

summer no provision need be made for supplying grit, but it should be constantly in front of them when housed for winter. I have found that the most convenient way to feed them is by means of a small feeding hopper, divided into two compartments. In one keep oyster shells, and in the other old mortar pounded fine.

### Variety Strain in Cabbages

From bulletin No. 96 of the Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Pa., the following extracts are taken:

"Faithfulness to name and type, is perhaps of greater importance than any other phase of the seed question. At the same time it is a factor about which there is probably the least known. Unless seed, purchased for a certain variety, produces plants reasonably true to the general conception of that variety, even though all cultural conditions be perfect, a satisfactory crop will be very uncertain.

"The fact that varieties of plants vary in character to a greater or less degree has long been known, but comparatively little experimental work has been done to determine the extent of these varieties or to show their importance in the production of profitable crops.

"In order that some definite information may be secured on this question, a number of experiments were instituted by the Department of Horticulture to determine the influence of varietal variations as related to the production of cabbage and other vegetables.

"The experiments with cabbage include strain tests of four varieties, viz.: Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Early Spring and Early Summer. In the present bulletin we shall consider only the results

of strain tests of the variety Jersey Wakefield. The work has been in progress two years, and the present report is submitted as a bulletin of progress rather than a report of completed experiments, and while the figures given should not be considered as conclusive, yet they may be regarded as a fair criterion of the variations as they are found to exist within this variety and of the relative importance which they bear to profitable crop production."

The results of the experiments are summarized as follows:

"1. The experiments with twenty-five strains of Jersey Wakefield cabbage, covering a period of two years, indicate that marked variations occur within the variety.

"2. These variations have a direct bearing upon profitable crop production. There are great differences in earliness, yields, form and solidity of heads, and each of these factors is important in determining profits for the season.

"3. The degree of vigor of the young plants in the seed bed is of no value in indicating the size or character of the resultant crop.

"4. The percentage of germination of some strains was much too low, and it is important for seedsmen to give this matter closer attention.

"5. The wide variations and lack of uniformity in this variety show the importance of exercising the utmost care and skill in producing and selecting cabbage seed.

"6. While the results of the two years' tests show wide variations in strains of Jersey Wakefield cabbage, the investigations will be continued several years to determine more definitely the full importance and significance of such differences."

### Fertilizers for Asparagus

The Maryland Experiment Station, conducted experiments with fertilizers on asparagus in order to test the following fertilizers applied in different quantities and times of application.

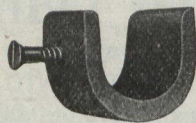
1. Commercial fertilizer versus barnyard manure.
2. Different sources of potash.
3. Light and heavy applications of kaint.
4. Heavy applications of nitrate of soda in spring.
5. Heavy applications of salt.
6. Manure in different amounts with and without commercial fertilizer.
7. Different times of applying manures and fertilizers.

During the six seasons of this experiment, from 1905 to 1910 inclusive, the manure and fertilizer were applied broadcast according to the outline above. As soon as the spring applications were made, two furrows were plowed from each side over the rows and a harrow was run crosswise and then lengthwise of the rows to level the ground so as to produce green shoots instead of white ones. Once during the cutting season this same treatment was given, and then again when the fertilizer and manure were applied after the cutting season. In 1909 and 1910 a double disc cultivator was used instead of the plow and only one harrowing was necessary to level the ground.

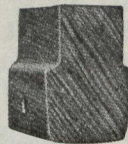
#### SUMMARY OF EXPERIMENT

Kaint at the rate of 2,000 pounds per acre applied in mid-summer gave the highest net gain per acre of any of the plots.

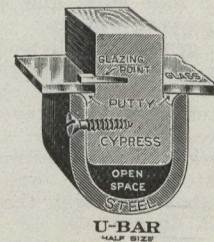
Dissolved rock 400 pounds, kaint 400 pounds and nitrate of soda 200 pounds per



Galvanized steel U-Bar. Every two feet it is screwed to core.



Cypress core which is chemically treated against decay.



The U-Bar complete. This is half-size.

## PERHAPS EVEN YET

You haven't an absolutely clear idea of just how the U-Bar is made—what it actually consists of—so we have taken it apart, showing the steel U-Bar shell; and right beside it is the cypress sash bar core.

The shell after drilling, cutting and bending for curve at the eave, is galvanized with our special hot process. The core is chemically treated with an absolute preservative, then it is pressed tightly into the steel core and held

securely at alternative points on opposite sides by strong countersunk screws. This gives a combination of sash bar and rafter in one, having wonderful strength, while still being so small as to cast the least possible shade. For durability it makes a greenhouse that you can plainly see is bound to have an extra long life because of the careful protection of all vital parts. It's not only the best growing house but it's the most attractive. If you would know more, send for our new catalog.

# U-BAR GREENHOUSES

PIERSON  
DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS



U-BAR CO.  
1 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK

Canadian Office, 10 Phillips Place, Montreal