

Choose the Spreader with the Beater on the Axle

MOUNTING the main beater on the axle—the patented fea-ture around which the John Deere Model E Spreader is built, is still the biggest improvement ever made in spreader design.

Mounting the beater on the axle puts the unloading HERE'S WHAT IT DOES strain directly on the strongest part of the spreader. It permits building a spreader with higher, draft-reducing drive wheels ... a lower, easier loading box, and with a larger main beater, partly below the bed of the box, for better work and lighter draft. That's a fourfold combination that can't be beat.

In addition to these advantages, the Model E YOU WANT THESE FEATURES TOO gives you many new and important features which add dollars to its value without increasing its cost.

For example—

. . . balanced, non-wrap, wide-spread beater runs easier and smoother; does better work.

... hardened steel roller chain on main drive is more than twice as strong as ordinary chain.

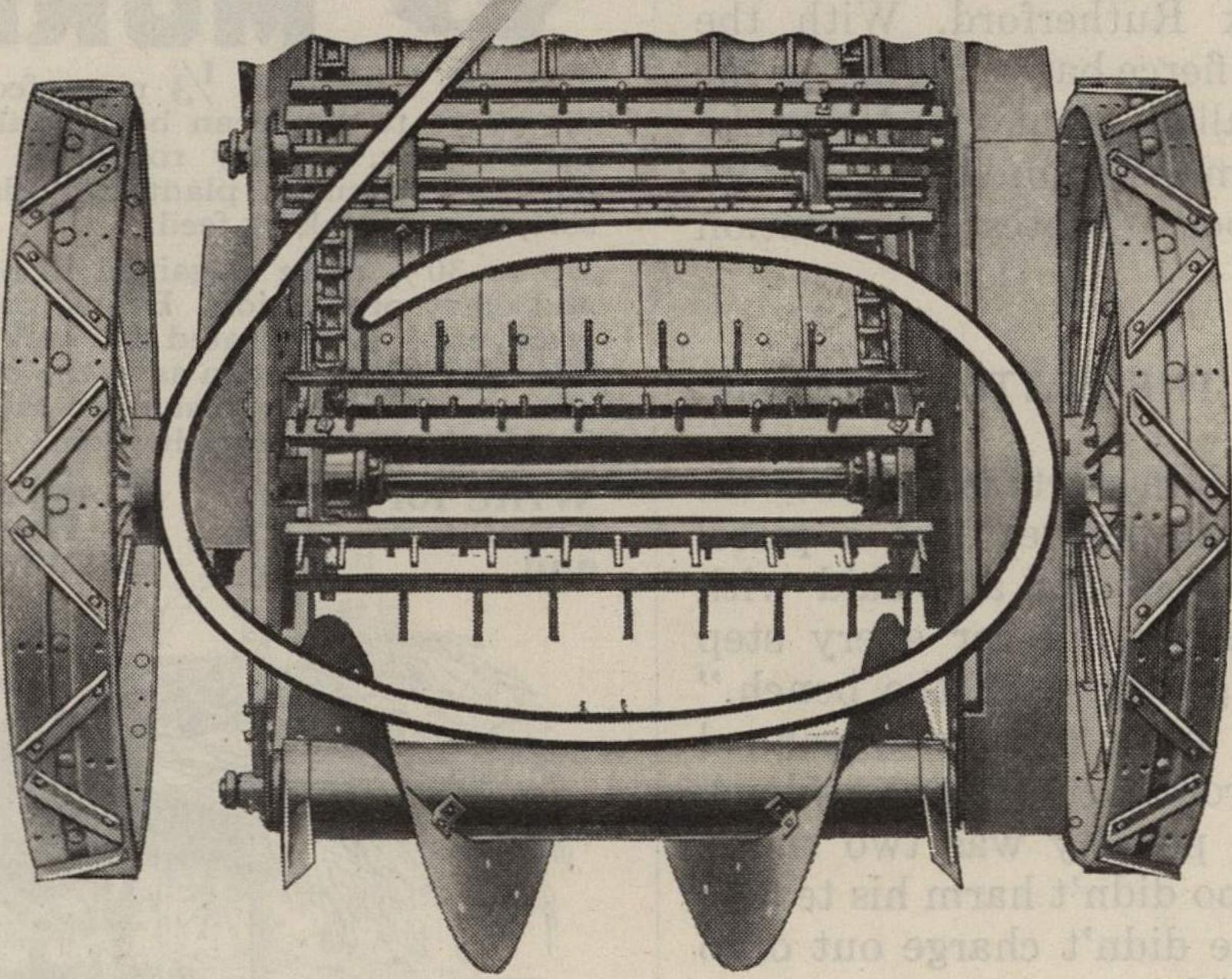
... manure box is of selected quality wood, heavily creosoted and painted to resist manure acids. Sturdily braced for years of service.

. . . front end rides on heavy cushion springs which absorb field shocks.

... shorter, easier turning and longer life for front wheels and axlesteel pole and eveners will not break.

Remember, in the Model E, wood is used where wood is best, and steel is used where steel is best. This construction insures a longer-lived spreader that requires less upkeep cost down through the years.

SEE YOUR JOHN DEERE DEALER See the new Model E-today's outstanding spreader value-at your John Deere dealer's. Write John Deere, Moline, Illinois, for free folder S45



Overhead detail of rear end of John Deere Model E Spreader showing the beater-on-the-axle construction.

