

THE GLEANER

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

J. D. KERNODLE, Editor.

\$1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Entered at the Postoffice at Graham, N. C., as second-class matter.

GRAHAM, N. C., JUNE 28, 1928.

AT HOUSTON

The Democratic hosts gathered early at Houston for the convention opening Tuesday.

A "rough house" was predicted by some, but for the most part delegations were on their good behavior. New York folks were on hand in full force, and from that quarter the stampele was predicted but they said they were out to get votes—not to drive them away.

The plea for harmony was voiced from all sides.

Tuesday evening the keynote speech was made by Claude G. Bowers, editorial writer of New York and temporary chairman. He uncovered the short-comings of the Republican regime of the past eight years with merciless fury. It was heard throughout the nation by radio.

On Wednesday nominations were made. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York presented the name of Governor Alfred E. Smith. Then followed one of those indescribable scenes, when Smith's name was mentioned, the like of which is enacted nowhere else on earth save in a quadrennial national political convention in America.

The big job of the convention from the start was the building of a platform that the clashing party elements could stand upon and go before the country, whosever might be the party leaders; and the reports from the convention today indicate that the planks bearing on prohibition enforcement and farm relief are acceptable to all.

The preliminaries over with, the bolting for candidates comes next. That Smith will be nominated appears to be assured beyond a doubt, in which event Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas is slated for his running mate.

In this issue appears the budget for Alamance County schools for 1928-29. It is given in comparison with the expenditures for the preceding year. It will be noted in the summary that the estimated cost, which includes current expenses, capital outlay and debt service, for the next year exceeds that of the past year by \$69,523.72, and that each of these items is much larger than for the preceding year. The "balance from taxes" for the next year is less by \$15,697.56 than for the past year. The conclusion is that the tax levy for next year will be less than the last levy—it should be nearly seven percent less. The source of "revenue other than taxes" is from fines, forfeitures, etc., which is a variable quantity and cannot be depended on as a sure source from year to year.

The North Carolina delegation at the Houston convention got in the limelight Wednesday. She has Smith and anti-Smith folks there. There was a difference of opinion about joining in a big Smith demonstration. An ardent Smithite seized the banner and started. The anti Smith objected, of course. The two forces, bent on going in opposite directions, met. The clash came—they punched each other with their fists. Thus they added to the gaiety of the occasion and sustained the pugnacious reputation of North Carolinians.

It leaked on the delegates in the Houston convention hall Tuesday evening while the keynote was speaking. Now listen for paragraph to note the fitness of it since the leading candidate before the convention is reported to be

It is reported that, in the event Gov. Al Smith is nominated, the Republicans will open up on Catholicism. It would be strange if they did, seeing that to offend the big Catholic vote in the north and west, the source from which it is hoped to elect Hoover, would be very greatly jeopardized.

Change Menus to Suit Weather.

Less meat and more fresh, crisp vegetables and fruit together with milk, eggs and cheese should be served during the hot summer months.

"During the hot days in summer, the appetite demands food that is cooling and tasty," says Miss Mary E. Thomas, extension specialist in nutrition at State College. "Simple dishes that tempt the appetite may be prepared in the morning, put in a cool place and be perfect for serving at meal times. With good refrigeration, the summer problem of what to eat is simplified."

Fruits and vegetables, fresh from the orchard and garden, should be used abundantly. A congealed fruit or vegetable salad served with a good mayonnaise may be served as the main dish for the evening meal. Fresh fruit should also be served as desserts.

If some meat is desired, cold fried chicken, cold baked ham, cheese or meat loaf may be added, states Miss Thomas. With any of these meats, a vegetable or fruit salad should be served with fresh fruits or some milk dish as the dessert. All of these meat dishes provide an excellent way to get rid of the left-overs from the two or three heavy meals that must be served each week.

One of the easiest dishes to prepare is the fruit salad. Two cups of mixed fruit and one cup of whipped cream is all that is necessary for an ordinary family of five. This salad is not only easy to make but is also very inexpensive. Another dessert that is proving very popular is the Chocolate Ice Box Cake.

This is made by melting three cakes of sweet chocolate to which is added three-fourths cup of sugar and the same amount of water. When this comes to a boil remove it from the fire and add the well beaten yolks of six eggs. When cooled, fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Put in a pudding dish lined with slices of sponge cake and set in the ice box for 24 hours. Serve with whipped cream.

Prevent Loss by Clean Production.

Clean production, prompt cooling, and frequent deliveries will prevent the souring of milk and will put dollars in the pockets of dairy farmers.

"This souring is caused by bacteria which get into the milk after it is drawn from the cow and can only be prevented by the most careful handling," says John A. Arey, extension dairyman at State College. When first drawn from the cow, milk contains very few if any of the bacteria and the contamination comes from outside sources. Chief among these are the cow's body, the hands of the person doing the milking, the air, and the containers.

