

sanguino can expect from the sugar-cane, and for its manufacture into sugar.

6.—Much has been said about sugar bounties. It must not be forgotten that such bounties, as were at first necessary in order to encourage beet-sugar production, have entirely ceased in France, Germany, Austria, Russia and Belgium, nearly half a century ago. Beet-sugar production, as far as local consumption goes, is, now a days, not only self sustaining, in all countries of Europe where established, but it is highly taxed, and produces an enormous internal revenue, in each of the above mentioned States. The duties on foreign sugars are about the same as the excise charges on home-made sugar. The protection on the latter being small indeed. The bounties now existing are indirect only. They are maintained in some of the producing countries, but only as an inducement to foreign exportation of beet-sugar. This unanimous effort, on the part of such States, to extend their foreign trade in this commodity, merely proves how favorable beet-sugar production has been to agricultural pursuits generally, to a number of industries connected with this trade and thereby to the general prosperity of the country. Otherwise, such bounties would never be tolerated—much less willingly maintained—in any of these countries, by the millions of people having to bear such taxation. But it must be here stated that such sugar bounties, which were at first an indispensable protection in order to give life and maintenance to the new industry of exporting sugar, have been decreasing of late in a proportion terrific to beet sugar makers; and yet it is shown that within the last five years of which we have an official record (1885 to 1890), beet-sugar production has increased fully 74 per cent: and according to the latest information (1), the quantity of sugar exported in 1891, after fully supplying the wants of the people, have been

for Germany.....	544,896 tons.
“ Austria Hungary.....	335,000 “
“ France.....	310,148 “
Making a total exportation of	_____
beet-sugar above what was	
needed by the people.....	\$1,190,044 “

7.—The improved modes of cultivation needed to secure full crops of rich beets at the lowest cost, viz: thorough under-drainage, subsoil ploughing, ample fertilization—in fact, thorough practice with science in farming,—have had such an influence on the general increase of crops and the general welfare of the various continental countries above named, that the rent and value of beet producing lands have increased ten-fold. It is a well ascertained fact that the land on which sugar-beets are produced has increased in crops from two to four-fold, as soon as the beets were cultivated in a regular and intelligent rotation.

This revolution in agricultural pursuits has made the beet-sugar producing countries richer in a degree which has tripled the States' revenues both internal and from duties on the numberless commodities which as statesmen know are in demand in proportion to the prosperity of the country.

Let us now see how these results may apply to Canada in a near future if the new industry be fully fostered.

A.—Sugar-beets have now been produced in the province of Quebec for the last twenty years. Several samples of average beets have been carefully analysed in Europe as well as in Canada for several years in succession and found to be of the very best. For the last two years, a company directed by competent men have manufactured beet sugar on a large scale. The results have been so favorable that all that need now be asked of the Federal Government is a fair amount of protec-

tion, neither more nor less than that offered to every kind of industry in the land. If protection is truly the policy of Canada as a sure mode of securing remunerative employment for its people, thereby keeping them in the country and enabling them to bear their share of public expenditure, on what principle, may I ask, could this protection be refused, when it is shown that no industry could benefit agriculture and the country at large in such a degree? Here, I beg to quote one of the highest authorities in the world on this question of beet-sugar as a source of national wealth.

L. Walkhoff, the classic German author whose treaty on beet-sugar has been translated into several languages of Europe, and one of the pioneers of this industry in Russia, in an official letter addressed to the Department of Agriculture, at Quebec, in November 1877, makes the following statement:

“The introduction of the beet-sugar industry into your country promises to be more profitable than would be the discovery of the most precious mines.”

This favorable appreciation was given after full consideration of the experimental official results obtained and published by the Department of Agriculture at Quebec. (1)

As to the benefits accruing to the State from the improvement of the soil after beet cultivation, from the enormous quantity of coal used for evaporation of the juice, and from the numerous industries which are dependent on beet-sugar production, every statesman on the continent of Europe seems to admit them unrestrictedly.

B.—The quantity of sugar, including syrups etc, imported into Canada, in 1889-90, was valued for duty purposes at \$6,859,000. This is the invoice value only. To this amount must be added at least 20 per cent for commissions, freight, insurance, etc, making the total cost of all sugars etc, imported that year

.....	\$8,231,528
Duties.....	\$4,869,040
C. a total cost for sugar consumed that	_____
year of at least.....	\$13,100,568

Duties having been nearly abolished in Canada, consumption will now increase immensely, making the total value of sugar consumed about the same as before. It can therefore be safely argued that if the proposed industry be fostered, Canada can be made to produce at least thirteen million dollars worth of beet-sugar, for its own consumption, making Canada the richer by all this sum, kept at home instead of exporting it to pay for imported sugar. This change in agricultural pursuits would necessarily bring on an improvement in all our crops, to a much larger amount than that of the sugar produced. In fact it cannot be gainsaid that, through the improvement brought about in connection with this culture, the crops which follow are more than doubled during the whole rotation of about five years which follows. We should thus create an amount of wealth of fully double the value of the sugar crop, and all this wealth would permeate all other industries to an extraordinary degree.

C.—It has been said in Canada that beet pulp has little or no value. (2). This statement evidently has not been sufficiently verified. It is admitted on all hands, by those who know the subject, that beet pulp, common straw, and a small proportion of cake or grain, will fatten to perfection all kinds of stock, or produce milk in abundance. This is the universal verdict of all beet-sugar countries. The results obtained at Farnham this year are a further confirmation of this fact which the undersigned has ascertained with his own eyes.

(1) See Report of the Department of Agriculture, Quebec, 1878, page 26.

(2) See professor Saunders' report, page 46.

(1) See Light's report (La Sucrerie indigène, 1892, page 253).