

### Grain Mixtures For Dairy Cattle Given

Increasing numbers of Tar Heel dairy farmers are mixing their own grain rations for cows, reports John A. Arey, Extension dairyman of N. C. State College. He says numerous requests for mixtures have been received recently. To answer requests, he has prepared a list of five different mixtures.

"But first," he says, "it should be understood that balance in the grain mixture indicates its relation in protein content to that of the roughage. For instance, if the roughage to be used is high in protein content, such as legume hay, the grain mixture should contain around 16 per cent crude protein. If a mixed-hay is to be used, then the grain mixture should contain around 20 per cent crude protein. When a

grass hay is fed, the mixture should contain 24 per cent crude protein."

Here are his grain recommendations:

Mixture A (16 per cent protein)—500 pounds of corn or cob meal, 100 pounds of soybean meal, 100 pounds of cotton seed meal, 100 pounds of wheat bran, 8 pounds of salt, and 8 pounds of steamed bone meal.

Mixture B (20 per cent protein)—250 pounds of corn or cob meal, 150 pounds of cottonseed meal, 100 pounds of soybean meal, 100 pounds of ground oats, 6 pounds of salt, and 6 pounds of steamed bone meal.

Mixture C (24 per cent protein)—300 pounds of corn or cob meal, 150 pounds of soybean meal, 100 pounds of cottonseed meal, 100 pounds of peanut meal, 100 pounds of wheat bran, 7 pounds of salt, and 7 pounds of steamed bone meal.

Mixture D (16 per cent protein)—300 pounds of corn or cob meal, 300 pounds of wheat bran, 300 pounds of soybean meal, 200 pounds of ground oats, 200 pounds of cottonseed meal, 140 pounds of cane molasses, 20 pounds of salt, 20 pounds of calcium carbonate, and 20 pounds of steamed bone meal.

Mixture E (20 per cent protein)—500 pounds of corn or cob meal, 350 pounds of wheat bran, 300 pounds of soybean meal, 250 pounds of ground oats, 240 pounds of cottonseed meal, 200

### Fireproofing Of Christmas Trees

After investigating various treatments suggested for the purpose of making spruce and balsam Christmas trees less inflammable, the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., has reached the conclusion that keeping the trees standing in water is about the most satisfactory and convenient method of the tried that will keep the fire hazard low and, at the same time, will keep the needles from discoloring or falling. The procedure recommended is as follows:

Purchase a tree that has not been allowed to dry out after being cut. Cut off the end of the trunk diagonally, at least 1 inch above the original cut end, and stand the tree at once in a container of water, keeping the water level above the cut surface during the entire time that the tree is in the home.

If started in time, this treatment not only prevents the needles from drying out and becoming inflammable, but will also keep them fresh and green and retard their falling. Freshly cut spruce or balsam fir trees standing in water cannot be set on fire by candle or match fires, but, of course, cannot withstand a large source of heat. Spruce represents the type of tree which loses needles very readily upon drying. Balsam fir, on the other hand, represents the type which retains its needles well.

During the Laboratory investigation, solutions of a number of fire-retardant chemicals were introduced into spruce and balsam fir trees or branches by the same method as that used for water. While these experiments failed to disclose a chemical treatment more practical than water, they do not prove that such treatment is impossible. Until some other treatment for balsam fir and spruce is proven to be substantially superior, however, water, if used under the conditions specified, will do a good job at little cost.

### Questions Answered By State College

Question: Is it necessary to fertilize forest tree seedlings when they are planted?

Answer: R. W. Graeber, State College Extension forester, says that, while fertilizing forest trees is not generally practiced, he recommends that black walnut and black locust seedlings be fertilized at time of planting. Fertilize each tree with 2 to 4 ounces of superphosphate, or a complete fertilizer, or its equivalent in barnyard manure. The fertilizer should be well mixed into the soil, in a space of 12 to 18 inches, before setting out the trees.

300 pounds of linseed meal, 100 pounds of cane molasses, 20 pounds of salt, 20 pounds of calcium carbonate, and 20 pounds of steamed bone meal.

