Found—Right At Home—12 Acres

Don't cuss those creeks which run through your land—move them instead. The extra land will pay the bill in short order—that is if your experience is anything like that of A. S. Bledsoe, who farms out in Kittitas County in the state of Washington. Here's what happened to him.

A couple of streams which meandered "every which way" across his farm had him pretty well disgusted. Like your own streams perhaps, they flooded every spring, and sometimes during the growing season, if rains were heavy. When the land wasn't too wet to put in a crop, the creeks would sneak out of their banks later and wash most of it away. They were a nuisance to farm around, too.

Today, it's different. Bledescoe's in the driver's seat now, and he has those streams exactly where he wants them!

Handiest place for a creek, he figured, is next to the fence. And if you've got to have them in the middle of the field, they're a lot less trouble if they're straight. So that's what he did—he moved and straightened. Heavy machinery and common sense did the trick.

Both those streams still empty onto the next farm just where they did before—that's important for legal reasons.

The cost?. Rent of the machinery and the pay of the operators amounted to about $1,000. A little steep at first glance, but take another look at his farm. It's 12 acres larger now.

And all of the acres are better land. Spring and summer floods are a thing of the past. The new channels are straight—free of trees and brush. The whole field, as well as the 12 extra acres, is well drained, producing bigger and better crops. Bledsoe thinks he'll have his $1,000 back in the bank by the end of the year.

He isn't the only "stream-straightener" in his area. A E. Snyder, a neighbor, also straightened a branch of Naneum creek. Other farmers have moved parts of Wilson, Cooke, and Coleman creeks to enlarge and improve their farms.

Several part-time creeks which carry water only during heavy run-off periods have also been moved and changed with equally good results.

No stream has been straightened for its entire length. It evidently isn't too important that neighboring farmers change the course of your creek on their land. No one has to be "forced into" anything.

The Kittias Reclamation District, which irrigates much of the valley, is 100% behind the farmers. It leases its dragline and bulldozer at three-fourths of actual operating cost. The District makes the reduction because of the drainage benefits to the area.

If you're thinking of straightening the streams and improving the value of your farm, a word of warning. Check to be sure it's okay with anyone who may have water rights on the stream. It's a good idea to talk it over with your neighbor first, anyway.

BUTTONHOLES: HOW TO MAKE THEM LAST

If buttons could talk, they might complain about their buttonholes and say, "You ust don't know what I've been through!"

Buttonholes do have a way of getting dog-eared, and the question of what makes a buttonhole wear well is of interest to women who sew as well as manufacturers.

Never caught napping when there is a study to be made, specialists of the Agriculture Department's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics found that the number of stitches per inch is of first imsist friction. Increasing the number portance in making buttonholes reof stitches per inch—up to a certain point—has a strengthening effect. The type of thread, the quality of fabric and the kind of stitch also affect wearability.

Buttonholes made with unmercerized thread were found to be superior to those made with mercerized thread.

May Revolutionize The Milk Industry — Dr. Roy Graves is seen inspecting the machinery he helped originate for canning fresh milk. He developed his idea in conjunction with Roy Stambaugh, a dairy farmer, and the two claim that the machine could bring about an economic revolution in the dairy industry. Both admit, however, that much still remains to be done before the process is perfected.

THE FARM FRONT by John Russell

Here's a hint from a Michigan farmer which might be of value to some of you. He writes, "To have the earliest possible potatoes I mark a deep furrow with a one-horse shovel plow, drop the seed, and tramp them in by foot. Then I fill the furrow with chopped straw, and on the straw I sprinkle commercial fertilizer generously.

* * *

With the one horse plow I run a furrow, completely covering the straw. The first rains wet this straw and it stays moist. The fertilizer acts vigorously, the potatoes come in a hurry and make a good early crop, wet weather or dry."

* * *

What happens to chickens if they happen to eat the weed-killing chemical 2, 4-D? Nothing, according to an Agricultural Experiment Station, the workers of which even went so far as to feed the chemical directly to the birds.

* * *

Two lots of 14-weeks-old cockerels were used in one test. One lot received the chemical in drinking water, and the other in mash. In both cases the concentrations were far in excess of the amount birds could get by grazing on range that had been sprayed to control weeds. All birds remained healthy and normal during and after the experiment.

* * *

A second test was conducted by placing six-months-old White Leghorn pullets on ranges and then spraying the foliage with heavy dates of 2,-D; 2,4,5-T; and ammate. Grain feedings were restricted to insure plenty of grass consumption. Again the chickens showed no ill effects.

