

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

SOY BEANS SOIL BUILDER

One western farmer, after experimenting with soy beans as a soil improver, says: I changed my farming program last year to include an extensive acreage of soy beans. I operate a farm of 480 acres, 410 of which is under cultivation all of the time. Heretofore I have always had from 120 to 160 acres of clover every year to keep up the rotation and the income from that acreage each year was very unsatisfactory. It was also necessary to have a large acreage of oats each year as a nurse crop for the clover. The income from an oat crop is not very high, so I decided to make a change to a more remunerative plan which will be two crops of soybeans, and possibly three, in succession on the same ground in place of a crop of oats and then a crop of clover. I believe that two or three crops of soybeans will benefit the ground as much as a crop of clover and as soon as the ground reaches a state of high fertility I can alternate with corn and beans every other year. Last year I had 200 acres of beans and expect to have beans on the same ground this year. The rest of the farm was clover sod last year, so it will raise another crop or two of corn without any harm. Eighty acres of the grain ground was fall plowed for the beans. The other 120 acres was plowed very early in the spring with a pulverator plow. The plowed ground was double-disked and harrowed three times up to planting time, so I had most of the weeds started and killed before the beans were planted. I used two 10-foot grain drills hitched side by side, followed by a 20-foot harrow to plant them. I planted two bushels of seed per acre and used at the opening of the drills, making the rows six inches apart. This outfit put them in at the rate of seven acres per hour when operating. We started May 25 and finished by June 1. We would only plant about 40 acres per day because it took so much time to inoculate the seed. I used a special application of dirt taken from a field that was well inoculated last year and also a half portion of commercial inoculation, just as a precaution against failure of either. I used a barrel cement mixer to apply the inoculation to the seed and it worked very well. I used three 11-foot weeders to cultivate the beans when they were large enough; the first time when they were about two inches high and the second and last time when they were about six inches high. I supposed the tractor would ruin them where the wheels ran but, much to my surprise, the first time over very little damage was done. The second time about half of the beans in the wheel tracks were killed, but that wasn't very much of a loss because in pulling three weeders there was only one tractor track every 33 feet. This outfit cultivated them at the rate of 15 acres per hour. Last fall I purchased a combine to harvest them and was highly pleased with this method. The loss from shattering was very low. I don't believe we lost over one-half bushel per acre. This year we ran the machine and harvested as high as 30 acres per day. Of course, the combine spreads all the straw back on the ground and I will plow it under. With this method of harvesting all you take off the ground is the beans. Everything else goes back as fertilizer. The beans yielded from 19 to 25 bushels per acre, averaging 22 bushels over the whole acreage. I think that is very good for last year when you consider the fact that they had so little moisture after they were planted.

A BIT OF PHILOSOPHY

A true sense of having accomplished something always brings happiness. This is a form of reward for work which is not appreciated enough because as humans we are so apt to think that our efforts for which we have not been paid with money have been wasted. We go so far in our reasoning to conclude that the importance of all work is measured by the amount of money we are being paid for it, until we get so that we set a price on everything, forgetting that there are many little acts of kindness which are above price. Prices seldom satisfy us because we are so apt to feel that our efforts have been underestimated and because of this feeling our work becomes a worry instead of a pleasure. And then it is only a step until life itself is a worry. In fact, the mass of people worry themselves into nameless graves while a few great souls forget themselves into immortality. Work has never been intended to be a burden. Work is a blessing because it always brings out all that is good in us, while idleness brings out all that is evil. This is true regardless of the amount of money we have been paid for it, because no work is remunerative in its true sense unless it helps to build character. But money is important because money is frozen labor. It is a condensed form of goods and goods must always be the foundation of economic reward. Goods being anything which ministers to life and to happiness. However, it often is confusing to us as to which should be in the foreground, money which stands for goods or goods for which we expect to get money. At a farmers' institute meeting the question came up, "When will we have good times again?" It came up in writing and was read during the question period when the audience seemed to have their thinking caps on. This seemed to be especially true of one farmer there, because when the leader slowly read, "When will we have good times again?" he quickly called out his answer which was, "When we all go to work." In the same audience there was another man who seemed also to be thinking, who took issue

HOG MANGE REMEDY

To remove mange from hogs, I have tried various cure-alls says an experienced pork producer, but have found that gas tar is very satisfactory. I string a line of shelled corn on the ground, take a bucket of gas tar in one hand and a three-foot stick with a mop on the end in the other hand. I then touch the hogs lightly with the tar, especially where the vermiform deposit eggs but being careful to miss the eyes of the hogs. If repeated in 10 days this will not only kill the mange but it kills fleas and lice. This should never be used on cattle or poultry. I also find gas tar the least costly roof paint for felt or metal, and

the farmer told him that work would only increase products and the more products we have the less we get for them, so he believed that farmers should quit working until prices would boom, which would make good times again. The audience was divided into two schools of thought which were directly opposite in their reasoning and yet were both striving for the same thing and the whole misunderstanding was due to the fact that the first group reasoned that goods are the basis of good times and that the way to get them is to go to work. To them, a surplus was only a hint and the demand was for something else which we can produce, reasoning that goods make life richer and happiness easier to reach, for both life and happiness can be tremendously expanded if we have the goods. The other group reasoned that money is the thing we work for regardless of the amount of goods produced for it; in fact, they were sure that the less goods we gave in return, the more money we would have in the end and that it pays to encourage inefficiency and idleness because we need the money to make good times and then when we have the good times back again, why we can make it all right again. Well! That sort of reasoning may be too deep for the average thinker but it seems reasonably certain that the quickest way for individuals or nations to get poor fast is to try to get rich quick without work.

