



Winter Legumes Good Fertilizer

Experiments and demonstration have shown that farmers in the eastern half of Texas can increase yields of cotton and other crops considerably by improving the fertility of the soil with winter legumes. According to E. A. Miller, agronomist for the A. and M. College Extension Service, many of the soils in this area are deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and organic matter. Restoration of these nutrients is

necessary to obtain the most profitable production.

Reviewing some of the details of experiments Miller said that at College Station vetch produced an average of about five tons of green matter an acre for plowing under; seven to eight tons at the Nacogdoches sub-station of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, and six to seven tons at the Tyler sub-station. This green material contained 80 to 125 pounds of nitrogen an acre, which is abundant for an average-crop of cotton.

Miller believes that the experiments indicated that much smaller

growth of leguminous green manure is required for satisfactory results is commonly supposed. This belief is substantiated by the College Station demonstration where the five tons of legumes plowed under supplied much more nitrogen than the cotton could use. Where there is a good stand of broadcast or drilled vetch a growth of six to 10 inches, or 15 to 20 pounds of green matter on 100 square feet, should supply plenty of nitrogen, Miller said.

At this stage vetch can be plowed under easily with an ordinary turning plow equipped with a rolling coulter and a wire stretched from the front of the beam to the coulter. Delay in plowing under in order to get a rank growth may result in a reduced yield of the succeeding crop. It is better, he said, to plow under a medium growth of about four tons of green material an acre, than waiting for a rank growth.

Hairy vetch is adapted to a large variety of soils, including the deep sand and sandy loams of east Texas and the heavier types embracing the blackland. Austrian winter peas are adapted to the better types of loam soil and should not be planted on light sandy soils.

Feeding of Dairy Cattle Explained

The high death rate of infant calves in Texas dairy herds can be reduced sharply by proper feeding and care, says O. W. Thompson, dairy husbandman for the A. and M. College Extension Service. At least one fifth of the average dairy herd must be replaced yearly and prevention of death among calves will reduce the otherwise excessive cost of raising replacements.

For best results safeguarding the calf's life should begin before it arrives. The cow should be isolated from the herd as freshening time nears and housed in a clean, dry place during bad weather. In good weather she may be placed in a maternity pasture convenient for observation because help at calving sometimes is needed. The newborn calf should be placed in dry, clean quarters free from flies and the navel cord clipped with sterile scissors about two to two inches from the base. Sterilize the wound with a mixture of equal parts of tincture of iodine and glycerin.

Proper feeding being the next step, Thompson lays down these essential rules: The milk fed to the calf must be kept clean and always fed at blood temperature. Feeding should be at regular intervals and overfeeding avoided. Pails used for feeding should be kept clean and sterile. Changes in the amount and kind of milk, calf meal or other feed should be made gradually. He cautions that feeding milk too hot or too cold, and changes in the temperature of the milk from one feeding to the next is the most common cause of digestive upsets.

Jersey calves should be fed two pounds of milk threetimes daily for the first week and three pounds twice daily for the second week. If these rules are followed strictly and the calf kept in clean, comfortable quarters, Thompson says, a dairyman can raise healthy, thrifty calves. If any of them are broken he is likely to have trouble.

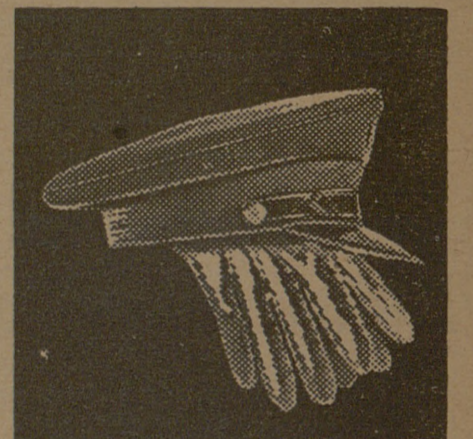
Touching upon other details of feeding, the specialist says a calf should receive its mother's milk

the first three or four days. If allowed to nurse for the first two or three days this should be restricted to about five minutes every six hours and the calf not allowed to run with the cow. Many successful dairymen hand feed the calf from the beginning because they can be taught to drink from a pail more easily if never permitted to nurse.

The state of Kansas received its name from an Indian tribe called the Kansas—meaning "People of the South Wind."

Perry, Maine, is exactly half way between the North Pole and the Equator.

Many a man has been deterred from crime because he didn't have the courage of the judge's convictions.



JUNIOR UNIFORMS

Choose your Junior uniform now. We have a complete assortment of sizes in 100% wool Elastique Regulation uniforms.

Uniform, \$44.50

Dress Caps
\$7.50 to \$10

Pink Slacks
\$12 to \$14.50

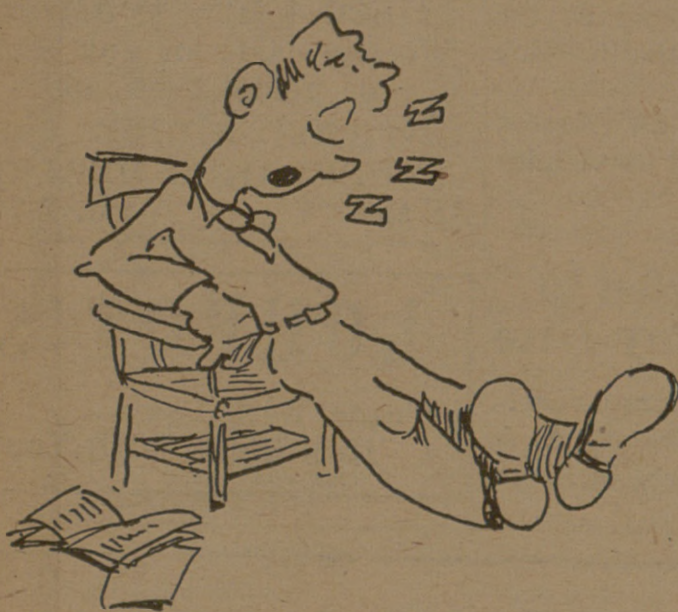
All Wool Green Gab.
Shirts, \$11.50

Rayon Green Gab. Shirts
\$5 to \$7.95

Pool's Genuine Cramerton Cloth Boot Breeches
\$4.95

Waldrop & Co

"Two Convenient Stores"
College Station -o- Bryan



Don't Sleep on Your Rights

Get the most you can out of what you have to sell

WE MAKE MINOR REPAIRS FREE on instruments and slide rules of the Keuffel and Essex Co. make. We are the only folks who make repairs on these.

WE ARE STILL BUYING

Books — Lamps — Slide Rules — Drawing Sets and many other items. What do you have to sell?

Loupot's Trading Post

DO YOUR PART—BUY BONDS

One of nature's strangest freaks is the Ice Cave, a rock cavern near Decorah, Iowa, which reverses the laws of nature by being warm in winter and below freezing in spring and summer.

HELP BRING VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS

LOUPOT'S

Watch Dog of the Aggies

DR. N. B. McNUTT
DENTIST

Office in Parker Building
Over Canady's Pharmacy
Phone 2-1457 Bryan, Texas

WANTED TO BUY

I. E. S. Lamps — Slide Rules
Books — Drawing Sets — T-Squares
Drawing Boards

COLLEGE BOOK STORE

At North Gate

LET'S BUCK THE JAPS!



DO YOUR PART * BUY WAR BONDS