

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK NEWS

Up-to-date Information to Help Develop Progressive Farming

HOW TRANSPLANT VEGETABLES

By V. M. Patterson

Success in growing certain vegetables depends chiefly on the attention given to the details of transplanting from the seed bed to the field. A few of these details deal with preparation of the soil, size of the plants, distance and depth to set the plants, method of removing the plants from the seed bed, and time to transplant.

Care in preparation of the soil will greatly repay the gardener. The first essential in any garden soil is fertility. The best method of obtaining this is through application of well rotted manure, supplemented, in a few cases, by small quantities of commercial fertilizer. The manure should be thoroughly disked into the soil. After the soil is plowed it should be worked over with the disk and harrow until it is mellow, free from clods, and smooth.

Having the soil in first class condition makes transplanting a pleasure, if done by hand, and is essential when machines are used. A soil that is well prepared so it is fine and loose will retain the moisture better for the plants. Cultivation should be practiced after the plants are set, in order to keep a mulch to aid in holding the moisture. If the field is marked off before the plants are set, the cultivation will be much more easily done.

The best time to transplant is in cool, cloudy weather. This is often impossible, especially with those vegetables that are not set in the field until early summer, such as late cabbage, cauliflower, celery, and others. When it is impossible to have cool, cloudy weather for the transplanting the best thing is to do the work in the afternoon, after 3 o'clock. This will give the plants the cooler part of the day and the night in which to revive.

Care should always be used in taking the plants from the seed bed, that the roots are not injured to any extent. It is always a good policy to water the plants about 12 hours before they are to be removed from the seed bed. This will cause the soil to stick to the roots better and will give it a chance to dry enough after watering, so it can be handled. While being removed to the field, the plants should be protected from the sun.

In general, plants should be set deeper than they were in the seed bed. It is of great importance that they be set deeply enough to reach moist soil. When large plants of the cabbage family are to be set in the field in hot, dry weather, it is a good plan to trim the leaves back to the crown. This leaves less surface exposed to the sun and the drying out is less, giving the roots a better chance to start.

BIG VALUE OF COW-TESTING

Some Convincing Comparisons of Best and Poorest Herd Brought Out by Expert.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With figures from a Virginia cow-testing association as the basis for his calculations a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture has made some convincing comparisons of the best herd and the poorest herd, that bring out with unusual emphasis the value of testing.

There were 511 cows owned by members of the association. The best herd consisted of 16 cows, with an average of 306 pounds of butter fat in a year. The poorest herd had 91 cows, averaging 155 pounds of butter fat in a year. The first herd made an average income of \$75 per cow over the cost of feed consumed; the latter made an average return over feed cost of only 84 cents per cow.

The introduction of a few variations on these figures will help to show just how far apart were these cows in the two herds. The average cow in the best herd produced more income above



A Good Sire is the Beginning of a Good Herd; a Bad One is the End of Any Herd.

the cost of feed than all of the 91 cows in the other herd. It would require 117 cows like the average in the poor herd to equal in profit production one of the cows in the top herd. To equal the herd of 16 good cows a farmer would have to keep 1,872 animals like the average cow in this poor herd.

PREPARE THE HOGS FOR SALE

Breeders may put up a sale of the most approved blood lines, bred to

noted boars, but if they are not in their best condition they will not bring their value in the ring. All authorities advise not to buy fat sows but there are two sides to the argument. One is the sow loaded down with undesirable fat and the other is a sow as thin as a shadow. The man who can strike a happy medium between these extremes is the man who has the best conditioned offering. Any sow, in order to show quality and finish, must carry a certain amount of flesh. It is conceded by recognized authorities that young sows will carry more fat to better advantage and stand heavier feeding during the period of pregnancy than the older sow. The gilt is producing a litter of pigs within her and at the same time is building her own body. Consequently, if she is not supplied with plenty of nitrogenous feeds, and does not carry a sufficient amount of flesh, either she or her litter will suffer. Personal experience has shown that gilts fed a ration with plenty of protein, can be in high flesh and at the same time produce good litters. This is also true of mature sows.

SILU NECESSARY FOR DAIRY

Increase of 7 1/2 Per Cent Made on Missouri Farm by Feeding Cows on Silage.

No man who is milking a herd of a dozen or more cows can ever hope to make maximum returns from his herd without a silo, according to E. M. Harmon, dairy extension specialist for the Missouri College of Agriculture. This statement was proved by the Missouri Cow Testing associations during the past year, as shown in the following results:

Cows receiving silage produced an average of 5,798 pounds of milk, 208.8 pounds of fat and a profit above feed cost of \$108.00 per cow. Cows without silage averaged 5,180 pounds of milk, 252.7 pounds of fat and a profit of \$101.02 per cow. The difference was 600 pounds of milk, 13.9 pounds of fat and \$7.58 cents per cow in one year.

This means an increase of 7 1/2 per cent in profit due to the silo. The average man would go a long way to market his wheat for 7 1/2 per cent more. It is worth that much to build a silo and we must have a lot more of them before we will reach the economy we should in butterfat production.

