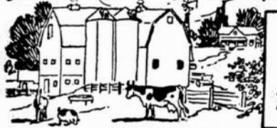


# PERTINENT POINTERS for MODERN FARMERS



Prepared Under Direction of

North Dakota Agricultural College

## CORN MATURING EARLY; PICK TWO YEARS' SEED SUPPLY NOW, ADVICE

Seed corn should be picked from the standing corn and laid away to dry 10 days or two weeks if possible before the probable time of the first killing frost, according to Dr. H. L. Walster, agronomist of the North Dakota agricultural experiment station.

Corn is maturing early in the state this year, due to favorable growing weather, and growers are urged to pick their corn during Seed Corn Week, September 5-10. Dr. Walster says:

"Pick your seed corn before the first killing frost. The average date for the first killing frost in the fall at

picked, it frequently contains 30 to 40 per cent of moisture, so it should be placed in a well ventilated dry place where it may lose more than half of its moisture before freezing weather arrives.

### Cold Kills Seed Germs.

"The Nebraska experiment station has shown that seed corn containing 35 to 40 per cent of moisture will germinate only 71 per cent after 24 hours exposure to a temperature of 32 to 28 degrees Fahrenheit, while a similar exposure to a temperature of from 24 to 20 degrees reduced the germination to



To obtain the best possible seed corn for next year, take a sack out into the field during North Dakota Seed Corn Week, September 5-10, and pick the best ears from the best stalks. Enough seed for two years planting should be pulled this year, as the corn is unusually well matured.

Moorehead, Minn., was September 25 during the 40 year period from 1881 to 1920 inclusive.

"It is a good plan to begin picking and drying seed corn about two weeks before frost is likely to occur. This means, then, that the job should be done during the first week in September so as to allow the seed to dry in a well ventilated place ten days to two weeks before frost occurs. Corn containing from 15 to 20 per cent of moisture will not be injured by an ordinary freeze. At the time that seed corn is

13 per cent. Lower temperatures completely killed the seed as far as germinating power was concerned.

"When, however, the corn was dried down to 15 to 20 per cent moisture, none of the given temperatures killed the seed. Well dried corn—below 15 per cent moisture—readily stood zero temperature.

"Find out from your nearest weather station the average date of the first frost, and then pick your seed corn ten days to two weeks earlier than that date."

## Yields Gain Fifth In 8 Year Crop Rotation Tests

Wheat grown in a crop rotation system outyielded by 20 per cent, in an eight year period, wheat grown under a continuous cropping system on the same land that previous to the beginning of the period had the same treatment, is the report of Dr. H. L. Walster of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment station.

The report is contained in a paper delivered before the annual meeting of the Ecological Society of America, in Chicago. The wheat was grown on plots at the experiment station.

### Rotation Aids Yields.

Wheat grown under a crop rotation system outyielded by 33 per cent, however, wheat grown under a continuous cropping system on a plot that previous to the beginning of the period has grown wheat continuously for 30 years.

Yield records are available for 24

### AGRIGRAPHS

With soap so comparatively cheap it's queer there are so many homes with squeaking doors and sticking bureau drawers.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Bringing up the children so they don't know how to work is depriving them of their right heritage.

Profits and weeds don't grow together.

## FARM BUREAU IN CONGRESS Grain Marketing

The Capper-Tincher bill for the regulation of grain exchanges passed the senate on August 9 and is now with the Conference Committee. It is safe to predict that the bill will be passed finally in a form to be of real service to the producer. It now abolishes transaction known as indemnities, or "puts" and "calls," by levying a prohibitive tax. It admits co-operative associations to membership in legally recognized grain exchanges.

### Finance for Farm Exports

The Farm Bureau is earnestly supporting the Administration measure to make the War Finance Corporation function in advancing credit for agricultural exports.

The bill as passed provides that whenever in the opinion of its directors conditions arising out of the war have brought about an abnormal surplus accumulation of any staple agricultural product, and ordinary banking facilities are inadequate to enable producers or dealers to carry them until they can be exported in an orderly manner, the War Finance Corporation can provide the necessary advances to make possible the holding of the product pending better export conditions.

### Farm-to-Market Roads Advance

The farm-to-market plan of road construction, as against the construction of a few boulevards or pikes across the country, won a victory last week when the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads agreed to a compromise on the Townsend and Dowell roads bill. The Dowell plan for the development of a system of roads approved jointly by the state and federal authorities was adopted. The compromise includes increased aid to states in which there is a large amount of public land. The bill will carry an appropriation of \$100,000,000 as federal aid to road construction. The only point gained by the Townsend bill advocates is the establishment of a Federal Highway Commission.

