

The Farm.

The Growing of Sugar Beets.

In the manufacture of beet sugar, beets having a sugar content of 12 per cent., with a purity co-efficient of 80, can be worked with profit. A purity co-efficient of 80 means that of the total solids found in the juice, 80 per cent, is sugar. Experiments made by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station last year show that the sugar beet thrives best in those regions where the average summer temperature is about 70 degrees, provided the conditions of soil and rainfall are suitable. A number of samples of beets were tested from the southern part of the State, which showed an average sugar content of 17.8 per cent., and a purity of 75.3. This was too low for profitable working. The samples tested from the centre of the State showed an average percentage of 13.9, with a purity of 78. Samples from the northern section showed an average percentage of 14.3, with a purity of 79.4. From these experiments it will be seen that a warm climate is not a necessity for the growth of sugar beets. In fact, the best results were obtained from the beets grown in the most northerly part of the State. There is, therefore, nothing to prevent the beet from being grown satisfactorily in Ontario if the conditions of soil and rain-fall are suitable. The sugar beet factory should be located where there is plenty of lime-stone and abundance of water. Ohio consumes over 200,000,000 pounds of sugar annually. To produce this amount of sugar from beets would require about 200,000 acres of land. So, in Canada, if the total amount of sugar consumed were produced in the country, many thousands of acres of land would be required to grow the beets.—Farming.

Marketing a Horse.

We would advise those who have horses to sell this spring to get them in proper shape. A farmer can fit a horse just as well as a regular horse-dealer if he will set to work in the right way. Don't let the horse run to the straw stack all winter, then when the buyer comes tell him that the horse never had a blanket on him, and that he will make a beautiful horse when he is in shape. It costs time and money to put the horse in shape, and you may just as well have that money as the dealer. Someone is going to get it, and you may as well make a bid for it.

Put the horse in a good stable, feed him well, give some laxative feed every day, and thus put the digestive organs in good working order. Now slick up your horse, trim up his ears, cut his whiskers, singe off the long hair over the body, wash out his tail occasionally, and thus make him more presentable or really more marketable. See that he has a thorough grooming every day, and that a good blanket is kept on him. It takes plenty of elbow grease along with good feed to make his coat shine.

First impressions go a long way in influencing the prospective buyer, therefore have the horse well halter-broken. Keep a good halter on him and train him to look well at the halter, both when standing and in action. Teach him to hold up his head and look alive, smart and active. Give him exercise every day at this so that he will know his lessons without prompting when the buyer comes to see him.

Train him in harness the same way. Drive him at that speed at which he will show the cleanest gait and best style of action and no faster. There are plenty of "three minute" horses in the country if their owners are to be believed, but that speed is too fast for city driving or comfortable driving anywhere, or to show a horse's best action. So drive your horse at the speed best suited to him and don't try to see how fast he can go. Attention to these things will put some of the money in your pocket that would otherwise go into the pocket of the horse-dealer.—Farming.

Get Ready For Spring Work.

This is the time of the year when every

farmer should lay plans for spring work. He should have a definite plan of his farm prepared, and be able to estimate exactly as to how much of each kind of grain he will sow, and upon which fields. When this is known definitely he will then be able to estimate carefully how much wheat, oats, etc., he will require for each field. This will enable him to get the seed ready before the busy season opens in the spring, and so have everything in readiness to begin work as soon as the ground is ready.

The question of seeds is an important one. Too many farmers neglect it and continue to sow old seeds over and over again, and then wonder why they do not have large crops. It will pay every farmer to change his seed every three or four years at least. When he does change he should aim to get the very best quality of seed possible. This is the time of the year for securing good seed. Do not leave it off till the last moment when you will be too busy to make a proper selection. Write to the Experimental Farms at Guelph and Ottawa and get reports of the kinds of the various seeds which have given the best results, and make your selections accordingly.—Ex.

Notes.

Straw mulch for potatoes, applied six or eight inches deep, will bridge over a dry season, keep the weeds out and ensure a good crop. This is an old-time method, but is too little in vogue at the present day.

In the year 1788 there were only 29 head of sheep in New South Wales, but at the beginning of the present century this number had increased to 2,000,000, while now the stock has reached 60,000,000. The Australian Colonies, including Tasmania and New Zealand, possess about 130,000,000 sheep, which is more than four times the number in the whole of Europe. The number of sheep in the latest return, is 26,340,440.

For the morning feed for laying-fowls, a mash is an excellent thing, says The American Agriculturist. A good one is made of corn crushed, cobs and all, oat meal and bran, and all wet up with milk, just enough to be crumbly, but not sloppy. Wheat is a fine food for laying hens, and in fact all grains come in for a share of feeding, the idea being to have a change. Hens are almost as fond of a change in diet as human beings are, and the hens certainly do enough better to make it pay.

DEAR SIRS,—This is to certify that I have been troubled with a lame back for fifteen years.

I have used three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT and am completely cured.

It gives me great pleasure to recommend it and you are at liberty to use this in any way to further the use of your valuable medicine. ROBERT KOSS. Two Rivers.

TWO IN ONE FAMILY.

A Woman Saved from the Knife.

I, E. HARRINGTON, certify that I suffered with RHEUMATISM in both shoulders the greater part of last summer. In the autumn Mr. J. H. Barnstead induced me to try EGYPTIAN RHEUMATIC OIL, two applications of which completely cured me.

My wife had, for twelve years, been afflicted with a gathering in the neck, which used sometimes to swell up as large as a hen's egg and become very painful whenever she took cold. We consulted three or four doctors, who said an OPERATION would be necessary. We thought we would first try EGYPTIAN OIL, and are thankful to say that since using that the lump and pain have entirely disappeared. That was three months ago, and we consider that she is cured and recommend Egyptian Oil to all similarly afflicted. E. HARRINGTON. Halifax, March 5, 1898.



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