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OPERATION

The thresher is securely bolted to the floor of a single wheel trailer that is easily pulled by a half-ton truck. Preparatory to threshing, the rear wheels of the truck and the wheel of the trailer are lowered a few inches into the ground to bring the thresher to a convenient working height. The trailer end-gate is hinged to the trailer floor and provided with folding legs so that when opened it makes a satisfactory platform on which the operator can stand to feed the machine.

The bundles of soybeans, which have been allowed to remain untied in the nursery row, are placed directly on the feed table and threshed, thus lessening the possibility of mixing and shattering from excessive handling. After each row is threshed the cylinder is stopped, the feed table cleaned, and the threshing mechanism inspected for lodged seed.

The straw and grain are discharged directly below the cylinder into a No. 41 square galvanized laundry tub that had been deepened by the addition of a 3½-inch band at the top to provide ample room for straw. The larger stems and stalks are removed from the tub by hand and the remaining straw and grain placed into a three-mesh, screened-bottom pan fitting over a six-mesh, screened-bottom pan into which the seed and finer chaff fall upon agitation. The chaff is then removed by holding the bottom pan over the air blast. A pair of goggles worn by the man feeding the machine would provide a safeguard against flying beans and particles of broken stems or pods.

Three operators have been able to thresh consistently 50 to 55 rod rows per hour under average conditions.

Blueprints of this thresher can be obtained from the authors. The authors express their appreciation to C. J. Goris, Lafayette, Ind., for ideas and suggestions made by him while constructing this machine.—A. H. PROBST, Junior Agronomist, and J. L. CARTTER, Agronomist, Division of Forage Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry and Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, U. S. Regional Soybean Industrial Products Laboratory, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind., cooperating.

THE TOXICITY OF INDIGOFERA ENDECAPHYLLO JACQ.

FOR RABBITS

INDIGOFERA ENDECAPHYLLO Jacq. was introduced into the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station Forage Crop Nursery from Ceylon in 1925. The plant is a prostrate legume which makes second growth when cut and is a perennial as far north as Gainesville, Fla. The leaves are killed by the first frosts of the season, but growth is resumed from the prostrate stems in the spring.

1Contribution from the Departments of Animal Industry and Agronomy, Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, Fla., and the Division of Forage Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.