

journal, that in Chatsworth, Illinois, "there has been a saving of nearly thirty per cent. over the results of the best German or French cultivation in the field work or cultivation of the beets, for they were put into the pit at \$2.70 the ton," the saving being effected by the use of machine instead of hand labor. The sugar produced here was pronounced by Chicago experts to be A 1 New York sugar, and brought the price of that brand. Assuming the other items of cost to be identical with what we have given above, and the different products salable at the same rate, we have here a profit of over 100 per cent.

"This result was reached, however, only after many disappointments and failures, caused by the unfavorable location first chosen by foreign management and insufficient cultivation. These have all been rectified, and time and experience have brought success. But what is possible in Southern Illinois may be forbidden to our higher latitudes; so let us look at one of the States nearer home. Our nearest neighbor and the one most nearly identical with Ontario in position, products and climatic condition, is probably Michigan, and this is what we hear of her experience in this matter.— "The farmers of Ingham County, Michigan, have for the past two seasons been planting the sugar beet as a test; a specimen of the beets from Michigan, analyzed, gives better promise than those of any other locality, except the Alvarado Valley of California." Now, the district mentioned is about the centre of Michigan—from west to east—and in the same latitude as the counties of Middlesex and Oxford and the Welland district, in Ontario, and half a degree north of Essex; and the question is naturally suggested—if so favorable a prospect can be shown in Michigan, what is to prevent an equally favorable result in the more southern part of our western peninsula? We have sorghum grown, and excellent syrup made from it, by the farmers of Essex; grapes, too, and grape wine from the same county; from Grimsby in Lincoln, and the Cooksville vineyard, in Peel. The Catawba wine of Kelly's Island is well known and abundantly used by the western lake cities, and vineyards are being planted in the adjacent Canadian island of Point Pelee, in Lake Erie. All the facts seem to strengthen the supposition that Ontario is favorably placed for experiments in so valuable an industry.

In the absence of American statistics, we quote from an English work the following, respecting European culture of the root: "In France, Germany, or Russia, 20 tons of root per acre is called a good yield, and one ton of sugar from 12 tons of root; but sometimes there is the far lower estimate of 1000 pounds sugar per acre, seeing that clumsy processes, as well as bad seasons, limit the yield. In 1864, there were 336 beet-sugar factories in Russia, 270 in the Germanic Zollverein in 1865, and 433 in France in 1866." The greater dearth of land and labor in Britain have prevented the extension of the manufacture there. The estimated quantity of beet-root sugar made in the three first-named European countries from 1865 to 1867, was over a million tons, and apportioned as follows:—

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|------------------|---------------|
| Zollverein | 385,000 tons. |
| France | 425,000 " |
| Russia | 225,000 " |
| Total..... | 1,035,000 |

It is proper to remark that these countries lie in latitudes considerably above ours. Bavaria, Saxony, and the other German Provinces that go to make up the Zollverein quota, lie in latitude, say 48 to 52, France some degrees lower, while Western Ontario is bounded by 42 to 44. But the question is not one of latitude solely: in fact there are so many conditions to be borne in mind, that we cannot pretend to indicate them in this article, but leave the matter for a time, in the hope that practical light may be thrown upon it by some of our agriculturist.

Poetry.

CONNUBIALITIES.

"Wilt thou take this brown stone front,
These carriages, this diamond,
To be the husband of thy choice,
Fast locked in bonds of Hymen?"

And wilt thou leave thy home and friends
To be his loving wife,
And help to spend his large income,
So long as thou has life?"

"I will," the modest maid replies,
The lovelight beaming from her eyes.

"And wilt thou take this waterfall,
This ostentatious Pride,
With all these unpaid milliners' bills,
To be thy chosen bride?"

And wilt thou love and cherish her
Whilst thou hast life and health,
But dieas soon as possible
And leave her all thy wealth?"

"I will," the fearless mate replies,
And eager waits the nuptial ties.

"Then I pronounce you man and wife:
And what I've joined forever,
The next best man may disunite,
And the first divorce court sever."

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE.

It's a very good rule in all things of life
When judging a friend or a brother,
Not to look at the question alone on one side
But always turn to the other.
We are apt to be selfish in all our views,
In the jostling headlong race;
And so to be right, ere you censure a man,
Just "put yourself in his place."

It is very hard to be just—to know
The reason another may give—
How much he has struggled and fought and striven,
How honestly tried to live;
How much been cheated—how sorely tried,
Ere the wrong he was led to embrace;
And if you would learn these things, the way
Is to "put yourself in his place."

There's many a man crushed down by shame,
Who blameless stands before God,
But whom his fellows have utterly scorned,

And made "to pass under the rod;"
Whose soul is unstained by the thought of sin,
Who will yet find saving grace,
And who would be praised where you now condemn,
If you would "put yourself his in place."