

enough in the nature of an Englishman that would induce him to give \$1.50 for wheat that he could get for \$1.00, or 12 cents for beef that he could get for 6 cents. Suppose a farmer has five horses to sell and only one buyer, the buyer will get the horses at his own price; but if there are five buyers, the farmer will have more to say than in the other case. The Premier said at one place that the exporter paid the duty and at another that the consumer paid it, but as Senator Reed has just stated, it was the farmer who paid the duty. A friend of mine went over to Rochester and took over a span of horses to sell, and received for them \$1200, of which amount he had to pay \$240 to the American Government for duty. I ask who paid the duty? the buyer over there, the consumer or the producer? The duty on flour going into the United States is 20 per cent., and, when they have a short crop there, instead of our being able to supply them they can come over here, buy our wheat, take it over there, manufacture it and then send it back here and undersell us. I have travelled considerably through the United States to see if I could learn anything of advantage to the milling interests of Canada, and I attended the American Millers' Association at Buffalo recently as a delegate from the Canadian Millers' Association, and I found that the trade there is so thoroughly organized that they are determined that they will not only make flour for their own forty millions, but they are firmly bound to make flour for the four millions of this country as well as for the English markets. So much has this entered into their minds that it has drawn the attention of the English millers to the subject, but the Americans are determined to take advantage of either an Englishman or an Indian. The farmers in the United States know the value of selling in their own country and are in favour of protection to manufactures. They don't, therefore, want reciprocity, as it pays them better to sell for manufacturing purposes than for export. Wherever there are milling industries they pay as a rule more than the consumer can, that is if there is any profit on the manufacture of flour, and I am sorry to say there has been little of late years—until this year. Where would our cheese manufactories have been to-day but for legislation? I maintain that but for the duty of 3c. per lb. placed on cheese—equal to 30 per cent.—there would not be a pound manufactured in Canada to-day, but as it is we are able to supply our own demands and ship large quantities to England as well. And now let me ask does the consumer of cheese pay an unreasonable price for it to-day? I say he does not; and, but for this three cents per lb. duty, we

should now be eating American cheese. The Premier was wrong in saying he did not know these industries wanted protection. I have to charge him with a very short memory or something else as, two years ago, (after this Association having passed a resolution to that effect) we sent a copy to every member of Parliament, and, besides the gentleman who had drafted the resolution—at the time the Premier was speaking—stood just behind him and I could have referred him to that gentleman. I can also say, on sound authority, that the Grangers are taking up this matter of Protection, and that their voice will soon be heard on the subject. I have spoken to many farmers on this subject and only one in five thousand had a word to say against protection. This was a Mr. Dunn, but although that gentleman declared he would not protect the staff of life, I have yet to hear of his preferring to take the 25 cents of the poor man to the 30 cents of the rich man. I will now give you a little experience in connection with milling as regards protection, and as Senator Reed says, "experience is better than theory." I have two brothers engaged in the milling business. They have been millers in this country and England, and no inducement would retain them on Canadian soil, simply because they can get better paid for their labour in the United States than in Canada, and the question for me now, personally, is "Will I go to the States, or remain in Canada." In fact, I may say I am in a state of transition. I have been told by some generous politicians that if I go, the vacuum will soon be filled up, but if we all go, where will the vacuum be found? One year ago last June for the first time in twenty-five years; I had to turn away wheat from my mills, because I could not manufacture at a profit, on account of American flour coming in which put me out of the market. I can now go across the Detroit river and manufacture flour and have the benefit of the forty millions, but are you prepared to allow men who have been here for twenty-five years to go over to the other side simply because the Government will not protect them in manufacturing? Some politicians are going round the country trumping up emotion because some of their grandfathers were hung, but the right kind of emotion is that called up at the sight of men breaking up the friendships of years, and being obliged to remove to a foreign country in order to protect their own bread and that of their children. I am, however, prepared to stay with you a little longer, and see if you are not going to give the Canadian farmer and manufacturer the same privileges as their American neighbours enjoy. (Loud applause.)