

crop. They prefer a solling crop alone PROPER SEED BED

attention to the preparation of the winter wheat seed bed, writes F. L. Kenof the Idaho Experiment Station. When one goes over the country and notes the great acreage of wheat seeded in haphaazrd way in soil that has been poorly cutlivated and pulverized, it is not surprising to learn of some very low yields the following harvest. Let us first consider what constitutes

an ideal seed bed, and then how to go about preparing such a one.

Winter wheat requires first of all a firm moist subsurface, covered with two or three inches of loose pulverized soil to form a mulch for the conservation of moisture. The seed should be placed in the firm soil and covered with moist soil. This is covered with the hone, dry surface which to prevent evaporation and running off, e. i., absorb any moisture which may fall after seeding, and hold it for further use by the growing crop. A maximum crop cannot be grown on land which is lumpy and loose to the full depth of the forrow slice, as is the case when the land is plowed immediately preceding the

To prepare a seed bed which will produce the maximum crop requires a great deal more labor than the average farmer puts on his wheat land; but it should be remembered that all additional labor thu expended will be well repaid in additional yields.

Land that has been summer fallowed wheat. It has two or three months in rains needs little work to form a perfect bed. If it is thoroughly harrowed immediately after the plow no clods will form and the furrow alice will settle back naturally, so that only surface cultivation will be necessary. This can be best done with the disk. There is a great deal more subsurface pack- When Will Lakeview People ing done with the disk than would be expected, and this is what is wanted. The surface prmed while the surface is pulverized and weeds killed.

On land plowed the protlem is more first; difficult. In this case there is not time for a natural settling of the soil. It kidneys: must be done by artificial means. Let the harrow follow the plow every 1-2 day, this will break up any lomps and be the fatal end, prevent baking. Some packing will be accomplished also. If a double disk lowing experience.

could be used within two or three days after this and then double harrowing ferer who was cured. just before seeding, a very good seed bed will result. One harrowing should Ore., says: be given after seeding, and at least one in the spring after the soil has dried sufficiently to form a crust.

COWS NEED GREEN

rather than a poor pasture and a solling crop. In all cases some soiling crops should be fed, especially during the hot summer months when the flics are the worst. During this senson the cows will light the sheds rather than stay in the hot sun to pick feed.

"The amount of green feed to be supplied will vary with the individual nard, associate professor of agronomy cow. It has been found that in most cases the cow not on pasture will require about 35 pounds of green feed daily. It will vary with the cow, and should not be more than she will clean

> "The green feeds give greatest production of milk than the dry, because while feed is curing dews, rain and termentation effect changes which lower the digestibility of dry feed. The fact that masticating and passing the dry through the alimentary tract require a large amount of work accounte, too, for the better results from green feed, which is more digestible. Long

able conditions, decreases both its digestibility and its palatibility." This does not mean that the cow should not have grain as well as green feed, as a cow giving a heavy flow cannot eat enough green feed to hold her milk supply to the maximum without drawing on her surplus flesh. The grain has much food in limited space, and not nearly so much non-digestible material as the forage.

Grain ration tables in the aricle state that cows getting a full supply of green feed daily should have grain as follows : Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins and Avrshires giving 20 to 25 pounds of milk a day. 3 pounds of grain daily: those givin 30 pounds of milk, 4 pounds of and plowed during the early summer is of grain; and those giving 40 pounds of grain: 35 pounds of milk, 5 1-2 pounds the easiest to prepare for winter milk, 7 pounds of grain. For Jerseys and Guernseys giving 50 pounds of which to settle, and with a few early milk, the grain ration should be 8 pounds, and for Holsteins and Ayrshires with the same yield, 9 pounds of

MAY PROVE FATAL

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grain a day should be fed.

That serious kidney troubles follow: That dropsy, Bright,s disease may

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"Tis the howest statement of a suf

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get short, and if there is no other me in a short time, and in return, I green feed available, the farmer will am pleased to recommend them. notice this shortage at the milk bucket," says Louis Sawver of Salem cents. Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, in an article in the current number of N.Y., sole agents for the United the Oregon Countryman, a monthly States. magazine issued by the students of the Or gon Agricultural College, a monthly magazine issued by the students of the Oregon Agricultural College.

If a sudden change is made from pasturage to dry feed, however, Mr. Sawyer, says, a decrease in the flow of the milk is certain, and it may even mean the death of the animal, because of impaction of the rumen. When it is oil the principal business and residenseen that a change is necessary, a little that streets. dry feed should be given with the green and increased in proportion from day to day until, at the end of two weeks or at the least ten days, the complete change to dry feed has been effected. "The Northwest farmer can grow a field of kale with but little expense while in other sections the silo is the ing in consistency about that of kere mainstay of the farmer in giving sone. The property owners pay for the green feed in winter," he continues. 'In almost all sections the different kling the streets. The cost to the prop varieties of roots may be grown, which erty owners was about 5 cents per run make a very good succulent feed." ning foot. The result of this oiling of "The succulent feeds are essential macadam paved streets is, as has been for the best milk production, and a down the dust, make a binder to hold very good rule to follow is, 'Plant the the surface to a considerable extent crops so that there is the same propor- and make somewhat of an asphalt sur tion of succulent tead to dry the entire facing year.' This may be done easily in either eastern or western Oregon. In both sections they have their spring and fall pastures, and some may have clo-

ver all through the summer. "As a soiling crop they will have rye and vetch for early feed, then sev- habitat and exists in her highest deeral plantings of oats and vetch, then gree of perfection on high priced land. clover, alfalfa, corn, and then they will begin to feed the kale, corn, ensilage and roots. It is preterable to have both the kale and ensilage, as at of it a living and something besides. times the weather may make it very disagreeable to gather the kale. It is not considered safe, too, to feed kale that has been frozen.

more alfalfa and less kale and corn excessive reliance is placed in grass fed. The roots will have to take their pasturage as a balanced ration. place in winter. Most men prefer to

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scarc ly able to straighten. In some way I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills "The pastures are now beginning to and began using them. They cured

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