* * *

Elsewhere on this page appears a picture of Canada's four champion plowmen who — by taking top honors at the International Plowing Match held near Lindsay — won themselves a trip to the British Isles. According to all reports they had themselves a wonderful time, besides bringing fresh honors to Canada.

* * *

The four plowmen, accompanied by Elliot Moses, Director of the Ontario Plowmen's Association, sailed from New York aboard the new British liner "Caronia" which made the Atlantic crossing in six days— a mark she will probably better considerably once she gets properly "soopled up".

* * *

Landing at Southampton they were greeted by representatives of the Canadian National Railways and and after a day spent sight-seeing the Anglo-American Oil Company; in London, they took the train for Newquay, Cornwall, some 250 miles away, to compete in the West England Plowing Match. Both Alvin Mark, of Millbank, and Rhys Bacher of Hagersville won prizes in this, their first competition in the British Isles.

* * *

The Canucks did better than this in the International Plowing Match held at Limavady, near Belfast, in the north of Ireland, taking first, second and third prizes, which is pretty close to par for the course. A record-breaking crowd of over fifty thousand watched them do their stuff.

* * *

In addition to the North Ireland match and the West England competition the Canadians were also among the prize winners at the Empire Plowing Match at Workington, England. They also visited Scotland and a tour of the farms around Edinburgh, and Glasgow was one of the real highlights of the trip.

* * *

Altogether the Canadian plowmen spent four weeks in the British Isles, returning to New York and then taking the Canadian National Railways Maple Leaf to Toronto. That is to say three of them did — the only unmarried member of the party, Wilbert McFaddin of Millbank, deciding to stay in England for another couple of weeks

* * *

All of which sounds as though plowing a straight furrow can pay off in other ways besides better crops. With which highly moral sentiment I'll come down out of the pulpit for another week.

Canada's Champion Plowmen are shown above, looking at a map of Great Britain, after they arrived in Toronto on board the Canadian National Railways "Maple Leaf" train from New York. The Canadian plowmen were awarded a trip to the British Isles in order to compete in plowing competitions there, and to better observe British ways of farming. From left to right: Robert Timbers of Stouffville, Alvin Mark of Millbank, Elliot Moses, Director of the Ontario Plowmen's Association, and Rhys Bacher of Hagersville.

Squelch

He was, to put it mildly, a trifle conceited.

"I'll bet you have been out with fellows who were worse looking than me," he suggested to his girl friend.

There was no reply.

"I said," he repeated, "I'll bet you've been out with worse looking fellows than me."

"All right—all right— I heard you the first time," she snapped. "I'm just trying to remember!"

Hints For Home Carpenters

The princial unit of measure for lumber is the board foot, although patterned lumber and some finishing lumber is usually sold by the linear foot.

"What is a board foot?"

One board foot is a board 1 foot square and 1 inch thick or its equivalent in volume. It is abbreviated b.m. The common unit is 1,000 board feet and is designated M.b.m. For example, 5,000 board feet is designated 5 M.b.m.

"Is board measure based on actual or nominal size?"

Lumber is measured and sold on the basis of nominal size, that is, the actual size of a dressed 2 x 4 (nominal dimension is 1⅝x3⅝.

"Are there any simple rules for figuring board feet?"

Yes. Here are a few. To find the number of board feet in a

1 x 4—divide the linear feet by 3
1 x 6—divide the linear feet by 2
1 x 8 and 2 x 4—divide the linear feet by 3 and multiply by 2
1 x 10—divide the linear feet by 6 and multiply by 5
1 x 12 and 2 x 6—take total linear feet
2 x 8—multiply the linear feet by 1⅓
2 x 10—multiply the linear feet by 10 and divide by 6
2 x 12—double the linear feet

"How dry should lumber be before using?"

Interior finish and softwood flooring should not contain more than 11 per cent moisture; hardwood flooring, 10 per cent; and siding, exterior trim, and framing, not more than 12 per cent.

"How many studs are required for walls and partitions?"

When studs are spaced 16 inches on center, an approximate rule is to allow 1¼ studs for each foot of wall and partition. This will allow for braces, headers, and doubling at doors and windows.

"How much allowance should be made for waste in siding?"

