

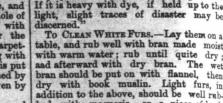
kiss the weary eyes and sorrowful lips, it is of little use to tell; for, looking in her troubled face, he felt that hour would be ill-timed indeed to plead a lover's cause, when every thought of her heart was absorbed in the bitter grief that had come tion. "I will go and see that his room is sady, and tell Nurse Hughes to keep the tile ones in the nursery; and will you ratch. Captain Ainsleigh, and let me

used. She flung herself upon her knees eside him; she kissed his face, his hands, hat lay there too feeble too enfold his arling to his breast. She looked up to he doctor's face with eyes that seemed wolved to tear from him some faint sourance of hope. But, alss ! to Captain lammond, with knowledge, came the re-ollection of the blow that struck him own e of most advantage to us to do so; a

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TE MANUFACTURE OF BEET-ROO AR IN FRANCE AND VANY.

(Written for the Mail.) LONDON, Eng., Aug. 5, 1878.

AR SIR, -According to promise, I give benefit of your readers who may ted in the manufacture of sugar fr root, the result of my enquiries y tour through Europe.

on my tour idea that sugar manufacturi I had no idea that sugar manufacturin was carried on in Europe on such an ei-tensive scale. In many cases I found sug beet the principal crop. The first thing in Canada should be t test the beet from all sections of the cour

try, and learn what percentage of sug they would yield, as it varies consi erably. Beet-roots grown on the religined lands of Holland will n pay to manufacture. There are man manufactories in the north of Ger many, in the vicinity of Halle and Nord many, in the vicinity of Halle and Nora hausen. I visited one at Walscheben, an was shown through, and every informatio given by the Manager, Mr. Caesar; also Dr. Axman and Mr. Benay, stockholder The capacity of this factory is over 10 tans beets per twenty-four hours, which i less than the average. The stockholder received a dividend of twenty per cent, the past season. This factory was started i 1872. The first three years the stock holders lost money, when they took of the machinery and substituted the in proved style, which is now adopte throughout the country. It has since pai handsomely. I visited one at Walscheben, an

and somely. To put up and run a factory of this kin capital of \$150,000. In Ger To put up and run a factory of this kin requires a capital of \$150,000. In Ger many there is an excise duty of 20 cent per cwt. of roots manufactured, so that is of the utmost importance that the root are of the richest quality. To gain the object the richest variety is cultivated hich is not such a heavy cropper as the the French variety, which pays duty of of the French variety, which pays duty of the quantity of sugar manufactured. The farmers are paid from \$4.50 to \$5 per to in Germany, with an average yield of 1 tons per acre, while the French farmer paid about \$4 per ton with an average yiel

of 16 tons per acre. When growing for sugar, instead of drill they are sown on the flat, so that the bul they are sown on the nat, so that the out can be kept entirely covered with eart while growing. If the bulbs are not kep from exposure while growing, they woul not pay to manufacture. When growin for manufacturing purposes, the row should not be more than 18 inches apar and the beets 8 or 9 inches apart in row; the average size will then be from 4 to 5 lbs., which size is considered to con

## tain the most sugar. Throughout Germany and France t

factories run from three to four months In Canada they could not run more that In Canada they could not run more tha sixty or seventy days as they woul require to shut down 1st December It would not pay to mun a factor in the cold weather. If the beet are frozen they are not injured for sugar, but must be manufactured befor they are allowed to thaw in the open air. made enquiries concerning the process of slicing and kiln-drying by the farmer throughout the country, and shipping t the factory, found that it had been tried by one factory and proved to be a failure. At Abbeville, in France, I visited large and successful manufactory. Although this factory is only from 6 to 7 pe cent. The capacity of this concern if 3,000 tons of beets per day, yielding 20 tons of sugar. They average 100 days in the season, which, if running full, would out 20,000 tons of sugar annual arrangement of this factory is as f turn out 20,000 tons of sugar annually The arrangement of this factory is as fo lows:—At Abbeville is the factory proper near is a building where the beets are re ceived, washes, ground, and pressed; from this building to the manufactory a pipe i laid, through which the liquid is forced by thesame engine which grinds and presses th beets; at distances of nine, seven, thirteen and siztences miles respectively are simila beets; at distances of nine, seven, thirteen and sixteen miles respectively are simila places for receiving the beets and presses in them. These are all connected with th Abbeville factory by underground pipes so that beets received at even the farthes point are pressed, and the liquid force through the pipes to Abbeville, and mad into syrup, only the work of a few hours. The thing must be done speedily, as th syrup will soon sour. The pulp is sold t the farmers for \$2 per ton. Each farme gets pulp according to beets delivered The entire cost of this manufactory, wit feeders, was \$600,000. I am indebted t Mr. Battut, the Manager, who kindly fun nished me with every information. Wit nished me with every information. V regard to the best manufacturer of ma chinery, I am at a loss to say, as they var considerably both in style and price. I be lieve a large portion of the machinery ca be supplied in Canada by our own manufacturers at a much less price than impor-ing it. If the manufactory of sugar started in Canada, let it be done on the met accommission and improved principal

ise a failure. Yours truly, WM. RENNIE.

most economical and improved principl and I believe it will be a success, othe

## WINE AND LIME VERSUS SORREI

SWINE AND LIME VERSUS SORRET A field containing some seven acres be and I fought it somewhat vigorously for time with the usual effect of scattering i wider. Noticing that it was constantly gaining ground, I endeavoured to be re-conciled, and raise crops as best I might with the worthless sorrel always at han to take its lion's share of room and fer-tility. The past two years 1 planted the field in corn, and then turned in hogs an let them do the harvesting (a not uncon mon practice in the West), and after turn ing off the porkers kept the stock hogs in around, and now at this date (June 18) an unable to find a vestige of sorrel in the field. I suppose other crops may be used with like results, such as peas of potatoes, or even oats or barlet her do the till the end is accomplished the discovery was purely accidental wit me, but, I presume, is well understood b many farmers.—[John B. Crawford, Sau Co, Wis.——To attempt to extricate so rel is useless, as it is native to the place occupies, where it has been for ages, an where it will probably remain, its seed ying dormant till stimulated into activity which a moist growing season or manu-will do. The treatment is to keep under. This can be done by goo cultivation and manure, growing crois at the same time which will smother the orred, a plant of small growth and easi overcome. Such crops as buckwhast an elower are the most efficacious ; but any the grains or the cultivated grasses with the is only. when the bards. A field containing some seven acres b the grains or the cultivated grasses with answer if well pushed. It is only, when the land is impoverished that sorrel make a successful because unobstructed appear ance...F. G., Port Plain, N. Y....The as plication of slaked lime, at the rate bushel to a square rod of surface, will p vent the growth of sorrel—it absorbs acid from the soil and fertilizes the land growth of sorrel—it got a few loss S. G., Lebanon, Penn., I got a few loads lime an spread from waggon with show about as thin as we could get a sprinkling all over the ground this killed the sorrel with the usual plong ing and harrowing without any ext effort, and the grain crops have been go since, and the sorrel no further troubil Lime with us is dear, and and twelve mil to draw it, or I am satisfied twice or thr times the quantity of lime would have times the quantity of lime would been good for the land.-[W. P., Meel berg, N.Y.-----Use as a top-dressing berg, N.Y.—Use as a top-dressing u leached ashes or slaked lime, at the rat 50 bushels per acre, the lime to be uns

