

and fed until they would become capable of working great injury. Every week now of fair weather is a decided gain. The first bales of the new crop have been received at the different markets.

Stock of Sugar in Europe.

The London *Economist* of the 7th instant publishes the following statement, taken from Messrs. R. J. Rouse & Co's circular, of the imports and stocks of sugar at the principal European ports for the six months ending June 30th, in the present and preceding year:—

	Imports.		Stock, June 30,	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Holland tons.	72,200	86,400	20,700	22,800
Antwerp.....	7,341	5,470	770	560
Hamburg.....	15,000	12,900	140	500
Havre.....	20,500	7,750	8,150	2,900
Bremen.....	2,400	3,710	320	250
Trieste.....	6,190	6,000	770	1,450
Genoa.....	13,330	13,900	1,650	1,160
Great Brit.	267,320	240,990	125,920	124,150
Continent.	136,960	135,130	32,490	29,620
Total.....	404,280	382,120	158,410	153,770

Cuban Sugar Trade.

Messrs. Zalds, Fesser & Co., of Havana, have completed, from the most reliable private sources, an important statement of the production, exports and stocks of Cuban Sugar during the last three years. From this it appears that the total exports from January 1st to July 31st, in the undermentioned years, less stocks at the former date, was as follows:—

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Boxes.....	1,277,535	1,311,759	1,101,248
Hhds.....	452,580	496,265	380,720

To this is added the home consumption during each of these half-years; the stocks on hand on the 31st of July in each year; and the receipts—estimated for 1867—from July 31st to the end of the year, and we have the following as the total production in each year:—

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Boxes.....	1,872,597	1,952,644	1,614,532
Hhds.....	482,772	541,883	412,781
Equiv. in tons	658,386	710,609	565,527

The stocks of the different varieties on hand on the 31st of July in each of the years indicated, was as follows:—

	Tons		
	1869.	1868.	1867.
Havana.....	57,955	58,763	49,770
Matanzas.....	10,154	12,118	4,904
Cardenas.....	3,822	3,039	3,410
Sagua la Grande...	7,500	5,858	3,219
Remedios.....	2,500	2,921	2,824
Nuevitas.....		750	525
Santiago de Cuba..	2,500	2,701	1,109
Trinidad.....	1,277	1,581	2,063
Cienfuegos.....	6,875	4,129	3,548
Total.....	92,643	91,860	71,372

The movement of the molasses crop from January 1 to July 31, in the years mentioned, is stated as follows:—

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Exports to Europe.....	42,145	20,802	18,826
United States....	277,803	332,863	257,961
".....	319,948	362,665	271,787
Stocks and estimated balance crops to Dec. 31.....	29,470	32,457	40,017
Total production.....	349,418	395,102	311,804
Equivalent in tons.....	233,985	265,024	208,757

How to Market Butter.

The Boston *Cultivator* tells how the best farmers near Philadelphia get so high a price for their butter:—"First, they always make a first-class article, so their customers, sure of getting the best there is, will not desert them on account of a rise in the price. Second, they bring in their butter in a showy and attractive condition. No pot or delf ware, no tub or pail of oak or hemlock, no

vulgar firkin is used to entomb those noble balls, gold-hued with the aroma of white clover and *Proa pratensis* lingering in the firm grain. A large tin vessel, designed expressly for the business, has chambers at each end, into which ice is put. The wooden shelves, about three inches apart, rest on little projections from the sides. A layer of balls is then placed on the bottom and covered with its shell, but not so as to touch or mar the handsome print of a sheaf of grain, which stands out on the top of each ball; on the shelf another layer of prints, and so on till the vessel is full, they containing forty or fifty pound prints. The tin, with ice in each end, is then set in a wooden tub which has been cooled with ice or spring water. Over this is drawn a cover of padded carpeting, with oilcloth on the top. Thus hot air and dust are wholly excluded, and the butter rides to the city and opens in the market house in as fine condition as when packed in the spring house. In just this way, with this degree of care and skill, is the best Philadelphia butter made, marked, and marketed. No wonder the Philadelphians would rather pay seventy-five cents than go back from such manna to the leeks and onions of the common firkin.

Beet Root Sugar Manufacture.

