

sugars of all kinds, and the result of their experiments was to establish the fact that 100 lbs. of raw sugar would give 83 lbs. of granulated. This is now the standard in England, where the Cologne calculations are known and recognized by all refiners. In the United States in 1875 a Commission conducted an enquiry with a view to fix the amount of the export bounty. The evidence of experts was taken, and, as a result of the investigation, the Commission reported as their conclusion "that the product of well regulated refineries in hard or stove-dried sugars is 60 per cent., and in soft sugars of inferior quality 23.60 per cent., and in syrup up 11.50 per cent., and in waste 4.90 per cent." This, however, was a conclusion reached upon interested evidence that of sugar refiners themselves, and the fact that the export bounty has since been reduced from \$3.60 to \$3.17 per 100 lbs. clearly indicates that in the opinion of the United States Government the estimated quantity of granulated product was too low.

APPLYING THE AMERICAN ESTIMATE.

But for the purpose of making a test of results under the Canadian sugar tariff, with all odds in the refiners' favor, we will take the data furnished by the American Commission's report as correct. The total waste is only 4.90 per cent. of the whole, and, since the 23.60 per cent. of soft sugars and the 11.50 per cent. of syrup are at least as valuable as the raw sugars from which they are produced, no possible injustice can be done to the refiners by converting the total quantity of raw sugars into granulated on a basis of 12½ per cent. for waste. There is almost conclusive evidence to show that in reality it does not exceed 8½ per cent., but the case is so strong that the opponents of Sir Leonard Tilley's sugar tariff can afford to be generous. Let us now see at what cost the industry of sugar refining is being carried on in this country.

FIRST CALCULATION.

For the year ending June 30, 1880, the first complete year under the operation of the new Tariff, there was im-

ported into Canada 116,847,050 lbs. of sugars. This quantity, converted into granulated on the basis of 12½ per cent. for waste, gives 102,241,169 lbs. This at \$9.58 per 100 lbs., which was the average cost of refined sugars to Canadian consumers that year, gives a total of \$9,794,703. During the same period the average price of refined sugar in New York, less the export bounty, was \$6.20 per 100 lbs., or \$6,838,952 for the total of Canada's consumption. The difference—\$3,445,751—is what the Canadian consumers paid for the privilege of buying their sugar in Montreal and Moncton instead of in New York. And it need not be doubted that at their prices the New York refiners did not carry on business at a loss; sugar refiners don't conduct business in that way, as the Canadian people very well know. But what became of the \$3,445,751 paid to the Canadian importers and refiners in excess of the New York price? The Trade and Navigation returns show that \$2,026,689 went into the public treasury by way of the Customs. That was proper, and no one complains of it. But what became of the balance—the large sum of \$1,429,062? The people paid it, but the public treasury didn't get it. It went to the home refiners, and it helped to swell their profits, *plus* the profits made by the New York refiners on the same quantity of sugar!

SECOND CALCULATION.

In the second year of the sugar refiners' bonanza tariff there was imported into the country 136,406,513 lbs. of sugar. Reducing this to refined or granulated as before, we have as the result 119,355,702 lbs. The average price for the year was \$9.77 per 100 lbs., or a total of \$11,661,052. The average price in New York, less the export bounty, was \$6.55, or a total of \$7,817,797. The difference—\$3,843,254—is the excess of price to the Canadian consumer. Where did it go? The public treasury received \$2,459,142 by way of duty, and the remaining \$1,384,112 was—lost! Well, not lost exactly. It went into the pockets of the Montreal and Moncton refiners, to swell their profits over and above the profits made on the same class and