Mr. Arey states that all of the sources can be eliminated by seeing that the cows flanks and udder are thoroughly cleaned before milking, that the milker's hands are clean, and that all vessels or containers have been cleaned and sterilized.

These containers should first be rinsed in lukewarm water and then scrubbed with a heavy brush in water to which has been added a strong alkali solution. They should then be sterilized with live steam or some chemical made for that purpose. All utensils in which the seams are not well flushed with solder should be avoided as these crevices are hard to clean and furnish a harboring place for bacteria.

The milk should be cooled as soon as possible after milking, placed in the containers in which it is to be delivered and stored in a refrigerator or cooling tank. Every effort should be made to protect the milk from high temperatures before delivery. Cans should be covered with heavy felt jackets or with burlap bagging soaked in water. Only by taking these precautions can the dairyman prevent the milk from souring and be sure of delivering pure, sweet milk to the market, states Mr. Arey.

Cleanliness in the barn at milking time, promptness in getting the milk cooled, and frequent deliveries will put good, sweet milk at the door of the consumer.

Four Dollars Profit From Trimming Apples

A profit of four dollars a tree was made by two apple growers of Wilkes county last year from trimming the surplus, defective apples on some trees of the Limbertwig variety.

"Last year during the June drop or about the time the apples had grown to a size of the end of one's thumb, H. H. Morehouse and Bynum Price of Wilkes county thinned out all the defective fruits and left those remaining at a distance of from 6 to 8 inches apart," says H. R. Niswonger, extension horticulturist at State College. "As a result, Mr. Morehouse got a profit of \$6.53 per tree for the apples harvested from the thinned trees over the gross returns from apples harvested from the unthinned trees. Mr. Price made a profit of \$3.63 per tree from his thinning. For example, from two thinned trees in Mr. Price's orchard, he harvested 23 1/2 bushels with 160 apples to the bushel. From two unthinned trees, Mr. Price harvested 29 bushels but it took 202 apples to make a bushel. He reported that the quality of fruit was 40 percent better on the thinned trees and it took longer to harvest apples from the unthinned trees."

Mr. Morehouse stated that the gross quantity did not differ so much in his demonstration but that the apples from the unthinned trees were much inferior both in size and color.

Mr. Niswonger recommends thinning on all apple trees this year in view of the good crop of fruit set. He states that thinning will increase the size and grade of the fruit; will improve the color and quantity; will reduce the number of defective apples; will decrease the labor in harvesting; will prevent breakage of the limbs; will preserve the vigor of the trees and will secure more regular bearing. The most noticeable result of thinning, he states, is in the increase in size of the fruit.

Cash Prizes Offered to Calf Club Members

Calf club members in North Carolina who own pure bred registered Jerseys will have the opportunity to win some cash prizes through an offer recently made by the American Jersey Cattle Club.

"This club will donate as prizes for competition, a sum equivalent to three dollars for each member owning a registered Jersey calf," says L. B. Harrill, club leader at State College. "No award will be made where there are less than five members in the club and in no case will more than \$50 be awarded in any one county, regardless of the number of members. In other words, if there are 15 club members having registered Jersey calves in a county, the cattle club will give \$45 to be used as prizes. This money may be divided according to rulings of the county agent."

To obtain this prize money, an official application blank must be filled out by the local leader, vouching for the awards and must be forwarded to the American Jersey Cattle Club at New York. Each application must be signed by the local leader and the state club leader before it is forwarded and the premium money will then be paid to the state club leader for proper distribution, states Mr. Harrill.

Mr. Harrill says that last year, only one-third of the money available to this State was used. Therefore he urges the calf club members to take greater advantage of the opportunity this year. North Carolina has some excellent Jersey calf clubs in various counties, with Alamance county having the largest club of this kind in the world. The club members in each of the counties should see that their clubs are well organized and that steps are taken for the premium money to be secured when the calf club shows or fairs are held. Those who wish application blanks may secure them from Mr. Harrill.

Self feeders number 39 and 40 have been built by farmers of Person county recently. The hog feeding idea is gradually gaining ground.

Rubber rings for the fruit jars should be new each year. Be sure to rinse them in boiling water before using, advise specialists at State College.

Get rid of that low producing hen now. Cull the flock and sell or eat all hens that do not lay more than half the time. Those early-hatched pullets that are not showing up well can also be gotten rid of at this time.

