

THE CULTURE OF SUGAR BEET.

We gave notice, a week or two ago, that a quantity of the seed of the sugar beet had been sent for distribution among the farmers of Nobles county, and that Mr. Shell, to whom the seed was sent, had left it at the Feed Store of Mr. J. H. Bly, where farmers and gardeners can call and get a supply for experimental planting. Prof. Harper, formerly Chemist at the United States Experiment Station of Minnesota, publishes the following directions in regard to the planting and culture of the seed, and if these are carefully followed, we have no doubt the experiments made this year will demonstrate that sugar beets can be raised in this county, and thus a new and valuable crop will be added to the resources of the farmers. We hope that our enterprising farmers will not only make this trial as per directions, but make note of the results when they are realized:

DIRECTIONS.
When the plants get to a height of about four inches thin out with a hoe or by weeding to the distance of four to six inches in the row, and then by hand weeding thin out all the plants in each hill excepting the one strongest plant, so that there shall be left one plant to every four or five inches. This, in case the soil is inclined to be heavy; if the soil is very light they can be thinned out to a distance of eight to ten inches in the row.
Cultivate the soil very frequently so as to keep clean from weeds, and when the plants get to such a height, and the leaves become so numerous that further cultivation might injure or break the leaves, hill up around each plant and cease all cultivation.
Direct tests by government stations in Europe and the best individual seed growers show that the amount of sugar is dependent, after the soil, climate and temperature, upon the amount of cultivation given. The more cultivation the richer the beets in sugar, the better the yield, the more uniform the size of the beets, and the better the crop for sugar making purposes in every way.
The reasons for planting and cultivating the beets, in the way described, are essentially the same as for the other crops. Beets for sugar making must not exceed three pounds in weight in the clean root; larger beets than these do not have the amount of sugar necessary to make them profitable. The more they are cultivated, the more sugar they contain, and the yield per acre will not be so great.
By planting the same size together as eighteen inches, and by keeping the beets as close as four to six inches or eight, in the rows the size of the beets is reduced, but the yield per acre and what has been lost in tonnage from the weight of single beets is made up, and more than made up, by the greater number of beets that an acre will yield.

Planted in rows eighteen inches apart and one beet every six or eight inches, an acre will contain about fifty thousand plants. If these plants are the clean roots weighing about one pound, an acre will yield about twenty-five tons, but on our soil the beets will average nearly two and a half pounds, so that the extreme tonnage yield will be increased.
In our work last year the yield of clean roots from a varied field of eight tons to forty-eight tons, and in a good season in California several years ago, there were three hundred and fifty tons of clean roots raised from a five acre field. I estimate that our lands should yield an average of from fifteen to twenty tons at least, if the directions given are followed out, and we are anxious to have the beets raised, not how many beets can be raised, because this will come after the farmers understand how to raise good beets, but how rich a crop can be raised.

The value of a sugar beet for sugar making purposes depends upon the amount of sugar it contains. As established by the State experiment station, a beet at a minimum price of \$4 per ton if they were fit for making sugar, and if the beets should contain as much as twenty per cent, sugar they could afford to grow in the neighborhood of \$8.00 per ton.
Every hour's cultivation given the beets after they have sprouted and are up, means a half cent more yield in the results. For example:
Thinned as planted and the beets given no great attention, would probably yield beets containing as much as ten to eleven per cent, sugar, but directly in proportion to the amount of cultivation given may these beets be improved to yield as high as twenty per cent, sugar. Beets have been raised yielding as high as 26-40 per cent, of sugar.

We raised them on the State Farm the past year when our conditions, for various reasons and late planting, were unfavorable to the best results, containing as high as twenty and one-half per cent, of sugar. The best beet in the world better adapted to raising the best sugar beets, nor other farmers more capable, if they will undertake the work, than the soil and are the farmers of Minnesota.
In harvesting the beets, run through between the rows with a potato lifter, and then pick the beets out, cut the leaves off and about one half or an inch of the crown. Further instructions will be sent you or published in your papers regarding the harvesting of the beets in ample time.
Do not plant this seed on swampy, or low, wet land.
Do not plant on land which you have recently fertilized.
Do not plant in wide rows, as you do for stock beets.
Do not fail to thin the beets out early.
Do not fail to cultivate freely.
Do not fail to hill up well at your last cultivation.
Do not let the dirt fall on the leaves when you cultivate.
Do not plant the seed where the beets cannot get the sun. Sunshine makes sugar.

