

gives him work at your door is permitted by the tariff to charge just what he likes, up to the limit fixed by the tariff for the product of his labour; but the farmer must sell to him at the prices that are fixed in the open markets of the world.

The same Senator had declared a moment before :

Now, I want to show you, no Government can keep your prices up.

No Government can keep prices up for the farmer, but this Government has been very successful in keeping up prices for the manufacturers. He continued :

I desire to show you that we have the market that I have been speaking of. We have it in the manufacturing industries of this country. According to the census of 1891, the number of industrial establishments in this country was 75,741, the hands employed numbered 370,104, the wages paid was \$100,656,502. Now, that \$100,000,000 paid finds it way where? To the butcher shops, and every kind of establishment, and into the pockets of the farmers of this country.

Senator Ferguson did not tell his listeners that the wage sheet had been stuffed by the addition of industries that were not reckoned when the census was taken in the preceding decade. He did not tell them that in spite of all the stuffing, the wage sheet of the manufacturers of this country had increased only \$40,000,000 since the dawn of protection.

It has increased \$40,000,000 since that time, and I have not the slightest doubt, and I do not think that any self-respecting Canadian would doubt, but that the manufacturers of this country would have increased, and largely increased, had they never had protection at all; perhaps not the forty millions, but a large part of that amount. To get our consumer into a position to buy our farm products we have been forced to give him work, but we have enacted a law that has empowered the manufacturer giving him that work to charge so much more for the product of his labour than it is fairly worth, so as to do away entirely with the benefit that the spending of his wages might otherwise have been to us. The wage sheet has increased under protection, but the more it increased the lower fell the price the farmer received for his products.

Now, in substantiation of the truth of what I have said I will give the House an object lesson, one that is easily understood, an object lesson on sugar. Sugar enjoys a protection of 64 cents per 100 pounds. Do the refiners take advantage of this, and increase the price of sugar under cover of this protection? The low price that has prevailed during the past year has blinded the eyes of the people to the fact that, although the price was low, vast sums of money were being wrongfully taken from them in an overcharge. Protection, it was said, was simply to enable the manufacturers to start

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up; and, as soon as they got their machinery in running order and their capital secured, they would be able to sell as cheaply as the manufacturers in any foreign country. It was said that sugar could be refined here as cheaply as in any other country in the world, and I cannot see why it is not so refined. The Canadian refiner and the English refiner pay the same price for their raw material; it can be delivered in ships at the port of Montreal and at the port of London at the same rates. So that refiners here get their raw material at practically the same price as the refiners in London; but what is the difference in price to the consumer?

I had the curiosity to look through the files of the London "Times" and the Montreal "Gazette" to obtain the prices for the last thirteen months, and I have made the following table which shows the average prices of granulated sugar at those two places every fortnight during that time:--

Date.	Price in London per 100 lbs.	Price in Montreal per 100 lbs.
1894.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
April 6.....	3 63	4 31½
do 20.....	3 58	4 18½
May 4.....	3 53	4 12½
do 19.....	3 53	4 12½
June 1.....	3 47	4 12½
do 15.....	3 47	4 25
do 29.....	3 53	4 18½
July 13.....	3 36	4 12½
do 27.....	3 36	4 12½
Aug. 10.....	3 41	4 25
do 24.....	3 53	4 25
Sept. 7.....	3 53	4 25
do 21.....	3 36	4 25
Oct. 5.....	3 31	4 18½
do 19.....	3 20	4 18½
Nov. 2.....	3 20	4 25
do 16.....	3 09	4 12½
do 30.....	2 78	4 00
Dec. 14.....	2 78	3 87½
do 28.....	2 78	3 75
1895.		
Jan. 11.....	2 72	3 62½
do 25.....	2 77	3 50
Feb. 8.....	2 73	3 50
do 22.....	2 78	3 37½
Mar. 8.....	2 73	3 31½
do 22.....	2 77	3 31½
April 5.....	2 73	3 31½
do 19.....	2 73	3 31½
Total.....	89 19	110 19
Average.....	3 18	3 96
		3 18
Difference in price per 100 lbs. in favour of London.....		0 78