

The Sugar Beet World

Devoted to Sugar Beet Culture in Canada and Allied Industries, Specially
Representing the Farmers' Interests

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

May Shut Out German Sugar

The announcement by Mr. Fielding in his budget speech, that a surtax would be instituted against Germany has created considerable interest among sugar-beet promoters. This surtax if enforced will practically stop the importation of German bounty fed sugar into Canada. About three fourths of the sugar imported into Canada comes from Germany which will have to be supplied from some other source. Why should not this shortage be supplied by beet sugar made in Canada? There is no reason why it should not, providing our farmers are willing to take hold of the matter and supply the beets. In the meantime, however, the shortage by the shutting out of German sugar, will have to be made up largely by cane sugar.

Drilling and Thinning Sugar Beets

When the ground has been thoroughly diaced and arrowed it should be leveled. For leveling most of our farmers use what is called a float, made from two 2x8 silled pieces 16 or 20 feet long, with cross pieces of the same material and from 8 to 12 feet long, placed 4 feet apart and all securely fastened together forming a box without top or bottom. This is dragged endwise across the field, scraping off the high places and filling the low. The roller follows this and then the drill.

The distance between rows, to raise a good and profitable beet, should be 2 feet. My experience, during the last five years, has been that lands that have been farmed for a number of years are deficient in strength to mature a crop of profitable beets when drilled less than 2 feet apart. By drilling them this distance apart and thinning them to 1 foot in the row the beet has more ground from which to draw its food, thus making a larger beet and at the same time not losing any of its percentage of sugar. I planted a few 2 feet apart each way and found them to average $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the beet. I was always, and still am, of the opinion that they should be planted in checks and cultivated the same as corn, thus saving a great deal of hoeing; I intend planting an acre that way this year for an experiment. In drilling the seed should not be put into the ground more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

If your ground is foul it is best, as soon as the rows can be seen, to commence with the wheel hoe that has two knives. Straddling the row and watching the drill mark, you can do lots of work before it is necessary to use the horse and cultivator. You can

get close up to the beets, thus saving in weeding by hand. A man and a boy can hoe $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 acres per day. The thinning should commence when you are sure all of the seed has sprouted and plants are through the ground, for if you thin too soon there will be more beets come and then your crop is too thick and must be thinned again.

When you commence to thin let a man chop out with a hoe all the beets and weeds, leaving a bunch of beets every 10 inches; the thinners follow and pull all weeds and thin out to one good healthy beet. You will always have to be on the alert and give explicit instructions to let the large beets stand, as it is invariably the case that the thinners will become careless and pull the beets that should be left; watch this closely.

After waiting a few days to let the beets get a start, commence with the horse cultivator and stir the surface as often as is necessary to keep the weeds in subjection and the ground in good condition. Always cultivate after a rain or irrigation; often you can expedite the work by using a weeder. I used one last year with good results and think lots of the weeder.

A. P. Davis.

Cattle Feeding with Sugar Beets

A new work on cattle feeding by Lewis S. Ware has just been published by the Philadelphia Book Co. It deals with the best methods of utilizing the by-products of the sugar beet factory in the feeding of cattle. It also shows the advantages of the sugar beets themselves for cattle feeding. The work is well illustrated and covers fully, every detail in the economic use of sugar beets, sugar, molasses

and beet sugar residuum in feeding cattle. This book will be of great value to farmers in the vicinity of beet sugar factories, who utilize the by-products for feeding stock and also to growers of beets for feeding purposes. The price is \$2.50.

Costly Arithmetic

A school-teacher in Sheffield received the following from a complaining parent a few days ago:

"Sir: Will you please for the future give my boy sum easier comes to do at nites? This is what he brought home to or three nites back: 'If four gallins of bere will fill thirty-to pint bottles, how many pint and a half bottle will nine gallins fill?' Well, we tried, and could make nothing of it at all; and my boy cried and sed he didn't dare go back in the mornin' without doin' it. So I had to go and buy a nine-gallin' cask of bere, which I could ill afford to do, and then we went and borrowed a lot of wine and brandy bottles, besides a few we had by us. Well, we emptied the cask into the bottles, and then counted them, and there was nineteen, and my boy put the number down for an anser. I don't know whether it is rite or not, as we split some doin' it. P. S.—Please let the next some be in water, as I am not able to buy any more bere."—Paisley Express.

One Hundred Dollars Per Acre

The Warton Sugar Company paid for last year's beets according to the sugar content, and as the beets in that district ran high, farmers realized as high as \$5.00 per ton. The best beets came from Manitoulin Island where some farmers are reported to have realized as high as \$100 per acre.

It is Worth While

investigating the advantages offered to settlers on the **CROWN LANDS IN NEW ONTARIO**. The climate is all right; the land is rich and well watered; railways serve each district opened for settlement, and the local market for timber, in most cases, enables the cost of clearing to be more than met by the crop of trees now on the land.

If You have any Curiosity

as to Ontario's advantages in this regard, and desire to better your position, write for information to

HON. E. J. DAVIS

Commissioner of Crown Lands, TORONTO, ONT.