

cial beet seed consists for the most part of from two to seven individual seeds welded by nature into one mass.

It is evident that plants produced from such a mass of seeds must of necessity be very close together, and thus far no mechanism has been devised whereby the plants can be properly thinned. Thus hand labor has to be resorted to.

Repeated efforts have been made to break up the seed balls by passing them through various forms of rollers, but the seed coats are so hard that any device that has been tried not only breaks the coats but likewise the seed balls, thus destroying the germ.

The department of agriculture has been more successful in this line by its efforts to produce a single germ seed, and its scientists have within the past year increased the production of single-germ seed from 2 to 25 per cent; and in the light of the advance that has already been made it is reasonably safe to assume that this object will finally be accomplished by this means.

There is now some \$60,000,000 invested in beet sugar farms and factories in the United States. Every new factory gives the growers better facilities for disposing of their beets, and calls for more farmers to engage in this new enterprise.

The factories and rasping stations in operation have a daily capacity of nearly 55,000 tons of beets.

Each of these factories is in operation not less than ninety days annually, which calls for a yearly supply of 3,600,000 tons of beets, from which 380,000 tons of sugar are produced.

At the present average production this requires about 51,000 farmers to grow the beets. At the present price the returns to them are nearly \$17,000,000 in cash.

With this production, however, it is still necessary for the United States to import something like 3,000,000 tons of sugar annually to supply the present population at the current rate of consumption.

To manufacture all the sugar this country consumes would require 360 factories, with an average output of 600 tons of beets daily, in addition to those already in operation.

These factories would require 300,000 farmers to supply them with beets, for which they would receive \$90,000,000.

The yearly consumption per capita has increased 8 pounds during the past ten years, that is, approximately 645,000,000 pounds, or 330,000 tons, more sugar was consumed last year than would have been consumed ten years ago had the population at that time been the same as it is to-day.

This is almost as much sugar as the 57 factories would have produced last year if they had been operated at full capacity, but as a matter of fact it is nearly 85,000 tons more than they actually produced.

This goes to show that the manufacture of beet sugar in the United States, in spite of its wonderful progress during the past few years, has not even kept pace with the increased rate of consumption.

#### HE COULD TELL.

Church.—I don't believe you can tell the difference between a stable and a garage.

Gotham.—Why, do you think I have no sense of smell?—Yonkers Statesman.

#### IN CATALPA PLANTATIONS.

(Continued from page 3)

until after the tree is fifty years old. On account of its tendency to mature early, catalpa is especially adapted for wood crops of short rotation. Other favorable qualities are its speedy growth, its power of enduring frequent cutting back, and its light weight. The wood is strong, straight-grained, and durable.

The Yaggy plantation, 4 miles northwest of Hutchinson, Kans., comprises 500 acres of catalpa, and is one of the most successful and profitable in the country. The trees are planted at intervals of four feet in rows six feet apart, or 1800 to 1900 per acre. Thus, if each tree yielded posts to the value of 30 cents, an acre would yield \$544.50 every six years. This does not include the firewood. Excellent shipping facilities are afforded by two railway lines which run through the plantation and have established a station which is named for Mr. Yaggy. Connection is made with other railroads at Hutchinson. Mr. Yaggy estimates the income from his plantation for the first crop to be as follows (the seedlings were home grown): Interest on the investment, not included in these figures, should be considered.

#### Investment.

Cost of land per acre (1st yr.)	\$22.00
Cost, seedlings per acre (1st yr.)	.80
Cost of transplanting per acre (1st year)	3.20
Cost of cutting back per acre (third year)	2.50
Superintendents, implements, fire guards, etc., at 35 cts. per acre per year	3.96
Cutting and marking per acre	20.00
	\$52.46

#### Returns.

Value of posts per acre	\$315.21
Value of firewood per acre	12.00
Total gross returns per acre	\$327.21

The Yaggy plantation is cut by the strip system. A total of 62½ acres is cut annually, but the strips are so distributed throughout the plantation that the openings are not conspicuous. The farm contains also 300 acres of apple trees, but catalpa is counted the surer crop. A year ago the late freeze almost completely destroyed the apple crop, and to offset its loss a double portion of catalpa was harvested.

While it is true that no other forest tree except eucalyptus has been grown in large plantations with so great profit as catalpa, it is equally true that, with the exception of cottonwood and black locust, none other has been the source of so great disappointment. Catalpa can be grown profitably only with a beforehand knowledge of the habits of the tree, and a care that the site and the market are favorable; after that there should be the exercise of as good management and as strict attention to detail as would be required to run any other factory and storehouse combined. That is the practice of forestry.

#### BLOWING UP A RAT.

In St. Thomas, Ont., a girl saw a rat run into a hole under a neighbor's house. She told a boy of it, and the boy poured half a pound of powder into the hole and touched it off. He and the girl were blown 30 feet and lost their hair and eyebrows, and the damage to the house was \$3000. As for the rat, no one has seen him since. He may have been blown up and he may have escaped.—Successful Advertising.

Kindly mention the "Deseret Farmer" when writing to or doing business with our advertisers.

#### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Owing to our extensive circulation, market reports must be closed Wednesday noon. Figures quoted are Salt Lake wholesale prices. These quotations are given at the request of many subscribers and are furnished and corrected weekly by the responsible firm of Vogeler Seed and Produce Co.

#### Butter and Cheese.

Creamery butter, 25 to 30c; cheese, full cream, 14c.

#### Vegetables.

Cabbage, per lb., 1c; potatoes, 85c. per cwt.

#### Poultry and Eggs.

Live hens 12½ to 13c. per lb. Dressed hens 14 to 15c. per lb. Eggs, strictly fresh, per case, \$7.50.

#### Grain, Hay and Flour.

Wheat, per 100 lbs., \$1.60; corn, 100 lbs., \$1.80; chop corn, 100 lbs., \$1.85; oats, per 100 lbs., \$1.60; barley, per 100 rolled, \$1.35; bran, per 100 lbs., \$1.25; flour, high patent per 100 lbs., \$2.30; straight grade, per 100 lbs., \$2.10; alfalfa, baled, 55c. cwt.; timothy, baled, 70c. cwt.; straw, baled, 35c.

#### Honey.

Honey, case, \$2.75 and \$3.00, extracted, 7c. lb.

M. CHRISTOPHERSON. M.

#### SALT LAKE NURSERY CO

LARGE STOCK OF WINTER APPLES BUDDED FROM BEARING TREES AND TRUE TO NAME.

State Road, bet 11th and 12th St Salt Lake City, Utah.

PARK AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF CHOICE NURSERY STOCK

#### HAIR CUT WITHOUT ORDERS.

A native paper states that the magistrate at An-Hyun has arrested a great number of people belonging to the Il Chin Hoi society, and having charged them with cutting their hair without any order from the government, had them severely flogged. The sympathizers of the society and its members have held crowded meetings and violent speeches have been made denouncing the unwarranted action of the official.—Korean Daily News.

Salt Lake City is a mighty easy place to fall, but a most dangerous place to light. "Wherefore let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

People who think only of themselves haven't much to think about.—Ex.