### Corn Responds To Potash In A Test

Bigger and better yields of corn are welcomed by every farmer. E. C. Blair, Extension agronomist of N. C. State College, passes along the results of a farm demonstration in Bertie county which shows the value of potash in raising the yield and quality of corn.

W. W. Mizelle of Green's Cross cooperated with B. E. Grant, Bertie county farm agent, in testing the response of corn to potash. He fertilized a field of corn with 300 pounds per acre of a 3-8-3 fertilizer before planting. He left one plot without any additional fertilizer. On a second plot he side-dressed the corn with 200 pounds of nitrate of soda when the corn was laid by. On the third plot he sidedressed with 200 pounds of nitrate of soda and 50 pounds of muriate of potash per acre at laying-by time.

Blair says that the plot which was side-dressed with soda and potash yielded 39.1 bushels of corn per acre. The plot which received only nitrate of soda as a side-dressing produced 24.2 bushels per acre, and the check plot where no additional fertilizer was applied yielded 24.7 bushels of corn per acre.

"The season was dry for several weeks before the corn was laid by," the agronomist explained, "and the corn suffered severely from the drought. When it did rain, a hard wind preceded the rain. More corn was blown down in plots Nos. 1 and 2 than in the plot where the potash was applied. The potash plot had stronger stalks and better developed ears."

### State College Issues Bedding Pamphlet

Realizing that a clean, comfortable bed is a great aid to restful sleep, the State College Extension Service has issued a pamphlet entitled "The Clean and Comfortable Bed." It is Extension Miscellaneous Pamphlet No. 44, and the publication is available free upon request by name and number to the Agricultural Editor, N. C. State College, Raleigh.

Miss Pauline E. Gordon, Extension specialist in home management and house furnishings, and Miss Mamie N. Whisnant, assistant specialist in the same field, prepared the pamphlet.

Care of mattresses, pillows, blankets, and comforts is stressed, and since these bedding materials are used for a long period of time, it is recommended that they be kept clean by protectors that can be laundered easily. Another point emphasized is the size of the sheets.

"Nothing is more unpleasant than bedding that is too short or too narrow," Miss Gordon declares. "Short sheets are uncomfortable since they do not protect the blankets and mattress. Also, they wear out more rapidly because the sleeper is always jerking them."

The publication recommends that the bottom sheet be long enough to allow for a good tuck-in at the head and foot, so that the sheet will be smooth. The top sheet should allow for a good tuck-in at the foot and there should be about 18 inches to turn back over the blankets to keep them from coming in contact with the face, neck, shoulders and arms.

The sheet should be the length of the mattress, plus twice the thickness of the mattress (a total of 10 inches), plus a six-inch tuck-in at the head and foot (a total of 12 inches), plus 5 inches for the hems and 5 inches for shrinkage. Thus a mattress 76 inches in length would require a sheet 107 inches long.

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NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of North Carolina, Wilkesboro Division, United States of America versus 1935 Chevrolet Coach, Motor No. 5494850 (Theodore Roberson and Albert Jennings). In obedience to a Warrant of Seizure to me directed, in the above entitled cause, I have seized and taken into my possession the following described property: 1935 Chevrolet Coach, Motor No. 5494850. For the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina, at Wilkesboro, I hereby give notice to all persons claiming the said described property, or knowing or having anything to say why the same should not be condemned and forfeited and the proceeds thereof distributed according to the prayer of the libel, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held in and for the Middle District of North Carolina, at the United States Courtroom, in the City of Wilkesboro, on the 16th day of December, 1940, at 10:00 A. M., if the same be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise, on the next day of Jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and to make their allegations in that behalf. Wm. T. Dowd, United States Marshal for the

