CULTIVATION OF SORGHUM.

Improved Varieties—Care of the Crop From Seedtime to Harvest.

Sorghum may be grown on any soil that will produce good crops of wheat or corn, but the best is a light, sandy loam. The quality of the juice is largely dependent on soil, however. A heavy, black soil will produce a heavy growth of cane, but the light, sandy loam will give juice richer in sugar content. The soil should be rich in order that there may be rapid growth to escape frost. Its preparation should be as for corn. The seed should be of the best. That grown in a somewhat warmer climate than that in which it is planted is preferable, and care should be taken that it is pure, for sorghum and cane readily with other plants of like habit of growth and determine greatly as a sugar plant by the mixture. While there are many varieties that have merit in different localities, we know of none better than the Early Amber, or an improved variety of it, known as the Minnesota Early Amber, says the Iowa Homestead, authority for the following:

Drill culture is not usually satisfactory, and it is therefore better to plant in hills, so that cultivation may be had both ways. For early planting half an inch is deep enough covering ordinarily. Later, when the soil is warmer and drier, an inch will not be too deep. Yet judgment must be used, for on alkaline soils can be laid down, heavy soils requiring lighter covering, and tight, sandy loams admitting of deeper covering. The first growth of sorghum is somewhat slow, and hence a good harrowing just before it comes up will be of advantage to keep the weeds down during the time it is getting far enough advanced to be ready for cultivation. When about six inches high, the plants should be thinned six or eight in a hill. The cultivation should be thorough and similar to that of corn, and as long continued as the cultivator can get through the rows.

The time for harvesting is when the seeds can no longer be crushed between the thumb and finger, as it is then that the sucrose in the saccharine matter is greatest and the glucose least. Care must be taken that the cane is never touched by frost. It is better ground is soon as harvested, and when this is done it may be topped and stripped in the field. When it is not possible to work it up at once, the tops and leaves should be left on and the stalks stacked like corn. By leaving the tops and leaves on it can be kept three or four weeks without much injury. The tops when taken off should be laid in small piles to dry and then thrashed.

Another Tomato Trellis.

A Michigan correspondent in American Gardening writes:

I make a tomato trellis somewhat on the plan of a common hayrack. The

RACK TRELLIS FOR TOMATOES.

following dimensions I have found to be the most convenient: The sides are 3 inch strips, 8 feet long, two on a side, 6 inches apart. The crosspieces are sticks 3 inches square and 3 feet long, crossed as cushes and held by a temporary nail. The crosspieces should stand at an angle of 45 degrees and are held by wire to keep the trellis from spreading. When the season is over, take off the wire and store for future use.

Points in Irrigation.

Can one use the cold water as pumped up from a depth of eight feet or more immediately for irrigation, without the use of a reservoir, to let it get partly warm, and how does it affect the orchard, vineyard, garden and field in this frigid condition? Asks an Arkansas valley resident of Kansas Farmer. Here is the reply:

Without doubt the better plan is to reservoir the water, although there is considerable question whether serious disadvantage results from the low temperature of water as it comes from the pump. Few persons who have not engaged practically in irrigation realize the advantage of a large supply of water which may be quickly applied. Unless immense pumping machines are used the volume of water as raised is so small at any given moment that it can be spread over only a small area. With a reservoir full of water sufficient volume can be used at once to properly water a large area without keeping the water too long on the nearest portions and without encroaching needlessly on time of the person in charge.

Reservoirs are cheaply made with plow and scraper by throwing up an embankment 4 or 5 feet high around the desired area. These reservoirs are made "water tight" by beating the dirt in the bottom very fine to a depth of 3 or 4 inches, then wetting and either tramping with stock or dragging with a plank drag.

Items of Local Interest.

A successful farmer of one of the round up institute meetings urged the raising of hay crops. He says hay capacity of canon cloth and fastened down by means of weights at each corner.

All the bills for the extermination of the Russian thistle that have been pending in the house committee on agriculture have been reported adversely.

Black ball sun barley has been capable a crop in some districts of Colorado where the rainfall makes agriculture possible without depending on the usual for moisture.

The production of beet sugar in the world is now far ahead of that from cane.

The Oregon experiment station has been for three years trying to cultivate Linen beans. Several varieties have been tried, but always without success. The reason is not clear.

Stolen.

There is no falling off either in the demand or in the price for good mules of large size. For cultivating ground in the south the horse would not begin to take the place of the mule, particularly with negro labor. In the north, too, the mule could be utilized much more than is the case at present. It is hardier than the horse, will eat anything almost, and its very obstinacy makes it steadier at the plow. It does not crush and trample growing plants in a field, as the horse does, for both its body and feet are smaller.

SUNOL!

ROBERT SONNER

Superintending the shoeing of Sunol with the Putnam Nail.

PROSPECT HILL STOCK FARM, MILLER & SIMONS, PROPRIETORS, VINCENNES, IND., Feb. 18, 1893.
PUTNAM NAIL CO., Neponset, Mass.
GENTLEMEN—Enclosed find draft of the 15th inst., will state that I have sold the Putnam Nail and others, but it has come to the point with us as to which I will use either one or the other and as we need that the Lower Hot-Forged Nail (I use Fremont) Why there may be others as good, I know what there are, and cannot afford to make experiments.
Very respectfully yours,
Chas. Marion

The Putnam Nail is the only exclusively Hot-Forged and Hammer-Pointed nail.

Look in your smith's shoeing box. If the nails have smooth edges for the whole length they are the PUTNAM, for they are Hammer-Pointed and are not sheared.

The above picture, from a photo representing Mr. Sonner in the act of bending his smith's Putnam nail, while superintending the shoeing of Sunol, will be sent in the form of a half tone, size, 5x8, on thick, white paper, with wide margin, on receipt of 2 cent stamp for postage, etc.

PUTNAM NAIL CO.,
Neponset, Boston, Mass.
For Sale by J. C. M. I. and Branch Houses.

A SPECIAL MEETING SECTION 3, of the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance relating to the Salt Lake City Water Works," approved April 6, 1892.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, that section 3 of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance relating to the Salt Lake City Waterworks," approved April 6, 1892, shall read as follows, namely:

"Provided that in all cases where there is not more water than is for sale, then the water so kept shall be sold ratably to all applicants, and in case there is not water enough to supply all the demand, then the water so kept shall be sold ratably to all applicants, and in case there is not water enough to supply all the demand, the measure of the Salt Lake City Waterworks, authorized and directed to take charge of said works and distribute the water in the manner in which this ordinance is amended.

"Provided that in all cases where there is not more water than is for sale