D. N. HARPER.
THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.
BY PROF. D. N. HARPER.
The development of the Beet Sugar Industry in Germany and France reads like a romance. All of this history centers around Napoleon. First Consul and Emperor of France. About 1800, when the ports of France were closed by Napoleon against all English vessels, the supply of sugar of the French people was entirely cut off, as all sugar previous to and at that time, was imported from the British West India possessions or in British ships.
The French people had learned to use sugar, and could not give it up, so that unless some means were found to

provide sugar, great hardship would be caused. Napoleon, with his characteristic energy, attempted to secure the manufacture of sugar from grapes, which were then, as now, a great agricultural product of France. It was proved that they possessed a great deal of sugar, but that this could be secured from the juice, but it had not been shown at that time that the sugar in the grapes was not the same as the sugar in the cane, and that it could not replace the cane sugar. These endeavors to make the grape sugar take the place of cane sugar showed the great difference between them.
It had been shown a great while before that the beet contained sugar of exactly the same kind as the sugar cane, and Napoleon directed his Minister of Agriculture to attempt the manufacture of sugar from the beet, and he gave a vast amount of money for the experiments in this line. The beet at that time contained about five to six per cent of sugar. Under the favorable conditions made by Napoleon on the amount of sugar increased in the beet, and careful cultivation which was given in France, and other sugar factories were erected for the making of sugar from the beet.
As in all enterprises where experiments had to be carried on to a large extent, these factories were financial failures, and but for the liberal financial assistance given by Napoleon, it is probable that the beet sugar industry would be in a languishing condition to-day. But as a result of Napoleon's wise and liberal policy the industry quickly became established, and by 1830 the manufacture of sugar from the beets had become quite a large business, and today there are over 375 factories in France alone, and about 1875 in the world.
A vast amount of money has been expended in Germany and France as well as other European countries, in experimenting upon the best method of raising the beets and for manufacturing them into sugar. Now this industry is probably more thoroughly understood and more scientifically managed than any other business, and the money which has been expended in bonuses, by these governments has been repaid more than a hundred fold. The lands now being raised in Germany were originally worth \$50.00 per acre; these same lands are today worth from \$100.00 to upwards of \$300.00 per acre, and this increase is directly due to the production of beets.
The last Congress, by provisions of the McKinley bill, have granted an essentially free duty on the sugar produced in the United States, and while this is a slight tax upon the consumption of sugar today, if the farmers will carefully experiment and determine whether or not they can raise on their lands good sugar beets it will be but a few years until all this money, and vastly more, will be returned to them by the same way that it has in Germany and France, and probably to a greater degree. The directions previously given in this paper for the production of beets in this county, however, be faithfully carried out.

COUNTY NEWS.

ELK.
The beautiful snow still visits us occasionally and rain comes as easily as if it were an ordinary day. If these conditions continue, roads are almost impassable, and as people can not haul a load, and there are little prospects of getting through the ice and snow, it is home until late in the winter.
Mr. Egan lost several dollars' worth of meat being stolen from his house last week.
The iris is in blossom in spite of the cold and rain.
A Presbyterian church class was formed in the town of Elk, May 24th, having ten members. Preaching every two weeks by Rev. W. E. Gilmore.

BREWSTER.
F. R. Geermann returned Sunday from his trip to the Twin Falls, where he had been the past week buying a large stock of spring and summer goods, and he arrived in Elk Monday evening, and expects to move into it this week.
Mr. E. K. Weber and son Frank, are afflicted with the "itch" and under the efficient care of Dr. Warren & Humiston, and are expected to be up in a few days.
Messrs. Kaufman, Meyer and Meyer shipped a car of fat cattle to St. Paul Monday in charge of J. Kaufman.
H. J. Hutton is having his hotel painted a beautiful light olive color. George Curtis is doing the work in a satisfactory manner.
John Silver is building a stable 21 ft. square on his farm near town. John Weaver is superintending the carpenter work.

The township trustees held a special meeting Monday afternoon to consider the request of the beets in the wash run, and they decided to put them in at once, and the same day the beets were taken to the farmers can resume their travel to Brewster.
Miss Mary Steinberger is stopping at E. E. Weber's a few days, and she is very comfortable.
Mrs. Frank Fairfield received her piano from the State Farm, and she is very pleased with it.
P. N. Gilmore, the assessor, was visiting our township the past week, and of course found every body very poor.

NOTICE.
HEALTHY FARM, MAY 24th, 1892.
I would like to thank the schools that have been so prompt in sending in their Sunday school reports, and to ask those schools which have not done so, to please send them without delay. We earnestly hope to have every school in the county reported in the "State report." It is also expected that copies of the Sunday School Messenger for June will be taken to the State Sunday School convention, showing what our Third Sunday School district is doing. The editor wishes a full report of this county. I will gladly prepare one for him, but shall be unable to do so unless the schools send me the reports very soon. Blanks have been sent to all the schools. Should any have gone astray in any way, I will gladly furnish another.
Mrs. J. C. THOM, Sec'y.

