

tial tariff; by the subsidy to the home-grown sugar industry; and by the locking up to capital involved by Empire preference—the whole of the Empire preference was paid to the overseas producers in the sugar price, whilst the refiners could not get back their money until the resultant refined sugar had been delivered for consumption.”

Page 211, Paragraph 567. “In 1928, the Government decided to assist the refiners, and at the same time to enable them to work more harmoniously with the sugar beet industry by establishing a differential rate of duty on imported raw sugar as compared with refined sugar. Whilst the duty on foreign white sugar was retained at its former level, that on foreign sugar exceeding 97° and not exceeding 98° polarization was reduced by two shillings, 1.8d. per cwt.—the equivalent of 2s. 4d. on refined sugar—and the duties on sugar of lower polarization were reduced proportionately.”

Page 211, Paragraph 568. “In return for this concession, which is known as the ‘differential’ duty on raw sugar, the refiners gave a pledge that the full reduction would be passed on to the consumer by a corresponding reduction in the selling price of British refined sugar; the advantage of the concession to the refiners consisted of a largely increased output, which enabled them to reduce their refining costs per unit of sugar and thus further lessen the price to the consumer. The object aimed at under the new scales has, to a large extent, been achieved; imports of foreign refined sugar have been almost entirely replaced by those of raws.”

Page 41, Paragraph 112. “The following facts will suffice to illustrate the development of the industry since the passing of the Subsidy Act. Whereas 16,000 acres of sugar beet were grown in 1923, 349,000 acres were grown in 1930 by no less than 40,400 growers. While only two factories were in existence in 1923, 18 factories were operating in 1930. The production of sugar increased from 13,000 tons in 1923 to 290,000 tons in 1929, and to 420,000 tons in 1930. In 1922, the price paid for best beet was 38s. per ton delivered, while in 1930, the average price was about 50s. per ton. The number of workers in the factories has increased from 1,159 in 1923 to 9,900 in 1930, and it is estimated that about 30,000 casual workers found employment in 1930 in the sugar beet fields.”

These paragraphs appear to be sufficient to explain the loss of the British market.

#### PRODUCTION OF BEET SUGAR

During 1930, three Canadian beet sugar factories were in operation, viz., those of the Dominion Sugar Company Limited, at Chatham and Wallaceburg, Ontario, and that of the Canadian Sugar Factories, Ltd., at Raymond, Alberta. Table IV gives the Area, Yield and Value of Sugar Beets in Canada and Production of Refined Beetroot Sugar, 1918-1930. In 1930, there was a total yield of 397,576 tons of sugar beets from 40,532 acres, an average yield of 9.80 tons. From these beets 94,624,700 pounds of refined sugar were manufactured, worth \$4,529,944.

#### PRODUCTION OF SUGAR BEETS AND BEETROOT SUGAR, 1918-30

The following table gives particulars of the area, yield and value of sugar beets grown for beetroot sugar, and of the production and value of refined sugar made from Canadian-grown sugar beets, for the year 1930, with comparative figures for the years 1918-29.