than it paid under the Tariff of the hon. gentlemen opposite. It pays ¼c. per pound specific duty less, and, when imported direct to the Dominion, the 25 per cent. levied on it is not charged on the cost of the packages and other charges, but on the first cost, which makes the rate to-day, to the consumer, ½c. per pound less than under the old Tariff; and on all grades between thirteen and nine, which can be used by any family, pays ¼c. per pound less, because they do not pay the 25c. on the charges.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is not refined sugar.

SIR SAMUEL L. TILLEY: Certainly not; but the hon. gentleman told us the Tariff operated against the poor man. When we can establish that the rich man's sugar, as well as the poor man's, is admitted at ½c. less per pound than formerly, and the sugar between No. 13 and No. 9 at ¼c. less than before the present Tariff, the cry with reference to the poor man's injuries by the change of duty on sugar is absurd. This trade involves far more than the employment of a large number of men in Montreal, Halifax, Moncton, Hamilton and other cities—more by the direct trade with the St. Lawrence, and New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, with the West Indies. With this trade, a vessel leaving any of our ports with a cargo of lumber or fish for the West Indies, can find a return cargo of sugar for Halifax, St. John or Montreal. The party shipping the Canadian cargo can thus obtain a lower rate, giving increased profits to the shipping interest, or reduced freight to the shipper, by which his profits are increased. The hon. member for West Middlesex (Mr. Ross), said the difference between the quantity of sugar imported from England and that brought to Canada from the West Indies, under the new Tariff, was about 4,700 tons a year. He will find it amounts to 26,000 tons. Vessels from Canada can accept lower rates to the West Indies when they have those return freights, and they can get higher rates and more profit when there is competition among merchants. It is true that foreign vessels come to Montreal with cargoes from Cuba; but that has its advantage, as they load with our grain, and foster trade between Canada and other countries. These vessels, with sugar and coal required for refining, provide tonnage at Montreal at rates that enable them to compete with vessels offering at New York, and thus secure our exports *via* the St. Lawrence. It may be said you are interfering with the extent of the outward-bound freights by your National Policy. I answer: does it not take more tonnage to bring here 100 tons of wool than it does to bring the products of 100 tons? Does it not take more tonnage to bring iron here, in the raw state, than if manufactured, and the same with other articles of trade? Let the hon. gentleman (Mr. Mackenzie) gainsay this if he can. The National Policy is encouraging our shipping, and developing the North-West as well. We are spending a large amount to improve our inland navigation and trade by the St. Lawrence. We find the Americans in sharp competition with us, as the large emigration to that country gives its vessels return business. But we shall hereafter have steamships carrying European emigrants to settle in our North-West, and carrying back the products of that region and of the older Provinces, at lower rates, and thus enable us to compete with our neighbours. In that way also, we will see the advantages of the National Policy. Let it be properly worked out, and the country sufficiently developed, and we shall have a larger outlet by the St. Lawrence than ever before, and the benefits of an increased carrying trade. With regard to the statement that ¾c. to 1½c. per pound is the addition to the price of sugar under this Tariff, the quotations of November, December and January last will show it has been selling at a little less than under the old Tariff. We will do still better if we buy when prices are higher and there is a larger balance in our favour. We shut out the American article, by adding to the value of this sugar the amount of their drawback. Our American neighbours can remove this difficulty at any moment by reducing their drawbacks. But there is no objection to a competition to keep our refined sugar at a reasonable price. The competition of the Mother Country will be strong enough. It has no duties on raw sugars, which her merchants buy on the most favourable terms, with capital at 3 or 4 per cent. Labour is low, and they can get their