

the hon. Minister of Finance a resolution passed by the Brantford Board of Trade and he told the hon. Minister of Finance that seven-tenths of the men who passed that resolution were Liberals and friends of his own and that every one of these men asked that the government give to Brantford the increased protection that its industries needed. Mr. Heyd made a great speech along that line. The only trouble was that when it came to the vote Mr. Heyd voted against what he had spoken about. If Mr. Heyd had stuck to his guns, I presume I would not be occupying a seat on the floor of this House to-night, and that Mr. Heyd would still have been in this House, but he failed to get that measure of protection that the manufacturers of Brantford expected from him, that he had promised and that he said this government had promised. When it came to the decision in November last the workmen of Brantford knew what side their bread was buttered on. It is true many of the manufacturers in Brantford are hostile to me politically. Many of them are friends of mine, but they do not agree with me on many points, but almost all of them have declared themselves to be in favour of a higher tariff and adequate protection for the industries of the country. Now, I want it to be distinctly understood, that, in so far as I am concerned, I do not want any high tariff wall for the sake of injuring any other nation. All I want and all I stand for is a measure of protection that is adequate for our own requirements. I do not believe, because the United States build a Chinese wall, that it is necessary for us to do the same, but where they take an unfair advantage, where they dump in goods here in spite of the dumping clause and injure our manufacturers it is the duty of the Minister of Finance to see to it that the tariff is raised. A large part of the exports to this country are from the United States. We have a balance of trade of somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$90,000,000 against us as between Canada and the United States. We buy from them about \$3 worth for every dollar's worth they buy from us. They do not trade fair and they are not entitled to any consideration when it comes to looking after our own industries. This country is becoming an industrial country more and more. Our farming products are a comparatively small item against our factory products to-day.

Mr. A. A. WRIGHT. Would the hon. gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. COCKSHUTT. Yes.

Mr. A. A. WRIGHT. According to the Trade and Navigation returns for 1903 the exports from this country amounted to about \$225,750,000. The farming products exported amounted to \$114,250,000, or more than all the other products combined, the products of the sea, the factory, the forest and

all other industries. How did that come about when the farming industry is not a protected industry in this country?

Mr. COCKSHUTT. It arises in this way. The farming industry produces more stuff than we can consume as far as eatables are concerned and therefore the surplus goes abroad, but when it comes to the products of our factories and when we manufacture about \$450,000,000 worth in a year we consume about \$430,000,000 worth and only have about \$20,000,000 worth to send abroad. There are the facts as shown in the statistics, in the census report, and in the blue-books. The total exports of manufactured goods have slightly shrunk during the past year. They were \$20,000,000 last year but they are only about \$19,000,000 this year showing an unsatisfactory state of things. We should be going ahead. This country is prepared to and can manufacture in many lines against all the countries in the world if it gets a fair show. We know what is being done in the city of Brantford and what is being done there can be done in other parts of Canada if we get a fair chance. There is no country in the world that can manufacture better or cheaper agricultural implements than we can manufacture in Canada. These implements are being sold in all the markets of the world. Every country under the sun has more or less Canadian farming implements, yet in spite of that fact and in spite of the well equipped factories we have and which can produce more than we want, nearly \$3,000,000 worth of agricultural implements were imported into the Northwest Territories in 1903 and over \$2,500,000 worth in 1904. There is money that should be kept in the country. Not a dollar of it should go to the United States. Every dollar of it should be retained to the workmen of this country. They are entitled to it. If we part with our money and get our goods we part with half our assets. I want to give to you, Mr. Speaker, an axiom that was given by that old, long headed statesman, Abraham Lincoln, when he first advocated protection in the United States, and it will show to this House better than any argument of mine exactly what happens under protection as opposed to free trade or a moderate tariff. Abraham Lincoln said: 'If this country wants a ton of pig-iron and it sends its money to Europe to get it, it has got its pig-iron but it has parted with its money.'

If this country takes a ton of pig iron from its mountains and manufactures it, it has got both its money and its pig iron.' There is a proposition that no amount of logic of hon. gentlemen opposite can gain-say or resist. When you send your money abroad to bring in goods, you have parted with your money and got the goods, but when you manufacture the goods at home you have both your goods and money. You