

THE PASSING OF THE "HAY-SEED."

Ten years ago, the word "Hayseed" was prominent in our vocabulary, now it is obsolete. A lot of other things that went with it at that time are gone now, too. The Farmer is still caricatured by a few cartoonists, who have less sense than they are given credit for, if you can imagine such a condition, as the old fashioned chap with lots of chin growth and oxfords that reach to his knees, with his trousers tucked in their tops. But after all, we do not know but that that is a tribute. When we consider that the caricature of the farmer is drawn by the ordinary cartoonist, needs only the high hat and the striped trousers to make him one and the same with the world-wide accepted caricature of our grand old Uncle Sam, we say we do not know but that after all it is something of a tribute. The last twenty years has brushed the hayseed from the hair of the farmer, has taken his boots off and placed on his vocation the dignity of a profession. The farmer would not come to the city, the city has gone to the farmer. They have sent him the telephone, the electric light, hot and cold water facilities, everything now that the most fastidious city man could desire, can now be found in our suburban districts. The farmer repayed the city for its trouble by coming into town long enough to buy up the banks and mercantile enterprises. Everything in the country fell into line and even the suburban scenery has taken on a city look. The writer was driving through the other day and noted the evidences of this everywhere. Honestly the telephone poles all over our State at the present time are wearing glasses.

EXCERPTS FROM CROP ESTIMATE BULLETIN.

Issued by the Department of Agriculture for Current Year.

Buckwheat.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield of buckwheat is 19.8 bushels, as compared with 17.9, the final estimate in 1907, 18.6 in 1906, and 17.8 a ten-year average. A total production of 15,648,000 bushels is thus indicated, as compared with 14,290,000 in 1907. The quality is 90.7 per cent,

against 87.3 last year and 89.9 the ten-year average.

Potatoes.

The preliminary estimate of average yield per acre of potatoes is 85.9 bushels, as compared with 95.4, the final estimate in 1907, 102.2 in 1906, and 88.6 the ten-year average. A total production of 274,660,000 bushels is thus indicated, as compared with 297,942,000 in 1907. The quality is 87.6 per cent, against 88.3 last year and 87.6, a ten-year average.

Tobacco.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of tobacco is 825.2 pounds, as compared with the final estimate of 850.5 pounds in 1907, 857.2 in 1906, and a ten-year average of 797.6 pounds. A total production of 629,634,000 is thus indicated, as compared with 698,126,000 pounds finally estimated in 1907. The average as to quality is 87.9 per cent, against 90.0 one year ago, 84.5 in 1906, and a ten-year average of 85.8.

Flaxseed.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of flaxseed is 9.7 bushels, as compared with the final estimate of 9.0 bushels in 1907, 10.2 bushels in 1906, and a six-year average of 9.5. A total production of 25,717,000 bushels is thus indicated, against 25,851,000 bushels finally estimated in 1907. The average as to quality is 91.4, against 89.7 in 1907, 92.7 in 1906, and a five-year average of 90.8.

Rice.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of rice (rough) is 34.7 bushels, as compared with 29.9 bushels finally estimated in 1907, 31.1 bushels in 1906, and a ten-year average of 30.6. A total production of 22,718,000 bushels is thus indicated, as compared with 18,738,000 bushels finally estimated in 1907.

WASATCH COUNTY, THE COMING DAIRY CENTER.

The writer was up in Wasatch County recently. Everytime he gets there in that land of ruggedness and crisp air and Cotswolds and opportunities he is filled with a desire to stay there and move around among the folks up there and tell them where they are doing things right and to point out a lot of places where they are not doing things that way. There is one glorious source of satisfaction

though, they are on the right trail, and they are going to follow it and it is going to lead them to greatness and prosperity.

When our Maker slowly shaped Wasatch, we refer especially to the vicinity of Charleston and Heber and Midway, he slowly shaped together one of the greatest combinations of properties that go to make up a stock breeding center, that exists in the world. Natural pastures, range, high ragged country, mountain air and grazing, everything that is essential to impart ruggedness and strength to young developing stock, Wasatch has.

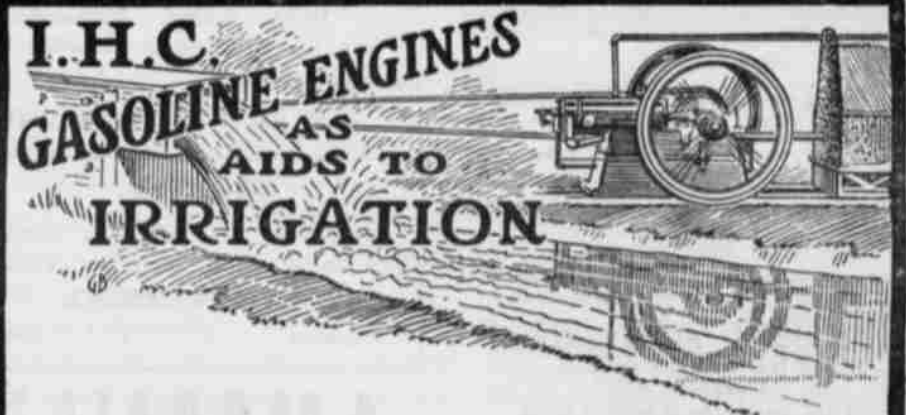
Wasatch is slowly putting into its niche, a country where Cotswolds and Shorthorns are bred by the thousand. There is one line of breeding they are going to take up and push to success, for they have every natural requisite and they have the men and the brains essential to make it a success. We refer to Jersey breeding.

Everyone in the state, at all conversant with live stock conditions knows

that it is virtually impossible to pick up even a handful of the Jersey stuff in the state. Men like G. A. Huntington, of Midway, know it because they have run up against the condition. Men like G. A. Huntington are also going to remedy that if their plans work out. Ten years from now will see Wasatch furnishing Jerseys to all the rest of Utah. They will radiate from that county and from the town of Midway in that county as a centre.

We look forward with eagerness to the culmination of the plans of Mr. Huntington and his associates. We wish them success in their great undertaking and cheerfully give to them the honor of putting on foot the greatest movement in twenty years, for the uplifting of agricultural Utah.

Invite your neighbor to subscribe for the "Deseret Farmer." Every farmer ought to take his home farm paper. It contains valuable matter, week by week, especially adapted to farming in this region, which no other farm paper can give.



Almost every farmer has a few acres of land that lie too high to be irrigated from his laterals. To flume or siphon the water to these few acres is not practicable on account of the expense. And yet to let this land lie idle means a big hole in the profits of the farm each season.

The most economical and satisfactory way to bring such waste lands under cultivation is to use the power of I. H. C. gasoline engine to pump water upon them.

These engines pump water in large quantities.

They are operated at small expense.

They require but little attention.

The cost of running an I. H. C. engine during an irrigating season, including fuel and attendance, is a very small item compared with the value of the crop that will be produced.

Remember, the engine will be operated only a short time during the season. During the remainder of the year the engine is available for other farm work, such as running the cream separator or churn, sawing, grinding, cutting feed, etc.

And even while the engine is being run to irrigate the lands, the operator does not give it his whole time. He returns to it occasionally. He can devote practically all his time to looking after the head of water which the engine pumps.

The cost of the engine is only a fraction of the value of the reclaimed land. Its cost of operation for the season is only a fraction of the value of that season's crops.

When you buy an I. H. C. engine you have a power for pumping that is good for many years' service.

If you have land lying above the ditch, why will not an I. H. C. engine for pumping water be a wise investment for you?

Call and see the International local agent about it. He will supply you with catalogs and give you all information desired. Or, if you prefer, write direct to the nearest branch house.

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