TREATMENT OF TOMATO VINES.

Simple Methods of Training Found Profitable by Successful Cultivators.

If the farmer is growing tomatoes for the canning factories at a few dollars per ton there can arise no profit from trellising the plant, but if he is growing this crop for market and receives from one dollar upward per bushel for its fruit, according to Popular Gardening, it is advisable to keep the fruit from contact with the soil by means of brush or litter of some sort. Perhaps, says the authority referred to, it may pay him to put up a simple trellis such as is shown in the first cut.

This method was suggested by Mr. John M. Stahl, who believed it at trelling

A SIMPLE TRELLIS FOR TOMATOES.

ing a patch in this manner will increase the amount of crop to the full extent of paying for material and erection of trellis, while the better quality of the fruit resulting from such treatment will be clear gain. The trellis consists simply of a row of stakes at a reasonable space apart, on each side of the row of plants, and strands of wire strung along the posts, at any eight inches apart from each other.

One of the state experiment stations reports satisfactory results from the use of a trellis put up like the one described with this exception, that pieces of six inch board in single line were substituted for the posts and the wires stapled to the edges on each side.

The home gardener can well afford to put some sort of trellis for his comparatively few plants, even if he did not expect any other advantage from it but the greater attractiveness and neatness of the patch.

A simple way of treating tomato vines is to train them to a single pole or stake, say eight feet high, and keep the plants trimmed to single stem. Soft bands should be used for tying, and particular

TRELLIS MADE OF SLATS AND HOOPS.

attention paid to give the fruit clusters some support by tying to the stake. The plants need not be more than three feet apart in the row.

A simple and inexpensive style of trellis is shown in the second cut. It consists in setting three stakes five or six feet high in a circle around each plant, and fastening a few barrel hoops to them as shown in the engraving.

A ROOT HOUSE.

How to Provide Safe Storage for Winter Vegetables and Roots.

When large quantities of roots are grown on the farm, a roothouse for the safe storage of winter vegetables and roots becomes a decided convenience, and in some cases an absolute necessity. With a view to assisting farmers who may contemplate the building of a special storage room, we here give an illustrated description of a roothouse from Country Gentleman.

The roothouse may be built on level or sloping ground. If level, it may be mostly above ground, or partly sunk if ample drainage can be secured. On sloping ground the same care is required for drainage. The walls, whether of wood, brick or stone, should be double, with an air space to exclude frost. The door should also be double, as well as the roof. Ample provision must be made for ventilation to prevent heating or

STORAGE HOUSE FOR WINTER VEGETABLES AND ROOTS.

rotting of the contents, taking care that freezing air does not enter in winter. The roots and vegetables should be supported on slatted floors, where the air can pass freely under in a space of several inches or a foot.

The accompanying figure represents a roothouse placed on sloping ground, with an entrance door below and small window above, which may be opened or closed at pleasure, or partly opened, as circumstances and temperature may require, for ventilation. The small ventilating tower in the roof may be added, in which case the window would be closed during severe weather.

Disinfection by Sulphur.

The general plan employed in disinfection of the atmosphere, together with the surroundings in the room, is by means of sulphurous acid gas, secured by the combustion of sulphur. The sulphur, in powder or small fragments, is placed in a shallow iron pan (about three pounds for each 1,000 cubic feet of air space), which, after being moistened with alcohol, is ignited, all measures for thorough closing of every opening in the room having been previously taken.

In order to guard against fire it is advised that the pan should be set upon a couple of bricks in a tub partly filled with water. After the room has been thoroughly fumigated the walls should then be washed with a disinfecting solution, such as that referred to for use in immersing clothes previously to their being boiled.—Board of Health.

HARVESTING BARLEY.

A Progressive Agriculturist's Opinions on This Subject.

In harvesting wheat and oats all we have to do is to get them dry. If they do not start to grow rain does not hurt them; but this is not the case with barley. If the crop is "malted," the tissues cut down the price two, ten or fifteen cents a bushel. And unfortunately barley is easily stained or discolored. In old times, when barley was cut with a scythe or cradle, we cared it as we do hay, by turning it in the swath, and as soon as dry it was made into cocks. If rain fell while it was in the swath, it had to be turned again as soon as the rain was over. In "catching weather" barley cannot move similarly than any other crop we harvested, and many a farmer has turned to would never better with the stuff again. Even when one rain is over the danger is not over—a heavy rain will soak into an ordinary cock and discolor the barley. The discoloration comes principally from the straw. The wet or damp straw and green weeds stain the grain.

