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ster like the Lord of the Dominion on a Federal matter. Mr. HARRISON said: "I, for one, rise to support the recommendation of the House to the President to restrict. I have listened carefully to the lobby arguments of the Government's attorneys on this question. It appears to me that the mistake which the English gangster makes is attributable to their race-hatred and studying English gangster rules. The much historical fact is that in the United States the application of the tariff is to the detriment of the poor. In this respect, very different from here, free trade may save England and other old countries, what it may cost very pernicious in a new one. Even in old countries on a large proportion of the people where free trade is calculated to benefit are against it. But in new countries it is almost wholly to the detriment of the poor."

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Mr. Speaker, I am sure—With the view of bringing this to a vote I will propose the recommendation: That, in the opinion of the Council it is highly desirable that the agricultural, horticultural and dairy interests of British Columbia be protected; and I do this in order to divide the question into two parts. One honorable member wants the power of putting the tariff in our convenience, and more than one honorable member has said that co-operation must come. I deny it. There is no necessity that it should come now. If the people vote against co-operation when the terms come before them. His Excellency will inform her Majesty's Government that

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Hox Ma Woon—The difference of transport would prevent
 Canadian lumbermen from coming here cheap.
 Hox Ma Hsueh—I say the tariff would do almost the same
 thing. If the tariff were raised, the lumber would be sold
 on actual production; honorable gentleman say they must
 sell agricultural produce. But, I believe, comes to me now, it costs
 money to buy a cow; there is still a difference between raising
 agricultural produce and selling it. I believe, the farmer would
 ground I don't suppose that forty tons of wheat have been imported.
 Farmers are poor; they have not money to buy much. So even up
 protection still they will have to buy by and by. I purchase
 the same thing. I have no objection to the tariff, but I think
 that farmers with capital come out as the wrong end of the
 stick, whilst those who have gone in to work are benefited. I have
 no objection to the tariff, but I think it is better to have
 and I find that those who go in with nothing are benefited
 Hox collector of Customs said that farmers in the upper part
 don't require a tax. I went into that question yesterday. I think

How Do Carriers and Ma B. Swan—Prices are getting too high now.

How Dr. HENNINGSEN—it is exceedingly easy and pleasant work when you want to raise your prices are too high, but let any man go to work on a farm and he will have experience of the difficulties. The Tax Collector of Cost says a treaty of reciprocity would be good for us, and that it might give us the farming interest. He is coming to the Agricultural Council said last year almost unanimously that Agricultural interests must be protected. Why should honorable members think that we should require anything different under a reciprocity. The honorable member for Victoria District almost told me the way in saying that irrigation would also be a benefit to a district for agriculture if the agricultural interests were protected.