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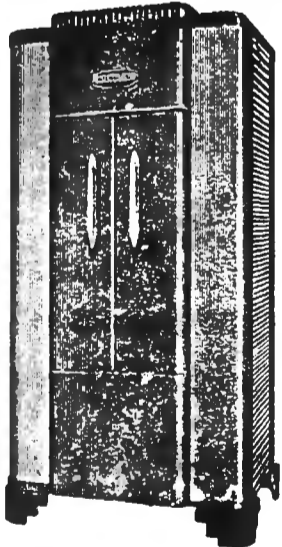
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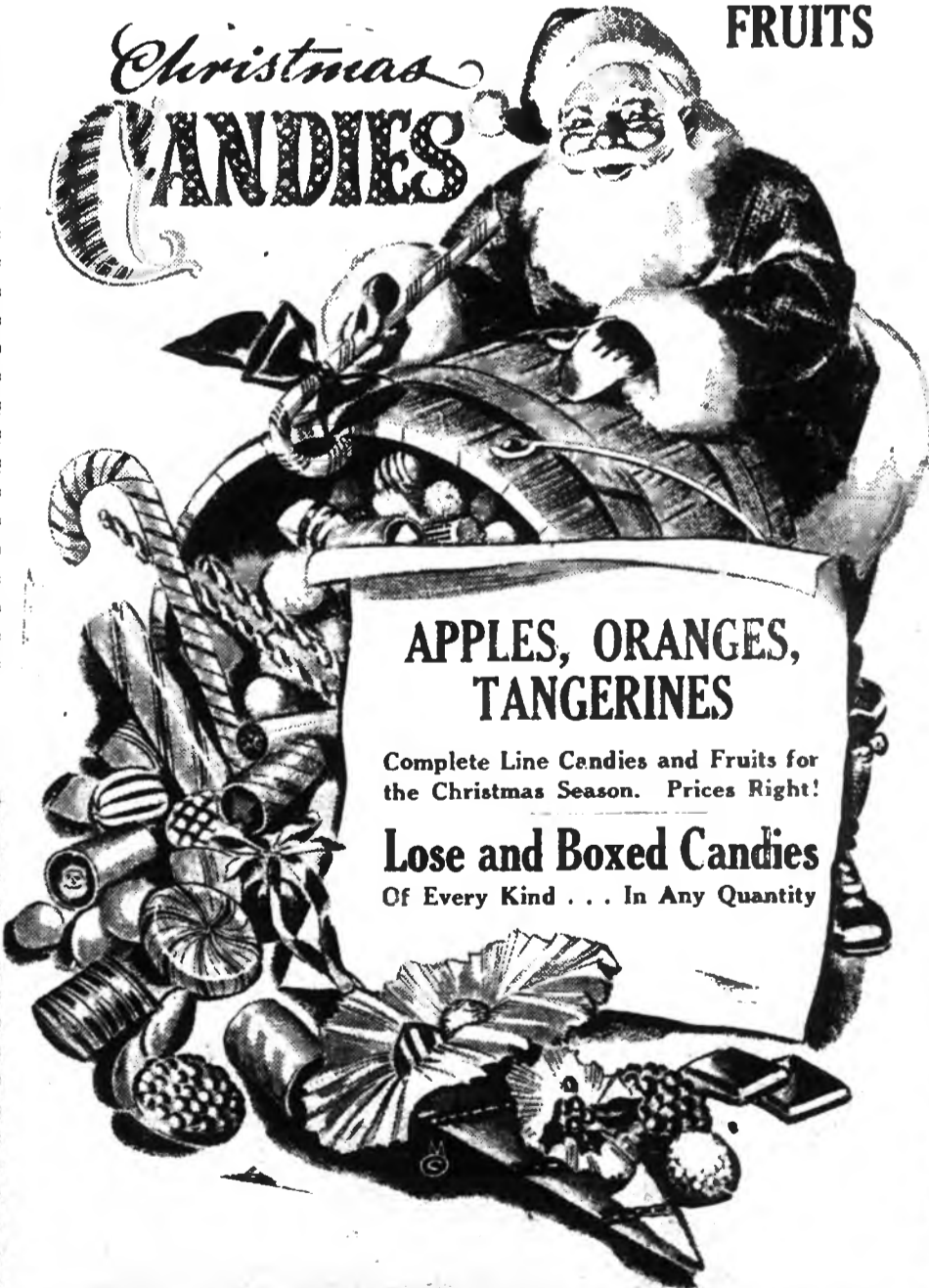
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