FAIL TO DO OUR DUTY.
Every body has at times failed to do their duty towards themselves. Hundreds of lady readers suffer from sick headache, nervousness, sleeplessness and female troubles. Let them follow the example of Mrs. H. Herbecker, Stevens Point, Wis., who for five years suffered greatly from Nervous Prostration and sleeplessness, tried physicians and different medicines without success. But one bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine caused sound sleep every night and she is feeling like a new person. Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler, Laramie City, Wyoming, who tried all other remedies, declares that after three weeks' use of the Nervine for headache, nervous prostration, etc., she was entirely relieved.

WANT CURE RHEUMATISM.
But Krause's German Oil will rob the rheumatic sufferer of many of its terrors, being a powerful absorbent in all cases furnishes temporary relief. It is a recognized fact that any stimulating counter irritant that is penetrating, when properly applied relieves pain, and that is what Krause's German Oil does. It is a relief, not a cure for rheumatism. Sold by Warren & Humiston.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve cough, whooping cough and bronchitis. At C. H. Babcock's.

Are you troubled with any skin disorder? Hot Springs Skin Salve is all that the name implies. The salts from the evaporated waters are embodied in its composition, and it should be used wherever a salve or ointment is necessary. Sold by Warren & Humiston.

Rheumatism is a very bad thing. It causes infinite pain. Try Diamond Oil for a while. You'll wear a broad smile, And never be troubled again.

MONEY TO LOAN
From one to ten years.
46 GEO. J. DAY, 46

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Clean Baking Powder.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

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H. C. Shepard, Worthington, Minn.

SAY WHAT YOU MEAN.

"There should be a rule in every newspaper office prohibiting the use of certain phrases and expressions," said my friend, the old war correspondent, as he threw down a paper in the elevator car. "It distresses me to see poor, old, hackneyed, worn-out expressions kept at work daily when they should have been retired long ago. Why should a reporter always refer to a man's 'maculate linen,' when he means to say that the man wore a clean shirt? And why in heaven's name should a man or woman be described as 'well roomed'? Here they are better than 'well roomed,' and just beside them is the man who, according to the reporter, is always saying something real devilish 'with a twinkle in his eye,' and the other fellow who made this or that remark 'as he lit a fresh cigar.'"

"There should be a cemetery for senile and used-up words and phrases that have outlived their usefulness, if they ever were useful, and about a thousand of them should be laid away in quicklime at once and never resurrected."
"Speaking of cemeteries, why should a man, as soon as he is dead, be referred to as a 'poor' fellow? Here I read of a railroad conductor, who was killed in a railroad collision. Yesterday he was the 'genial conductor Brown'; today he is 'poor Brown.' The word seemed to be applied especially to men who in the eyes of good fellows, and also to those whose death was caused by violence. It is not used in connection with great men. You never read of 'poor Napoleon,' 'poor Shakespeare' or 'poor Frederick the Great,' do you?"

"I do not expect the reporters to reform so long as their employers allow the use of such idiotic words and phrases. When I was younger than I am today, and I thought I knew about as much as an ordinary man could be expected to know, I read in the Herald under the elder Bennett. Mr. Bennett sent for me one day. He said: 'Young man, I notice that in your efforts to find men whom you have been instructed to interview you never enter a hotel.'"
"Never enter a hotel, Mr. Bennett?"
"Yes, sir; you invariably write that you 'drifted' in and when you do drift in you never meet the man."
"Never meet him?"
"No. I observe that in every case after drifting in you either 'run against' or 'stumble across' the object of your pursuit. I wish that in the future you would simply walk into the hotel and meet these people. That's all, sir."

"I was angry, for I printed myself on my English and on my literary style. I notice that I know something about the English language, and I—"
"Young man," interrupted Mr. Bennett, "did you ever read of a man once boasted to Sidney Smith that the stick he carried had been broken by the world, and how Smith took the stick and, after carefully examining it, said, 'And yet—and yet, it is only a stick after all.'"
"What did you say to that?" I asked my friend, the war correspondent.
"I maintained a tumultuous silence, and I did not drift out of the room."—J. Army Knox.

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NOTICE.
The Supervisors of Worthington township will meet at the office of J. A. Town on Monday, June 6th 1892, to receive bids for building three bridges in Worthington township. Specifications, etc., can be seen at Mr. Town's office.
J. O. EDWARDS,
Ch'm Supervisors.

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If you haven't sufficient money to build with we will loan you some and let you pay in monthly payments. Many a man can get a home in this way that could not in any other. Come in and talk the matter over with us.
Do you want to borrow money on good security? The Minnesota Loan & Investment Company has never yet refused a desirable loan for lack of funds. Its capital of \$100,000 and deposits of \$350,000 together with its eastern connections enable it to handle all choice loans promptly and readily. If you borrow of them you can pay your interest here at home instead of sending it away.
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For Healing Burns, Bruises and Swellings, this Liniment has no equal.
For sale by all Dealers.
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