

Dairying In Cleveland County

The farmer who diversifies and keeps good grade dairy cattle is putting his business on a firm foundation.

Good dairy cows give the farmer a steady cash income. They eat the surplus feed and produce assured revenue.

As an institution favoring anything which helps agriculture, we advocate a greater interest in dairying for this section.

More and better cows are needed in Cleveland County. Let us turn our attention to better cows this year. Better cows produce more.

Cleveland Bank & Trust Co.,
Shelby, N. C.

Robbed Klansmen Go To Funeral At Morganton

W. A. Spencer, prominent and influential Morganton merchant, died Tuesday night about 8 o'clock after an illness of about three weeks. The funeral was held Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Presbyterian church and interment made at the Morganton cemetery.

The services at the grave were conducted by the Masonic order of which he was a member.

An incident at the cemetery was the appearance after the grave had been filled of three robbed klansmen who placed upon it a cross of red flowers.

Mr. Spencer was a native of Caldwell county, had been in business there for around 30 years and had been very successful. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Motie Beach and eight children. Two brothers also survive C. A. Spencer, Morganton banker and capitalist, and U. S. Spencer, of Granite Falls.

Milk For Health.

Gastonia Gazette.

Cleveland cont vis this week putting on a big "Milk-for-health" campaign in which the local authorities

are being assisted by others from outside counties. State and federal departments are represented in the campaign.

A survey of the county schools has already been made by school officials who are co-operating in the movement. School children in Shelby, Kings Mountain and all the rural school have been engaged in an interesting poster contest, showing the health value of milk as a food. The winning posters, when selected by competent judges, will be placed on display in the stores of Kings Mountain and Shelby and the names of the winners announced.

Mecklenburg county put on a big "milk-for-health" campaign last year and it was highly successful. We should like to see a similar campaign staged in Gaston county. There has been a great increase in the amount of milk used here, but still a great many people are absolutely ignorant or indifferent as to the health and food value of milk. It is the greatest food in the world for growing children.

The World's Cotton Crop.

The world cotton crop for 1923-24 is now estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 19,125,000 bales of 478 pounds net, compared with 18,

705,000 bales for 1922-23. Preliminary estimates of the three principal producing countries are:

United States 10,081,000 bales; India 4,111,000 bales, and Egypt, 1,213,000 bales. Total 15,405,000 bales of 478 pounds net for this crop year, as compared with 15,280,000 bales for last year.

No large increase is expected this year in any of the new cotton-growing areas.

NEW TWO MILLION DOLLAR UNIVERSITY NEARLY COMPLETE

The new Louisiana state university and Agricultural and Mechanical College designed to become ultimately one of the greatest educational institutions in the South, will be opened in the fall of 1924, according to plans of the Building Committee. The complete project cannot be carried out at this time, however, because of a shortage of funds. About \$2,000,000 already has been expended. Ten buildings have been completed and under construction. Laying of the drainage system on the athletic field is under way and construction of concrete stands will begin February 1. The new university is two miles south of Baton Rouge and occupies a tract of 2,000 acres on a plateau about thirty feet above the

normal water level of the Mississippi River

Vacuum Sweepers Brooms, O'cedar mops and polish. Farmers Hwd Co.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Having qualified as executors of the estate of W. H. Williams, deceased, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said estate to present their claims properly proven to us or either of us on or before February 19th, 1925, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will come forward and make immediate settlement. This February 14th, 1924.

ELLEN HARRELSON,
LAURA L. SPANGLER, Executors of the estate of W. H. Williams, dec'd.
Ryburn & Hoey, Attys.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Lee A. Smith, deceased, late of Cleveland county, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Shelby, N. C. on or before the 12th day of February, 1925, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This 9th, day of February, 1924.

FRANK L. HOYLE, Admr., of Lee A. Smith, deceased.

Avoid Taints in Milk by Feeding

Tests Show That Green Alfalfa Produces More "Off" Odors Than Does Corn.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Undesirable flavors and odors in milk produced by feeding green alfalfa, green corn, or turnips may be prevented by giving these feeds at the proper time or they may be reduced by thorough aeration of the milk. These conclusions have been reached by the United States Department of Agriculture after extensive tests in which experienced milk judges who had no knowledge of the samples gave their opinions about the quality of the milk. The results of the tests of green alfalfa and green corn have been published in Department Bulletin 1100, Effect of Feeding Green Alfalfa and Green Corn on Flavor and Odor of Milk, by C. J. Babcock. The results of the investigations on turnips have been published in Department Bulletin 1208, Effect of Feeding Turnips on the Flavor and Odor of Milk, by the same author.

Alfalfa Produces Flavor.