But now that we have reapers and binders, says Joseph Harris in The American Agriculturist, a good crop of barley can be harvested with far less danger of injury than formerly. Now we can wait until all trace of sap has disappeared from the kernel and the straw shows signs of drying up. Then as soon as the dew is off start the machine. Do not make the bundles too large for the band too tight. We want them to dry out under the band. The sheaves should be stuck up in shocks as fast as the reaper throws them off. At any rate, have as few in the shock as possible; then will be no risk of being caught with sheaves on the ground by a sudden shower. Recollect that if the barley is discolored it will often make a difference of ten cents a bushel in the price, and this will pay well for a little pinfeeness and forethought. It will pay you to take each sheaf in one's arms and straighten up the heads of grain. The ordinary way is for a man to take two bundles, one in each hand, and stand them up opposite each other in the shock, leaving a space between them at the bottom on the ground of about a foot with the heads close together at the top. With barley there should be two men to a shock, one on each side, and they should straighten up the heads of grain and bring the straw just beneath the heads tight together so that the rain will be excluded and the greater portion of the heads will be outside.

If one is short of barn room and must put many or less grain in a stack, let it be wheat or oats rather than barley. When the barley is safe in the barn let it stay there until it is thoroughly sweating and is thoroughly dry. In fact, the better plan is not to thresh it until ready to sell. It will keep better in the straw than anywhere else, and will come out bright and fresh. If one must stack the barley the stack should be thatched or covered with canvas. Some farmers put grain in a stack for a few days and then thresh it. This is a poor plan. Better thresh it direct from the shock, says the authority quoted.

How Ohio Farmers Cultivate Corn.

T. B. Terry writing in The Farm Journal says:

I had the pleasure of attending two or three farmers' institutes in one of the finest corn sections of Ohio last winter. One farmer said of a good rain just as his wheat was ready to cut. Question—Should he cut the wheat and let a crust form on the corn field, or cultivate corn and let the wheat get too ripe? He did the latter, but lost a little by the shelling of the wheat, comparatively, and as a drought set in after that shower, was satisfied that he gained $100 by stopping the cooperation in the corn field all he could at the earliest possible moment. The cultivation was not ever two inches deep.

Another friend told of working his corn deeply after this same shower and diminishing his crop at least one half. Numerous statements corroborated both of these statements.

One farmer told how he was taught by his father forty years before to cultivate corn deeply, having the plows clogged with roots when he got to the end of a row. This raised good crops because, as he thinks now, the land was new and very rich, and the land could stand most any abuse in this line and do fairly well. Late years experience and common sense have taught him to never cultivate after the first time roots than two inches deep, and that the last time one inch deep is enough. He leads father now, decidedly, in yield per acre, although the land is of course poorer after so many years of cropping.

The Effects of Spraying.

The substances used in spraying are either poisonous when eaten, of a suffocating nature, or kill by external irritation. Of the first class, Paris green and London purple are the most chiefly used, and have proved specifics when used on potato bugs and for the larvæ of the codling moth. In either case a minute particle of the poison taken by the insect when eating the potato leaf or boring into the blossom end of the apple kills it. Pyrethrum and benzene emulsion are good examples of the second class. These destroy a large variety of insects, such as plant lice, cabbage worms, etc., by contact. A solution of hellebore sprayed on the currant bushes kills the worms that infest them, either by their eating the poisoned leaves or from the spray falling on them.

Buckwheat a Good Crop.

Buckwheat is a good crop for a good farmer, notwithstanding all the prejudices which exist against it. It is good to grow, good to eat and good to feed. Treated fairly it gives fair returns, and good returns, with be generously repaid. A clover sod, cut early, and to turned down, buckwheat sown the last week in June or first week in July and a second profitable crop be taken this year, sending to grass again, with oats in the spring. It grows promptly, and with a round full volume, to superphosphate of lime, says the Philadelphia Farm Journal.

The Potato Beetle.

Professor Maynard advises: To destroy the potato beetle and the blight and rot, apply the Bordeaux mixture and Paris green at intervals of about two weeks. Should heavy rains follow the application it must be repeated, as is the case with the use of Paris green and plaster or water.

Should some of the potato beetles or their larvæ appear, use only the Bordeaux mixture.

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NOTICE—THERE ARE DELINQUENT upon the following described stock, on account of an assessment of Two Cents per Share, levied on the 9th day of May, 1891, several Members are opposite the names of the respective shares, as follows:

Names	No. of Certificate	No. of Shares	Amt.	Date
J. J. Hunt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Irvine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. C. Whitehead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. F. Sudbrock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. T. Payne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. H. Richards	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. C. Dunbar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. F. Arbogast	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. F. Sheets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. H. Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
David Sackett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. J. White	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. P. Hatch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. C. Parsons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on the ninth day of May, 1891, thereof, so much of the stock as may be sufficient to pay the assessment thereon, will be sold at public auction, on the 20th day of June, 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the office of the Company, in the Constitution Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, to the highest bidder, for cash, in U. S. gold coin, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

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