Scientific Farming

TOMATO GROWING PAYS ON THE GENERAL FARM

By C. C. BOWSFIELD.

One of the greatest of the money making commodities is the tomato. This product is important enough to be considered by farmers generally. While tomatoes are classed as garden products, I prefer to look on them as

products, I prefer to look on them as a field crop worth the best efforts of all farmers. W. A. Carr, an expert to-mate grower of Minneapolis, has had a yield as high as 600 bushels per acre. As tomatoes are worth \$1.50 to \$3 a bushel, this rate of earnings puts them

bushel, this rate of earnings puts them in a class by themselves.

Mr. Carr advises people who have no greenhouses to start the plants in hotbeds made out of storm windows and rough lumber. Barh manure can be used for heat. Starting early, he gets an early crop, and that's where



Being in demand for canning pur-poses as well as for universal table use when fresh picked, tomatoes have become recognized as a lead-ing staple. Few garden products are so whichly used, and it would be hard to name one that pays better. Illustration shows tomato pickers

the big money is. He relates his ex-perience in this way:
"I plant tomato seeds Feb. to in simi-low boxes in the greenhouse, making a trench a half inch deep with the edge of a trowel and dropping the seeds in it one-half inch apart. The trenches are one and one-half inches apart. I scatter fine dirt over the seed with a sifter and then spread a damp rioth over the box and leave the seed to germinate, which takes five or six days. When the plants have two or leaves they are transplanted to the hotbed, either being planted directly in the soil or else in cleap wood en boxes, four inches each way and four inches deep, with loose bottoms boxes are convenient for the sec and transplanting, but I am undecided trouble. If these boxes are not used a clump of dirt six inches in diameter is taken up with the plant when it is transplanted out of doors, which takes place as soon as the danger of frost is over. By this time the plants are in egun to appear, Great pales must e taken with this second transplanting. A good way to do is to dig tresches four feet apart and place the plants in the trench four feet from each other, tamping the ground firmly about the roots. Water should be used in this transplanting, especially if the soil & a little dry. Most of the dir: that was thrown out of the trench le ieft lying to be turned in by the cul-tivator, by which time it is warmed by the sun and will hasten growing.

"The chief enemy to watch in toma-to growing is blight, which will make itself apparent when the ends of the leaves turn brown and wither. This can be successfully overcome by spraying with bordeaux mixture. I usually dip my plants in a weak solution be fore the second transplanting and then aim to give them a second spraying. Don't be afraid of getting it on the fruit. It won't injure it."

HANDLING GROWING PICS.

Swine Need a Variety of Feeds, Espe-cially in Gold Westher.

No one can make hoga proffinice by feeding only corn and water, on e. latte this year. Some do market bogs raised on that diet, but I have had experi ence for a lifetime and have tried the corn feeding alone and found it very approfitable, writes an Indiana furner in the American Agriculturist. One can fatten a hog on corn alone, but with no profit. By giving a variety of food from the time the ptg is old enough to eat until it is marketed you have bone and muscle in proportion to

the required amount of protein must be fed. It has been in the past the general belief among farmers that protein is protein, wherever it is found, and that its source could in no wise affect its value to the growing animal Corn contains 10 per cent protein, but after all out of the 10 per cent protein that corn contains only 3 per cent is valuable to the growing pig. Therefore I have seen the improvements made by feeding swine material that were higher in protein.

Our routine of feeding growing shotes is to furnish a rye pasture durbe required amount of protein must



Admirers of the Duroc-Jersey breed of hogs claim that this type will make greater gains on less feed than other breeds. The Duroc-Jersey is of the lard type, is a quick maturer and ready to market at six months. The sows are prolific and will raise two litters a year. The sow shown is a Duroc-Jersey.

ing winter and use as alop feed or part rye, one part outs and one part corn, ground and thoroughly mixed With this we use taukage or linseed meal. We also use shorts, middling and cairy byproducts, which all prothe rapid growth and develop ment of the growing hog. In summer hogs do not require much extra feed where good clover or alfalfa pasture is obtainable.

reliabed and necessary to the fat hog We feed warm slop consisting of ground mixed feeds, shorts or midllings once daily until the bogs are marketed. I do not think hogs should be fed slop at night, for it has a ten-dency to make the hog fretful and restless during the night. When they eave their warm beds on cold morn ings they are heated from fretting, and in the cold air they become chilled and are liable to chronic aliments, which often prove serious. I have tried cook-ing the slop and find it to be a very profitable method during the winter when fed warm. It makes the food more nutritious, and hogs that are fed this cooked material regularly make capid gains, both in flesh and growth I have been more convinced every year have cared for bogs that a clean feeding pen and dry. Warm beds are all necessary to obtain profitable results.

Use Pure Bred Sires. The pure bred sire is the best meanof live stock improvement. Whether good or bad, he is half the herd and sometimes more. For this reason the selection of the sire demands equally females, and it is far more in tant to have a good sire, both in indi-viduality and breeding, than to have one or two good females. If sacrifice must be made, let them occur in the se-lection of the femules. Better still, let every one be a good oue, both in breeding and individual excellence.—Kansas

Hardening the Team Give the horses all the work possible from now on to fit them for plowing. he hardest work they will be calle upon to perform. Regin to feed them full rations and spend much time in cleaning to rid them of their winter coat of hair and dust.

STOCK NOTES.

Clean, fresh water every day for the sheep flock is a hard and fast rule

Do not stuff the colt with coarse folder. If you do you will make it dyspeptic and subject to colle in after years.

Dishwater and such stuff should go down the drainpipe. Washing powders have no place in the ration for the pigs.

No matter what a horse's galt. be should move easily. When buying, think of this.

