

and owners of large maple groves by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and applied to the number of trees reported as tapped by the census of 1921. The table shows that for the whole of Canada the estimated production of maple sugar in 1924 was 9,385,415 lb. of the value of \$1,907,599, and of maple syrup 1,970,696 gallons of the value of \$4,083,542, the total value of sugar and syrup being \$5,991,141.

### 36.—Production and Value of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup in Canada, 1924.

Provinces.	Maple Sugar.			Maple Syrup.			Total Value of Sugar and Syrup.
	Quantity.	Average price per lb.	Value.	Quantity.	Average price per gallon.	Value.	
	lb.	\$	\$	gallons.	\$	\$	\$
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>9,385,415</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>1,907,599</b>	<b>1,970,696</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>4,083,542</b>	<b>5,991,141</b>
Nova Scotia.....	51,500	0.34	17,510	9,565	2.64	25,252	42,762
New Brunswick.....	50,110	0.34	17,037	10,649	2.57	27,368	44,405
Quebec.....	8,876,525	0.20	1,775,305	1,176,656	1.90	2,235,646	4,010,951
Ontario.....	407,280	0.24	97,747	773,826	2.32	1,795,276	1,893,023

**Sugar Beets and Beetroot Sugar.**—The earliest attempts to establish a beet-sugar industry in Canada were made about 35 years ago, and for some time large beet sugar factories were operated at Farnham, Coaticook and elsewhere in the province of Quebec under a system of bounties from the Dominion Government. Annual experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College, from about the year 1889, demonstrated the suitability of the soil and climate of Ontario for the production of beetroots with sugar percentage and coefficient of purity practically equal to those grown on the continent of Europe. Choosing localities with the other necessary requisites of abundant water, transportation facilities and a plentiful supply of labour, four beet sugar companies began operations in 1902 with the aid of a bounty provided by Act of the Ontario Legislature, bonuses voted by the rate-payers of Dresden (\$40,000) and Wallaceburg (\$30,000) and customs concessions from the Dominion Government for the importation of machinery. These companies were the Ontario Sugar Co., Ltd., of Berlin (now Kitchener), the Dresden Sugar Co., Ltd., the Wallaceburg Sugar Co. and the Wiarton Beet Sugar Manufacturing Co., Ltd. From 1903 to 1914, when it went out of business, there was also in operation the Knight Sugar Co., at Raymond, Alberta. In this province, bounties for sugar beets were provided by the Alberta Government for the five years ended 1910. During the first four years, the tonnage of Canadian-grown beets increased from 51,067 in 1902 to 118,095 in 1905, and the value of sugar from \$385,678 to \$1,045,288. In the same period \$1,442,961 were paid to farmers for beets, \$525,045 to employees for wages, and the value of the sugar manufactured was \$2,728,853.<sup>1</sup> The bonus of the Ontario Government was  $\frac{1}{2}$  a cent per lb., and was paid from 1903 to 1907, when it expired. In 1909, when the Ontario beet sugar industry had been seven years in operation, only the two factories at Wallaceburg, Ontario, and Raymond, Alberta, were active. The Wiarton factory was closed after two seasons, the Dresden factory had been dismantled and the plant removed to Wisconsin, U.S.A., and the Berlin factory was idle pending reorganization. Eventually in 1909, three factories situated at Chatham, Wallaceburg and Kitchener came under the control of the Dominion Sugar Co., Ltd., of Chatham, but during the last four years (1921-1924) only the two factories at Chatham and Wallaceburg have been in operation.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Canada Year Book, 1905, pp. xxiii-xxiv.

<sup>2</sup> These notes are derived partly from an article on "The Beet Sugar Industry in Canada," Labour Gazette, April 1903, pp. 762-771, and Bulletin IX "The Beet Sugar Industry", Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, 1909.