AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK NEWS

Up-to-date Information to Help Develop Progressive Farming

SEED POTATOES SHOULD BE SELECTED IN THE FIELD

By Geo. L. Zundel, Plant Specialist in Washington, and in selecting clean properly begin to lay. Put them in order to stamp out the disease, seed for next year's use, now is the the laying house at five and a half time to begin to eliminate the disease months of age, but if they are not POULTRY POINTERS from the seed. In irrigated sections mature carry them until they are six of the east side most of the trouble months before allowing them to lay. is caused by a Fusarium wilt, or Otherwise they will not molt later on. blight, while on the coast the trouble if their combs begin to get too red as is from Verticillium wilt.

fungus will pass through the soil from they begin to lay might prove advan- and narrow, crow-like head are never and 700 tons shipped. diseased to healthy hills, so that if tageous. much of this wilt is present in the "After a pullet has started to lay it field, the potatoes will be unfit for is too late," says W. D. Buchanan,

stem end of a tuber to see if there is she is at least five and a half months ly, while the shy layer is sly, stays on Clarence Browne, in the field. a dark ring on the inside, is absolute- old, provided you have her under conly to be discouraged, because other trol in a limited run. The way to do factors might cause the darkening of it is to watch her comb, and to keep the rings in the potato. Drouth during reducing the protein if necessary unthe period of growth; storage in cel- til there is none in her feed except lars or pits, where there is a low that in the grain and its byproducts. temperature, may cause a dark ring. A Leghorn pullet should weigh three to form in the end of the tuber.

comes in contact with a cut surface to market: they lead to an early molt a ready means of infection is pro- and to such reduction of vigor that vided, and more wilt is liable to de you never get a consistent lay. An tions, since it is a comparison of hens velop than otherwise would. Most of early layer is never as rugged as she the best seed grown in eastern Wash- would have been if held to maturity. ington has a black ring, but Fusarium The pullet approaching the laying blight is not found to any extent in period naturally slows down in acthis area. Furthermore, recent experitivity, just as does any adult. Hence ments have shown that Fusarium and the poultryman must double his ef-Verticillium have been found in po- forts the depth of the litteriafidant" tatoes that had no dark ring, thus forts to keep her active, and this proving the futility of the old method.

Fattening Calves

"Weaning, shipping, dehorning, castrating and suddenly changing your calves from grass to dry feed is very hard on them and checks gains completely for three to six weeks," said W. H. Peters, chief of the animal husbandry division, Minnesota University farm, before an audience of live stock men attracted to the farm by the Cattle Feeders' Day.

"This problem pids the problem of securing good calves at a reasonable price," he added, "would seem to warrant the statement that baby beef production is best adapted to the method whereby the calves are grown on the same farm on which they are to be fattened. They can be castrated when young, and if they are dehorned at all they can be dehorned with caustic also when young, then started on grain in the fall before they are weaned and can be fattened with less risk and a good deal less feed than when they are purlhased in the open market in the fall.

However, when the calves brought to University Farm got settled down and started to feeding well, they made gains almost as fast as the older cattle and required only two-thirds as much feed to make 100 pounds gain as is the egg producers of the United usually required by two or three year old cattle.

"The calves appeared to be growing rather than fattening until they had been on feed about 130 days and son, New York horticulturists advise weighed from 700 to 800 pounds. From the removal of the fruiting canes in then on they seemed to fatten rapidly all raspberry plantings. These old and at the close of 160 days showed canes are no longer needed by the a good deal of finish. We believe that bush and they may harbor disease the average feeder of baby beef organisms or insect pests which might should figure on about a 200-day feed- infect the new growth. The removal ing period in order to make certain of of the old canes will also afford more a satisfactory finish on the calves."

Secret Of Silage Making

cause spontaneous combustion.

Avoid Early Laying Early maturity, not early egg pro-

The old practice of cutting off the time you can keep her from it until If the fungus is in the soil and it egg. Early eggs (peewees) are hard not in selecting the breeders. means double the depth of the litter, which makes her work and hence turns all the protein to body building."

Charles A. Robertson of the American Consulate at Shanghai, after studying the statistics of Chinese egg exports to the United States, reaches the conclusion in a report to the department of commerce that the Chinese egg has invaded America for

"While China's egg business experienced a period of prosperity during the war," he says, "with a return now to normal conditions the demand still continues, which would indicate that Chinese eggs have made good. During the war a great trade in the export of fresh eggs grew up, and the profits were so great that the exporters did not even trouble to insure the cargo, as they could easily afford to suffer the loss of an occasional shipment. Over 11,303,000 fresh eggs came into the United States last year from China: also millions of pounds of frozen eggs, egg albumen and yolk. Eggs, fresh and preserved, and products play an important part in the export trade of China."