### Transportation Department Active for Shippers

Clifford Thorne, director of the Transportation Department, reports that the Interstate Commerce Commission is now considering the Farm Bureau's application for a general reduction in livestock rates throughout the west. The examiner who presided over the hearings has recommended a general reduction in livestock rates throughout the west. This is the first general reduction in any staple commodity throughout one-half or more of the United States ever recommended to the favorable consideration of the Commission.

### Tariff Protection for Wool Growers

The meeting of the National Wool Committee called on Aug. 2 at the American Farm Bureau Federation offices in Chicago was attended by representatives from nine states. This meeting was called to formulate plans for a determined fight for adequate protection to the domestic wool grower industry in the tariff measure now before Congress. In the Underwood tariff, effective from 1913 until May, 1921, the manufacturer was protected by a 35 cent ad valorem duty and wool was on the free list.

The relative position of the foreign wool grower to the domestic grower has never been duplicated. The cost of running ewes and lambs until marketing age is \$2.50 a head in Australia, while the cost of running ewes and lambs on our western range for the same period will amount to as high as \$6 to \$7 under present conditions and in '18 and '19 was as high as \$7.50 per head.

Another great advantage for the foreign grower is the rate of exchange.

The Farm Bureau representatives will ask for a duty of 30 cents per clean pound, and the elimination of the 35 per cent ad valorem proviso.

### Packer Regulation Passed by Congress

One of the major legislative projects of the American Farm Bureau Federation has been accomplished by the passage of a measure providing for packer regulations. Without a roll call the House ratified the conference report on Aug. 9. The Senate passed it on Aug. 4. Only the signature of President Harding is required to make the bill a law.

The act gives the Secretary of Agriculture supervision over the packers, stockyards, commission men, traders, buyers and sellers in the stockyards. All slaughterers of live stock, manufacturers and distributors of meat food products, engaged in interstate commerce, are brought under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture, and are prohibited (a) from engaging in or using unfair or deceptive practices or devices in interstate or foreign commerce; (b) from giving undue or unreasonable preference or advantages in such commerce; (c) from buying and selling (among packers) with intent to apportion, or have the effect of apportioning, the supply in a monopolistic manner, or with a consequent lessening of competition; (d) from buying or selling with the intent or effect of manipulating prices or creating monopoly in restraint or commerce; (e) or from conspiring to apportion purchases of sales, or to manipulate prices in commerce.

### FARM BUREAU SIGNS

The Farm Bureau signs which were ordered by the Barnes County Farm Bureau have arrived. The sign is 6 1/2 x 14 inches, blue enamel with white raised letters, "Members Farm Bureau." In the upper left hand corner is a small map of the United States with letters A. F. B. F. In the upper right hand corner is a small map of North Dakota with letters N. D. F. B. This sign is strictly weather proof and should be tacked on a board in front of every Farm Bureau member's home. The Barnes County Executive Committee have not yet decided the manner in which these signs would be sent to the members. Where a Farm Bureau is organized in the county a community chairman may be appointed to deliver the signs personally.

H. P. Brown of Deyev mills his herd of 12 cows with a Two Unit milking machine in 10 minutes.

## CO-OPERATIVE SHIPPING ASSO- CIATION BASIS OF LIVE STOCK PLAN

The Farmers' Live Stock Marketing Committee of 15 has agreed on the essentials of a co-operative live stock marketing plan. The sub-committee on co-operative marketing is still working on details of the plan, but the essential features to be submitted to a nation-wide ratification conference of producers are as follows:

A. Co-operative live stock shipping associations will hold membership in terminal live stock commission associations, which in turn will hold membership in a nation association of live stock producers. Individual stock growers may also secure membership in the terminal association.

B. The terminal live stock commission associations provide for the establishment of producer-owned and controlled co-operative live stock commission companies at the markets where needed. The demand for the terminal co-operative commission companies must come from the producers themselves, who will thereby pledge their support in advance. Subsidiary to each co-operative commission company will be a stocker and feeder company, from which the patronage dividends will be prorated back to the signer-member. The commission association at the terminal markets will be governed by boards of directors ranging from 5 to 9 in number. The board of directors of the commission association will select the manager, hire employees and decide questions of policy. The usual commission charge will be levied for selling live stock, but earnings will be prorated back to the members on the patronage dividend plan. The directors of the terminal associations will be elected by delegates in annual convention. Voting delegates will be apportioned on the basis of shipments consigned to the terminal association, and not by state lines.

C. The various terminal associations will federate into a national organization, governed by a board of not less than seven nor more than 15 directors. The national board will be supported by the terminal commission association. National headquarters of the live stock producers association will be in Chicago.

No contract to be signed by the members is contemplated.

The sub-committee on co-operative marketing will call a conference to be held in Chicago on Sept. 2 to work out a standardized plan for the organization and management of co-operative live stock shipping associations. An effort will be made to outline the ideal shipping association. The co-operative marketing sub-committee will request the producers of each state to send not more than three representatives to participate in the conference which will submit advice and suggestions to the Committee of 15.

