

## AUTOMOBILES, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

### MOTORCYCLES — BICYCLES — ACCESSORIES

"Did prohibition change mat-  
ters much in this region?"  
"Well—p'tu!—sorter," replied  
Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, to  
the tourist. "We ustee see Jurd  
—Country Gentleman."

Swiggins going home so drunk  
he couldn't hit the road with his  
hat. Now the first thing he does  
after taking a couple of drams of  
bone-dry liquor is to eat his hat."

### GARDEN HINTS OF BENEFIT

BY MRS. C. O. BRANSON

In this article the names and  
nature of pests are given to aid  
busy gardeners to combat the  
numerous pests that infest the  
ground. Sorts of seeds are men-  
tioned that do well in this clim-  
ate.

Gradus peas are an early var-  
iety and one of the best. Early  
Morn are good if the crop is de-  
sired to be gathered all at one  
time, as they ripen evenly; the  
Gradus will blossom and bear ag-  
ain. The Telephone, dwarf and  
tall, are excellent for later crops.  
Peas should be soaked in kero-  
sene oil a few minutes and sprin-  
kled well with cayenne pepper and  
Paris Green to insure protection  
from moles. Gradus peas are  
considered dwarf growing, but in  
this climate they grow so high  
that they need some support.

The cabbage maggot, which al-  
so infests radishes, turnips and  
cauliflower, can be successfully  
handled by the persistent use of  
spraying. First there should be  
sulphur and ashes sprinkled in  
the rows ready for the seeds, and  
the ground thoroughly sprayed  
with Carco, a solution of lime  
water and carbolic acid, which  
may be procured at seed stores,  
or one may make the solution.  
Before setting the cabbage plant,  
it should be immersed in the Car-  
co solution (diluted), and then  
set in the ground, which has been  
sprayed well. The first sunny  
days bring the yellow flies, which  
will deposit a large number of  
eggs around the young plants.  
Unless these are killed they will  
hatch and the maggots will begin  
their destructive work of eating  
the stalks. Subsequent sprays  
must be given as many times  
as the eggs appear, the spraying  
made around the plant, wetting  
the ground well. The eggs are  
formed to the depth of an inch  
in the soil around the plant. Cab-  
bage and cauliflower thus treated  
will everyone grow. There may  
be an occasional cutworm which  
will cut off the stalks entirely;  
if so, give them poisoned bait.  
Early cabbage is much more apt  
to be infested with the maggots,  
the flies not working on the late  
cabbage so industrially.

It is possible to raise three  
crops of cabbage in this part  
of the country. Plants set in  
December, about the 19th, will  
be ready for use in the early  
spring, of course, setting the  
variety for winter growing. Plants  
set in April or May will head for

summer use and those set in June  
or July for fall and winter use.  
The Jersey or Oregon Dakefield  
are sorts for April and December  
setting. The Danis Ballhead or  
Flat Dutch for the June settings.  
There are other good sorts.

Cauliflower should be set to  
head either before or after the  
heat of the summer. Winter caul-  
iflower (broccoli) will head in  
early spring if set late in the  
fall.

The Hanson lettuce is excellent  
for heading. Lettuce will head  
better if reset. It can be planted  
in the fall and reset in the spring.  
Early hothouse plants set as ear-  
ly as possible insures the heading  
before hot weather.

A plant that has stood through  
the winter as cabbage, beet, or  
parsnips, must be lifted and reset  
if desired to save seed from them.  
If not reset the vegetables from  
those seeds "will go to seed."

Chantenay carrot has no equal  
for table use and successive plant-  
ings should be made, making  
sure to keep a generous bed for  
the winter's use.

The Golden Bantam or Golden  
West sweet corn (the latter be-  
ing the acclimated Bantam) is a  
sort having no equal and succes-  
sive plantings until June or July  
can be made, insuring "roasting  
ears" until after frost. Be sure  
to try this; the ears may be short  
but are delicious.

The Oregon Denver onion is  
the best variety here. Planted as  
late as June or July, they can  
be let stand all winter for a crop  
of spring green onions. This sort  
is mild in flavor and will not hurt  
the most delicate stomach.

Burpee's stringless green-pod  
beans (dwarf) are most excel-  
lent for early table use and for  
canning.

Oregon Pole lima beans are the  
only sort that mature well in this  
climate.

Progressive Evergreen straw-  
berries bear fruit from June until  
frost if kept in good condition.

Chalk's early Jewell and the  
Puget Sound tomato are the best  
varieties for this climate, the  
nights being too cool for the fruit  
to mature; however, these do  
fairly well. The plants should be  
reset from the hotbed or house  
box into the cold frame awhile  
to insure hardiness and thrift. Be-  
fore setting in the field the plants  
should be of good size with new  
shoots putting out on the sides  
and may even be in bloom. The  
ground should be warm when they  
are set, the plants thriving better  
in warm June than in a cold  
May. Set the stakes early for  
support and keep pinching off  
side shoots unless a large amount  
of green tomatoes are wanted in  
the fall. If there are not enough  
bees to do the pollenizing the  
blossoms should be hand pollen-  
ized by rubbing some of the pol-  
len over all the blossoms with the  
fingers. There should be more  
hives of bees around for their  
valuable work. Never kill a bum-  
blebee. Unless the stigma of the  
blossom has received pollen, the  
plant cannot bear fruit.

