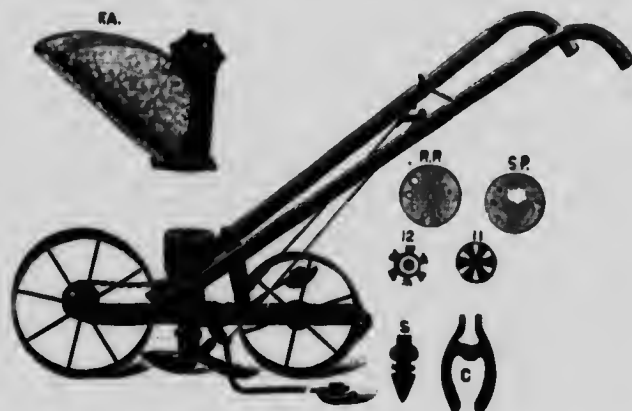


WEEDING. The fight against weeds commences just as soon as the young onion plants appear above the ground. In fact, some of the growers do not wait for the plants to appear, but use a weeder about four feet in width built on the principle of the Breed or Hallock weeder. This weeder is attached to a wheel hoe and they go over the onion field across the rows just before the young plants appear. This tool serves a double purpose—it kills innumerable small weeds just starting and leaves a dust mulch on the soil, conserving moisture. This is followed by the wheel-hoe, which is generally used from five to eight times during the season, at a cost of about \$1 per acre for each hoeing. Both single and double-wheel-hoes are used. Planet Jr., Iron King, Iron Age, and other makes of implements are used, some preferring one and some another. Some growers, not satisfied with any one of the machines on the market, use one of their own construction.



Seed Drill.

In growing red or white stock, at the time of the last wheel-hoeing, the hoes in the implement are changed or taken out altogether and teeth substituted, so as to throw up some soil on the onion bulb to protect it from the rays of the sun, and by so doing secure a better colored onion. The small weeds in the rows of plants that have been left by the wheel hoes are removed by hand. For this purpose, boys and men are chiefly employed, and the field is generally gone over three times in a season, at a cost of from \$10 to \$25 per acre for hand weeding.

HARVESTING. During the latter part of August or the early part September, depending on the locality, the onion tops start to die down as soon as tops are about half down and the root "lets go" of the soil harvesting commences.

The methods employed, especially on red and white stock, is to pull six or eight rows and place in a windrow. Two men or boys take three or four rows each, pulling the onions by the tops in handfuls and plac-