Killing Johnson Grass Is No Easy Task

U. S. Dept. Agriculture. The eradication of Johnson grass in sections of the South and the far West, where it flourishes as a weed, entails much hard work. Farmers' Bulletin 1537-F, "Johnson Grass as a Weed," just published by the United States Department of Agriculture, summarizes proved methods of eradication and suggests others which have been found most effective in various localities and under different conditions of soil, climate, and culture.

"In attempting to clear fields of Johnson grass by my method," says M. W. Talbot, author of the bulletin, "the threefold aim should be (1) to exhaust existing rootstocks and to prevent the growth of new ones, (2) to kill new seedlings, and (3) to prevent the ripening and scattering of seeds."

The pamphlet explains the way in which Johnson grass multiplies itself, and general methods of control. Close pasturing or mowing, followed by shallow plowing and tilled crops, is the general system, subject to local modifications, which has proved most effective over most of the infested territory. In certain arid regions, a combination of methods is effective. A vigorous stand of alfalfa usually thins the stand of Johnson grass. In waste places, such as fence rows, railroad rights of way and ditch banks, the ripening of seeds should be prevented by any practicable means.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1537—F is a revision of and supersedes Farmers' Bulletin 279—F. It may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Don't forget the farm and home week at State College this summer. The dates are July 24 to 27, inclusive.

Thirty-five head of pure bred dairy cattle were added to the cow population of Guilford county by farm agent J. I. Wagoner last week.

Crisp, fresh, uncooked vegetables should be used in abundance for the summer meals. Where they have to be cooked, use as little fat as possible and cook quickly. Too much cooking takes away both vitamins and minerals.

COUNTY SCHOOLS BUDGET

The Board of County Commissioners and Board of Education in joint session Thursday, June 14th, unanimously approved the budget prepared by the Board of Education for the ensuing fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1928, and ending June 30th, 1929.

Comparative estimates are given herewith of the budget for the year 1927-28 and the year 1928-29, as follows:

Comparative Budget Estimates for Years 1927-28 and 1928-29

Objects of Expenditure	1927-28	1928-29
General Control	\$ 15,663.33	\$ 15,893.33
Instructional Service	199,839.33	209,296.67
Operation of Plants	8,371.47	10,686.50
Maintenance of Plants	6,030.24	5,120.00
Fixed Charges	2,787.74	7,934.00
Auxiliary Agencies	8,380.69	10,920.00
Charter Schools Per Capita	15,503.56	15,540.92
	\$256,576.36	\$275,391.42

Sources of Income:	1927-28	1928-29
Revenue Other than Taxes	79,363.85	108,817.39
Balance from Taxes	\$177,212.51	\$166,574.03

Capital Outlay Fund:	1927-28	1928-29
Objects of Expenditures		
New Buildings	\$ 57,200.00	\$ 42,115.00
Additions Present Buildings	457.50	62,917.50
Libraries	53.00	3,000.00
Trucks	7,000.00	1,500.00
Shop Equipment	7,638.89	3,332.34
Charter Schools Per Capita		
	\$ 72,349.39	\$112,864.84

Sources of Income:	1927-28	1928-29
Revenue Other Than Taxes	51,500.00	104,194.63
Balance from Taxes	\$ 20,849.39	\$ 8,670.21

Debt Service Fund:	1927-28	1928-29
Objects of Expenditure		
State Loans	\$ 15,450.88	\$ 26,029.72
Bonds—Building	5,670.00	5,520.00
Bonds—Funding	7,340.00	2,700.00
Special Building Notes	2,240.00	1,180.00
Interest Temporary Loans	2,500.00	3,000.00
Charter Schools Per Capita	13,960.73	18,925.10
	\$ 47,161.61	\$ 59,354.82

Sources of Income:	1927-28	1928-29
Revenue Other Than Taxes	540.00	3,613.11
Balance from Taxes	\$ 46,621.61	\$ 53,741.71

Summary of Budget:	1927-28	1928-29
Current Expense Fund	\$256,576.36	\$275,391.42
Capital Outlay Fund	72,349.39	112,864.84
Debt Service Fund	47,161.61	57,354.82
	\$376,087.36	\$445,611.08

Sources of Income:	1927-28	1928-29
Other than Taxes	\$131,403.85	\$216,625.13
Balance from Taxes	\$244,683.51	\$228,985.95

Begin Now to Cull Out Low Producers.

Poultry keepers should begin now to cull out all the "boarder" or non-producing hens together with those pullets that are weak and do not show desirable qualities.

"In this way," says A. G. Oliver, poultry specialist at State College, "the producer gets a much higher price for his stock than is possible later on in the year when the market is glutted, and in addition a large amount of feed is saved."

By going through the flock every week or two after the first of June, the owner can easily pick out the cull hens and market them in an orderly way. This process should be followed from the first of June until the first of October.

