

gentlemen, all of which had been filled with mutton as cut from the carcase of the sheep, and though raw when put into the tins, was found fresh and wholesome, and smelt as if it had hung a week in a butcher's shop in the country: whereas it was part of a sheep killed four months ago, and had come a distance of fifteen thousand miles. The mutton itself afforded no indication of the process employed, and save that the boxes had been taken out for convenience of packing and carriage, it might have been mistaken for home-fed mutton. No sudden importation of any large quantity of such mutton can take place, though the forty millions of sheep in Australia are within reach, as the necessary plant required can only be gradually increased. It, however, must be borne in mind that, in a year or two, there will be as many sheep in New Zealand and Australia as there is both in France and England, viz., 64,000,000, though the weight per sheep is less in Australia. The populations of England and France together amount to 68,000,000, or scarcely a sheep to each person; whereas in the Australian colonies and New Zealand, the populations may not exceed 2,000,000, giving about thirty sheep to each inhabitant—thus affording a very large excess for exportation, when the means of doing so are acquired."

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1870.

Next year completes another decade since the last International Exhibition in London, England, and there is to be a great change inaugurated, both in the nature of the exhibition, and the periods of its occurrence. The British Government profiting by the experience of the past twenty years, have decided to adopt a new system of exhibitions, and instead of holding them every ten years, and making them universal, they propose to have annual exhibitions, confined to a limited number of articles. The past increase of manufactures, and the multiplicity of applications of science to the arts, render a universal show of them at one time, and in one building, next to impossible. The last Paris exhibition building covered nearly forty acres of ground, and the park outside embraced eighty acres more. The number of exhibitors was fifty thousand, and of separate articles there were several millions. The visitors to the palace were counted not by thousands, but literally by millions. It was noticed that the English Commissioners should have been appalled by the prospect in store for them, if they were to undertake another World's Fair in 1871. Nothing short of a building covering a hundred acres, and a park with a hundred more would suffice for the purpose, and then must follow the vast expenditure of money to put things in order at the appointed time,

ready for the inroads of exhibitors, who would naturally apply for space. The thing was manifestly not to be thought of, and the Commissioners have wisely decided to hold annual exhibitions open to people of all countries, but confined each year to specified articles.

Her Majesty's Commissioners announce that the first of a series of annual international exhibitions of selected works of fine and industrial art will be opened in London, at South Kensington, on Monday, the 1st of May, 1871, and be closed on Saturday, the 30th of September, 1871. The exhibition will take place in permanent buildings, about to be erected, adjoining the arcade of the Royal Horticultural Gardens. The productions of all nations will be admitted, subject to obtaining the certificate of competent judges, that they are of sufficient excellence to be worthy of exhibition. The objects in the first exhibition will consist of the following classes, for each of which will be appointed a reporter and separate committee:

1. Fine arts: paintings, sculpture, engravings, architectural models, tapestry, decorative designs, copies of ancient pictures.
2. Scientific inventions and new discoveries of all kinds.
3. Manufactures: pottery, earthenware, wool and worsted, educational manufactures and belongings, such as school buildings, books, maps, toys, and games for physical training, illustrations of modes of teaching fine art, natural history, and physical science.
4. Horticulture: The Royal Horticultural Society will exhibit new and rare plants, showing specialties of cultivation.

One third of the whole available space will be assigned to foreign exhibitors, who must obtain certificates for the admission of their objects from their respective governments. The objects must be delivered free of charge, and unpacked at the building, but all expenses of show cases, installation, etc., excepting machinery, will be borne by the commissioners. It is desirable to have prices and full descriptive labels attached to all articles. Foreign countries appoint their own judges and reporters. There will be no prizes, as the certificate of having obtained the distinction of admission to the exhibition, will be deemed sufficient to reward the exhibitor for his trouble. The arrangement of articles will be in classes, without regard to nationalities, and thus be better placed for study and examination.

MANUFACTURE OF BEET SUGAR.

The question has often been asked, will it pay in this country to manufacture sugar from the beet root? That it pays in Continental Europe, is no proof that it can be made to pay here. Some facts and figures have been collected in Wisconsin, which go far toward answering the question under consideration.

A committee appointed by the Fond du Lac Board of Trade, to investigate and report upon the beet sugar interest, have just presented a report, in which they recommend the formation of a joint stock