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The agriculturis's of Lower Canada should to all in their power to produce such articles will meet a ready sale, at remunerating prices. Articles that are produced for export, as well as for home consumption, will be most likely to pay the producer, because there will not be inuch probability of the maret becoming glutted. We are glad to perceive in active sale of articles that may not certainly be of great value, but they sell for money, when, without this demand for them, they might be wasted or neglected. We llude particularly to the extensive sale of eggs and of oats to pack them in, for the United States, also common straw hats, which are a new article of exportation to the same counry. Fowls, we believe, are purchased for the same purpose, and if not, they might be, wagreat advantage, considering the prices we have seen paid for fowls in the markets of New York and Boston. Butter, if good and picked in a proper manner, would generally my well for exportation, and now that the price of fresh butter has fallen considerably n'the market, farmers would do well to prepire it in another way for sale, by packing it a suitable casks or crocks. It is not profitble to take fresh butter to market and not erable to dispose of it for a fair price, and he butter is not improved by such exposure spacked subsequently. It would be much etter to pack the butter at once from the hurn when it cools and is made up; handing too often is an injury to the quality and ppearance. We have most excellent butmade in Lower Canada, and all f it might be equally good if proper-The articles we have enu-

merated above might be produced to supply almost any demand that would be for them, and though they may not appear of great consequence, they are well deserving of the attention of farmers, and might be found more profitable than other branches of husbandry. The cultivation of flax and hemp for Canadian manufacture, and for home use, we have long recommended, but these plants are still neglected, and not grown to any extent. The cause, however, is the uncertainty of finding a sure and remunerative market, which we cannot expect until mills are erected for dressing flax and hemp, and parties found who will purchase the crop when produced These crops cannot be grown without considerable expense to the farmer, and it would be unreasonable to expect him to incur this expense without some chance of selling the produce. Manufacturing sugar from the beet is another branch of industry we should encourage. This climate and soil would be very suitable for producing the sugar beet, and as good sugar might be made from it as from the sugar cane. This manufacture has been introduced into Ireland, and we have seen late accounts of the produce of sugar being very superior, equal to any made from the sugar cane. We refer our readers to an article we copy below from the "London Illustrated News," on this subject.

BEET-ROOT SUGAR FACTORY AT MOUNT-MELLICK, QUEEN'S COUNTY, IRELAND.

We are indebted to modern chemistry for the knowledge that the sweetness of many vegetable substances is due to the sugar contained in them, and for the art of extracting it from them in its crystallised form. Till the commencement of this century, all the sugar of commerce