It is shown that green alfalfa produces much more pronounced "off" flavors and odors than does green corn. Even when 25 pounds of green corn is fed one hour before milking the milk is only slightly tainted, probably not to a sufficient extent to be detected by the average consumer; if fed after milking nothing undesirable is noticeable. Feeding 30 pounds of green alfalfa one hour before milking, or as little as 15 pounds, produced objectionable flavors and odors. Increasing the time to three hours reduced the intensity but did not eliminate the taints. However, when the time before milking was increased to five hours the off flavors and odors were practically eliminated. It was found also that 30 pounds could be fed immediately after milking without any bad effects. The conclusion is that green alfalfa as a soiling crop should be fed immediately after milking, and that when it is used as pasture the cattle should be taken off four or five hours before milking. Aeration will help to remove slight off odors and flavors. Green corn, at least up to 25 pounds at a feed, may be fed at any time.

Root Crops Not Blamed.

In some regions root crops are used to supply succulence in the fall and winter, and among these crops turnips are one of the most commonly grown. They have long been suspected of being responsible for off flavors and odors in milk, and the department's investigation has shown that the dairymen were right about it. Feeding 15 pounds of turnips an hour before milking produced taints, and increasing the quantity fed to 30 pounds greatly intensified them. By feeding even the maximum quantity just after milking practically all the objectionable flavors and odors were avoided. As in the case of alfalfa, slight off flavors and odors were removed and strong ones reduced by aeration. The taints were more noticeable in the cream than in the milk.

Copies of the bulletins may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, by addressing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ORCHARD CLEANINGS

ECONOMICAL TO FIX ALL SPRAYS AT HOME

Making sprays at home for orchard and field spraying is the most economical and desirable method of handling the spray problem. By buying the crude materials and doing the work at home the high cost of labor and excessive freight rates on liquid materials is eliminated. Added to this is the certainty of a supply at the proper time and a knowledge of exactly what the spray material contains, says W. D. Moore, extension plant pathologist at Clemson college, who gives below the methods to follow in preparing these sprays.

Bordeaux Mixture.—This spray can be made easily at home and in any desired quantities. Before time for spraying, stock solutions of bluestone and stone lime should be prepared. This is done by dissolving one pound of bluestone for every gallon of water used. Usually a barrel of 50 gallon capacity is used and 50 pounds of bluestone is suspended in the top of the barrel in a bag. In another barrel the stock solution of lime can be prepared in the same way, (one pound for every gallon of water) being careful to thoroughly slake the lime. Then to make a 4-50 Bordeaux mixture at spraying time, add four gallons of the bluestone solution to the tank, pour in about 40 gallons of water, add four gallons of the lime solution and make up to 50 gallons. This is the quickest and easiest method of making this spray.

Steam-Boiled Lime-Sulphur.—This important spray can be made at home at a small cost, if a small steam boiler can be provided for producing steam pressure of about 20 pounds. Anyone desiring to set up a steam plant should write to Clemson college for full information and the necessary assistance. Where a comparatively large amount of spraying is to be done, it would be advisable to set up one of these small plants.

Self-Boiled Lime-Sulphur.—This summer spray must be prepared at the time of spraying. It cannot be left to stand over night. It is easy to make, however, and that is our best spray for peaches. A stock of sulphur and good stone lime should be bought in early spring so as to be ready when the time for applying arrives.

Pruning Fruit Trees to Accomplish Four Things

Some one has given the following general condensed rules for pruning of young trees: "Prune fall-set trees early in the spring, before the buds swell; prune spring-set trees as soon as planted. Cut out entirely all weak, broken or bruised limbs, keeping the head properly balanced; then shorten the remaining shoots to three or four buds at the base. Do not shorten cherry trees. When planting peach trees, cut off all limbs, leaving a stick and cut this back to 18 to 24 inches from the ground. Head the tree right when you plant it. Low heads are best."

The pruning of fruit trees is to accomplish four things. It should be done in such a manner that there is an even flow of sap to all parts. Superfluous shoots should be removed to prevent a waste of vitality in supplying such shoots with sap. Fruit bearing is stimulated, but care must be taken that this stimulation is not overdone. The fourth object is to keep the head of the tree symmetrical.

The location of the orchard has much to do in regard to whether or not the trees should be trained to open or closed heads. In a damp locality where moss appears on the sides of the trees, it is well to train to an open head so that sunlight can be thrown into the tops. In hot or dry localities, or where the sun shines unusually bright it is better to leave a close head to protect the fruit from the direct rays of the sun.

Fruit From Dwarf Trees Is of Superior Quality

One of the advantages of the dwarf tree is that it bears at an early age. For example, the Alexander apple will bear the second year after planting when grown as a dwarf while it requires from six to ten years to come into bearing when grown as a standard. The fruit from the dwarf trees is considered to be of better quality. The dwarf trees are shorter lived than the standard and they require more care. Ordinarily they are not to be recommended except on city lots and where it is expected to grow fruit for only a few years. The cost of the trees and the extra care and management required would make it unprofitable to grow this kind of trees in a commercial orchard.

