

sugar was eminently satisfactory, 15.33 and 90.60. Seventeen of the samples analyzed were from the neighborhood of Leamington from seed imported from France. The average weight of the beets was four pounds, six ounces, the average percentage of sugar 14.13, and purity 91.11. Sugar Beet says: "We regret that we are unable to give our readers an explanation of why such unusual results were obtained, the case must be considered exceptional. There is certainly a great future for the beet-sugar industry in Canada; capital, however, is wanting."

Enough has now been done to show conclusively that the soil and climate of Ontario are admirably adapted to the cultivation of sugar beets, sufficient information has been gathered from farmers in various sections to leave no doubt of their willingness to undertake cultivation on an extensive scale so soon as factories are prepared to contract for the payment of \$4.00 per long ton for beets of average quality of former experiments. The capital required for erecting and operating factories is promised from Europe so soon as the desired legislation in furtherance of the industry has been passed. Apprehension may be felt as to the effect of the abandonment of the beet-sugar factories in the Province of Quebec. This has been known in Germany, but as the moving parties there are fully acquainted with the superior conditions in Ontario, it has not led to the withdrawal of their offers of capital, or diminished the confidence entertained in the success of the industry in this province. It was known and referred to by Sugar Beet in the same issue while predicted from experiments in Ontario a great future for the industry here. What is the nature of the legislation considered by German capitalists as necessary to the investment of capital and success of the enterprise?

They desire that beet sugar machinery should be placed on the free list in the tariff, same as for mining machinery. They desire that a bounty shall be assured for five years on every cwt. of sugar made in Canada from Canadian beets, and are willing that this bounty should be reduced annually until extinguished, which they feel confident can be done in five years. They know that a bounty has been granted for five years on iron, why not on beet sugar? As there is a customs duty on imported raw sugars, which may be retained or abolished, increased or reduced, it is suggested that the legislation should fix the bounty for five years, as if there were no duty on foreign sugar, but from the bounty payable in each year, should be deducted an amount per cent. equal to the then existing duty on foreign raw sugar. The proposition would thus stand:

Season....	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Bounty per 100 lbs....	\$1.50	\$1.37½	\$1.25	\$1.12½	\$1.00
Less present duty on raw sugar.....	50	50	50	50	50
Net bounty.....	\$1.00	.87½	.75	.62½	.50

If the duty on foreign raw sugars should be advanced to 1½ cent. per 100 lb. there would not be any bounty required.

WHY BOUNTY IS NECESSARY.

Although all the conditions as to soil and climate are favorable, the best methods for cultivating sugar beets are so different from those used in ordinary turnip, mangel and other root crops that it will be some years before the approved methods are generally adopted. For best results a careful selection of farms and farmers will be necessary, and information gathered as to the description of seed best adapted

to different soils. For some years, it may be expected that few farmers will feel disposed to undertake this crop on a sufficiently extensive scale to justify them in purchasing the many special descriptions of implements which are essential to economical and successful cultivation of the crop. Even under the ablest superintendence, it is not to be expected that the extraction and manufacture of the sugar in the factory will be as satisfactorily performed as in factories in Europe of forty or fifty years standing and operation. It is, however, confidently maintained by the experts who have investigated all the conditions, that after five years' experience, Canada will be able to compete on equal terms, with any beet sugar factories in the world.

It is intended that there will be large cattle sheds in connection with the factories, the cattle to consume most of the pulp which is left after the sugar is extracted. This pulp is about 40 per cent. of the weight of the beets, and has been found to be very valuable fodder, and with a little hay, straw and oats, the pulp from a 500 ton factory would feed between 6,000 and 7,000 cattle.

One of the special merits of beet-sugar cultivation is that the acreage diverted from other crops does not lead to any diminution of these crops, but rather adds to previous production. In all the districts in Germany and France, where sugar beet cultivation has been extensively introduced, it has been found that the reduced acreage in other crops produces more grain and feeds more cattle than under the former larger acreage. This is owing to the deeper ploughing, and thorough cleaning of the fields sown to sugar beets and afterwards to other crops.

BRITISH COLONIES AND THE HOME MARKET.

The British Trade Journal, contains a long article under the above caption from which we clip the following extracts:—

After considerable argumentation and a discussion of the subject from every point of view, the difficulties have sifted themselves down to various degrees of protection in the Colonies and free imports at home. The Empire cannot be confederated commercially except by a tariff against the rest of the world, and the question now is: What are the Colonies prepared to do in the matter, and what are the people of this country ready to do on their part? Unless sacrifices, which may be very nominal, are made on both sides, Imperial commercial federation must be put upon one side, and and future Congresses must be restricted to the discussion of greater uniformity in the laws relating to shipping, bills of lading, bankruptcies, and weights and measures. It is upon this part of the subject that more light is needed. Are the people of the Colonies prepared to differentiate in their tariff in favor of British manufactures against similar goods from foreign countries, and are the people of this country ready to differentiate by a duty, however small, in favour of the Colonies and Dependencies and against the rest of the world? The Governments of the Colonies should move in the matter if the Chambers are really in earnest. No one has yet formulated a federation plan which will obviate the necessity of duties here and in the Colonies, and we agree with Mr. Chamberlain that the Colonies should now let us know what they are prepared to do. They should, in the first place, pass bills imposing lower duties upon British than upon foreign goods. They should enforce such duties. This would bring the question of the German and Belgian treaties to the front, and it would force the hands of the home Government. If the Colonies wish the people of this country to use their produce in preference to that from foreign countries, they must