

NEW HORTICULTURAL LAW.

Measure of Considerable Importance to Utah Fruit Growers
Creates State Board of Horticulture—Provides for Appointment of County Boards of Horticulture.

Following is a copy of a bill of special interest to fruitgrowers, which was passed at the recent session of the state Legislature, which received the approval and signature of Gov. Heber M. Wells, and which will be operative and in force on and after May 12.

An Act creating a state board of horticulture, providing for county boards of horticulture, defining their duties, providing for the publication and distribution of their reports, and repealing all title of 23 of the Revised Statutes of Utah, and chapter 47 of the Session Laws of the Legislature of Utah for 1899.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah:

Section 1.—A state board of horticulture is hereby created, which shall consist of four members to be appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the senate, one from each of the following districts: The counties of Cache, Boxelder, Rich, Morgan, Weber, Davis and Salt Lake shall be known as district No. 1; the counties of Summit, Tooele, Utah, Juab, Sanpete, Sevier and Millard shall be known as district No. 2; the counties of Carbon, Emery, Grand, Uintah, Wasatch and San Juan shall be known as district No. 3; the counties of Kane, Iron, Sanpete, Washington, Wayne, Piute and Garfield shall be known as district No. 4. Said board shall be non-political and all members shall be practical horticulturalists.

Upon the approval of this act the governor shall appoint two members for a term of four years, and biennially thereafter he shall in like manner appoint two members for the term of four years; their term of office to begin within 30 days after appointment, and vacancies shall be filled as in the case of original members.

Sec. 2.—Said board shall have an office at the state Capitol, and be maintained at the expense of the state, and shall meet and elect a president and secretary from their number. The state treasurer shall be ex-officio treasurer of the board.

Sec. 3.—The compensation of each member of the state board of horticulture shall be \$100 dollars per annum, excepting that the member designated to act as secretary, and provided herein shall receive as compensation the sum of \$1,000 per annum. In addition to such compensation, each member of the board shall receive the amount of his actual and necessary traveling expenses when on or about business, not to exceed two hundred dollars per year. The salaries and other expenses as provided herein shall be paid as provided in case of other state officers, provided, that before entering upon the discharge of his official duties each member shall make and subscribe the oath of office as prescribed for other state officers in Utah.

Sec. 4.—The office of the board shall be in charge of the secretary, and shall be open for the transaction of business each day during the year, excepting Sundays and legal holidays, and excepting such time as the secretary of the board may be in the active discharge of his duties in his district, outside of said office; provided, that the necessary office expenses shall be paid from the funds hereinafter appropriated to other expenses.

Sec. 5.—The state treasurer is hereby authorized to receive gifts, donations, or bequests of money or property for the promotion of horticultural interests of the state, to disburse the same upon warrant of the state auditor, which said warrants shall be drawn upon order of the majority of said board of horticultural commissioners, and for the purpose named in this title.

Sec. 6.—For the purpose of preventing the introduction into the state or spread of contagious diseases, insects, pests, or fungus growth among fruit or fruit trees, and for the prevention, treatment, cure, and extirpation of fruit pests and diseases of fruit and fruit trees and for the disinfection of grafts, scions, orchard debris, fruit boxes, and packages, and other material or transmissible articles dangerous to orchards, fruit, or fruit trees, said board may make regulations for the quarantining and disinfection thereof, which said regulations shall be circulated by the board, printed form, among the fruit-growers and fruit-dealers of the state by publishing the same at least four successive times in some newspaper having general circulation in the state, and by posting copies thereof in three conspicuous places in each county, one of which shall be at the county courthouse. Such regulations, when so promulgated, shall be used to impress notice of their contents to all persons within the state, and shall be binding upon all persons therein. A wilful violation of any quarantine or other regulations of said board, necessary to prevent the introduction into the state, or the shipment, sale or distribution of any article so affected as to be dangerous to the fruit growing interests of this state, or the spread of dangerous disease among fruit trees or orchards, shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

Sec. 7.—Whenever a petition is presented to the board of county commissioners of any county signed by 15 freeholders and possessors of an orchard, or both, stating that in their opinion a necessity exists for protecting the horticultural interests of said county, said board shall make like report on the first day of July and January of each year to the secretary of state, and the secretary of state shall cause the same to be published in a pamphlet or book form, printed annually, and said report shall be compiled by the secretary of state under the supervision of the state board biennially.

Sec. 11.—The said county board shall make semi-annual reports before the 1st day of June and December of each year to the secretary of the state board, embracing the proceedings of the county board for the past six months, and statistics showing the general condition of horticulture throughout the county, together with such essays and statements of facts and recommendations as they may deem useful to the horticultural interests of the state; and the state board shall make like reports on the first day of July and January of each year to the secretary of state, and the secretary of state shall cause the same to be published in a pamphlet or book form, printed annually, and said report shall be compiled by the secretary of state under the supervision of the state board biennially.

Sec. 12.—The number of copies to be published of said biennial report shall be two thousand, all of which shall be bound in a uniform style every two years in a volume, and shall be distributed by the secretary of state, as follows: Ten copies each to the governor of the state, secretary of the state, state auditor and state treasurer, five copies each to the supreme court judges and attorney general, two to each member of the Legislature, one copy to each judge and clerk of district and county courts, one copy to each newspaper office in the state, 10 copies to the state university, school of mines, reform school, and warden of the state penitentiary, two copies to each college of learning in the state, 100 copies to the state agricultural college, and two copies to the State Historical Society, and whenever the State Horticultural board, to be directed by the State Horticultural board, to be directed by the secretary of state, and shall receive such pay as the county commissioners may allow. They shall select from the number one president and secretary and shall hold their meetings as often as they may deem advisable. Said board shall appoint a competent, experienced horticulturist, a person who shall be known as a county inspector. Said inspector shall receive such compensation as the board of commissioners may deem just, not to exceed \$3 per day, to be paid out of the county treasury. The county board of horticulture shall determine the amount of time and work

Approved this 12th day of March, 1903.