A writer in the North German Correspondent says: "Seldom has any branch of industry made such rapid progress as the manufacture of beet-root sugar in Germany. In the year 1747 the chemist Marggraf, in Berlin, discovered the extraordinary sacchariferous qualities of the beet-root, and showed how the sugar could be extracted, though the discovery at the time led to no practical results. In 1796 the matter was taken up again in Berlin by Achard, who established in 1804 an experimental manufactory at Kunern, in Silesia. The example thus set was soon followed by several capitalists, but the success of the undertaking was retarded by technical difficulties. In 1812 the manufacture was introduced into France, and the highly important discovery was soon after made that a purer as well as a more abundant produce could be obtained from the beet-root by the application of animal charcoal. In 1828 France already possessed 103 manufactories, producing five millions kilos of sugar, a quantity which in 1836 had raised to 45 million kilos. Germany in the meantime had not been idle, and in 1840 there were 145 sugar manufactories, producing annually 241,487 centners sugar, within the Zollverein, of which 102, furnishing 180,014 centners belonged to Prussia. In 1865 the Zollverein possessed 270 manufactories, producing 3,331,297 centners sugar, of which 234, yielding 2,865,904 centners were Prussian. The technical progress made of late years in this branch of industry may be judged of by the fact that in 1840 one centner sugar was obtained from 20 centners raw beet-root, while at the present day the same quantity can be obtained from 10—11 centners. The great sugar producing district of Germany lies in the industrial quadrilateral of Magdeburg, Halle, Halberstadt and Brunswick, but Silesia and Anhalt have also several manufactories, and Caden has one at Waghausel. In 1866 the raw sugar exported was calculated at 750,000 centners, and must now be, at least, 800,000 centners. The greater part of it is sent to England, Scotland, France and Holland.

—The Connecticut seed-leaf tobacco crop is now said to be beyond danger from the worms: and a fine crop is anticipated, if the grasshoppers will let it alone, for grasshoppers are confirmed tobacco chewers. This is the most valuable crop in the Connecticut River Valley.

—It is understood that the new cable which it is intended to lay from the Orkneys through the Farø Islands to Quebec, as well as the Pentland Frith line, will pass into the hands of the British Government on their completion.

—The steamer *Agamemnon*, from Hankow, arrived at London on the 25th Aug. with the first cargo of new Moning tea, consisting of 2,500,000 lbs.; this is probably the largest cargo of tea ever brought to England.

CANADIAN IRON ORES.—It is now many years since the excellent reports issued by the Geological Survey of Canada first pointed out the existence of valuable iron ores extensively distributed through the metamorphic rocks of the Laurentian system, a series of rocks which form so marked a feature in the geology of that province. Various other reports of an official character, coupled with information derived from several reliable authorities, have since made us acquainted with the mineral resources of the maritime provinces of the present Dominion of Canada, where iron ores of excellent quality occur under exceedingly favorable conditions, being found in proximity to coal-fields of considerable extent. Yet, in spite of this prodigality of iron-producing country attempts have been made from time to time, to work and smelt some of the Canadian ores, but hitherto they have not been characterized by any marked success; and at the present time Canadian iron is not even manufactured for home consumption, the market being always supplied with the produce of our English furnaces. English iron, it must be remembered, enjoys the advantage of a low freight westwards and of entering Canada under a free tariff. Under the circumstances it is hardly surprising that our iron has hitherto been enabled to maintain its position against competition with iron of Canadian manufacture.

As, therefore, it had been assumed that the iron ores of Canada could not be advantageously smelted in the province, efforts have been made to export them to the United States. The iron smelters of Vermont were formerly supplied to a great extent with ores from Brome and Stanbridge, in Canada; more recently, Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, and the numerous furnaces on the south shore of Lake Erie annually consumed large quantities of magnetite from Hull and Newborough; and at present they receive considerable amounts of the magnetic ores of Belmont. Recently, however, a duty of four per cent. has been placed upon Canadian ores entering the neighbouring Republic; and this has naturally checked to some extent the export of minerals from Canada. Under these circumstances, efforts are now being energetically directed to the establishment of iron smelting as a staple industry in Canada; and it is believed that not only can the home market be thus supplied, but that, from the superior quality of the iron to be manufactured, its exportation to England, may be confidently undertaken. It is proposed to reduce the rich magnetic ores and red hematites by charcoal, and thus to manufacture an iron which will probably be equal to some of the renowned Swedish brands, which, as everyone knows, are manufactured from similar ores, with a similar reducing agent. Fortunately, it happens that some of the richest deposits of these valuable ores occur in parts of Canada where charcoal can be abundantly obtained, and where easy communication with navigable waters will bring the product into the direct traffic between the cheap bread-producing lands of the west, and the manufacturing districts of the east.

A fair parallel may be drawn between the geological structure of many parts of Canada, and that of the Scandinavian peninsula; and this parallel may be extended with remarkable aptness to the character of the iron ores in the two countries. While the Swedish ores have been extensively worked, the Canadian ores have lain almost neglected; but there is no reason that they should continue to remain thus undeveloped. In truth, the time appears to have arrived when Canada may enter with a fair prospect of success into competition with Sweden in the production of an article which is at present largely in demand in this country. The British manufacturer may indeed congratulate himself upon this additional source of supply; for a healthy competition will of course tend to regulate the market. Nor must he forget that colonial iron would always remain within his reach, and thus be accessible at times