There will be loss with the pigs if they are not made comfort-

Don't feed timothy hay to sheep. Mixed hay or clover or alfalfa should be given to the

CORN PLANTING METHODS.

Fundamentals of Culture, Especially Under Droughty Conditions.

Special planting methods often must e used for corn in regions where efther moisture or heat is insufficient. Listing, or planting in farrows, is the most common and best method of planting corn in a large part of the semiarid area. It is not only econom-

o withstand drought. As the furror



A western Kansas cornfield, show-ing rows seven feet apart. Wide spaces between rows retain a part of the soil moisture for the critical or ear forming period. Cultivation and the drilling of wheat, peas or beans in the corn are made easier, as well as the harvesting of the

are closed by cultivation, the plant roots are placed well below the surface. A deep soil mulch can be maintained without injury to the roots. The plants are more securely braced to withstand winds than when surface

mer conditions are favorable for rapid growth. The plants make a ten rapid growth and become larger than the later moisture supply will support. Listing retards this rapid early growth and is often a decided advantage on

Where the sensons are very short surface planting is better than listing. as the retarding of early growth leaves the plants insufficient time to reach maturity. Where surface planting is practiced on fairly level land it is usually advisable to plant in checks to permit cross cultivation. Cross cultivation makes weed and grass control easier. It also assists cultivation, drying and warming a larger part of the soil surface.

A thin stand of plants is an e tial feature of successful corn growing in regions of limited moisture supply. rows three to three and one-half feet apart the plants should be one in a place and from eighteen to thirty-six inches apart, depending upon the rain-fall and the fertility and the water bolding capacity of the soil. In sur-face planted corn with the hills three and one-half feet apart each way the plants per bill. Even with the best of seed more kernels should be planted than the number of plants desired ones, will perish.

The usual distance between corn

is about three and one-half feet. which is a convenient distance for cul-tivating. With the rows at this dis-tance the roots meet between the rows and occupy all of the upper soil be-

fore the corn comes into tassel.

In certain droughty sections, where
the seasons are comparatively long, increasing the width of row to seven feet and doubling the stand in the row has been found to be an advantage. Where the summers are long other crops or another crop of corn can be planted later in the season between the seven foot rows if the seasonal rainfall proves sufficient.

Ourn should not be covered with

inches of soil except when the surface is dry and it is necessary to plant deep-er to reach moist soil. In cold, heavy soils one inch is sufficient.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Cut out all dead trees about

One quarter acre of berries will not cost much to plant, and it will give an abundance of fruit

There is still time to do some root grafting of apples. The cion should be two or three times as

long as the root.

Plan to do some topworking this spring. This is a good way to get returns from unproductive trees that are thrifty.

When ordering seed for the garden try some vegetables you have not used before. Saisify. Swiss chard and endive are good orts to try.
The Wealthy is one of the m

widely grown and profitable of the fall apples. It is a money maker, even in apple districts.

Purely Surface Indications.

Charlotte came into the yard looking very aweet and pretty and quite conclous of the fact.

"I am prettier than you, ain't 1?" she said to a man who was working in the yard.

"That depends on how you behave." he replied. "If you don't behave you won't be pretty." She looked him over critically, ex-

pressing as her conclusion, "My, but you must have been naughty!"-Chris tian Herald.

Calling cards at the Courier.

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Portland, April 9 .- Today's mar Wheat-Club, 178; bluestem, 182

Outs-No. 1 white feed, 45.25. Barley-Feed, 44.75. Hogs-Best live, 14.65. Prime steers, 10.00; fancy cows.

50; best calves, 10.00. Spring lambs, 13.50. Butter-City creamery, 44; coun

T7, 34. Butterfat-Unchanged. Buge Selected local extras, 30. Hens, 22; broilers, 25 @ eese, 12 % @ 13. Copper, 30.

Making Home Comfortable. An eastern woman lecturer on inte dor decoration says that imitation lace curtains are in ised faste and rocking chairs should be done away with. She sounds like a woman who'd throw her busband's carpet slippers away and make him smoke his pipe on the kitchen porch. Detroit Free Press.

A cynical minded gentleman was standing in front of an exhibition of "Well," be announced to the attend-int in charge, "I should think Art would object, and I can't say that I blame her."—Harper's Magazine.

An Exchange of Courtesies. "You farmers buy a good many gold bricks: eh?

"Yes, and you city fellows buy a good deal of swamp land. I guess things are about even." - Kansas City Journal

"Opportunity calls once at every

man's door. "Hard tuck is a whole lot more socible." - Pittsburgh Post.

Judge Six months in juit with hard labor, Hobo Yay, Judge, can't yer dou-ble de time an' cut out de labor?—Bos-

Remember always one today is worth Wo tomorrows

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breast, cures all kinds of golters.
NO OPERATION.
Medford, Oregon, Jan. 18, 1917
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
This is to certify that I, the undersigned, had very severe stomach trouble and had been bothered for several years and last August was not expected to live, and hearing of Glm Chung (whose Herb Store is at 241 South Front street in Medford) I decided to get herbs for my stomach trouble, and I started to feeling better as soon as I used them, and today am a well man and can heartily rec-ommend anyone afflicted as I was to ee Glm Chung and try his Herbs.
(Signed) W. R. JOHNSON,

Witnesses:
M. A. Anderson, Medford.
S. B. Holmes, Eagle Point.
Frenk Lewis, Eagle Point.
W. L. Childreth, Eagle Point.
C. E. Moore, Eagle Point.
J. V. McIntyre, Eagle Point
Geo. B. Von de Hellen, Faule Point
Thus, E. Nichols, Eagle Point.
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