

## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The first edition of this little work having come to an end, and it having attracted more attention than the writer ever expected, or perhaps than it deserved, this second edition is put forth in answer to numerous enquiries from all parts of the world where the English language is spoken and English literature is read:—the East Indies, Australia, Van Dieman's Land, Britain, and the United States, have all contributed their quota to the demand for information, and it is now supplied, to the best of the writer's ability, in a popular shape. Continued experience has shown him the correctness of the views he first entertained, namely, that if we would make the production of Beet Sugar a general thing on this Continent, we must not only popularize information on the subject, but we must get the crude manufacture into the hands of the *people* instead of its being only in the hands of a few monster manufacturers who, to carry it on profitably, are obliged to combine five or six businesses in one, and not only themselves grow the beets, but convert and work up the refuse. The writer considers that the growth of the root belongs to "the farmer," and that the refuse by right belongs to "the farm,"—that the refuse, in all shapes, adds to the "fertility of the land," and thus enables the farmer to grow twice the amount of crops which otherwise he would be able to do.

It may and will be said that if the large manufacturer requires to combine the economy and skill and profits of five or six different businesses to make the manufacture of Beet Sugar remunerative,—that the unskilled farmer cannot be expected to do so with one branch of it only; but it must be recollected that the farmer can *afford apparent* losses, which would ruin the great manufacturer,—that the growth of the root crop is to the farmer a "necessity" for the cleaning and benefit of the land,—that the beets, when grown, are mere cattle food,—and that, so long as the productions and refuse arising from those roots are kept "*on the farm*," so long you increase the fertility of the land; and although it may not *seem* to pay, yet it will be found that the sale of the roots, green or dry, or the manufacture of the crude article, will add another source of income to the farmer, and will most beneficially increase the amount of the general returns arising from the farm.

Looking at the question from a purely Canadian and American point of view, the writer believes that on this Continent, where wages are so high, the question will be entirely reversed as compared with the European Continent, and that where it would not pay the great manufacturer to hire for the whole of the multifarious operations of the production and manufacture, yet, when the operations are divided, the farmer will get a great benefit, whilst the refiner will, by the magnitude of his operations, be enabled to secure a satisfactory profit, by working up into a purer state the crude article which will flow towards him from a thousand sources, instead of his attention being divided into several channels to produce what so many others will be so well satisfied to produce for him.

Mercantile men say that if the work of the farm is reduced to a question of dollars and cents by putting a money value on all the labor done, it would not be found to show a satisfactory balance-sheet; and yet, from these apparently unprofitable results (the work of the farmer and his family being thrown into the scale), is produced the whole wealth of the country.

The object of the writer is to improve the production of "the land." That being done, all the rest follows as a matter of course.

EDWARD L. CULL.

TORONTO, 1st November, 1873.