

have to suggest, however, might turn out self-supporting. But the first question is, where it might be desirable the receptacle should be situated. The fine slope from Albert Gate to the level of the Leen gives the command of the meadows between the Leen and the Trent and betwixt the Trent and the railway, and the liquid could be led thither by gravitation, at no great cost. I am very much afraid that any reservoir with agitators situated at an intermediate distance might be regarded as a nuisance—though not a greater nuisance than the gas works, which are placed upon the outskirts of your population. But as I find that the best mode of applying liquid manure is by the spreading cart, exactly resembling the water-carts in your streets. It seems preferable, therefore, to carry it on to the meadows at once; and, having provided an establishment for the sale of it, in which I would recommend the use of carts, charged so much an hour, and provided by the Board of Health, to be included, you might try whether the tenants and holders of the grass meadows would not come forward in sufficient numbers to take up the supply for the improvement of their glass lands. If not, a certain portion of meadow land sown down with *Lolium Italicum*, the Italian ray-grass, and yield six or seven heavy grass crops early and late in the season, when grass is of double value, would soon repay all outlay. When I will tell you that the Figgate Whins, near Edinburgh, which once rented for half-a-crown an acre, now bring £20, £30, and this year the incredible sum of £40 per acre, owing to the city sewage, you may imagine what margin there would be for trying all this with safety. You may feel surprised that since I suggest the urine being led down to the meadows, I do not adopt Mr. Mechi's expedient of branch tube hydrants for laying it on direct to the land. You will bear in mind, however, what I have hinted of the necessity for stagnation (if stagnation it can be called with agitators going), putrefaction, which redoubles, indeed, the manurial value; and besides this, I found that Mr. Huxtable, on his celebrated Dorsetshire farm, had abandoned the use of hydrants (which are still in his fields), except for loading the liquid manure carts; for, as he says, you never know what you are doing, and which bit is watered and which not, when throwing it in showers; but by means of the cart, one cart loading while another is dispersing, you can measure exactly what you see when a stretch of land is saturated, and distribute equally.

With kind regards, yours truly,

W. WALLACE FYFE.

Charminster, near Dorchester, June 24, 1861.

Beet-root Sugar.

EDITORS CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST. Gentlemen—I have a small piece of White Beet under

cultivation and shall feel obliged if any of your correspondents will describe the process of conversion into syrup and sugar. Are the roots materially injured by being taken up some time before used? I am Gentlemen,

Your Obedt. Servant,
BRIAR.

If any of our readers have experience in making sugar from beet we shall be glad to publish their mode of performing the operation. It is seldom done, we believe, on so small a scale as to meet the case of our correspondent, and we doubt whether, within such small limits, it could be made profitable. In some European countries, France in particular, the manufacturing of sugar from Beet-root is carried on in extensive establishments; but even then the manufacturer cannot compete with cane grown sugar, when the latter is at a moderate price. We should think that the roots would not be materially injured by being taken up a considerable time before they are used, if they are properly stored, so as to protect them thoroughly from the effects of heating in the lump, and from frost. EDS.

Agricultural Intelligence.

Universal Exhibition

OF MOWING-MACHINE, HAY MAKERS, HORSE RIGS, WAGGONS, AND HAND INSTRUMENTS; THE HAY HARVEST, HELD IN THE HARLEMMEER POLDER, BY THE DUTCH SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE, ON THE 28th AND 29th OF JUNE, 1861.

From the Weekblad Van Haarlemmermeer

It was a good notion, that of renewing, year after year the exhibition of mowing machines, held in 1860 for the first time in the Netherlands. It showed, it is true, that after the lapse of a few months there still remained great room for improvement in the construction of the machine, but in order to the wider spread of their reputation it was desirable that this year opportunity should be given to see them in motion. Though it had certainly been pleaded hard that the exhibition should this time be held in the North Holland, in the midst of the rich meadow and hay lands of Beemster, Purmer, Schermer, it was nevertheless an agreeable proof of the watchful interest of the chief exhibition in its youngest section to order the exhibition to take place in the Harlemmermeer polder. And with respect to this polder, or de-