

should be an enquiry. He repudiates the thought of an enquiry.

That is—

He said,

—what every Government that has no policy of its own sets out to do. What we want in Canada is not more enquiries and government by commission, but government by a Government which has a policy that is known and approved, and which helps to meet the necessities of the hour.

What is the "time and care," declared to be essential in the Speech from the Throne, for, if not for enquiry; and if it means enquiry, how is enquiry to be conducted by a Government headed by a Prime Minister who says enquiry only means that they do not know what to do themselves and have no policy? But that is not the only declaration. Speaking at Calgary on the 11th October, 1920, the Prime Minister made this statement:

We feel that there is no necessity for a tariff commission or any other like expedients to point the way to what is obviously demanded in the interests of consumers and producers as respects the necessities of life and the instruments of production; but that a downward revision of the tariff and, in some instances, its complete elimination should be immediately effected.

Now, I would like hon. members, some of the expectant ones, like the hon. member for North Winnipeg, and all of those to my left, to wait and see how the tariff proposals of this session will comport with the language that there must be at once substantial reductions on the necessities of life; that there must be downward revision of the tariff, and in some instances, its complete elimination, and that done and effected immediately. Further on, he states that there must be put on the free list and at once all farm implements and machinery as well as other articles enumerated in a speech which he made in the city of Saskatoon. Let hon. members wait and see how far that is accomplished this session. Let them wait and see the fruitage of this reference to the tariff in the Speech from the Throne that we are considering now. It will be recalled that in the official commitments of the party, of which hon. gentlemen opposite are the representatives in this House and which this Government represents in authority in Canada, there was a precise promise that farm implements and machinery would all be placed on the free list, and as shown in my quotations later, there was a definite pledge by the Prime Minister that no enquiry was necessary for that purpose,

but that the reduction would be effected and effected immediately. Those who are too optimistic, however, might read the manifesto of one hon. gentleman who sits opposite to us in this House, the hon. member for Brantford (Mr. Raymond). In that city farm implements and machinery are manufactured. It will be recalled that the late Government, in the revision of the tariff in 1912, reduced the duty on those articles of consumption on the farm—farm implements and machinery—to a very substantial degree. They were reduced until they became the lowest in the whole customs schedule of this country. Those that were dutiable at that time were reduced from an average of about 21 per cent to 14.6 per cent, and indeed the principal ones were placed at a duty of 12½ per cent. Because that was done, there arose in the city of Brantford a candidate representing hon. gentlemen opposite, who declared to his electors that there could not be anything in the nature of free trade in Canada.

With the balance of trade with the United States so much against us no further lowering of duties is possible. The thousands of unemployed workmen in Brantford at the present time must realise that their unhappy condition is owing to the action of the Government, which reduced the duties on agricultural implements, and maintained free trade in binder-twine, cream separators and tractors.

The candidate of hon. gentlemen opposite contested the city of Brantford, and issued this proclamation containing that, the sole reference to the tariff, appealing to his people to denounce and defeat the late administration because of the reductions they had made in the duties on farm implements and machinery and because they had maintained free trade in binder-twine and cream separators. But that is not the most significant fact. With a platform in his pocket, with a platform committed to him by that convention to which repeated reference was made for so many months by hon. gentlemen opposite, a platform declaring that all those implements would be made free if hon. gentlemen were returned to power, and made free immediately, the Prime Minister himself went down to the city of Brantford and urged upon the people the election of the candidate who ran upon the programme that I have just read.

This is the commitment as regards tariff matters of another hon. gentleman who represents a Montreal constituency in this House. I note the levity with which hon. gentlemen opposite receive all references to their past commitments. It indicates how seriously they view poli-