifying factors such as the yield, the degree of maturity of the crop, the amount of moisture in the ground and the air, the amount of sunshine, and the velocity of the wind through the period of curing. Good rules and good judgement make good hay.

The time to cut for the best quality of hay and the time when it contains the greatest amount of desirable feed is after the pods have attained their full length and breadth but before the beans inside have gained their full size. Coarse varieties like the Mammoth Yellow should be cut a little earlier.

When the hay has been cut, let it lie as it falls from the mower until the most exposed leaves become leathery, but do not let it lie until the driest leaves crumble. This may take one day or several days, according to the weather and the amount of growth.

Rake into windows before the leaves are dry enough to crumble and then make into cocks that are as tall and narrow as will stand alone. Watch both the bottom and top of the windows and cocks. Watch the bottom in damp weather and the tops in dry weather. When hay is cured well enough to be stored it should not be allowed to rain in the field.—The Progressive Farmer.

READ THE POLK CO. NEWS

THE HORSE NEEDS GROOMING

There is nothing more important for keeping the work stock in fit condition to stand hot weather than careful feeding frequent watering and good grooming. Careful feeding should aim at avoiding having the stomachs of work stock full of bulky feeds, especially of new hay or green grass, when put to hard work. Frequent watering with good clean water will aid the animal to do his work and prevent over-drinking and its attendant troubles. Good grooming will keep the skin clean and active and promote free sweating, thereby lessening the probability of over-heating.

Those who strive to keep their stock in the best condition to do the hardest sort of work, rub dry and brush their horses which is required to exert himself to the limit of his powers is not in that way frequent bathing and brushing of skin. Sweating, failure to brush, and undue heat.—The Progressive Farmer.



What Are You Going To Do About It?

Sunday will soon be here. It comes every week just as it came in your childhood. The bells will ring, the organ will make music, people will gather for devotions. Thus it will be in Tryon, and thus it will be throughout Christendom—not merely this week, but on every Sabbath to the end of your life. Why? Here is a force that persists—that surrounds you. The point is that it is here, present, living. You cannot possibly ignore it. What are you going to do about it? Let's go! When? Next Sunday. Where? To Church. Which Church? The Church of your preference.

BAPTIST

Regular services each Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Special music evening services.
Sabbath School 10 a. m.
Public cordially invited.
THOMAS L. JUSTICE, Pastor.

CATHOLIC

St. John's Church, corner Melrose avenue and Lanier street.
Mass—Sunday 8:30 a. m.
REV. J. A. MANLEY, Rector.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS

(Episcopal)
REV. C. P. BURNETT, Rector.
Sunday Services;
Holy Communion 7:30 a. m.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Morning Prayer & Sermon 11 a. m.
Friday, Litany 5 a. m.
All Are Cordially Invited to these services.

METHODIST

First and Third Sundays 11 a. m.
Second and Fourth Sundays 7:30 p. m.
REV. P. E. PARKER, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN

Tryon—Second and Fourth Sundays each month 11 a. m.; First and Third Sundays 8:00 a. m.
Columbus—First and Third Sundays 11 a. m.; Second and Fourth Sundays 8:00 a. m.
REV. S. WILKES BENDY, Pastor.

ERSKINE MEMORIAL (Congregational)

Rev. Will B. O'Neill, Minister.
Sunday—Church School at 9:45 a. m.
Morning Worship at 11 O'clock.
A graded school with classes for all.
Wednesday—"Quiet Hour" 4:30 p. m.
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No loans are made by this bank to any of its Officers or Directors.

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WALTER JONES, Vice President.
W. F. LITTLE, Active Vice President.



W. E. WEIGEL, Cashier.
V. A. BLAND, Asst. Cashier.
M. H. MORRIS, Asst. Cashier.
J. F. PEELER, Accountant.