The development of this busines puts a vital problem squarely before States.

Trim Up The Raspberries

With the close of the fruiting sea

room for the new growth next season In the spring, the canes of red raspberries should be cut back to a de The secret of making silage is to sired fruiting height, usually three or have all the air excluded, so that mold four feet from the ground. Black raspwill not have a chance to grow. Mix- berries require more severe pruning ing green corn fodder with dry hay than the red varities, as the old fruitwill not do at all unless they were ing canes should be removed and the chopped up together, and tamped well new growth checked in the summer by into a silo. It would be necessary also pinching off the tips of the new canes to add water sufficient to insure per- about two feet from the ground. In fect settling with no air pockets, order to do this effectively, it will be Mixing the hay and green feed in a necessary to go over the bushes sev loft as you suggest would be sure to eral times. In the spring, the side cause a spoiled feed, and may even branches which have been developed in this manner should be cut back

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from one-third to one-half their length. Raspberry growers are urged to be STATE LIME PLANT HAS dustion is desirable. The first busi- on the lookout for plants affected with ness of the poultryman is to bring the mosaic disease, or "yellows." All Wilt diseases of potatoes cause con- his pullets to maturity at five and a such plants, including roots and suck-

Unprofitable hens usually have combs with long, narrow serrations, lime. they near maturity, cut down the which are hard and shrunken and

found on high record hens. While more active and nervous than the roost or outer edge of flock, and squawks when caught. Hens first off the roost in the morning and last on at night are the birds that lay lots of

When in doubt as to the hen's egg-

Culling can be accurate only when that have had like opportunities. Housing, feeding, freedom from parabirds compared. When these condimay be culled out, especially at cer- ous and weak plants. tain seasons when they are not laying. Heavy fall and winter egg production may be expected only from earlyhens into early summer molt to make them good fall layers.

GREEN MANURING ANCIENT MEANS OF IMPROVING SOIL

Green manuring - plowing under green crops—as a means of soil improvement, although it has been emphasized in recent years, can hardly United States Department of Agriculture. It is really one of the oldest methods. Crops for this purpose were used by the ancients, the Romans using lupines, which were sown in September and turned under in May for

the benefit of the following crop. In Germany the use of lupines began in the middle of the nineteenth century and has proved an important in next year's crop. factor in reclaiming the sandy lands of parts of Prussia. In England le-

the trees and carrying them to the

In the United States the use of special green-manure crops is much be lower. more general in the south than in the north. Under irrigation they play an crop. important part in orchard culture in the west, but not under dry-farming

SOLD 2000 TONS LIME

The state lime plant is going fine siderable damage to the potato crop half to six months, when they may ers, should be removed and burned in this year, due to the publicity which advanced salaries by the wholesale, citizens of the United States, asso-FROM THE O. A. C. nothing is more important for the im- reason provement of the land in western Oregon than the liberal use of agricultural

Sam Moore, president, and Prof. A. The only way to get clean seed is amount of protein in the feed. In do-covered with whitish scales. The eye B. Cordley of Corvallis, secretary of to select it during the growing period ing so feed more carbohydrates, for is usually sunken and not prominent the board, report that they now have ory and rogue out all wilt infected vines. they can use lots of energizing food, seen from the front, and has a dull 2,000 tons of lime sold, and that so far In the case of Verticillium wilt, the and putting on a little fat before lusteriess expression. The long beak 1,000 tons have been ground this year,

Part of the success of the lime plant this year is due to the fact that the a low-producing hen, the high pro- board has sold lime on a business poultry specialist, "but if you start in ducer is more easily caught and basis, that is, payable after harvest, handled. The high producer is friend and has kept an active selling agent,

Selecting Seed Potatoes

Early fall, just before the vines die back, is the time to select seed for next year's potato crop, according to the potato specialist at the New York laying quality give her the benefit of experiment station at Geneva. Most and a half pounds before she lays an the doubt in culling for layers, but growers prefer to harvest their potatoes after the vines have turned brown and dried up, as the tubers have then hens are kept under uniform condi- reached a desirable stage of maturity. Seed potatoes selected at this time, however, or those taken from the bin next season, are not as desirable as sites and contagious diseases and good seed selected from living plants, demanagement should apply alike to all clares the station expert, because no choice can be had between healthy tions are poorly met even good layers and diseased plants or between vigor-