This will depend upon width and exposure. The following figures are approximate:

Bevel or Lap	Exposure	Waste Allowance
6-inch	4¾-inch	25 per cent
6-inch	4¼-inch	33 per cent
5-inch	3¾-inch	40 per cent
5-inch	3½-inch	50 per cent
4-inch	2¾-inch	50 per cent

This means that you take total square feet of wall surface, and add percentage of waste shown. The result will be board feet to buy.

"What are the waste allowances for flooring?"

Waste allowance varies with width as follows: 1½ inches, 40 per cent; 2¼ inches, 35 per cent; 3¼ inches, 30 per cent; 4¼ inches, 25 per cent; and 5¼ inches 20 per cent.

"What about sheathing?"

To the actual superficial area, including openings, add the following percentages for waste: For unmatched lumber applied diagonally, 1 x 6, 20 to 25 per cent; 1 x 8, 18 to 22 per cent; 1 x 10, 15 to 20 per cent. If boards are matched, add about 5 per cent in each case.

"How many nails are required for different kinds of work?"

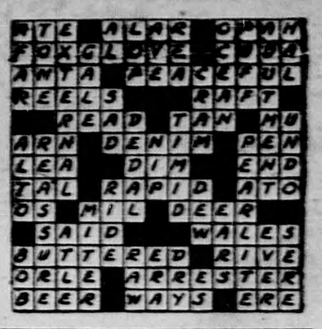
1,000 feet beveled siding ..... 18 pounds 6d
1,000 feet sheathing ... 20 pounds 8d com.
1,000 feet flooring ..... 30 pounds 8d
1,000 feet studding ....(15 pounds 10d com. (5 pounds 20d com.

"What size should lintels and headers be?"

Lintels and headers over openings in farm dwellings should be doubled and set on edge. Spans for lintels or headers should not exceed the following for size given:

Spans up to 4 feet—two 2 x 4's
Spans 4 to 5½ feet—two 2 x 6's
Spans 5½ to 7 feet—two 2 x 8's
Spans 7 to 10 feet—two 2 x 10's

Answer to Crossword Puzzle



USE OF PARAFFIN CUTS DOWN SOCK WEAR

If your socks are in the habit of developing holes in the heels at a rapid rate, what you need is less darning cotton and more paraffin. In this case, a rub in time saves nine. Home economists recommend rubbing on a little wax at toes and heels of socks to save wear and eventual holes. It will not show and will last through several washings.

YOU WOMEN WHO SUFFER HOT FLASHES then FEEL CHILLY-

Here's Good News!

Are you between the ages of 38 and 52 and going through that trying functional 'middle-age' period peculiar to women? Does this make you suffer from hot flashes, feel clammy, so *nervous*, irritable, weak? Then DO try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms! It's famous for this!

Many wise 'middle-age' women take Pinkham's Compound regularly to help build up resistance against this distress.

Pinkham's Compound contains no opiates—no habit-forming drugs.

It *helps nature* (you know what we mean!). This great medicine also has what Doctors call a stomachic tonic effect.

NOTE: Or you may prefer LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S TABLETS with added iron

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

MAKES GALLANT RESCUE AFTER CAR JUMPS ROAD

WINS DOW AWARD

LOUIS GEORGES MORIN
of St. Raymi du Lac-aux-Sables
is hero in tragic Portneuf County accident

MISSING the entrance to a bridge, the car with its 5 occupants turned over and fell into the Ste. Anne River. After getting out and reaching shore, Morin dove back into the icy waters to rescue a friend being carried away by the current. Although exhausted, Morin again braved the river in a futile attempt to free another man trapped in the submerged car.

Louis Morin's courage and unselfishness has earned him The Dow Award for bravery.

1. Swerving to pass a wagon, the car left the road and hurtled 15 feet into the Ste. Anne River. Morin somehow managed to free himself and swim ashore.

2. Hearing cries for help, he saw one of his comrades floundering in the current . . . and immediately swam 50 feet out and brought the drowning man to safety.

3. The gallant Morin then dove in once more — this time in an effort to free his friend trapped in the car. In spite of his speed, Morin was too late to save the man's life.

THE Dow AWARD

NATIONAL BREWERIES LIMITED

THE DOW AWARD is a citation presented for acts of outstanding heroism and includes, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. The Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian daily newspapers, selects winners from recommendations made by a nationally known news organization.

DOW BREWERY - MONTREAL

LISTEN TO THE DOW AWARD SHOW, MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY — 7.15 P.M.

PENNY

By Harry Haenigsen