

two machines; yet the Separator sells for the greater price. Competition in Mowers has been extremely keen all the years and the margin of profit is very small, whereas competition in Separators, being largely with the importers, is not so keen, and therefore enables us to secure a larger margin of profit. Had there been no local manufacture of Separators, we have no doubt they would to-day, as they did before local manufacturers came into the business, sell for double the price of a Mower; in fact, when we began their manufacture they were selling for considerably more than double.

#### **Other Countries Anxious to have Implement Makers while Canadian Farmers try to drive them away.**

It is curious that, while our farmers are trying to drive implement makers out of Canada, the farmers of every country where there are no local manufacturers, are anxious to have them. Australia has just revised its tariff on implements, for the purpose of encouraging home manufacture. For many years there was no duty on Binders, Mowers, Rakes, and Harrows. A special tax was applied during the war and the new Act brought on a few months ago provides for duties that amount in dollars on each implement as follows:—

Binders.....	\$90.00
Mowers .....	30.00
Hay Dump Rakes.....	17.25
Disc Harrows.....	22 00
Grain and Fertilizer Drills .....	65.00

The purpose of this tariff is frankly admitted to be largely prohibitory for the encouragement of local manufacture. At the present time there are no makers in Australia of either Mowers or Binders and it will be years before Australia can do without the importation of these machines; yet they apparently value local manufacture highly enough to pay these duties, which are far greater than any which have ever been applied to implements in Canada.

#### **Efficient Method of Distribution offsets Tariff Charges.**

We readily admit that it costs more money to build implements in Canada under the protective system than it does in the United States, but our more direct and cheaper method of distribution, we maintain, has minimized the extra cost to the consumer very considerably, while at the same time, we hold that there is no more efficient method of distribution anywhere in the world, or one that gives better or fuller service to the farmer. The cost of the tariff to the grain grower has been exaggerated to such an extent as to be regarded as a heavy burden upon agriculture, unnecessarily retarding progress. It is easy to show how absurd statements of this character are, particularly when they go to the length of saying, as they have in recent years, that this tariff