

Just received a Car of Dry
Land Turkey Red Wheat for
Seed.

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Salt Lake City

If there is anything the matter with
your horses or stock use
W. B. Chapman's LINIMENT
For Man or Beast. If it does not
Cure when all fails, don't pay
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AT ALL DRUGGISTS
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W. A. NELDEN DRUG CO.
Salt Lake City.

WHITE LEGHORNS

LAYING STRAIN OF COCKERELS

These birds will probably lay as many eggs, right now, as some of your hens—What! Hens don't lay any eggs now? Well, neither do these cockerels, but their mothers, grand-mothers and great grand-mothers for thirty-five generations were selected layers from great egg producers and the egg laying habit is transmitted directly through the male line. If you are not getting all the eggs you wish, try a cross from this laying strain.

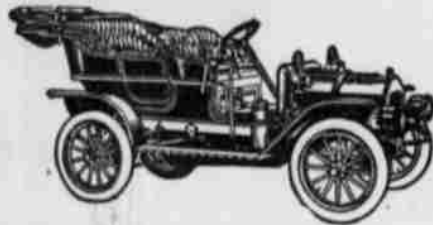
C. S. GORLINE

1224 East 12 South Street

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

THREE CAR LOADS OF REO AUTOMOBILES SHIPPED OUR COUNTRY TERRITORY IN MAY

WHO WILL BE THE NEXT
TO SHOW WISDOM ALONG
THESE LINES, TO SHOW
APPRECIATION OF MOD-
ERN UP-TO-DATE METH-
ODS ON THE FARM?



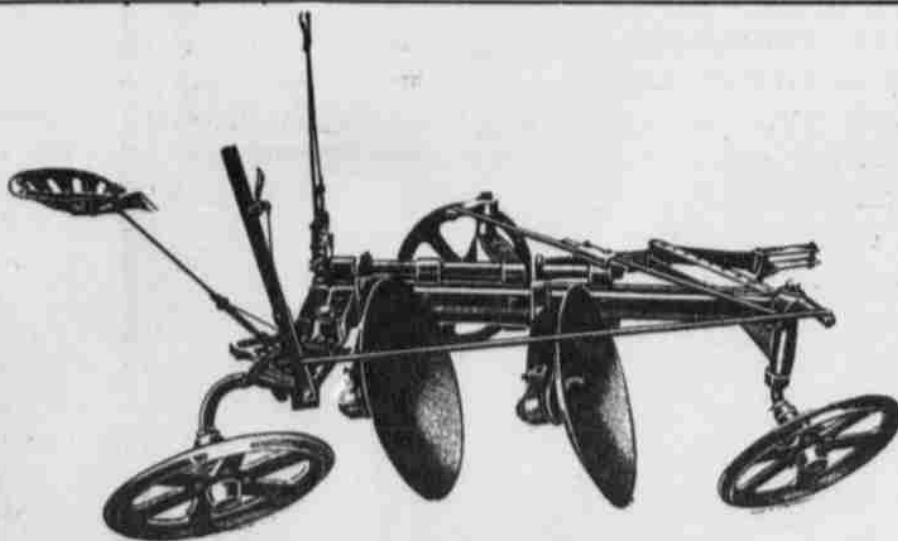
REMEMBER A REO AUTOMOBILE
CAN BE USED FOR A GREAT MANY PURPOSES TO YOUR
ADVANTAGE.

WRITE AND ASK US ABOUT THIS.

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SALT LAKE CITY

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

AGRONOMY

This Department is Edited by Prof.
J. C. Hogenson, of the Ag-
ricultural College.

A number of interesting and complimentary letters have been received with regard to my article on "A Weed and Pure Seed Law." I am very glad that the farmers are interested in this work for it is certainly of vast importance. Now is the time to agitate the matter so that our next legislature will be able to act. A bill should be drafted either by some interested person, a member of the legislature or not, and the farmers instruct the members of the legislature from their particular district to vote for the bill, or else a circular letter gotten out and sent to each member of the legislature stating the nature, object and importance of the bill becoming law.

Now is the time to act. Do it now.

PASTURE GRASSES AGAIN.

Layton, Utah, Oct. 15, 1908.

Editor Deseret Farmer: I have been much interested in the mixture of grasses for cow pasture that you have published at different times. Now please state a mixture that would be well to plant on low, wet ground that is inclined to alkali.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer by Prof. J. C. Hogenson.

With regard to a mixture of grasses suitable to sow on low, wet ground that is inclined to alkali, will say that the first thing to do is to drain the land, if possible, to take away the excess of water and mineral salts. As good a mixture as has been tried for this kind of land is as follows: 12 pounds red top, 12 pounds meadow foxtail, 12 pounds of meadow fescue per acre.

HOW SIZE OF SEEDS AFFECT YIELDS.

There has been an enormous increase in the number of grain drills and fanning mills sold to farmers of the great central West during the last few years as compared with similar periods in the past. While we do not have any statistics at hand, we give it our opinion that there were

more grain drills sold to farmers in this area last year than have ever been sold in any two years previously. This being true, we may consider ourselves fairly well established in the grain drill era, and the mistake will surely not be made of using our drills to sow light seed.

In order to give our readers a clear idea concerning the effect of size of seeds on production, we would like to give the substance of an address delivered last summer at a meeting of agronomists by the director of the Ontario Experiment Station, Prof. C. A. Zavitz. There is no man on the continent today as well qualified as Professor Zavitz to speak on this subject, for the simple reason that he has been carrying on extensive experiments on this very line for a decade and a half. What he says, therefore, is not the result of a single experiment or the experiments in a single year. His figures, to our way of thinking, are absolutely conclusive.

In his experiments Professor Zavitz divided seed into three classes, namely, the large, the medium and the small. The selections were made with great care by the use of sieves and by hand picking. He found that oats grown from the large seed for an average of seven years yielded sixty-two bushels per acre, while medium seed selected from the same supply of oats during the seven years averaged fifty-four bushels per acre, and side by side with this the small seed, taken from the same supply remember, yielded forty-six and one-half bushels per acre. The average result of sowing large, plump barley seed for six years in succession was a yield of fifty-three and one-half bushels per acre, while in the case of small, plump seed the yield was fifty bushels per acre. The difference in the case of spring wheat was a little more than three and one-half bushels per acre in favor of the large seed, while in the case of winter wheat the large seed yielded six and one-half bushels per acre more than the small, plump seed.

These figures indicate that in every instance the largest seed produced the greatest yield of grain. In his report on root crops the results given