Hill selection enables the grower to obtain seed from healthy, vigorous plants only, as well as from the highhatched, well-matured pullets. No est yielding plaints in the field. Repractical value comes from forcing suits obtained in experimental plantings at the New York station show that seed secured in this way is quite to the conditions and limitations of superior to that taken at random after the Acts of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat., 218). the crop is harvested,

Where a special seed plant has been maintained from which all diseased plants have been removed, the station expert advocates the selection of a sufficient number of high-yielding hills to furnish seed for next year's seed be called a new discovery, say the plant. The remainder of the tubers can then be used for planting the main crop. If they have no special seed plat, growers will find it desirable to select their seed potatoes in the field, avoiding all weak and diseased plants and selecting high-yielding hills so far as possible. The time and work involved in making this selection will be amply repaid by the increased yield

In the states of Washington, Oregumes and other plants are commonly gon, Mississippi, Arkansas, Idaho and used; in India and Japan the farm- Florida, lumber and timber products ers gather green plants of mny kinds, lead the list of industries of the resometimes even cutting twigs from spective states in value.

INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

Salem-State tax levy for 1922 to Bandon to have record cranberry

Rainier, lumber center, complains of great lack of houses.

Rainier Review-The last session of the legislature has a rotten record. It has been given to the subject by The entirely forgetting the rights of the ciations of such citizens and corpora-Pacific Homestead. This paper is people they (mis) represented. Other tions organized under the laws of the proud of the achievement, because appropriations were made beyond all United States or any state, territory,

> Plans for a \$25,000 state children's farm home, near Portland. Marshfield seeks location there of large automobile brake factory,

xtension of railroad to this place. low fir 700 M., bastard fir 275 M., red Commi Astoria increases tax levy two mills cedar 680 M., hemlock 75M., SW1/4 (9-28-5t) extension of railroad to this place.

over last year. Bend raising money toward building new \$30,000 Baptist church.

Medford shipping 750 carloads of Chemawa Indian school to have \$52,-

000 dormitory. Eugene-Steel hangars to be built to accommodate 18 airplanes. Oregon hop crop estimated at 60,000

Portland-Three churches, costing \$51,000, to be built in Mt. Scott dis-

Timber-Several warehouses and dwellings going up. Clackamas county building \$90,000 worth of new school houses.

Vote for Single Tax 304 X Yes. (4tp)

NOTICE OF SALE OF

GOVERNMENT TIMBER

GENERAL LAND OFFICE Washington, D. C.

September 15, 1922. Notice is hereby given that subject and June 4, 1920 (41 Stat., 758), and the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior of September 15, 1917 (46 L. D., 447), and June 22, 1920 (47 L. D., 411), the timber on the following

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or district thereof only. Upon appli-cation of a qualified purchaser, the timber on any legal subdivision will Vernonia—Two thousand celebrated M., bastard fir 300 M., red dedar 130 M., hemlock 160 M., NW SW SW yellow fir 1200M. SW yellow fir 1200M. SW yellow fir 1200M. red fir 700 M., bastard fir 300 M., red dedar 130 per M.

WM SPPV

WM SPPV

lands will be sold at 10 o'clock a. m., SW14, yellow fir 985 M., red fir 430M., on November 8, 1922, at public auction, bastard fir 450 M., red cedar 220M., at the United States land office at Portland, Oregon, to the highest bid- of the red, yellow and bastard fir to der, at not less than the appraised be sold for less than \$3.00 per M., none value, as shown by this notice, sale of the red cedar timber to be sold for to be subject to the approval of the less than \$2.00 per M., and none of the Milton and Freewater to be united in one town.

County press generally favorable to the Portland 1925 electrical exposition. Rainier, lumber center, complains of turned if sale is not approved, otherwise patent will issue for the timber SE¼ SE¼, red fir 1150 M., red cedar which must be removed within ten 50M., hemlock 50 M., SW¼ SE¾, red years. Bids will be received from fir 525 M., red cedar 25 M., none of the red fir timber to be sold for less than \$2.50 per M., none of the red cedar timber to be sold for less than \$1.50 per M., and none of the hemlock timber to be sold for less than \$1.00 per M. T. 4 S., R. 2 E. Sec. 5, NW1/4 SW14, red fir 665 M., none of the red be offered separately before being in- fir timber to be sold for less than \$1.50 Cluded in any offer of a larger unit. per M. T. 2 S., R. 5 W., Sec. 29, NE% T. 4 N., R. 3 W., Sec. 17, SW% NE%, red fir 1400 M., none of the red





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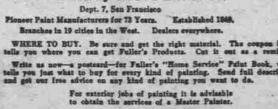
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