

2. GRADUAL INCREASED PRODUCTION of BEET SUGAR &c., in Germany. (Zollverein).

(Extract from U. S. Agricultural Report, 1868, page 16L.)

Year.	Number of factories.	Tons of beets worked. (2,100 lbs \forall ton.)	Weight of beets for 1lb sugar.	Yield of		Av'ge \forall factory		Consumption per capita.	Internal Revenue paid to Governments.
				Raw Sugar.	Molasses.	Beets worked.	Raw Sugar produced.		
			lbs.	%	%	tons.	tons.	lbs.	\$
1836-37	122	27,880	18.00	5.50	4.30	228	13	3.99	None.
1839-40	152	242,310	17.40	5.75	3.80	1,594	92	5.10	None.
1840-41	145	265,635	17.00	5.88	3.77	1,833	108	4.69	28,173
1845-46	96	245,030	14.70	6.60	3.10	2,552	174	5.60	155,918
1850-51	184	809,836	13.80	7.25	2.70	4,401	319	6.01	1,030,701
1855-56	216	1,201,185	12.50	8.00	2.35	5,061	445	7.10	3,057,572
1860-61	247	1,614,472	11.60	8.62	2.15	6,534	563	8.32	5,136,985
1865-66	295	2,389,853	11.70	8.55	2.70	8,101	692	10.69	7,304,230
1866-67	296	2,789,199	12.60	7.94	2.45	9,423	748	9.00	8,874,724

3. For nearly 25 years every encouragement was given by the different governments in Europe to foster the production of beet sugar, with the object of increasing the agricultural productions of the country, improving the system of agriculture and the value of property. No internal revenue whatever was charged in Germany until 152 factories had been established, with an annual production of about twenty eight million pounds of sugar. In 1840, a tax of about 11 cents per ton of beets worked, was collected from the manufacturers—the following year the tax was doubled—in 1844, 66 cents per ton of beets worked were charged; in 1850 it was increased again to \$1.20; in 1853 to \$2.40, and finally in 1858 to about \$3.50 cents per ton, or about the price paid to the farmers for the beets.

In other countries the duties increased in the same proportion, although collected in different ways. However, the German mode of taxation of this product is considered the fairest to all parties concerned. During my stay on the continent, particularly in Belgium, I made careful enquiries with relation to the increased value of lands caused by the introduction of beet sugar factories. I ascertained that sugar beet producing farms which rented from \$3 to \$4 only per acre, previous to the establishment of beet root sugar factories, now rent at from \$19 to \$21. The labor bestowed on the soil for the beet crop secures excellent crops of grain and grasses; moreover the pulp of the pressed beets, and the extra fodder produced by the improvement in the culture of the soil enables the farmer to feed with profit double the quantity of stock: In fact the beet crops requiring proper drainage, clean and deep cultivation, a regular rotation with abundant manuring, forces the farmer to follow out the best teachings of scientific agriculture. In the countries where beet root sugar is manufactured the production of wheat has more than doubled since the introduction of this industry.

5. In Germany the cost of beet root sugar is estimated at from 5 to 6 cents a pound. This allows for the cost of beets per ton, \$3.30; Excise duty per ton, \$3.39. However, the labor necessary in the manufacturing of the sugar is only counted at 30 cents per day for men and 20 cents for boys.

6. Generally the best wheat producing soil is also the best for sugar beets. How-