HENS CAN'T USE FIBER

Because hens readily eat feeds that contain a high percentage of crude fiber, many poultrymen have assumed that they were able to utilize fiber in the same manner as cattle, sheep and other ruminants. Investigative work proves that poultry have a decidedly different system of digestion than cud-chewing animals and are not able to take nutrients from the hulls of grain which are almost entirely crude fiber. A study of the digestive system of the fowl has revealed the absence of a cellulose-splitting enzyme. This lack, coupled with the rapidity of the passage of food through the digestive tract, led to the expectation that woody fiber is little or poorly digested by the fowl. In experimental work, no less than 37 food stuffs were used, and the results showed that the digestibility of the organic matter in these foods varied inversely with the fiber contained. That is to say, the presence of the fiber actually depressed the organic matter digestibility. The indigestibility of the crude fiber itself, combined with its depressing effect on the organic matter, indicated clearly the unsuitability of crude fiber as a constituent of poultry feeding stuffs. This becomes a matter of great importance, particularly in all cases where heavy production is desired, whether in the form of eggs or meat. To the mind of the experimenter, the chief use of the fiber in a ration is to act as a regulator of the bulk of the ration, thus determining the amount of food eaten per day, which becomes very important where birds are fed on a dry mash system and the hoppers are left open all day. Since it is the aim of the poultryman to obtain the maximum returns, which are secured relatively from the maximum of food consumed and assimilated, it becomes highly important that the ration be of such a nature as not to depress digestion.

DON'T SELL THE FARM

Low prices of agricultural products have caused many farmers to be discouraged and some consider selling their farms. One of our neighbors, in arguing farm problems recently, expressed a desire to sell his farm, says a farmer who intends to stick to the old homestead regardless of conditions. We discussed agricultural and industrial conditions to some length and, in the main, we agreed as to the causes of the present depression but we could not agree with him when he considered offering his farm for sale. We asked him what he would do if he sold it. He really hadn't thought about that. We reminded him that factories were running but part time, that the income of the factory employ was less than his, and that he had all his food to purchase. After relating several instances that had come to our attention in the city, he took a little different attitude toward his farm. He was quick to see that he had a good place to live, an adequate food supply, and even though the dollars were a little short, there was no danger of himself or family being out of a job or going hungry. The real crux of this man's difficulty is the fact that he has a mortgage on his farm and the slump in the prices of products has increased this mortgage. This is discouraging, and it would have a most wholesome effect upon the minds of agriculture if there were some way of preventing the fluctuation in the value of dollars. If there were some way of holding prices of commodities at about the same level, then the man who borrows money would be able to pay off the mortgage on the same basis on which he borrowed the money. This is a problem that extends to every industry, and if some one is wise enough to solve it, it will be a great boon to the entire world. Even though the mortgage on the farm is bigger than it was, this is no time to consider selling the farm. This isn't the first depression this nation or the world has had, and perhaps it will not be the last. We should take heart that we always come out of these depressions, and there is no reason why we should not come out of this one. Stick to your farm. There are better times coming.

for a variety of other things, such as keeping nuts from slipping on bolts.

OLD, BUT STILL TRUE

Agriculture is the most ancient, the most necessary, and one of the most honorable of all human occupations. It not only serves to feed many generations, it has produced most of the nation's leaders in every useful occupation.

SEE THAT THEY GET IT

The exercise given pigs on pasture is a considerable advantage so far as it promotes growth and the formation of a strong constitution.

CHINESE PIRATES OPENLY DEFY LAW

"Trade" a Flourishing One in Eastern Waters

The fine art of buccaneering as practiced by the sea wolves of south China may lack much of the romance and glamor of the days of the Spanish Main, but the principle is exactly the same. Blood is spilled, ships are captured by the dozens and hundreds of captives carried off for ransom.

In many respects, the Chinese buccaneer is a more crafty, more cold-blooded individual than the Captain Kidds of yore. Afraid of nothing except possibly a bath, he pursues his calling with methodical boldness and reach, as centuries ago, spreads terror and death among the ships plying the South China seas.

Bias bay, about 65 miles from Hongkong, almost within the range of British guns, is the stronghold of the pirate gangs. Almost continual warfare has been conducted against them for five decades, but they still carry on. Braving battleships and submarines, even airplanes, they sail forth in their little junks, seize a merchantman, kidnap a few Chinese and return to their base where they appear to live the lives of simple and harmless fishermen.

