

\$1.50 per 100 lbs to cover waste and cost of refining 88° sugar. This makes value of 100° sugar \$4.50, the average bonus on which for ten years is \$1.46 per 100 lbs., or equivalent to 32.44 per cent.

It is urged that owing to present financial position of the Dominion extra caution should be exercised in incurring any new liabilities. As has been above shown, no new factories can possibly be erected so as to create any bonus liability previous to the fiscal year 1896-'97, and even in that year, the customs revenue derived from the imports of the machinery, etc., required for the factory and the dwelling houses required to be erected in connection therewith will very nearly, if not altogether, equal the probable bonus payable on that year's output of sugar.

#### CONCLUSION.

There is no reason why Canada should not produce all the sugar required for its own consumption. Its imports during 1893-'94 amounted to 150,000 tons. This is an increase of 50 per cent. since 1887-'88. To produce a quantity of sugar equal to last year's importation, fully 100,000 acres of beets would require to be cultivated; thirty large first class beet sugar factories would be erected, involving an expenditure of over \$10,000,000; about \$9,000,000 would be expended annually in payment to farmers for beets and to operatives and others employed at the factories, and for transportation and for coal, lime and other materials; and an immense stimulus would be imparted to the dairy and cattle feeding industries. All this can be accomplished during the next ten years by the adoption of a liberal but reasonable measure of Government assistance to the industry.

The following extract is taken from the annual review of the Sugar Trade of 1894, issued by Messrs. Willett and Gray of New York, the largest sugar brokers in the world, and recognized authorities on all points connected with the trade:—"There is no good reason why the last increase of 1,000,000 tons in our (United States) consumption should not have been provided by our own agriculturists under exactly the same stimulus as has been given by Germany.

That Germany now has every confidence in the shortsightedness of the United States in this direction, and is still extending field culture, building new factories, and continuing bounties in order to supply us with the million more tons increase of the next ten years, while our own farmers are throwing away their energies and capital in raising wheat at 50 cents a bushel or less, and for which there is no market. What we need in this country now is German statesmanship, not in the interest of Germany and free trade, but of the United States and protection. And we need to devise some bonding plan by which a bounty contract made by one political party to stimulate industry can not be broken by the other party. Otherwise there can be no stability and no safety or success to the enterprise."