

a toning up effect upon animals that is not brought out in a chemical analysis or statement. I give the next analyses of these three roots, stating first their composition, dry or water free, and below that as

	Water.	Crude protein.	Crude fat.	Carbo hydrates.	Crude fibre.	Ash.
1. Dry.						
Sugar beets.....		9.03	0.67	80.39	6.09	3.82
Turnips		11.89	1.35	73.73	8.67	4.46
Mangels		17.60	0.91	67.98	6.44	6.98
2. As fed.						
Sugar beets	82.93	1.54	0.11	13.73	1.04	0.65
Turnips	87.09	1.54	0.17	9.53	1.10	0.58
Mangels	91.00	1.59	0.08	6.12	0.58	0.63

The sugar beets contain far less water than the other roots and far more carbohydrates, and as the feeding value consists principally of sugar and starch, it will at once be seen how much more valuable pound for pound the sugar beets are than mangels or turnips. If we compare them on the basis of their value as heat and force producers (which is their principal use in a ration) the beets, turnips and mangels will have about the values of 4, 3 and 2 respectively. The great value of sugar beet for fodder, apart from their value as a source of sugar ought to be carefully considered by the farmers of this province. The use of sugar beets in feeding for milk production in preference to turnips need not be dwelt upon here. Another point to be observed is that the sugar beets most valuable for sugar making are also most valuable for feeding; the high percentage of sugar so profitable for the sugar factory is as much to be desired for feeding, and the use of "thoroughbred" seed and the practice of the best methods ought to be strongly emphasised. The same care used in the production of beets for the factory will pay in the raising of beets for fodder. Suppose we take an example—an acre of sugar beets is grown containing say 15 tons; one sample of medium sized beets