

wages—the average being \$400 a year. In Great Britain the sugar refiners estimate that one man can turn out 350,000 lbs. per annum, and at this rate 300 men in Great Britain can do the work which in Canada it requires 885 men to do. But assuming that 885 men are given steady employment at \$400 a year; that amounts to just \$354,000, and they cannot distribute more than that sum for the maintenance of their families. For the sum of \$1,400,000 which the country pays to the refiners over and above living profits the Government, or any favorite under it, could support 3,500 families in the country, and could distribute them over all the Provinces of the Dominion, with nothing else to do than spending their \$400 year, and eating up the flour, the butter, the corn and the chickens which the farmers would have to sell—and this would be far better than giving it to swell the fortunes of half a dozen men already rich.

SUSTAINING THE MONOPOLY.

The Liberal party in the House of Commons has shown its friendliness to the industries of the country in too

many ways to have its attitude on the sugar monopolists misunderstood. It affirms and believes that it is possible to carry on the business of sugar refining in Canada on a basis of justice to consumers and producers, and it was with this object in view that the following resolution was moved by Mr. Paterson, of Brant, seconded by Mr. Gunn, of Kingston :

“That the Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be resolved—

“That under the operation of the existing duties on sugar the people have paid, and are liable to pay for that article a price largely in excess of the cost abroad of sugar after adding the Canadian duty and freight to the point of consumption :

“That the duties on sugar are excessive and should be so amended as to reduce the great burden they impose upon the people.”

The resolution was lost on a vote of 36 Yeas to 85 Nays, the Nays signifying thereby that they were content that the great burden imposed upon the people should remain unadjusted and undisturbed.

1882.