

gress which was made in the United States under the policy which had been pursued there for a quarter of a century, they came to the conclusion that unless we in Canada changed our policy and our system we should become poorer and poorer every year we lived. Hence many gentlemen belonging to the Liberal party, in the province of Ontario, particularly—I speak of this province because I know the fact—seeing that something must be done to change the condition of affairs, joined hands with the late illustrious leader of the Conservative party and wiped out of existence a party that had declared themselves utterly unable to do anything to assist the industries of the country. They joined with those who had sufficiently progressive ideas to change the whole fiscal policy, and I leave it to the judgment of this House and the country to state the results which have followed. But the hon. gentleman says you have placed all these millions in the pockets of the bloated—no, I do not think he used that word—the pockets of the manufacturers of this country.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—Increased their dividends.

Hon. Mr. BOWELL—He complains that the cotton lords, the sugar dukes—they must be sweet—and a variety of other people have grown comparatively wealthy under the system. It is a levelling principle with which I have not the slightest sympathy. I have no sympathy with that cry against people who through their industry and integrity have acquired a competency in the course of trade which they are pursuing. That is a species of socialism which I commend to my hon. friend from Marquette, who seems to have the bugbear of protection constantly before his eyes. It haunts him by day, and I have no doubt by night. I like to see the country progress, and no country can progress unless the institutions of that country are immutable in their character and the people become satisfied and contented with their lot. Now, my hon. friend's argument would be correct if he had taken the trouble to prove that these cotton lords had taken out of the pockets of the people the full amount of the duty that had been imposed. If he could have proved that these sweet sugar dukes, who were revelling in luxury, had taken out of the pockets of the people the amount of the duty which is imposed

upon sugar, I readily admit that he would have established a position which every Government should take steps to prevent, if possible, just as the present Government did when it was shown that a monopoly and combination existed in the case of salt. They at once struck a blow and broke up the monopoly by opening the markets. Has it been the fact, or is it the fact that the people pay the amount imposed in the way of duty in addition to the fair price of the goods?

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—I allowed a margin, I put it down at one half cent a pound. I did not go into the cotton question.

Hon. Mr. BOWELL—My hon. friend might have made a better statement if he had looked at the Trade and Navigation returns, and he could have increased his income to a very much greater extent than he did. If he will take the duty on 300,000,000 pounds of sugar imported he will find that we should get between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 revenue. He says, "I allow a margin for the dirt that is washed out of the sugar." Now, that applies to raw sugar, but not to imported refined sugar, when they do not pay for dirt. The refined sugar is made out of raw sugar. If we import 300,000,000 pounds, and pay eight-tenths of a cent upon it you will see how much should have gone into the treasury—some \$2,400,000, but instead of that we imported the raw material. We encouraged an industry which exists. Perhaps it may be interesting for him to know it, and he will probably be surprised if he looks at the Trade and Navigation returns to find that our manufacturers of raw sugar did, to a certain extent, export refined sugar from Canada to the United States. I have under my hand a statement showing that we exported between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 pounds of sugar to the United States and Newfoundland last year and I also have letters from the refiners at Halifax showing that they exported some 10,000 barrels of sugar to Boston alone, and from the Redpath refinery showing that they sent over 5,000 barrels to the market of Chicago in the previous year paying the freight upon the whole of it and paying six-tenths of a cent per pound upon it and underselling the United States refiners who were getting two cents per pound bounty on all sugar grown in the