

I am satisfied if there was a public meeting called in the township of Lansdowne, and the matter was discussed just as we see it, and the advantages which the Americans get from this Government, and a vote was taken, there are not 10 men but who would support the passing of this Labor Bill.

196. What means have you for arriving at that conclusion?—It is simply because we have had privileges there along that river.

197. Never mind that. You are expressing what the farmers would do if they met together and held a public meeting. I want to know why you are of that opinion?—I do not know if they are going to get any labor from the other side of the water.

198. How do you get your information from these farmers?—I am speaking as far as my own feelings in the matter are concerned, as far as I have heard it discussed among the farmers. I do not know as I have heard a farmer yet say that if the American law is enforced we should not have something similar here.

199. How many farmers do you suppose stated that?—I do not know. I have attended agricultural meetings and I am in a position to get the general view of the farmers in this respect.

*By Mr. Taylor :*

200. In that way you obtained your opinion?—Yes.

*By Dr. Wilson :*

201. You think, then, you have had an extensive opportunity of intermingling with the farmers and societies there, and in general conversation, and that you state here before the Committee that you are perfectly satisfied that outside of, perhaps as you said, ten, there would not be ten farmers who would object to legislation of that kind?—I would not put in any particular number, because it would be impossible for me to do so; but I say as far as I have heard it discussed among the farmers, in the blacksmiths' shops and cheese meetings and everything else, I do not think I have heard a man but what says, if they have an Act over there we should have one of the same kind here.

202. Can you tell me about how many Americans come across to your section to get employment?—There are very few, because there is no employment there.

203. Can you tell me any who live on the other side who come over to work for the farmers here on your side?—I cannot tell you one.

204. Have you noticed any for some length of time who leave the other side to come over to this side for employment?—There is nothing to be done.

205. Then it is not doing any injustice to the laboring men on this side on account of the encouragement to American laborers to come over?—Undoubtedly. Supposing that they are painters, masons and carpenters.

206. You told me there are no laborers coming over from the other side?—I mean farm laborers.

207. Other laborers—do you know of other laborers?—Yes.

208. Where do they come to work? Can you call to mind now any from the other side—living on the other side, who are working on this side?—I think I can go up to Mr. Taylor's shop and I can show you his whole establishment. I do not know a man in South Leeds who would be injured more than Mr. Taylor.

MR. TAYLOR.—I started a new industry and have to get skilled labor from the United States. I have only got four in the whole establishment. They are experienced mechanics from the United States.

*By Dr. Wilson :*

209. Do you know of any other place where there is employment of American laborers?—I heard some of the laborers complaining last fall when the builders were in a rush to get their work done, that there was a number from Alexandria Bay and Frenchman's Island that went over. They had an idle season over there.

210. Can you tell me whether they still continue residing in the States while they were performing work on this side?—I should judge they could not go home at night.

211. Then we could get the benefit of their board? One objection raised by Mr. Dixon was that it was a great wrong if they did not board here?—Mr. Thompson's