In the last ten years, an average of three foreign ships a year have been pirated in Bias bay territory. How many Chinese ships and junks have been seized is not known, but it is safe to presume that the total runs into three figures annually. Until recently little resistance was offered by the ship's officers and piracy was considered by the Chinese a fairly safe trade to follow.

In the case of foreign vessels all piracies are committed by men posing as passengers. The danger would be too great to risk staging an attack by the sea, although that method proved effective in the days of sailing ships.

With supplies of arms and ammunition smuggled aboard and the ship well out at sea, the pirates, usually

in the steerage, attack the crew at a given signal from the leader. One group attacks the bridge and seizes the captain, another the engine room, while a third covers the passengers at pistol's point and keeps them from interfering.

After the ship has been captured, the pilot is ordered to steer for a point of land where comrades of the pirates are waiting. In the meantime, the passengers are robbed of their valuables, those to be taken captive lined up on the deck and bound, while the ship's stores are relieved of all articles that can be conveniently handled.

The chief reason that piracy is allowed to continue in South China is that the British authorities are more or less powerless to conduct an expedition on a big scale without infringing on Chinese sovereign rights. Although the Chinese authorities themselves have admitted their inability to deal with the buccaneers, they have refused many times to cooperate with the British in any effort to punish the freebooters.

Named After Famous Spa

Magnesium sulphate came into use during the Seventeenth century in consequence of the Epsom spa in England, which became famous as a watering place and health resort about 1640, wrote Charles H. LaWall in "Four Thousand Years of Pharmacy." Later in the same century Dr. Friedrich Hoffman found the waters of the Seidlitz spring in Germany to contain magnesium sulphate and so the terms Epsom salt and Seidlitz salt were used to designate this same substance long before its composition had been established.

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Utilizing intense cold at 50 degrees below zero, a process has been perfected by which perishable foods are frozen so that they retain their original fresh flavor and texture for months in a frozen state.

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For wise MOTHERS



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"A real community scenter."

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SMOOTH tires and slippery roads are a dangerous combination. The difference between safety and danger is too slim to risk a skid or not being able to stop.

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MAKE OF CAR	TIRE SIZE	Firestone			Special Brand			Firestone			
		Oldfield Type	Special Brand	Mail Order	Oldfield Type	Special Brand	Mail Order	Oldfield Type	Special Brand	Mail Order	
Ford Chevrolet	4.40-21	4.98	4.98	9.60	4.35	4.35	8.50	5.25-18	7.90	7.90	15.30
Chevrolet	4.50-20	5.65	5.65	10.90	4.78	4.78	9.24	5.50-18	8.75	8.75	17.00
Ford	4.50-21	5.69	5.69	11.10	4.85	4.85	9.40	5.50-19	8.90	8.90	17.30
Ford Chevrolet Whippet	4.75-19	6.56	6.56	12.90	5.68	5.68	11.14	6.00-18	11.20	11.20	21.70
Erskine Plymouth	4.75-20	6.75	6.75	13.14	5.75	5.75	11.26	6.00-19	11.45	11.45	22.20
Chandler Dodge Durant Graham-Park Pontiac Roosevelt Willys-Kat	5.00-19	6.98	6.98	13.50	5.99	5.99	11.66	6.00-21	11.65	11.65	22.60
Essex Nash Olds-Bills Buick	5.00-20	7.10	7.10	13.80	6.10	6.10	11.90	6.50-20	13.45	13.45	25.40
Essex Nash Olds-Bills Buick	5.00-21	7.35	7.35	14.30	6.35	6.35	12.40	7.00-20	15.35	15.35	29.80
Buick	5.25-21	8.57	8.57	16.70	7.37	7.37	14.52	7.00-20	15.25	15.25	29.90

  

SIZE H. D.	Firestone		Special Brand	
	Oldfield Type	Cash Price Each	Special Brand	Mail Order Price Each
30x3		\$17.95		\$17.95
32x6		29.75		29.75
36x6		32.95		32.95
6.00-20		15.25		15.25

  

Firestone Give You	4.75-19 Tire		4.50-21 Tire	
	Firestone Oldfield Type	Special Brand Mail Order Price	Firestone Oldfield Type	Special Brand Mail Order Price
More Weight, pounds	18.00	17.00	17.02	16.10
More Thickness, inches	.658	.605	.598	.561
More Non-Skid Depth, inches	.281	.250	.250	.234
More Plies Under Tread	6	5	6	5
Same Width, inches	5.20	5.20	4.75	4.75
Same Price	\$6.65	\$6.65	\$4.85	\$4.85

\*A "Special Brand" tire is made by a manufacturer for distributors such as mail order houses, oil companies and others, under a name that does not identify the tire manufacturer to the public, usually because he builds his "best quality" tires under his own name. Firestone puts his name on EVERY tire he makes.

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