JOHN DEERE MODEL E SPREADER Easier to Load Easier to Pull Does Better Work...Lasts Longer

SEED DISINFECTION PAYS

REAT seed before planting. There ers practicing seed disinfection but that it repays them well.

The blackleg and the black rot disease of cabbage and cauliflower is carried inside the seed. Surface treatment of seed will not kill this organism; therefore a hotwater treatment must be given. The most practical method of hot-water treating this seed is to fill a wash boiler full of water and heat to a temperature of 122 degrees Fahrenheit. A large volume of water will not change temperatures as rapidly as will a smaller volume. A thoroughly tested thermometer must be used to determine this water temperature. Tie the seeds loosely in cheesecloth bags, and when the water has reached exactly 122 degrees, suspend the cabbage seed in this hot water for twenty-five minutes and the cauliflower seed for eighteen minutes.

Eggplant seed that is purchased should be treated by soaking for ten minutes in a solution of corrosive sublimate—bichloride of mercury—1 to 1000, one tablet to a pint of water. Then rinse in fresh running water for fifteen minutes and plant as soon as it is dry enough to handle.

Tomato seed should be treated with corrosive sublimate, 1 to 3000—one tablet to three pints of water—for five minutes, rinsed in clean water for ten minutes and planted when dry enough to handle. Mercury materials are deadly poisons and must not be left around promiscuously. They should be destroyed immediately after using. The temperature of these solutions should be between 60 and 70 degrees.

Organic mercury dusts made especially for seed-treatment purposes may be purchased from seed stores and supply houses. By following the recommendations on the package, best results will be secured.

Seed treatment with red copper oxide dust or monohydrated copper sulphate has become popular in recent years. The seeds themselves so treated will not only be disinfected but when planted will disinfect the soil immediately around or touching the seed piece, and will offer a better protection from damping-off organisms. These materials are used at the rate of half an ounce of dust to each pound of seed treated.

Spinach growers who have experienced trouble in germinating the seed or in getting the young plants started have nearly overcome this difficulty by thoroughly dusting with red copper oxide, using half a pound for each bushel-28 pounds-of

Seed treatment surely pays big dividends under many conditions. Every interested grower should write to his own state agricultural experiment station for their latest recommendation.

-C. H. NISSLEY.

(Mr. Nissley is extension horticulturist, vegetable growing, New Jersey Agricultural College and Experiment Station.)

A NEW variety of sweet corn has to be quite superior and outstanding before it will be received in the markets and on the public dining-room table. A Connecticut grower has won the distinction of producing a variety which meets all requirements. It is claimed—and trial tests support the contention—that the new member of the corn family will, after the public makes its acquaintance, attain great popularity.

This new variety, Early Pearl, is neither large nor yellow, being quite the opposite from the present popular leading varieties. As its name implies, the kernels have the

appearance of pearls. The ears are miniature, probably the smallest of any corn grown. But the cobs are very tiny, the is no question in the minds of grow- cut corn from the ears being surprisingly large. The variety has a distinctive tenderness, milky succulence and delicate sugary flavor quite apart from any other variety. The growers throughout Connecticut, who have given Early Pearl a trial, predict that it will become the leader of the sweetcorn family.

The variety is a prolific bearer, as many as twelve ears being picked from one hill. And the ears are very uniform in growth. The stalks are of small growth, permitting very close planting. —B. S. JOHNSON.

NEW SOY BEANS FOR HAY

TWO new varieties of black soy beans, I introduced by the Indiana Experiment Station, are proving far superior to Dunfield, Manchu and other varieties commonly used for hay in Southern and Central Indiana, Illinois and other farms in the same latitude. These varieties, Kingwa and Pekwa, produce a very leafy, tall plant with a slender stem. They are very similar and their yield is much larger and of better feeding quality because of the fineness than the older kinds.

The first field of certified Kingwa seed was raised in Indiana in 1931. Since that time the variety has become the leader in Southwestern Indiana and is gaining much popularity in the rest of the state. It has been my experience in growing it in tests with thirty other leading varieties on a Northern Indiana farm that it outyields all but a few of the extremely late beans from the Southeastern States, but it is a little too late to mature seed well every year this far north.

The Pekwa is very similar, with a larger seed, and it has yielded slightly more for me. It was introduced in 1932 and has not been tried out so thoroughly as the Kingwa.

Less waste is experienced in feeding hay from these varieties because of the fineness of the stems. Their lateness makes a good demand for seed for farmer growers.

Because of the black seed, Kingwa and Pekwa are not grown for grain.

-BYRON L. TROYER.

(Mr. Troyer is an Indiana farmer.)

CABBAGE PROSPECTS

THE 1934 cabbage crop was an excep-L tionally large one, totaling about 40 per cent larger than the 1933 crop.

Because of the bumper crop, prices were very low during the past season. The carryover of cabbage in Northern States will be sufficiently large to be an important competitor for the earlier sections in the South. Early sections in the South have indicated that they will plant a much smaller acreage than a year ago.

After early March the old or storage cabbage is eliminated, and from then on prices will depend on how large the early and midseason production is. If acreages are held within reasonable limits, cabbage should prove a profitable spring and early summer crop this coming season.

Inasmuch as cabbage was unprofitable to most growers, beginning last spring and running almost to the present time, the tendency will be toward more conservative acreages. It is seldom that two bumper crops follow in succession, and there is a strong possibility that the coming year will be a much better one than the last so far as cabbage prices are concerned. This will be particularly true in the late states where cabbage was most unprofitable this past season. -COLONEL L. BROWN.