

SALE OF STOCK IMPORTED BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

We had not room in last issue of the *Journal* for a list of the purchasers, at the auction, of the live stock recently imported by the Board of Agriculture. The very low prices realized show that the importation of last year had supplied the wants of most of our enterprising farmers and Agricultural Societies, so that it will not be necessary to make another importation of cattle next year. It will be seen from the list of purchasers that the animals have been well scattered over the Province, which is the great object of these importations. It is gratifying to observe that a taste for Ayrshires is springing up in Halifax, all the cows and heifers of that class having been retained in the city, and others imported this season direct from Scotland, through the enterprise of Messrs. Esson and Anderson. H. Davenport, Esq., who has taken so much pains to encourage good stock in Cape Breton, takes down with him on this occasion, as formerly, a very judicious selection of animals.

SHORT-HORNED DURHAMS.

Cows and Heifers.

Agnes—Dr C. C. Hamilton, Canard, Kings Co.....	\$41.00
Western Princess (calf of Agnes)—Col. Laurie, Oakfield.....	15.00
Kentucky Lass—Alex. Anderson, Halifax.....	21.00

AYRSHIRES.

Bulls.

Sir William Wallace—J. W. Smith, Amherst.....	75.00
Robert Burns—H. Davenport, Sydney, C.B.....	60.00
Moss Trooper—Merigomish Agricultural So.....	70.00
Ayrshire Ploughman—Stewart Burns, River John.....	16.00
General Grant—Gilbt. Seaman, Minudie.....	51.00

Cows and Heifers.

Young Duchess—C. Thompson, Halifax.....	33.00
Miss Cuthbert—Joseph Northup, Halifax.....	35.00
Naney—William Esson, Halifax.....	54.00

SHEEP.

Improved Leicesters.

Shearling Leicester Ram—John Ferguson, Nine Mile River Society.....	15.00
Do. Thomson Bell, Lower Musquodoboit.....	18.00
Do. Sterling Agricultural Society.....	19.00
Do. North Sydney Society.....	20.00
Do. Gilbert Seaman, Minudie.....	8.00
Do. H. Davenport, Sydney.....	22.00
Do. W. Ferguson, Noel and Maitland So.....	21.00
Do. Stewart Burns, River John So.....	20.00
Do. do. do.....	21.00
Do. W. Ferguson, Noel and Maitland So.....	27.00
Do. Alexander Anderson, Halifax.....	29.00
Do. H. Davenport, Sydney.....	28.00
Do. Stewart Burns, River John Society.....	22.00
Two year old Leicester Ram—Thomson Bell, Lower Musquodoboit.....	33.00
Leicester Ram—J. W. Smith, Amherst.....	14.00
Do. do. do.....	13.00
Do. Gilbert Seaman, Minudie.....	10.00

South Downs.

Shearling South Down Ram—Gilbert Seaman, Minudie.....	13.00
Do. Sterling Agricultural Society.....	19.00
Do. H. Davenport, Sydney.....	14.00
Do. do. do.....	30.00
Do. Judson Armstrong, Aylesford So.....	21.00

Shropshire and Hampshire Downs.

Shropshire Down Ram—Judson Armstrong, Aylesford.....	26.00
Do. (Shearling)—Francis Parker, Shubenacadie.....	38.00

Shropshire Ram Lamb—W. Ferguson, Noel and Maitland Society.....	23.00
Hampshire Ram Lamb—E. P. Banks, Lower Stewiacke.....	25.00
Shearling Hampshire Down—North Sydney Society.....	18.00

Pigs.

White Chesters.

White Chester Boar—W. H. Harris.....	22.00
Do. Stewart Burns, River John Society.....	30.00
Do. E. P. Banks, Lower Stewiacke.....	31.00
Do. W. Ferguson, Noel and Maitland So.....	16.00
Do. William Blair.....	10.00
Do. D. McKay, Nine Mile River.....	10.00
Do. Alexander Anderson, Halifax.....	12.00
Do. Gilbert Seaman, Minudie.....	14.00

Berksires.