Mr. Oliver states that the culling done through the summer months is different from that done in October and November. The first is to remove the poor individuals, while that done in the fall is to select the best hens for flock improvement.

As long as a flock is giving fifty percent production, it is a waste of time to go over the birds, but as soon as the production drops to twenty or thirty percent, culling should begin. By July, the farmer will know each bird that is then laying or has laid consistently during the spring. He will also know how many well developed and desirable early-hatched pullets he has. The low-producing hen or the undersized pullet should be taken from the flock and sold.

Those hens that lay only four to six months should be disposed of first and the others gradually culled out until only those that lay eight or nine months are left, he states.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on "Rose Diseases; Their causes and Control." A copy may be had from the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Notice of Trustee's Sale
Default having been made in payment of the indebtedness secured by that certain deed of trust to me as Trustee for the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company by H. E. Wilkinson and Katie B. Wilkinson, on the 1st day of April, 1924, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Alamance county in Book 100 M, pages 91 to 95, I will, under and by virtue of the power of sale vested in me by said deed of trust, and at the request of the cestui que trust, and for the purpose of discharging the debt secured by said deed of trust, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in Graham, N. C., Alamance County, at 12 o'clock M., on
MONDAY, JULY 30th, 1928,
the following described land, to-wit:
A certain tract or parcel of land in Mebane, Alamance County, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Johnson and Smith on west, J. T. Dick on south, and others, and bounded as follows:
Beginning at a stake H. E. Wilkinson corner on Clay St; thence with said Street 12 feet to Johnson and Smith's corner; thence S 90 deg W with Johnson and Smith's line, 77.02 feet to J. T. Dick's line; thence with said line S 71 deg E 12 feet to iron post, F. L. White's corner, on J. T. Dick's line; thence N 20 deg 77.02 feet to the beginning, containing 926 sq. ft.
The above is the same tract of land conveyed to parties of the first part by J. T. Dick and wife by deed dated July 26, 1911, and recorded in office of Register of Deeds, Alamance County in Deed Book 44, page 403.
Also a certain tract or parcel of land in Alamance County, State of North Carolina, in the town of Mebane, adjoining the lot of Jas. H. Lesley and others, bounded as follows:
Beginning at a stake on Fourth Street, J. H. Lesley's corner; thence with Fourth Street 78 feet to corner on Clay Street; thence with Clay Street, 80 feet to a stake; thence S 78 feet to a stake; thence S 71 deg E 80 feet to the beginning, containing 6,240 sq. ft.
There is excepted from the operation of this deed of trust that certain lot sold off from the above by the parties of the first part to C. C. Smith, and described as follows:
Beginning at a stake on Fourth St., J. H. Lesley's corner; thence with Fourth Street, 90 feet to corner of Fourth Street, H. E. Wilkinson's corner; thence in a westerly direction parallel with Clay Street, 80 feet to a stake; thence S 90

feet to a stake; thence S 71 deg E 80 feet to the Beginning. Deed conveying same recorded in office Register of Deeds, Book 33, at page 245.
The property herein conveyed consists of one lot on corner of Clay and Fourth Streets in the Town of Mebane, Alamance County, North Carolina, and fronting 58 feet on W side of Fourth Street and 92 feet on South side of Clay Street, on which is located one three-story building with two fronts on Fourth Street, and one two-story building fronting on clay Street.
This 26th day of June, 1928.
JULIAN PRICE, Trustee.
Brooks, Parker, Smith & Wharton, Attorneys at Law, Greensboro, N. C.
NOTICE.
Trustee's Sale of Real Estate.
Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed of trust executed by Everett W. Sweet and wife, Fannie L. Walker Sweet, bearing date of January 24, 1925, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance county in Book of Mortgage Deeds No. 100 at pages 552 and 554, and default having been made in the payment of the bonds secured thereby, the undersigned Trustee will sell at public auction at the Courthouse door in Graham, Alamance county, North Carolina, on
THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1928,
at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, to-wit:
A certain lot of land in Burlington township, Alamance county, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of B. M. Walker, S. Main street and Worth street (extended), and more particularly described and defined as follows:
Beginning at an iron bolt, corner of S. Main street and an alley dividing the P. L. Sellars and Will Anderson property, running thence N 72 1/2 deg. W 200 feet with said alley to a corner with said alley and S Worth street; thence N 53 deg 24' E with Worth street 65 feet to an iron bolt; thence S 42 1/2 deg E 200 feet to an iron bolt on S Main street; thence with said S Main street 65 feet to the beginning, being a part of lot No. 4 of the P. L. Sellars land.
This the 2nd day of June, 1928.
D. R. FONVILLE, Trustee.
J. J. Henderson, Atty.
Chattel Mortgage Blanks—For sale at THE GLEANER office.