The Farm. &

Sugar Beet Pulp for Cows.

I have had some experience in feeding sugar beet pulp, but first I would like to tell how I have fed my cows since the beginning of last winter. In the morning about 6 30 o'clock the cows are given a feed of rowen, rather more than they will eat at the time. About 8 o'clock they are turned out for half an hour and allowed to get a drink. I sprinkle the feed left with a very little brine. At noon I give them a little more rowen and about 5 o'clock turn them out again for another half hour, so that they may get another drink. I sweep the mangers, giving what feed remains to the horses, then give the cows a feed of early cut hay. About 8 o'clock in the evening I give them a bushel of corn ensilage apiece and the milch cows from two to three quarts of gluten. To the cows that are being fattened I give all the hominy feed and whole meal that they will eat up clean.

Since I began feeding the pulp I treat the cattle in the same way, except that at noon I do not feed any rowen, but clean out the manger and give the cows a half bushel each of beet pulp, which is about all they will eat at one time. I also give them meal now instead of at night. I begin feeding the pulp in very small quantities, and see what effect it has on the digestive organs. I gradually increase the feed until the cows are getting all

I have seen no ill effects from feeding the pulp at any time. Before beginning I weighed the milk every day for a week, continuing after the pulp feeding was in progress. The next day after the pulp was first fed I began to get an increase of milk. This continued until the cows were on a full ration of pulp, when they were giving about four pounds apiece more than previously, and this, too, where some of them had been in milk for two years. There did not appear to be any change in the flavor of the milk. It sold every day to about a hundred customers and I have had no complaints. The cows do not eat as much other food as they did before the pulp was fed. More hay is left in the manger and also a little more ensilage. The weather was quite cold during the time the trial was made. There was scarcely any change the whole time, consequently the weather has not caused the w of milk, as a change in temperature often does.

I think that beet pulp is an excellent cattle food. The stock certainly relish it and it is an appetizer and aids in digestion, consequently a promoter of health. I have fed roots of various kinds every winter for many years and I think this pulp is better than any of them. It certainly has the advantage of not having to be cut, and there is no danger of animals choking on the pieces. Hogs eat it nearly as well as cattle.—(J. P. Corbin, in American Agricultuist.

The Neglected Orchard Row.

An Illinois orchardist took to spraying as a means of preventing ravages of the codling moth. He had heard that spraying would give him good fruit, and hopefully invested in the needed aparatus and labor. He sprayed for several years, but ported good results and had large crops of smooth, whole apples. He himself came to the conclusion that for some reason spraying was not a success in his locality. His complaints to his more fortunate brother orchardists led to an investigation by one of them, and the cause of his lack of success was laid bare.

On the outskirts of the orchard was found an neglected row of worthless crab apples, and this row had been the breeding ground from which year after year his orchard had been overrun. He said he didn't spray that row because he regarded it as useless work, since the fruit it bore had no value to him. It had proved to be a very expensive row of trees.

Doubtless much of the non-success in spraying may be traced to the same cause

-the neglected orchard row. If trees are not worth spraying and taking care of, let them be cut down, and the ground put into something that will pay. What is true of rows of crab apples will apply to trees of varieties that seem to bear a crop every year whether sprayed or not. There are some trees so persistent in their bearing habits that the owner thinks they do not need the same treatment the others receive. But it should be remembered that these trees can harbor insect enemies that may attack the finest of fruits .-(Farm, Field and Fireside.

* * * Marketable Age of Cattle.

There is no definite age at which old cows are sent to market. There have been times and places in the history of ranging cattle when the cows were never gathered but allowed to remain on the range until they die of old age. The present custom is to gather up the farrow cows and sell them off in the fall, adding to them such heifers as prove barren and such old cows as can be seen to have passed their prime. There is a wide difference in the age at which steers are sold for beef. Steers coming five years old used to be the standard beef cattle, and when they live all the year on the range with no extra winter feed they will scarcely get their growth in less time. By better care, more liberal winter feeding, with an infusion of the blood of pure breeds, this time can be largely shortened.

The general rule at the present time is to sell as soon as they reach a live weight of 1,000 pounds. If the steers have good enough winter feed, so that they hold their own, they will reach this weight the fall after they are three years old. a little better winter feed and better breeding they can reach the same weight at two years old. The steers that go to market from Colorado at the present time are about evenly divided between the two ages. A few breeders of well-bred stock that feed liberally during the winter are able to shorten the time still one year more and produce steers that weigh 1,000 pounds at twenty months old. It cannot be said that any of these are the best, but the tendency of the cattlemen is to feed better and market earlier. The younger the steers are sold the more head can kept on a given range, the smaller the investment and the quicker the returns.— (Bulletin Colorado Experiment Station.

* * * *

Ione March, by S. R. Crockett, author of "The Men of the Moss Hags" "The Red Axe," etc. Illustrated. Paper, 75 cents; Cloth, \$1.50. Mr. Crocket's versatility is certainly marvellous. Last year he surprised those who thought his art was confined to the kail-yard by writing that capital romance-of mediseval Europe, "The Red Axe," and now he comes out with a bright, crisp, up-to-date story of the modern American girl which is simply charming. Ione March is a strong character. The daughter of a famous American Governor, she has been educated in a European convent, and so combines the energy, independence and adaptability of the American with a dignified refinement which is very pleasing; while her sweet womanliness is only brought out more strongly by her struggle with the world in the effort to earn a living for herself. The plot is well constructed and well carried out. There are also some splendid specimens of English manhood, and a "mean American," who, though playing an important part, does not appear often. But the life of the life of the story is Idalia Judd, the typical American girl, who talks in the most delightfully expressive "American" way. She was a very "engaging" young lady, and her frank account of her experiences is most instructive.

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