Calyx Spray Due

The calyx application on apples for codling moth control is the most important for the grower to consider at this time. As the aim must be to get the poison in the calyx cups, sufficient time and endeavor must be expended to do a thorough job. Where a particular variety blooms with little uniformity the spraying program should be altered to meet the conditions. Spray when the petals are off the strong central blossom of the cluster is the rule. An interval of 6 to 10 days occurs with most varieties between the time the petals fall and the calyx cup closes.

Landplaster Quality Varies

Different brands of landplaster vary in price, but the lowest priced one is not necessarily the cheapest. Land plaster should be bought on the basis of the percentage of calcium sulfate it contains. The percentage composition varies as much as 20 per cent.

An Expert Writes:

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hence it is an important factor to consider.

Sulfur Gets Rose Mildew

Roses need to be dusted with fine dusting sulfur or a prepared three in one dusting mixture to keep rose mildew and other troubles in check.

Wet Lands May Be Worked

Wet lands that have had to be plowed late are often helped by a previous discing, especially if much rubbish is on the land.

Where the soil breaks up lumpy a harrow and disc both may have to be used afterwards. A double corrugated roller is good for reducing clods that have been allowed to dry out.

Banner-Courier want ads bring home the bacon.

RALPH WILLIAMS MAKES GOOD RECORD

Mr. Williams in 1916 and 1920 was a member of the Executive Committee of the National Organization, and a



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RE-ELECT

Ralph E. Williams

Republican National Committeeman



The Only Westerner Ever Elected Vice-Chairman of the Republican National Committee

Keep the West in Power

The Republican National Committee consists of one member from each state in the Union and is the political organization of the party.

In June, 1921, at the Committee's first meeting after the inauguration of President Warren G. Harding, every state cast its vote for Ralph E. Williams of Oregon for vice-chairman of the Committee, recognizing by their unanimous vote his fitness and ability as a leader to fill this responsible position.

A vote for Ralph E. Williams for Republican National Committeeman will confirm the action of the forty-eight states in electing him vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, a position never before held by a Western man.

Ralph E. Williams of Oregon, as vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, is directly in line to become National chairman, the highest position attainable in the Republican organization.

A National Committeeman on the National Committee does not make or execute the laws, but carries out the policies and platform of the party adopted by the delegates at each previous National Convention.

Mr. Williams is senior member of the National Committee. Seniority in this committee gives one the same power as seniority in the U. S. Senate.

VOTE TO KEEP HIM THERE

(Paid Adv. by Committee of Republicans, C. L. Starr, Sec'y, 617 Board of Trade Bldg., Portland, Oregon)

member of the sub-committee which had control and management of all executive work pertaining to the Republican National Convention, including the election of temporary chairman. During this time he supplied seats at the Convention for all residents of Oregon who made application, including students and soldiers enroute to and from the East.

He has attained, and holds, his high place in the party organization because of his demonstrated executive ability, faithful and consistent attendance and long service upon the committee—a position of influence no new man could reach except by the same long, faithful and intelligent service.

Republican leaders in the Senate, and out, are his personal friends. He can get things done for Oregon because he can go to these men as his friends to enlist their aid for things Oregon needs of the National Government.

He is a veteran of the National organization. He knows, and is one of, those who direct its movements. No other man in Oregon could take his place and wield his influence in the high councils of his party.

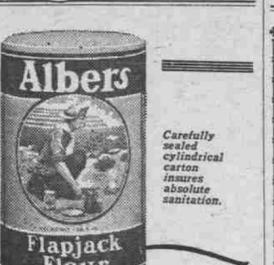
He stands at the head, with the leaders. A new man would, of custom and necessity, stand at the foot, with the followers.

If the Republicans of Oregon want

to be represented by a Committeeman recognized as a leader of the National party organization possessed of the power and influence that goes with leadership, they will vote for Ralph E. Williams and his continued service in behalf of his party and state.

George L. Koehn For Representative

Mr. Koehn was born in Wisconsin in 1889. He graduated from the University of Oregon Law school in 1914 and was admitted to the bar that same year. Two years later he received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Oregon. For four years he taught in the Lincoln High School, Portland, and upon the outbreak of the war went to the First Officers' Training Camp at the Presidio, San Francisco. Receiving a commission as Second Lieutenant, he was sent overseas and remained in France until the summer of 1919. Mr. Koehn



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The Time to Buy

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E. E. TEEPLE
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retired from the service as a captain, which rank he now holds in the Officers' Reserve Corps. After leaving the army, he spent a year at Harvard, receiving an advanced degree in Government and Law. He has been instructing in American History and Government at Reed College for the past two years, and is on the faculty of the Northwestern College of Law,

Portland. Captain Koehn is married and has one child. He has taken an active interest in civic and public affairs.

In his platform Mr. Koehn Tax Reduction; is opposed to Oriental ownership of land; would wipe out the narcotic evil and is in favor of millage tax for higher educational institutions.

S. F. Scripture

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