

(b) That the effect of that combination was to compel the Canadian refiner at times to pay the producer the whole and sometimes more than the whole of the preference.

I think it is safe to assume that the "co-operation" which resulted so satisfactorily to the British West India planters would have been continued, but for the legislation of 1909.

CANADIAN INDUSTRY SAVED BY 1909 ACT.

It is clear that without the protection given by the Act of 1909, the West India producer has it in his power to absolutely kill the refining industry in Canada; and I think I have given a sufficient reason for the attitude which the directors of the Acadia Sugar Refining Company have assumed at this time, when they say that they are absolutely opposed to any trade arrangement with the West Indies, the price of which is the repeal of the privileges granted by the Act of 1909.

In considering what I have said, I would ask you also to take into consideration the memorandum already handed to you by the company dealing more particularly with the statement of Mr. Parker. The two are to be read together as defining the position taken by our company.

There is just one other question to which I would like to refer. It is a question in which the West India producer and ourselves are equally interested. I refer to the uncertainty which exists at the present time as to whether or not all the British refined sugar which is brought into Canada under the "preference tariff" is the product of sugar entitled to preferential entry.

In the case of sugar exported from Great Britain to convention countries, every care is taken by the customs authorities in Britain to follow the raw sugar imported from convention countries from the time of its being landed, through