

the best authority in Europe, and passed, at one time, a whole month at Tembloux, in Belgium, conferring with the heads of the Belgian Government Agricultural College there. I visited also the country surrounding, all of which is interested in beet sugar production, which at that time created such *furor*, that the number of manufactories was about doubled in Belgium within two years, from 1871 to 1873. One factory existed already at Tembloux, but two others were being constructed, with a manufacturing capacity each about three times as great as that already existing. I spent about eighteen months in Europe, and visited a considerable number of establishments, both in Belgium and Germany, the processes there followed being considered much better than those of France, which, at that time, was just issuing from a most calamitous war, which had completely paralyzed all its industries, as well as the manufactories of beet sugar. On my return a report was published, in which I advised making experiments as to the successful production of sugar beets in this country, both as regards quantity and quality.

Respecting the manufacturing process in Canada, I have come to the conclusion that with the necessary capital, appliances, and experienced management, we can manufacture the sugar here for a very small, if not an insignificant increase over the cost of production in Europe. Which is from 4c to 6c, according to circumstances, for refined sugars. On this I am happy to state that my views are supported by several European gentlemen well cognizant with the subject, and who have visited this country most carefully. If, on the one hand, labor is more expensive here than on the continent, and perhaps coal also, (although this latter question is not quite proved, since coal can be obtained in Quebec at the rate of from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per ton of 2,240 lbs.,) yet the labor question is a very small consideration if it be remembered that about 100 hands will run out in 24 hours, with the best appliances, about 20,000 lbs. of sugar, worth \$1,600 at 8c.: (this sugar, at the present market prices, would be worth, wholesale, 11 or 12 cents, or produce \$2,200 to \$2,400.) I must leave out many incidental questions which I cannot enter into here, but which will, I believe, bear me out in the above statement.

A factory of eight presses will produce, in 150 days, about 3,000,000 of sugar, or 20,000 lbs. per day.

But I must say that we possess an advantage that no other country possesses. Whilst in Europe factories cannot be worked profitably, as a rule, over 100 days, here, on account of our special climate, we can work with certainty over 200 days. Thus, if the profit on the manufacturing of beet sugar in Europe be 33 per cent., which has been the case until within the two last years previous to this, we could obtain the same percentage,—even if our profit be 16½ per cent. on the beets manufactured, we can work with this same capital at least double the amount of beets. During our long winter seasons, that they can in their exceedingly short winters. In fact, this year the great complaint in Europe is want of cold weather; the beets vegetated and lost their saccharine qualities to such an extent that the large increase in the price of sugar hardly covered the loss in the

saccharine value and 1876, the price and other causes 40 to 50 per cent. possesses an inventory there would be a ventilated out-crop of beet-growing old saying: "I am taking a still longer Creator's work, can understand

Now, I need where, in proportion crops. But possibly well here official capacities with perhaps surprise is the with more satisfaction. As to feeding beets is fully showing a profit sugar beets.

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