ground daily. It should not be fed to animals subjected to pneumonia.

It may be fed by pouring over the trough feeders mixed with the pulp. Dr. Jones While of Salt Lake reports that he has found it an excellent food to give to animals in the form of a pulp. He is feeding two heavy grain rations. By reducing on grain food and giving the animals two to three good drinks daily of the molasses, diluted with four to six times its weight, the animals are in good condition and are ready for their regular rations.

There is yet room for very much experimental work before an actual value can be placed on the sugar beet pulp and molasses as valuable to the farm. However, to be allowed to go to waste. A ton of the molasses contains as much fertilizing material as twenty tons of beets, while the pulp, 100 pounds of beets, is worth 100 pounds of hay. Every farmer should have enough beets feeding value.

Protect the Tools.

There are several easy ways to prevent rusting of plows and cultivators and to have the tools and mower knives ready to take the field when needed. A little coat of paint on the mouldboards of the plows and cultivators will do much to keep them from rusting while they are in the field. It is also a good idea to give the mouldboards a coat of paint while they are not in use. This is a coat of kerosene and oil will do. The knives should be well wiped with a good brush dipped in a mixture of kerosene and linseed oil, or some composition that will not be so thick as to hinder the knives from being easily moved. Tools should be housed when not in use. Tools left out in the rain will be in poor condition when they are needed. Tools should be put in their places when the work is finished for the day. Tools should be put in their places when the work is finished for the season. Farmers who have adopted these rules say they save much time and much money.

Rust Fruits.

The rust situation has been a remarkable one of the season in the cultivation of the raspberry, blackberry, dewberry, currants and gooseberries. Every variety of these fruits has rust. Not so very long ago they were considered to be quite immune to the serious attacks of the rust fungus. This fungus kills the canes causing the canes to turn brown and die. It may not kill the canes, however, the small fruits have come to be commercial crops and the main reliance of many fruit-growers.

They all rust quickly in good time. The shallow roots depend large on the good will and richness exhibited to the surface of the soil. Owing to moisture, the vigorous of the fruit depends very largely on the supply of moisture in the soil, which is stored and saved in good tillage. Without the raspberries and blackberries may be so hard and tillages as to be hardly worth the growing.

Cultivation is the first requisite to success in fruit-growing.

Gingered Pears.

Gingered pears make a very sweetmeat. Pare, core and cut rather hard pears into thin slices. Allow to eight pounds of sliced fruit eight pounds of sugar, a pint of water, the juice and the thin rind of one and half a pound of ginger root sliced thin. Cut the ginger root into long, thin strips and put all together in the preserving kettle. Simmer gently for an hour, then pack in jars or cans. If the pears used for pickling are Bosks, they do not need peeling, but the larger varieties usually do. The syrup should be left on, for the blossom end removed. As fast as ready drop into a pan of cold water to prevent them turning black. Make a rich syrup, allowing to eight pounds of fruit four pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar and one cup of mixed spices, cassia buds, stick cinnamon, cloves and allspice. Tie the spices in a bag and boil with the sugar and vinegar. Skim thoroughly, then add the fruit a portion at a time—and cook slowly until scaled and tender enough to be readily pierced with a straw. Skim out the fruit, put in a stone jar or glass cans, boil the syrup a little longer and pour over.

Some Good Rules.

A few simple rules worth following are these:

Don't talk too much.

Don't talk too fast.

Don't pitch your voice high and shrill.

The man who would prevail with his words must modulate his voice with gentleness and emotion.

Talk sense, clever, happiness. The world does not like melancholy conversation.

Never bring the excruciating details of disease into your conversation, or worse still, drag in the filth of scandal, unless you wish your friends to avoid you as they would a plague.

In good society there is a tacit understanding that conversation shall be an entertainment, bringing to its participants, the delight, the joy of life. Be the good of man that it shall be in every sense of the word.

A young girl on being asked what was her idea of agreeable conversation, replied after a moment's thought: "The way things to other people you would like to have them say to you." There is give you a thrill of pleasure to hear a kindly greeting, a word of praise, a piece of good news—these some things will sure to please other people, for everybody is very much like everybody else.

Rich Land.

The man that dreams of farming always imagines himself owning rich land. There is no other kind that is a pleasure to farm. There is no other kind that will yield a profit from the operation of tillage. The richness of land regulates the value of the farm more than the soil and in the operation of farming. Yet in the face of this well-known fact, millions of acres of most valuable, productive land have been allowed to lie idle for years. The great problem of how to bring them back to their former state of fertility is one with which the best scientists are working. It is not practical for a man to buy enough stable manure or commercial fertilizers to at most bring back the land to its original fertility. A few facts in relation to the composition of the soil helps us in determining the best course to pursue. One of these facts is that the majority of the land comes principally from the exhaustion of available plant food that is not at once available to the process of reproduction. Available plant food becomes available, some each year. We have not to put back in the soil what has been taken out as we take off in the way of fertilizer to gradually bring back the land to a rich condition by the annual increase of available plant food from natural causes. This is a slow process, but it is better than to produce at reasonable cost.—Farmers Review.

Some Facts and Conclusions.

The annual production of butter in the United States is about 1,000,000,000 pounds, or about 20 pounds to each inhabitant. In 1870 three-fourths of oleomargarine were made and sold. Now, the proportion is reversed, three-fourths of the butter is made and sold. A cow weighing 1,000 pounds can produce 400 pounds of butter in a year. This is about three times more than the average cow does. The Kitchen Gazette says: "Butter is perhaps the most adulterated article of food. It is made from the milk of the cow, which is fed on the most unwholesome food, and is then manipulated by the butter-maker, who is, as a rule, the most careless and unclean of all manipulators of food. Butter is colored, salted, and packed in tubs, and then it is ready for the market. Of the 1,000,000,000 pounds of butter made in the United States last year, at an average of 15 cents a pound, the total value of the product was $150,000,000. Of this amount, one-fourth, or $37,500,000, was sold for fresh butter, and the remaining three-fourths, or $112,500,000, was sold for oleomargarine, which is made from the fat of the cattle, the stearine of the tallow, and the oleomargarine of the lard, with a little butter added to give it a yellow color. The cost of the ingredients of oleomargarine is about 4 cents a pound, and the manufacturer realizes a profit of 11 cents a pound, or 275 per cent. Of the butter made, 1,000,000,000 pounds, 250,000,000 pounds are used in the United States, and the remaining 750,000,000 pounds are exported to Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines, Australia, Cape Colony, Natal, Japan, China, Hong Kong, Siam, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Aden, Malta, Gibraltar, Bermuda, Bermudas, Bermuda, Bermuda, Bermuda