FEEDING VALUE OF ROOTS.

The Addition of Roots to Ordinary Fodders Is Attended With Profitable Results.

The great majority of farmers in the northwest have yet to learn of the real value of roots as a factor in winter feeding. Many farmers have been deterred from using roots because they do not possess convenient and proper barns for storing and feeding them. Others have been misled by assuming that a material such as largely of water, and consequently or small a proportion of dry matter, was an expensive food to handle, and the results obtained did not justify the expense incurred in growing and handling the crop. Any conversant with English agricultural issues knows how important a place roots hold in the estimation of English farmers. Sheep form a very large proportion of the flock fed to all classes of live stock, and the excellence of their wool is a good indication of their skill in feeding. It is true that our Indian corn crop in this country is a large extent fills the place of roots in England, but a great many farmers in this country have recognized the importance of roots as a useful adjunct to the winter feeding of stock. F. R. Mansfield of the Michigan agricultural college writes to Prairie Farmer that roots may be grown and placed in the root cellar for from 3 to 4 cents per bushel. The above figures are calculated after several years' experience, and he believes any one who will become thoroughly familiar with the best and most economical methods of production can easily duplicate these estimates.

Several experiments at the Michigan station have clearly indicated that the addition of roots to our ordinary fodders has invariably been attended with satisfactory results. In bulletin 4, Michigan Agricultural college, we recorded the results of feeding roots to fattening lambs. In this experiment one lot of lambs received a constant grain ration of oats and bran mixed in the proportion of two pounds of oats to one of bran and were fed, at the rate of one pound per day and head. In addition to this grain ration, they were supplied with all the clover, hay and roots they would eat. The lambs were fed for 12 weeks and gained at the rate of three pounds per head a week during the entire period. The average weekly consumption of food was as follows: Roots, 20 pounds; grain, 2 pounds, and hay 2 pounds. The animals were at all times in the best of health, and gained steadily from the first. This experiment indicates that by a liberal use of sugar beets lambs can be fattened without the use of a heavy grain ration.

Other experiments, under different conditions, have caused us to arrive at the conclusion that the dry matter in roots was of more value for feeding purposes than the dry matter in our common grains. These and other feeding trials with roots make it apparent that every farmer ought to grow some roots at least, and by so doing add a cheap and efficient food to his present limited variety of materials.

Corn Harvesters in the Northwest.

A Minnesota correspondent of Rural New Yorker writes that it is difficult in the northwest to get men who can cut corn at all. Most farmhands here have had no experience, and few can cut and shock a half acre per day. He writes: Farmers here need to grow more hoed crops, and would grow more corn but for the bugbear of cutting and shocking, and would welcome a machine which would cut and bind corn well at $1.25 per acre, if not too costly. The successful corn harvester will not elevate, but will cut, gather, bind and drop it in a standing position. All attempts for elevating it are a waste of power. When a machine is devised which will do this, two men can be out and found as well as now by a two horse team, as the power required is not great. There seems to be no difficulty in cutting the corn with a sloping knife such as is used on the sled cutter. Most of the machines brought out to cut and bind corn were too complicated and costly and are evidently an attempt to adapt the plan of grain harvesters to the cornfield, instead of being original inventions.

Pessimism.

"How's that boy o' yours getting along in the city, Josiah?" asked one farmer of another.

"He's workin' his way up right along."

"Yo' don't fo' dat?"

"He's workin for the city."

"You don't tell me! What's he doin for it?"

"He's driving one o' them things they call a street sweeper—kind o' wipes up the cord night, you know. But, mr, he's lost promotion! Fur off he was workin in the Twenty fust ward. By an by he went out to be in the Twelfth ward work, so, I reckon, he's gon if this fellur don't look up to the Fifteenth ward with his street sweep!!!"

PIONEER MONUMENT.

Contributions Come From Logan to Arizona,

FROM WYOMING TO NEVADA,

All in Honor of That Valiant Band Who Pioneered the Way to Utah Nearly Fifty Years Ago.

CARD FROM THE FIRST PRESIDENCY.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 25, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that contributions to the monument to be erected in Salt Lake City in memory of Brigham Young and the pioneers will hereafter, and until further notice, be acknowledged through the columns of the DESERET NEWS. It is expected that agencies for the collection of funds for this worthy purpose will be established in each ward in all the stakes, and that such funds, with the list of names of the contributors, will be forwarded as frequently as convenient to Heber M. Wells, secretary of the Brigham Young Memorial Association, Salt Lake City, who will see that sums so properly acknowledged to the owners named. We earnestly hope that the people will respond generously and promptly to this call so that if possible the monument may be completed, dedicated and delivered to the public by the 24th day of next October.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Brigham Young Memorial association acknowledges receipt of the following contributions to assist in the building of the Pioneer monument:

From Salt Lake City:

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