

Government, at present, pays a bounty on all beet sugar produced; but though there is no doubt that many parts of Canada are well adapted for the cultivation of the beet, the art of producing sugar therefrom, with profit to the producer, does not appear at present to be understood in this country. The bounty paid is \$1 per ton, with an additional  $3\frac{1}{3}$  cents for every pound testing over 70 degrees, and the payments made so far have been :

Year ended 30th June, 1892.....	\$23,767
1st July, 1892, to 14th February, 1893.....	20,568

The total production of sugar in the world during the last three years has been calculated as follows\* :—

#### SUGAR PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

Kind of Sugar.		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Beet sugar (Europe).....	Tons.	3,695,568	3,490,927	3,400,000
Cane sugar. ....	do	2,529,536	2,795,500	2,760,000
		6,225,104	6,285,427	6,160,000

Exports of Canadian agricultural produce, 1891 and 1892, compared as to quantity and value.

517. The following is a comparison between the exports of agricultural produce of 1891 and 1892, calculated in the same manner as the tables in Chapter iv., page 210 and following pages. It will be seen that the increase in 1892 was due entirely to larger volume, and that, in spite of some heavy advances and declines, prices as a whole remained very much the same as in 1891, the increase of over eleven million dollars in volume being only offset by a fall of \$783,000 in price. The heaviest falls were in cattle, barley, oats and apples, while the greatest appreciation was in bacon, butter, cheese and wheat. This table being for the fiscal year, the effect of the appreciation in prices of some articles at the beginning of the second half of 1891 is very apparent, as during the calendar year 1892 the fall in prices of farm produce has been almost continual.

\* *Board of Trade Journal*, Feb., 1893.