

THE DESERET FARMER (THAT BIG FARM PAPER.)

Combined With "Rocky Mountain Farming."

Established 1904.

Official Organ of the
Utah State Poultry Association.
Utah Horticultural Society.
Utah State Dairymen's Association.
Utah State Bee Keepers' Association.
Bear River Valley Farmers' Protective and Commercial Association.
Utah Arid Farming Association.

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Salt Lake City, Utah,

Saturday, July 25, 1908.

Next issue will complete volume 4. In the last issue we will print an index of volume 4 at the request and for the convenience of a number of subscribers.

An old student of the Editor's writes: "I love the Deseret Farmer and believe that it is the greatest factor within the State today for the upbuilding of Utah agriculture."

The "Granny" who writes "cow pea" editorials for the Deseret News boasts of his appreciation of the work of the Experiment Station. Dollars to doughnuts, he has never visited an experimental farm and hasn't the slightest idea of what an "experiment" would look like.

The hot dry weather has taught our dry farmers the valuable lesson that if the moisture be properly conserved there is no crop failure on the dry farms. The "rotation of crops" idea may be alright for the Washington theorists, but don't work out in practice on the Utah dry farm.

The Utah Fruit crop this year will be the largest in quantity and best in quality of any time in its history. Fruit growing is going to rival mining in importance, in this state within the next few years.

While sojourning in Southern Utah at this season of the year isn't the most delightful experience in the world, yet "Ye Editor" finds so many interesting agricultural problems that the discomforts are easily forgotten.

"Ye Editor" is spending the week in company with Director Ball of the Experiment Station, inspecting the State Arid Farms in Iron and Washington counties. The trip there at this time of the year isn't exactly a summer vacation.

Four counties, Weber, Boxelder, Morgan and Davis will unite in holding an agricultural and horticultural exhibit just prior to the State Fair. It is a commendable undertaking and the Deseret Farmer will aid in every way within its power.

The permanent and stable growth of Utah is due to the wisdom of Utah's great pioneer leader, who instructed his followers in the art of agriculture. Brigham Young did not believe in "chasing the pot of gold," at the foot of the rainbow.

We can promise our readers and supporters that Volume V will excel any previous volumes of the Deseret Farmer. The experts at the Agricultural College are to conduct various departments, thus insuring our readers the best agricultural information obtainable.

TURKEY RED WHEAT.

From a notice appearing in another part of this issue, it seems that the Inter-Mountain Milling Company are making an effort to get the farmers to grow Turkey Red wheat. This is a very commendable effort as the Turkey Red wheat is proving to be a leader on the various Experimental arid farms. The wheat stands at the head of the list in yielding qualities, and in a recent bulletin issued by the Utah Experiment Station, it is placed at the head of the list in milling qualities.

Since the Turkey Red wheat has

been grown successfully in this state on the various experimental arid farms, it is desirable now that the farmers get together and make this wheat the leading one for this region.

It has long been recognized that the wheat from Kansas makes the very best flour, and as a matter of fact flour from that section has been shipped into this state for a number of years. If the Utah farmers will co-operate in growing this wheat in sufficient quantities, we are assured that the importation of flour from other sections can be stopped, a consummation certainly to be desired.

Prof. E. G. Titus, Entomologist of the Utah Experiment Station was called to California during the week to investigate a new pest of the California beet growers. Prof. Titus has been in this section several times before this season, and as his work becomes better known, there is a greater appreciation on the part of the beet growers there. The professor is certainly a diligent and able worker, and the Utah Station is extremely fortunate in having his services. It is extremely fortunate that our Station is manned by such a competent, capable staff, and they are doing a great amount of good, not only for the farmers of Utah but for the entire western country.

THE NEPHI HIGH SCHOOL.

A circular has recently been issued from the Trustees of the Nephi School District descriptive of the work of the Nephi High School. This school has for several years now maintained courses in Agriculture and Domestic Science and the people there feel a pride in the results. The dignity, beauty and importance of farm and home work is emphasized and the boys and girls of Nephi are realizing a greater love for nature and farm life than ever before. They are acquiring facts and principles that will be a direct and lasting benefit to them all their lives.

The kind of an education the young people of Nephi are receiving has proved a sure road to commercial development and greatly increased wealth. The tremendously productive results which have already come from the work of agricultural colleges and experiment stations may be multiplied a hundred fold by the method fol-

lowed by the Nephi people—that of teaching the definite and systematic truths of agriculture and domestic science to the young people of the high school. The people of Nephi have for several years now had very successful experience in this work and it seems to us that they have set a very worthy example to be followed by the people of other localities. Mr. R. F. Homer, a graduate of the State Agricultural College is the efficient and popular principal.

COVER CROPS.

So far, there has been in Utah, very few farmers or fruit growers who have resorted to the use of cover crops in any extensive way. We believe that this method should be more generally employed. The Experiment Station authorities and practical orchardists unite in advocating the seeding of orchards down to some nitrogenous cover crop along in July or August. Mammoth clover, vetch, or crimson clover, all have been used with success in this state for this purpose. Until July or August the orchard should be given thorough cultivation.

We know of one practical horticulturist in Salt Lake county who has his orchard seeded to grass, and who keeps hogs among the trees constantly. We do not believe, however, that this method is generally practiced, and as far as we can see it has no merits that could commend it to orchardists who desire to secure best results. It seems to us that it is absolutely essential that the orchard should be given tillage for at least a part of the year. In no other way can the plant food in the soil be made available. Then there is the prime object of conserving moisture, though where irrigation is practiced, it is contended that this is not so essential.

Orchards in full bearing draw heavily upon the plant food in the soil, and certainly where the returns from the orchards are so ample as are found in Utah orchards, there is no justification for any man attempting to grow a crop of fruit and a crop of hogs from the same land. Where manure is scarce, a crop of any legume will assist very materially in rendering available the plant food already there, and in addition of course, some nitrogen will be secured from