

Cottonseed Meal Not Poisonous To Cattle

It is the lack of a nutritive essential, Vitamin A, rather than any poisonous substance which cottonseed meal may contain that produces the condition usually referred to as cottonseed meal poisoning.

This is the opinion of Dr. J. O. Halverson, nutrition chemist of the North Carolina Experiment Station, after feeding with ten cows extending over 339 days. The cows had a grain ration of varying amounts of cottonseed meal and white corn, both deficient in vitamin A, and a roughage ration of beet pulp, cottonseed hulls and alfalfa hay. During the time the test was under way, the cows dropped 14 calves and produced good quantities of milk. The calves were all normal though one nursing a dam which was fed cottonseed meal as the sole concentrate, developed blindness and spasms ending in death. The mother cow had swollen legs.

As a result of the studies made by Dr. Halverson, he concludes that the more cottonseed meal fed, the more leafy hay is required in the ration. Roughages such as alfalfa hay contain more of the vitamin A in which cottonseed meal, white corn and hulls are deficient. Pasture and grasses contain a considerable amount of vitamin A and this supplements the deficiency in the meal.

In order to feed cottonseed meal successfully, concludes Dr. Halverson, an excellent leafy roughage in liberal quantity is necessary. More meal than is now fed may be used with milking cows if the roughage is of the right quality and is fed in sufficient amount. In addition to alfalfa hay, other leafy legume roughages such as soybean hay, clover hay and the clovers are excellent. Corn silage and corn stover are fair. Cottonseed hulls and beet pulp do not contain those substances which supplement the deficiency of cottonseed meal and should be used in limited amounts with the leafy roughages, he says.

Beauty Costs A Billion

Caring for personal beauty has developed into a relatively "shock-proof" industry," according to C. C. Concannon, federal commerce expert. The beauty business, although comparatively new, already ranks among the first ten industries in this country with an estimated annual volume of about one billion dollars. That amount represents the value of cosmetics, toilet preparations, personal services in beauty shops, and equipment for enhancing appearances.

Mr. Concannon attributes the industry's remarkable growth to increased consciousness of personal appearance and to successful selling appeal.

About one-tenth of America's women buy approximately fifty per cent of the beauty devices sold annually. Here are some of the items that go to satisfy the craving for beauty in a single year: 2,000 tons of rouge;

4,000 tons of face powder; 6,000 tons of vanishing, nourishing and other facial creams; 9,000 tons of complexion soap; 26,000 tons of skin lotion; and more than 50,000 tons of cold cream. This does not include related products such as containers, compacts, powder puffs and similar articles.

Model of Co-operation In Owing Thresher

A serious hindrance to the growing of small grain generally over eastern Carolina has been the small acreage planted on each farm making it impracticable for one man to own a binder and thresher.

"Five farmers of Conetoe in Edgecombe county have solved this problem very satisfactorily," says A. T. Holman, agricultural engineer at State College. "Each of these men wanted to grow from 15 to 40 acres of winter grains and so they decided to buy a good threshing machine co-operatively. Each man paid one-fifth of the cost and each one uses the machine to thresh all of his grain. There is no limit to the acreage one man may thresh. The machine is kept in repair by the individual on whose farm it is located when the repairs are needed."

Mr. Holman says the machine has been used not for seven crops of grain and is still in good condition. When it is not needed by one of the owners, it is hired out and a nominal charge made for the work. The returns secured are placed in the treasury and used only for making permanent repairs, purchasing new belts and other equipment. To date, the machine has been used to thresh over 1,000 acres.

The oat crop of the five owners is used generally for feed and seed while the wheat is ground into flour for home use. There has never been any difficulty in using the thresher. There is no contract and there are no officers. A gentleman's agreement governs the five members and the plan has made the live-at-home movement easy and practical on these farms.

Three Cheers For The College Student

A defender of the present day college students' conduct has arisen in the person of William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education. Dr. Cooper takes little stock in the abundance of criticism emanating from press and pulpit in regard to the "deplorable morals" of America's young scholars. On the contrary, he holds that college standards, both intellectual and social, are constantly improving.

It is unfair to judge modern college students by the traditions of the past, Commissioner Cooper states. People can't forget the ancient atmosphere of religion that was associated with the cathedral school. And they do not always remember that higher education is no longer limited to the "aristocracy" of wealth and family prestige. The universities and

colleges of today represent a cross-section of democracy. Because of these things, Dr. Cooper feels that it is wrong to treat the student as a person apart from the world.

The institution of coeducation, which still alarms many citizens, is viewed philosophically by the Commissioner. He admits that an adjustment must be made by both men and women students, but he does not consider the adjustment difficult. Dr. Cooper also comments on the lack of "freakishness" in college dress today. And he concludes with the observation that, "To those who witness the trend of college education, there is every reason to be optimistic in respect to the student."

Miss Ruth Current, New District Agent

Succeeding Miss Martha Creighton, who has been on leave of absence at Columbia University during the past year, Miss Ruth Current, formerly home agent in Iredell County for three years, has been named as new district agent in charge of home demonstration work in the 25 counties comprising the southwestern quarter of the State.

Miss Creighton formerly resigned a few weeks ago to take charge of home economics teaching in the vocational high schools of Virginia. Miss Current will assume her duties as district agent during the first part of November. The

home demonstration club members of Iredell county have asked Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon to defer calling Miss Current from the county until a number of the projects now under way have been completed.

In announcing Miss Current's promotion, Mrs. McKimmon says, "Miss Current is well trained for her new work. She is a graduate of the Virginia Teachers' College, Harrisonburg, after which she was dietitian at the Children's Home in Winston-Salem. Following this, she taught home economics for two years at the China Grove Farm Life School in Rowan county. Before becoming home agent in Iredell county, Miss Current was head of the home economics department

of the Statesville High School. She is a native of Cleveland, Iredell county."

In line with the policy of the State College Extension Service, Miss Current will make headquarters at the college in Raleigh. Here, it will be possible for her to confer with the other college specialists and supervisory leaders. Most of her time however, will be spent with the home agents in the 25 counties comprising the southwestern extension district.

Jack Kearns, formerly Jack Dempsey's manager, continues to have hard luck. Stopping at a Chicago hotel, he was robbed of \$6,500 worth of clothing, including six pairs of blue silk pajamas and six silk lounging robes.



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