### WINTER WHEAT

During the last two weeks there has been considerable inquiry at the Farm Bureau office regarding the securing of winter seed wheat, varieties, etc.

For those farmers intending to seed winter wheat it may be well to consider that winter wheat has been under trial in North Dakota for many years, both on the farms and the Experiment Stations. Winter wheat has been given trials on the demonstration farms in all parts of the state under strictly farm conditions. According to Dr. Walster of the Agricultural College this work proved one thing conclusively. "Existing varieties of winter wheat are not adapted to North Dakota and can not be grown with success in the state." Dr. Walster states that possibly a variety may be found or created which can be grown in the state with success. Commenting further on winter wheat Dr. Walster states that the Experiment Station at Fargo continues experimenting with winter wheat for questions are continually being asked in regard to them. A new variety appears successful in another state and is advertised in the papers and the college meets with questions as to its suitability for North Dakota. At present this is happening with the new variety of winter wheat, Kanred which is being grown largely in Kansas. About 20 varieties of winter wheat were grown at the Experiment Station at Fargo last year and the results gave no greater promises than those of previous years. Certain varieties were plainly harder than others. The variety, Buffum No. 17, was harder than any of the other varieties but even this killed out entirely under some conditions. Dr. Walster gives the percentage of the three hardest varieties and Kanred as follows:

- Buffum No. 17—60 per cent.
  - Odessa—25 per cent.
  - Minhardi—35 per cent.
  - Kanred—1 per cent.
- Individually you may be successful in growing winter wheat by protecting it with straw or other covering. For those considering growing winter wheat, however, it may be well to study the results as obtained by the Experiment Station.

### FREIGHT RATE HEAR- ING AT WASHINGTON

Frank Sanford, whose farm is located at Rogers, is in Washington where he is giving evidence at a hearing before the Inter-State Commerce Commission on freight rates on grain.

Mr. Sanford is one of the men selected by the Farm Management Department of the Agricultural College who has records to support his evidence concerning farm operations for the past several years. He will be able to testify concerning the cost of production and prices received for grain and the effect that the high freight rate has in increasing the profits or increasing the cost of farming at the present time.

The Farm Bureau is active in the bringing about of the reduction of freight rates.

G. W. Hoffman, president of the Pembina Farm Bureau and Rev. E. Willard of the Agricultural College are the other two men who are at Washington to furnish evidence along the same line as requested by the North Dakota Railroad Commission.

# LOCAL POLICE ARREST ALLEGED GUN MEN

## MEN ARRESTED ANSWER DESCRIPTION OF WASHBURN MURDERERS— ONE MAN SHOT IN LEG

Answering a hurried call to the dairy farm at the north end of Fifth avenue early this afternoon, the local police force found two gun and a number of "wobblers" holding a free-for-all rough and tumble match. During the scrap one of the men was shot in the leg.

It seems that two of the men who are known among the "wobblers" as the men who have been handling their guns very freely lately, holding up many of them. The "wobblers" have been laying for them for some time and this afternoon finding the alleged gun men with out their guns, took advantage of the fact by jumping on them and beating them up. During the quarrel one of the alleged gun men was shot in the leg. The police arrived and took charge of the affair, taking the gun men into custody. According to the local police they believe they have the two men who are wanted for a murder committed at Washburn, N. D., the first of the week. It is said the description of the two men tallies with that of the two men wanted for the murder. Chief of Police E. H. Swanson telephoned officials at Washburn this afternoon and it is believed some one from that place will come down to identify the men. The gun men are now being held in the county jail pending the arrival of officials from Washburn.

# THOMSON SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON

Austin, Minn., Sept. 6.—R. J. "Cy" Thomson, alleged master embezzler, was sentenced to an indeterminate term in the state penitentiary, when he pleaded guilty to two charges of theft from the George A. Hormell Packing Company. Judge Meighan sentenced Thomson to an indeterminate term in Stillwater on the first charge of embezzlement of \$390,000. He gave the same sentence on the second charge of alleged embezzlement. The second term beginning when the first expires, and the second not to exceed five years.

Thomson said, "I have no excuse, I did it, I don't know why."

His wife and mother were in the court room at the time. His wife sobbed during the proceedings.

### WORKINGMEN SEIZE VESSELS IN HARBOR

Cork, Ireland, Sept. 6.—Workingmen in the Cork harbor today seized the vessels and custom buildings in the port and raised the red flag, announcing that the harbor would be run for the benefit of the men. The men demanded a raise in wages, and when they were refused they ejected the harbor officers from their offices and prevented pilots from boarding the ships and started collecting the harbor's dues.

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