Selection of Cions Is Important in Grafting

The selection of cions is of prime importance in grafting. None but thoroughly mature wood, cut while the buds are fully dormant, should ever be used. Preferably it should be one year old, though sometimes two and three-year-old wood gives good results. Do not use pith or soft wood for grafting. Cions may be packed in damp moss or sand and stored in a cool cellar until buds on trees exposed to weather begin to break.

The United Credit Service, Inc.

invites you to investigate its plan by which you can buy here men's and boys' clothing and women's ready-to-wear on time payments. Call at office in rear of main floor.

COURTESY — SATISFACTION — SERVICE

GILMER'S INC.

FROM MILLS DIRECT TO YOU

PHONE 442 — SHELBY, N. C. — WE DELIVER

Extra Special

Fruit of Loom bleached muslin. 1,000 yards to be sold. On sale Friday and Saturday, while it lasts. Limit 10 yards to a customer

20 CTS.

The Season's Newest---Sports-Wear and Rich Colors

SEASON'S LATEST FOOTWEAR



SPORT SLIPPERS

To be had in the newest effects of Sandals, Straps and Lace Oxfords in the season's most desirable colors. To be had in all sizes for Miss or Matron.

\$3.98 to \$4.98

Dress Oxfords & Strap Novelties

A most desirable collection and a new shipment daily of Suede, Satin Buck and combinations, to be had in all sizes for street or dress wear. See them.

\$4.98 to \$7.48

REAL COMFORT SLIPPERS

The only slipper for the Matron who desires comfort above all else. To be had in black only and all sizes included **\$2.98**

New Spring Dresses

At Surprisingly Low Prices

SOMETHING NEW IN SPRING SPORT DRESSES

\$6.98

They are silk and wool and also all-wool. The front and back in some cases are knit into a panel of block plaids that are so new this season. The colors are Copenhagen, brown, sand and navy. There are others in this line that sell up to \$18.50.

A Wonderful Purchase NEW SILK DRESSES

\$11.95

Certainly you cannot appreciate these dresses until you have seen them. They are made of a very fine quality Canton Crepe and Crepe de Chine in such colors as cocoa, almond green, new green, Mexican, Madonna blue, sand, henna, Copenhagen and grey. Some are rich embroidered all over; others are trimmed with embroidery.

NEW SPRING COATS

They were secured from two manufacturers at a price concession and we in turn pass the savings to you. The materials, plain and plaid polo, cloths; the colors are mostly in light and dark tan. Some have full satinette lining.

\$14.95

Shop Friday for Best Selection

Sport Blouses \$3.98

And Spring Waists

You will wonder how we can sell such waists at the price. The answer is, the advantage of our enormous buying power—300 of these waists just arrived and will be shown first Friday morning at a distinct saving to any one needing a silk waist.



A New Line of Gingham Dresses

\$1.39

They are made of Security and Amoskeag Utility-Gingham. You know the quality of this gingham. They come in plain colors, stripes, checks and plaids.

The styles will attract you the moment you see them for they are made in a hundred different ways and each seems prettier than the other. All sizes, 38 to 54.

For every need that a gingham is used you'll find one here to cover that need for street wear, porch or house.

Sports Sweaters

Silk and Wool

Our New York office made an exceptional purchase when they bought these all silk and wool sport sweaters. We have just received 120 of this "pick up." There are many styles and colors to select from. The actual worth is much greater. See them Friday and Saturday.

3.98

SPECIAL—SPRING HATS

Fresh from New York come these new hats for women. You will not they are priced much less than their real worth. Among these are hats for all occasions, tailored sport and trimmed models, both black and fancies are here and in straws, as is also braid and straw combinations. On display for your selection.

3.95

Meat Scrap Is Essential to Production of Eggs

That rations for laying hens should contain approximately 12 per cent of meat scrap for efficient egg production is brought out by tests at the Ohio experiment station.

This amount of meat scrap has decreased the cost of feed more than 20 per cent and increased the egg production more than 50 per cent as compared with a ration containing only 2 per cent of meat scrap. This was true of both the heavy and light breeds of poultry.

A ration in which the grain mixture was made up of three parts corn, one part wheat and the dry mash mixture of two parts, by weight, ground corn, one part bran and two parts meat scrap, has proved satisfactory. The fowls consumed twice as much grain as mash.

Plow Legumes Under for Building Up Fertility

Over 652,000 acres of legumes were plowed under for green manure in 1922 by farmers following the advice of agricultural extension workers on methods of building up soil fertility, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Finding that the fields in which they desired to plant legumes had acid soil, some 48,000 farmers in 1922 followed the recommendation of their county agent to apply lime on these fields. They used for this purpose, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, about 627,000 tons of lime or limestone.

Especially Worth While to Save Supply of Corn

Prof. R. M. Green, marketing head at the Kansas State Agricultural college, believes that it is especially worth the farmer's while to conserve corn. Cattle roughed through the winter and corn fed for the spring market promise better. While cattle prices may work to a slightly lower level than last season, storage holdings of beef are no more burdensome than last year and production is in no way as much overdone as in the case of hogs.

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