The Kansas & Southwestern Railway company, and in that state, he had occasion to meet a great many very successful stockraisers and farmers. Many times he would ride with shippers in carbooses and as time dragged wearily while waiting for the train to progress, he would lead the conversation in discussing the best methods and trade and hear discussions of the best methods for the Kansas farmers to make money. So the opportunity to study and discuss at first hand was thrust upon him and he made the savings and pondered them in his mind, now demonstrating the practicability of the theories formulated as the cream of the best methods of stockraisers.

Constant watch of the markets and stock raisers in business taught the subject of our sketch that one of the most profitable animal a farmer can raise, and years of practical experience demonstrated to him that wheat, even though a crop he once sowed a white, the most profitable crop. Not only is this true, but the two would supplement each other in such a manner that each can be

Situated in the wheat country of Summer, Kan., about 30 miles west of Arkansas City, sat the Journal, one of the most beautiful farms in the luxuriant golden valley. The farm is owned by Neal A. Pickett, one of the best known men in this part of the country. His method of farming is new to some of our people and well deserves imitation. Mr. Pickett, though a farmer who raises a great many cattle, raises no corn. This is the case, but the two would supplement each other in such a manner that each can be

The Chicago Drovers' Journal, in the following extracts, illustrates the methods of a successful grower of pork who raises no corn who makes a specialty of raising bacon feed, and whose large herds of fine cattle pasture down great fields of wheat which furnish more feed than meadows.

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To Make Red Cheeks



A little red, a little white, delicately blended. That's one way. Here's a better:

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It makes the blood pure and rich. You know the rest: red cheeks, steady nerves, good digestion, restful sleep, power to endure.

Keep the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills; this will greatly aid the Sarsaparilla. Two grand family medicines. Keep them on hand. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

more profitable than the other alone. When the subject of raising stock comes to the first, the question of pasture is the first to be raised. It is the duty of Mr. Pickett to see that his animals have the best pasture available. By raising of wheat Mr. Pickett has settled this vital question. He claims that he gets more pasture out of his wheat field than his neighbors do from their meadows of wild grass, and that the wheat field is the best.

In raising cattle, no effort is made to use milk except for house and family use and the calves are permitted to run with the cows until weaned by them. All stock raisers know the advantage of this, but few have the courage to do it.

Mr. Pickett started in the farming business over one hundred acres of land and footed it over another of 40 acres, where there was a cow or horse, every acre and still the man was active, tending his stock, Mr. Pickett takes advantage of something that will make the calves grow. But when it is remembered that he sells calves less than a year old from \$35 to \$35 a head, and in carload lots, it is easily seen that the raiser is glad to do anything for his cattle.

Mr. Pickett's farm, he was driven over one field of 40 acres and footed it over another of 30 acres, where there was a cow or horse, every acre and still the man was active, tending his stock, and that there was more in farming, and in six years he added another quarter section to his homestead. Five years ago 20 acres more was added and now he owns all but 80 acres of a complete section and all is under hog tight fence. General knowledge of his farm is limited, but on first, for it has been only within the past few years that the specialty has been followed.

It takes horses to do farming. Mr. Pickett raises on his wheat pasture the best horses in the state. Normal are his favorites and he has one team of match gray mares that weigh 3,300 pounds. He raises a great many horses, keeping about 40 horses all the time, of which 20 are work horses. No grain is fed, and all colts are free year round. None but young horses are kept, the middle aged are sold off and young ones coming on take their places.

Hogs are fed on wheat pasture, also. The hog tight fence around the entire farm adds greatly to the value of the land and no more expense is incurred in manure, since they are fed on the fields. A wagon loaded with corn, brought from the neighbors, is hauled to the fields and the feeding is done from that. Only the best breed is allowed on the place, and he has a herd of 100 hogs.

Baby beef to be the best and top the market must be from good grade stock. He has a bunch of well selected Herefords, all of which are registered. The market of the breed can be seen across the farm and a bunch of his young stock raised on the farm make as fine an object lesson to any fancier as any fancier wishes to see. Two of the best grown here were purchased at one of the Kansas City fine stock sales at a cost of \$50 each. It may be inferred that when Mr. Pickett determined to raise fine stock he was not afraid to pay the price. He has since found that his investment was well spent.

Mr. Pickett, and his wife, the Imported Chester, crossed with Polled China. The heaviest on the farm this fall weighed 600 pounds. Strange to say, no harm is done the wheat by the hogs rooting. They do not bother the roots while there is plenty of vegetation above ground.

In breeding baby beef, which has netted him handsomely, his object is to get a reputation in the Kansas City market for the best beef raised. In order to do this he crowds his calves from the day they are dropped until they are turned out to pasture, and in the Kansas City stock yards one year later, the wheat pasture is used almost exclusively. Calves run on the wheat fields and are fed once a day during the fall and winter and twice a day after Feb. 1, until the winter is over. Then they are fed on grass.

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