last year gave us 11.5 per cent. sugar, while another sample, the best, of about the same size had 17.5 per cent. sugar. The former would contain about 3,280 lb. of sugar per acre, the latter would contain about 4,990 lb., an increase in value of over 50 per cent. above the former, whether for sugar making or for feeding, and as this sugar comes entirely from constituents found in the air and is not produced at the expense of the soil it follows that the growing of the best sugar beets, the richest in sugar and the purest in quality, is to be recommended.

1. Use only reliable seed, highly developed, sugar producing in its strain, imported fresh from the best French or German sources.

2. Grow beets of moderate size rather than too large, the moderate sized beets have more sugar and less water than the larger beets.

3. Keep them well covered all the season through as sugar is found principally in the portion below ground.

CULTIVATION. The closing paragraph in a late publication from the great French sugar beet firm, Vilmorin Andrieux & Co., is so important in regard to the production of sugar beets for sugar purposes and for fodder, and is so authoritative that I take the opportunity of closing this bulletin with a translation of the same: "We can not insist too much upon the necessity of choosing well and of preparing properly the land intended for the cultivation of sugar beets. It happens almost daily that the seeds and those who have furnished them are held responsible for failures and mistakes arising solely from the bad conditions under which the growth has taken place. Every one desires, and rightfully so, to obtain only beets that are long, clean, compact (without branching roots), but it must be considered that to be developed in this condition the beets must necessarily find a depth of earth sufficiently mellow to be produced there without hindrance; nothing promotes so surely the development of lateral roots as the prevention of the lengthening of the tap root owing to the hardness or poor quality of the sub-soil. It is the height of inconsistency to expect roots to be long, clean and under ground, and to refuse them the room absolutely necessary for their development. The food or manure ought to be carefully suited to the local circumstances; the multiplication of fields of experiment has contributed for some years past in furnishing more and more