

extensive growing of sugar beets, which require a very thorough working of the soil.

I have heard and read quite a good deal about the processes of beet culture in America; yet I fear that our farming class is very conservative, and dare I add, somewhat backward in many respects? Here in Germany, and especially in the districts of Hanover, Brunswick, Anhalt-Saxony and kingdom of Saxony, every farmer, large and small, raises sugar beets, and expects from the crop a greater income than from any other. Since this crop pays upon high-priced land, and under many smaller disadvantages, this should be ample proof to our American farmers that "there's millions in it," aside from the benefit and consequent increase in value of the land, through the better tillage necessary.

S. T. D.

—From the Country Gentleman.

A CORRESPONDENT, in forwarding Pedigrees for registration, writes:—"Parties purchasing stock seem to want the Pedigree to accompany the animal. I hope the Board will consider them at their earliest convenience, as delay does not help the sales, for the reason given above."

[In the past there has unfortunately been unavoidable delay, but for the future breeders should send in their applications the moment the calves are dropped, and the board will then have had time to consider them before the calves are grown into saleable animals. We are just getting into the right system. Safe registration cannot be done in a hurry.]

A WINDSOR FARMER calls our attention in strong terms to the following from Dawson's Agriculture:—"A distinction should be made between amateur farmers and farmers who live by the business. The former should have only medals and honorary tickets as prizes. Money prizes should be reserved for the latter. Without this distinction practical farmers often think it useless to compete, and the prizes are all carried off by a few wealthy men, and no good done."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says that as prominent Liberals objected to the course adopted by the Privy Council at the time the restrictive cattle orders were issued, and as the present Vice-President of the Council is one of the most outspoken opponents of the Acts on which the orders are based, it seems highly probable that a reconsideration of the prevailing policy will not be long delayed.

NEARLY the whole of the cheese made in the vicinity of Belleville, Ontario, during April has been shipped. It amounted to 2,000 boxes, and the price paid averaged 12½ cents. The rate is now lower.

THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION OF 1883.

A bill to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the treaty of peace and the recognition of American independence by holding an International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, etc., in New York, in 1883, passed the Senate March 31. It incorporates the United States International Exhibition, composed of well-known New York gentlemen, whose official functions are to continue until the close of the Exhibition. It will be their duty to fix the date of the Exhibition, make the needed preparations for it on a site within the corporate limits of the city of New York, and to superintend the Exhibition during its progress. The bill provides further that the corporation shall cease to exist on or before January 1, 1885. Congress may at any time alter or repeal the act, and the United States are not to be liable for any of the acts or representations of the promoters of the enterprise. Not less than \$1,000,000 must be subscribed, and not less than 10 per centum thereof must be paid in before the corporation may do any corporate act other than organize, and no part of the capital stock or assets is to be withdrawn, refunded, or divided among the shareholders until all the debts are fully discharged.—*Scientific American*.

THE *Practical Farmer* relates an instance of a nice boy from the country, who, having come into possession of a few thousand dollars, visited an uncle in the city, an old merchant, to get his advice about investing his capital in business. "Go back to the country, young man," said the merchant, "and invest your money in land. Buy a farm, settle down on it, and do a safe business. I have been in business nearly forty years, and have accumulated a fortune, but it has been done by fearful risks, heavy responsibility, constant toil, and worrying anxieties. A dozen times I have been on the verge of bankruptcy, and twice I have been sorely tempted to take my own life. Of ten men who commenced business here when I did, only one besides myself succeeded. The rest all failed, one after another, some dragging their families to poverty and disgrace. Take my advice, Keep away from the city and its delusive business avenues. Quiet contentment on a moderate competency in the country is the best fortune I could wish you."

JUNE is a turnip month, and we wish this crop were more generally cultivated, as, in suitable soils, the yield is enormous. The soil requires to be made very fine by ploughings, rolling, harrowing, &c., and the manure applied should be well-rotted. The best of all manure for turnips is bone dust or superphosphate of lime; even half-inch bones have a wonderful effect upon this crop,

where farm yard manure has been ploughed in. Swedish Turnips are best adapted to the circumstances of Nova Scotia: they may be sown earlier than the other kinds, they may be transplanted like cabbages, they are not so liable to suffer from frost as the softer sorts, and they keep much better during the winter. They are besides much more nutritious for stock, and give a larger supply of winter food for the same extent of storage, which is here a considerable item.

MR. GEORGE FLETCHER, Queen St., Truro, advertises his first Auction Sale of Horses, Carriages, Harness, for June 8th, at the Horse Repository, Truro. Entries of Horses with particulars of age, height, colour, reserve if any, are to be sent early to enable Catalogues to be published.

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