

proper feeding, easy access to water keeping up the flow of milk, until about six weeks of the time of calving. Our coarse grains, as well as our roots, can be fed to stock with more profit to the farmer than by disposing of them in any other way, and by this means the soil is not exhausted, but rather increased in fertility.

More attention should be paid to securing the most profitable cows for dairying purposes, which give good returns as milkers, and that when too old to keep for dairy



Apiary and Residence of F. E. French, Oshawa, Ont.

purposes or from other reasons are not profitable as milkers, will be suitable beef.

In order to maintain the reputation of our cheese and butter it is of the greatest importance that every care should be taken to have the milk delivered at the factories in the best possible condition. Absolute cleanliness should be the rule with respect to all milk pails and cans; clean stables or yards where the milking is done. Milk cans over night must be kept away from all contaminating influences, and if the slightest taint is noticed on milk in the morning we should not send it to the factory.

Great care is also necessary in the feed given to cows and the places where they are allowed to graze—swamp and marsh grasses often give the milk a flavor which unfits it for butter or cheese making. The feeding of turnips also, except it be to a very limited extent, injures the milk, and turnip tops should never be given to cows supplying milk to factories, and the law against their use should be strictly enforced.

The directors next made their annual report, setting forth the work of organization of the association last year, and the work done during the year. This association was organized last March in connection with the Cheese Board, at the instance of Prof. Robertson, who, on behalf of the Federal Government, promised a bonus of \$300 to the association, provided the Provincial Government would give \$400 additional. This money has been paid. To augment this sum of \$700, a levy of 1¼c. per thousand pounds of milk received was placed upon each factory and creamery in the province. The total receipts from this levy was \$507.80. Mr. Fraser T. Morrow was engaged as instructor at \$100 per month. A report of the business of the cheese and butter factories of the province for 1899 was submitted, which showed that the year 1899 has been a remarkably prosperous one, amounting to the handsome sum of \$513,000, a marvellous growth since 1892, when it was not more than \$10,000. There is not the least doubt but the million mark will be reached this present year.

The report of the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Dewar, showed the total receipts of the association for the year 1899 to be \$833.16 and the expenditures \$815.06, leaving a balance of \$18.10.

The cheese and butter instructor for the province, Mr. F. T. Morrow, in presenting his report stated that the number of cheese factories in operation last year was 34 and the number of creameries 6, besides two skimming stations. He found the majority of the factories in good condition and doing good work. A few had insufficient capacity, being too crowded, and a few were not as well kept as

they might be. The milk delivered showed in many cases a little carelessness and neglect on the part of the patron. Many whey tanks were badly neglected causing bad flavors in the product. The only remedy for this unless the whey is fed at the factory is to keep the whey tank in the best possible condition.

It was resolved that the sum of \$800 be asked from the dairy stations this year to successfully carry on the work of the association, to engage one or more instructors, etc.

The election of directors resulted in the following:—Robert Jenkins, John Anderson, John P. Brennan, Arthur Simpson, Lachlan McDonald, D. P. Irving, James and E. MacDonald. J. A. M.

World's Product of Sugar

The following statement regarding the world's production of sugar from a recent issue of the *Price Current* will be found of interest to beet sugar promoters in Canada:

While the beet sugar producers have been borrowing trouble over freedom of trade between Puerto Rico and the United States, they might study the figures as to sugar production. The treasury bureau of statistics has prepared some interesting figures on the sugar production of the world. These show that, while in 1840, 95 per cent. of the world's sugar crop was from cane, in 1899 only 34 per cent. was from cane, 66 per cent. being from beets, which, in 1840, supplied only 4 per cent.

The world's cane sugar crop of 1899 would little more than supply the demand of the United States. In the year 1900 it is estimated there will be produced 5,575,000 tons of beet sugar, and only 2,862,000 tons of cane sugar. Even should all the sugar of Cuba, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico come into the United States free it could not supply the demand which last year brought 723,336,352 pounds of best sugar into this country from Europe. Beet sugar has captured the markets of Europe and supplies one-fifth of the imports of sugar into the United States.

The following table shows the tons of production of cane and beet sugar in the principal producing countries of the world in the sugar year of 1899-1900:

CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION.

Java	722,000	Australia.....	140,000
Cuba.....	400,000	Louisiana.....	132,000
Hawaiian islands	275,000	All other.....	868,000
Brazil.....	175,000		
Mauritius.....	150,000	Total.....	2,862,000
*Export.			



A young poultrywoman feeding her chicks

BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION.

Germany.....	1,780,000	Holland.....	170,000
Austria.....	1,120,000	All other.....	275,000
France.....	960,000		
Russia.....	885,000	Total.....	5,480,000
Belgium.....	290,000		

The following table shows the world's production of beet and cane sugar at decennial periods from 1840 to 1900,