Berkshire Boar—A. C. Thomas, Windsor.....	15.00
Berkshire Sow—do. do.....	6.00
Do. Col. Laurie, Oakfield.....	5.00
Do. Alex. Anderson, Halifax.....	5.00
Do. William Esson, Halifax.....	5.00

Yorkshires.

Yorkshire Boar—W. H. Harris.....	3.00
Do. Col. Laurie, Oakfield.....	2.50
Do. Gilbert Seaman, Minudie.....	4.00
Do. North Sydney Society.....	3.50
Yorkshire Sow—W. J. Veith, Halifax.....	3.50
Do. North Sydney Society.....	3.50
Do. Mr Spence.....	2.50

SUGAR FROM BEET.

We observe that there is an enormous increase in the importation of Beet Root Sugar in the Clyde, and the question naturally comes up whether other countries besides France and Germany,—the Dominion of Canada for example,—might not enter profitably into the production of that article. The obvious objection is the amount of labour required; but this objection was quite as formidable against the culture of hops, which are now raised profitably to a large extent in Western Canada.

The following remarks on the proposal to introduce Sugar Beet culture to England will be read with interest. They are from the *Agricultural Gazette*:—

"The low price of Wheat, relatively to that of meat, renders the cultivation and use of root crops of interesting importance. It is not incumbent on us to sift the question whether Beet-root might not now be profitably grown in England for the production of sugar, as it has been found in France that cattle fatten on the pulp after the sugar has been extracted. In some 'arrondissements' of that country the horned cattle have increased tenfold in number, and the Wheat has been doubled in quantity, principally from the larger supply of manure thus obtained, and partly, no doubt, from the tillage of roots taking the place of wretched fallows. Through my friend, Mr. B. Hunt, of the Government School of Mines, I have obtained from Paris a statement as to the produce per acre, estimated at 8 tons of Beet-root, from which 8 cwt. of raw sugar are made, yielding 86 per cent. of re-

finer, and 14 of molasses. It is as rich in saccharine matter as cane sugar. The pulp is apportioned among the farmers according to the quantity of roots severally delivered by them; they receive cash for the roots and pay for the pulp. The manufacture of sugar costs about 10s. per cwt. in labour, fuel, lighting, &c. A profit equal to the value of the molasses and pulp, satisfies the manufacturer; some of them grow their Beet-roots. In the Pas de Calais there are manufactories producing five tons of raw sugar in 24 hours, and employing 150 to 200 people of both sexes. France consumes annually about 400,000 tons of Beet-root sugar, and about 40,000 tons of cane sugar, although home-grown sugar pays 42 francs per 100 kilogrammes, equal to 16s. 10d. per cwt., and French Colonial 3s. 4d. less; and yet the number of manufactories has increased in the last year from 364 to 398. Might we not partly calculate on a produce of 12 to 15 tons per acre in England instead of 8 tons as in France, from our better cultivation and more abundant manure? Sugar does not take nitrogen, phosphorus, or sulphur from the soil; carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, its component parts abound everywhere; the growth of canes may impoverish a soil, for they restore so little to it in the shape of manure. Raw cane sugar, during its transit from the colonies, wastes largely by leakage. The English revenue receives about the same amount from sugar as from malt; could any increased production of a grain crop, like barley (were the duty on malt abolished,) be compared with the benefit that the farmer might derive from the largely increased demand for Beet-root sugar which would arise if the duty on it were removed?"

DUTCH AND FRENCH FARMING AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Among the more interesting items of the agricultural exhibition in the Champ de Mars, there are one or two to which there was nothing whatever corresponding in the British section. We refer to the Dutch dairy homestead and the French farm-yard. The former with its dwelling apartments for summer and for winter—its working-rooms properly furnished with all necessary dairy arrangements and machinery; its cow-house, calves' stage, piggery, and stable—contained a number of particulars deserving English attention. The dairy implements need not be copied, nor perhaps the arrangements either for holding the cow's head or tying up her tail; the width (length) of lair, too, allotted for the cow indicates a smaller animal than our own Shorthorns; but the small troughs, a mere indent in the floor, which serve as feeding places on each side of a roomy gangway between two rows, point to a