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AGENTS FOR UNITED STATES.

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J. J. CASSIDY, Editor and Manager

NO SUGAR WITHOUT BEETS.

According to The Sugar Beet, one of the most lucrative sources of wealth in the United States is the manufacture of sugar from the sugar beet, or would be if the farmers who are depended upon to grow the beets did so in a systematic and thorough manner. The editor says that he is in constant receipt of information regarding the starting of new beet sugar enterprises; and in his opinion, if such conditions continue, there will be a reaction, and the existing beet sugar industry will suffer. The average existing beet sugar factory is at a disadvantage, owing to the fact that the raw material—beets—is not furnished in sufficient quantities; and the blame is laid upon the farmers. There are very few soils, we are told, devoted to sugar beet cultivation that will not yield an average of ten tons to the acre, and in some cases twice that amount, and if that yield falls short it is generally through the neglect of the farmer. According to the tenth census there were, during the year 1900, 135,000 acres of land in the United States planted in beets, yet the yield averaged less than six tons per acre. In Germany, during the years 1897-98 and 99, the average to the acre was 13, 12.5 and 11.3 tons respectively. The normal daily capacity of American beet sugar factories, in 1900, was 22,000 tons; and if it is admitted that the average campaign is 100 days, there should have been at the disposal of the thirty-seven then existing factories 2,200,000 tons of beets if they had all been worked at their maximum, which would mean 220,000 acres planted in beets, or an area of 65,000 acres more than were actually devoted to that special crop.

Mr. Ware, the editor of The Sugar Beet, has always insisted that the farmers and the manufacturers should work together:—The farmers alone, he says, appear to be neglecting the opportunities they have within their reach; and the solution he sees to the question is for the manufacturers to take hold of this most important agricultural problem, and themselves actually cultivate the beets they require.

The establishment of beet sugar factories in Ontario is a matter exciting much interest at this time, and it would be well for the promoters to look to it that there should be no deficiency of materials should their enterprises eventuate.

THE IMPENDING AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

Naturally the most important subject relating to Australian trade just at present is the new Federal Tariff Law. No

The Canadian Manufacturer

Reaches all the Blast Furnaces, Iron and Steel Works, Rolling Mills, Manufacturers of Iron and Wood-Working Machinery, Steam Engines and Boilers, Pumping and Mining Machinery, Electric Machinery and Appliances, Machinery Dealers and Steam Fitters' Supplies, all Hardware Dealers, Cotton, Woolen, Knitting and Yarn Mills, Pulp and Paper Mills, etc., in Canada.

details regarding the precise text of this measure have, as yet, been made public, but it is stated that it has actually been drafted, although the members of the Government are pledged to secrecy regarding its provisions, in order to prevent importers from anticipating them. The London Times reports that the measure, as now framed, is expected to produce a revenue of £8,700,000 annually. The general impression is that the duties will be found to range from 20 to 35 per cent. The farmers and graziers in Victoria, fearing that increased duties will still further enhance the cost of farm implements and machinery, have been circulating a petition throughout the country for presentation to the Lower House of the Federal Parliament asking that the free list should include the following very comprehensive groups of articles: Agricultural, dairying, horticultural and viticultural tools, implements and machinery; animals for breeding purposes; apparel made of moleskin and dungaree; moleskin and dungaree; carts, wagons, drays, and parts and materials thereof; barbed wire, ordinary fencing wire, wire netting; axle grease; corrugated iron and other building materials; salt; tarpaulins; separators, refrigerators, and other machinery, tools, implements, and materials used in the manufacture and preservation of cream, butter and cheese; paper used for packing and wrapping butter; butter boxes, and the wood for same; reaper and binder twine, sewing twine of hemp or flax; butter cloth; corn sacks, woolpacks, and gunnies; grass seeds; manure of all kinds; sheep-shearing machines, sheep dip; camp ovens; irrigation machinery and implements; portable engines, traction engines, patent safety oil engines; machinery used for the preservation of meat and other perishable products; jam jars and preserving jars; fruit cases and material thereof. That the manufacturers in the Federated colonies will consent to have this sweeping list of articles, many of which are now being made in Australia in considerable quantities, exempted from protective duties is highly unlikely, but if the agrarian portion of the population insist upon concessions, it may be that the duties on many of the foregoing articles will be placed as low as ten per cent., while all that are not already being manufactured locally will probably be placed upon the free list.

Customs Regulation Bill.—Although this very important measure does not deal directly with the tariff, it is none the less of the utmost interest to all who have commercial dealings with Australia, and, in view of the fact that it has now nearly completed the Committee stage in the Lower