

he has obtained, although one would have thought that the taking off of the tariff and the consequent decrease of the cost of living to so many American citizens would have been argument enough in its favour!

Then, too, there are other considerations, as for instance, take the subject of wheat. If our wheat from the West found its way to the great railways in the United States, I do not think any greater price would be obtained for it, because, after all, the price is regulated by the Liverpool market for flour and wheat. We would lose the very large investment of capital in mills in our own country, and the employment of labour thus created, and we would also lose the benefit of the advantage of having an extra quality of wheat and flour known as "Canadian." We would also lose all the by-products, and they would be retained for the benefit of the stock feeder in the United States. To shew that this is no mere figment of the imagination, I may say that last year the millers could have obtained \$3 a ton net higher price in the eastern States for their by-products than they were able to sell them at in the eastern Provinces, and as a matter of building up and fostering the whole industry of stock feeding, which is in its infancy, and growing well, the millers sold the by-products to the eastern Provinces at a present loss to them of \$3 per ton. This was the course of true financial sagacity, but it is a strong indication of what could happen if our wheat went to the mills at the south, and the farmer needs to think there are many interests involved in such a proceeding. With our great natural undeveloped resources no one interest can afford to be selfish. The great object to be obtained is an increase in our population, which can only be got by the development of these resources and the