The plants should be sprayed  
with boreaux solution for prob-  
able blight. Nitrate of soda scat-  
tered around the roots promotes  
rapid growth. Some lime in the  
deep trench is helpful. It is bet-  
ter to water most plants by ir-  
rigation than wetting the foliage  
to prevent the water from wash-  
ing off the pollen; the water is  
needed at the roots.

Aphides, sap-sucking insects,  
infest rose bushes and  
bushes and other plants and  
should be sprayed with nicotine  
sulphate or black-leaf 40, both  
solutions containing tobacco. The  
aphid or plant-louse sucks the  
juice of plants. They are notably  
prolific. A female, by partheno-  
genesis, may give rise to mil-  
lions of progeny in two genera-  
tions or produce 10,000,000,000,  
000,000,000,000 in its twelfth  
brood. During the summer the  
young are born alive while to-  
wards fall eggs are produced  
from which are hatched aphides  
having wings. Many of the aph-  
ides have two tubes on the ad-  
domen from which exudes honey-  
dew, a sweetish fluid of which  
ants are very fond. You may  
see the ants stroking the lice to  
induce them to give off a more  
copious flow.

The beetle inflicts damage on  
the potato, tomato and other gar-  
den and some flower plants. A  
very small bug which cannot be  
killed by spraying. Spray con-  
taining poison must be used. Any  
disagreeable substance such as  
plaster, soot, ashes, or tobacco

dust will repel its attacks. Bug-  
death procured at seed stores is a  
good remedy for plant-eating in-  
sects.

For the cabbage worm (green)  
on the leaves, hand pick and use  
pyrethrum spray or it be used in  
the powder form. Pyrethrum,  
used in making insect powder, is  
the best insecticide to use on  
plants that are to be used as food  
as the powder is not poison to hu-  
man beings—poison only to ani-  
mals without lungs as in the  
trachea breathing insects. Py-  
rethrum powder dusted well in a  
tightly closed room over night  
will kill flies or they will become  
so inactive that they may be  
swept up and destroyed. This is  
also the remedy for fleas.

Thripes, a very small sap-suck-  
ing insect attacks young onions  
from seed and the leaves turn a  
silvery or whitish color and later  
curl and twist. Spray with nicot-  
ine solution wetting the plants  
and ground well. Small cut-  
worms also attack onions from  
seed. Poison spray is effective.  
If the large cutworms are pre-  
sent feed them poisoned bait. The  
pests feed a night and hide under  
chips or other objects through the  
day. The bait should be  
spread around the plants.

Powdery mildew can be con-  
trolled by dusting flowers of sul-  
phur on the diseased plant be-  
fore blooming. This should be  
used at the very first appearance  
of the mildew.

Anthraxnose is common on cu-  
cumber, tomato, bean, egg-plant  
and melon leaves, causing brown  
spots and sometimes sunken spots  
appear on the fruit. Spray with  
Bordeau.

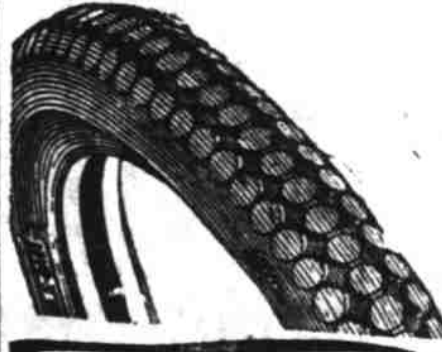
The squash bug may be hand  
picked. As they prefer squash as  
food one can diminish their at-  
tack on melon, cucumber, egg-  
plant, etc., by planting an occa-  
sional "trap plant" in the beds of  
the others named as hand picking  
will be easier on a few trap  
plants than over the whole field.  
A small board laid beside the  
young plant often furnishes light  
shelter for the bugs which may  
be collected and killed the next  
morning.

The early blight on potatoes  
consists of brown spots with con-  
centric rings on the leaves and  
is more prevalent in moist weath-  
er. Spray with Bordeaux mixture  
beginning when plants are a few  
inches high, repeating every two  
weeks for a month or more. Late  
blight is dark brown spots on  
leaves appearing water soaked  
and not having concentric rings.  
The spots becoming yellow and  
the leaves die. It is accelerated  
by the sultry weather in August  
and September. Spray the same  
as for early blight. It lives over  
winter in seed potatoes. Potato  
seed should be soaked in formalin  
before planting. It is better to  
spray before blight appears (in  
any plant) than to take chances.  
If plant diseases do not yield  
readily to treatment the affect-  
ed plants should be taken up and  
burned.

Spraying with a combination of  
Bordeau and arsenate of lead is  
a wise safeguard and half the lab-  
or is saved; the disease and the  
eating insects can be remedied at  
the same time.

The bean or pea weevil can eas-  
ily be destroyed (in those saved  
for seed) by placing the seeds in  
a tight box with a dish inside con-

(Continued on page 6)



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