

**New Feeding Plan Stresses Grain-Saving**

Animal Husbandry specialists of the State College Extension Service have come up with a plan to save more than five tons of grain per car load of beef cattle.

Here's the way to do it—Limit the amount of grain feed to god yearling steers to two-thirds of full feeding. The result — satisfactory beef carcasses and a saving of more than 500 pounds of grain per animal!

The experiments that showed the possibilities of such savings provided data on feed requirements of cattle of various ages and their subsequent fattening form arket. Normally there are wide differences in needs for concentrate feeds in the fattening of beef cattle. As an animal develops from a calf into a two year old it requires increasing amounts of concentrates for equal gains. This is partly because of the greater efficiency of a young animal in using feed, partly because of the greater maintenance requirements of the heavier animal, and partly because of higher proportion of the grain increment is in the form of fat.

Limitation of grain in the ration slows down somewhat the rate of fat formation and permits the building up of more lean tissue in more immature animals. In this process the grade of carcass while not so high, weight for weight, as in heavy feeding is still very satisfactory to most consumers. Usually the limitation of concentrate is made up by feeding more hay and silage. In the production of cattle on two-thirds the full level of grain fed, the investigators used barley as the grain and medium-grade legume hay as the roughage, together with

a protein concentrate. This diet yielded top Good or low Choice carcasses from steers weighing from 900 to 1000 pounds at time of slaughter.

An adequate feed supply is of primary importance in the profitable production of beef cattle. Farmers going into the business should limit their numbers at the start and increase their herds as experience is gained and as pastures and other feeds are increased.

Ring worm is a contagious disease of cattle which may be transmitted to man or other animals. Evidence of the disease are rounded scaly patches on the skin, chiefly about the head and neck, shoulders, breast, flank or back.

**"Milestone Model" and the Men Who Made It**



Twenty men whose combined crafts and skills are representative of the myriad trades contributing to production of a motor vehicle, pose at Flint, Mich., with a "milestone model"—the 20,000,000th unit produced by Chevrolet in its 35-year history. From the engineer with his designs and blueprints, to the polisher with his buffing tool; from the chemist to the hooded welder, these are the men who keep the nation's traffic arteries humming. Despite production difficulties, Chevrolet has produced its latest million cars and trucks in almost exactly a year.

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**Almost Every Farm Harbors Some Rats**

Practically every farm in North Carolina harbors at least a few rats, says Director I. O. Schaub of the State College Extension Service, and he points out that rats with plenty to eat are hard to trap or poison.

Thousands of bushels of grain destroyed by rats each is not the only damage these pests cause. They are carriers of Bubonic plague, typhus, and other deadly diseases.

Rats never take vacations. They may raise 6 or more litters per year with from 6 to 22 in each litter. Ignoring the death rate, the offsprings from one pair of rats could exceed 350,000,000 in 3 years.

The population can be quickly reduced, however, by using improved modern control methods, and now is the time to put those control methods into effect.

Rats cannot be eliminated if they have places to hide. Piles of rubbish, stacks of lumber or other material, and wooden floors close to the ground are favorite hiding places for rats. Many farms have several such hiding places close to granaries or other food supplies. Such a combination is a perfect "rat hotel."

Do not let your farm become a "rat hotel". Remove rat shelters (rubbish piles), especially those near buildings. Pile lumber and other material on racks at least a foot above the ground. Replace wooden feeding floors with concrete, wherever possible. Otherwise, raise them a foot or more above the ground, or prevent rats burrowing under them by surrounding with an underground barrier of concrete, sheet metal, or hard ware cloth.

Director Schaub urges every North Carolina resident to join in the state-wide rat control campaign which is scheduled to be held the first week in December. In cooperation with the Predator and Rodent Control Division of the U. S. Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service, the Extension Service will sponsor the program in the rural areas, while the State Board of Health supervises the work in urban centers.

**Farmers Receiving High Price For Milk**

Tar Heel farmers are now receiving the highest cash income from milk in the history of the State, and 1947 returns are expected to exceed by a substantial amount, the 1946 record-breaking total of \$29,574,000, says J. A. Aray, in charge of Dairying for the State College Extension Service.

The growing importance of the milk industry to the State's Economy is further evidenced by the new peak value of \$39,856,000 set on North Carolina's 361,000 milk cows which produced a total of 693,000,000 quarts of milk in 1946. Annual milk production per cow averaged 1,921 quarts.

Expanded utilization of North Carolina milk as fluid milk for drinking and cooking has increased the overall value of the State's milk output as farmers receive their highest price form it used in this form. Latest annual figures for North Carolina show butter production at 1,561,000 pounds, American whole milk cheese at 1,142,000 pounds and ice cream at 16,364,000 gallons.

Milk and its many products supply the essentials of good nutrition at low cost. The dairy industry is constantly striving to give consumers a high quality product at the lowest possible cost.

According to latest statistics, milk is a better food bargain today than ever before, showing only about half the gain in price for "all fodds" Mr. Aray said.

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