

that the government has at last realized this fact, since agriculture is mentioned as coming in for more equitable treatment. But at no time has particular stress been laid by the party to which I belong upon the necessity for free agricultural implements as apart from everything else; in fact there may be an unfairness in singling out any particular industry for a cut in the tariff while the cost of living will be maintained at its present altitude. The agricultural implement industry has been in this position ever since the National Policy was inaugurated, and they know well what this means.

In the manifesto of the Canadian agricultural implement manufacturers as presented to the government they stress the idea on page 6 that if the tariff is taken off and their home market is open to competition their export trade is bound to languish and die, and they admit that the export trade was built up on the tariff when it was even higher than it is at present. Well, what is the inference? What do they mean by this statement? The inference is that the home consumer has been charged a price that ensures a profit over the whole of their sales, export and home trade alike. There is no other meaning to be taken from it, and the facts of the case bear out my deduction. They say they have never sold implements in foreign countries cheaper than at home, but let us see what the facts are. Any one who followed the events of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to the West in 1910 cannot fail to realize the truth of the matter. If we take the Grain Growers' Guide of February 16th and August 2nd, 1910, we find that Ellis Mumford, Palmerston, Ontario, noticed on his visit to England in that year that Massey-Harris 6-foot binders sold for \$130 with full equipment. At the same time he saw ploughs made in Canada selling at \$3 less than the price in Ontario, close to the factory. The binder selling at \$136 had full equipment and a tarpaulin cover to put over it when it was idle in the field. The price in Saskatchewan at that time was \$160, or \$164 for the privilege of two payments.

Mr. McMASTER: With tarpaulin?

Mr. EVANS: No, without tarpaulin. The Toronto Globe of August 5th, 1910, which had a representative with Sir Wilfrid when he made that tour, says:

Talk to any man whether he be farmer, merchant, banker, or real estate agent, and he will inevitably revert to anathemas on the protective tariff and on the prices of implements in the different countries; he is loaded with prices and dates too.

Now the retail prices of implements as given by the firm of John Wilders, Hall

Foundry, Reading, England, for the same year, on April 10, 1910, over the signature of Mr. Wilder himself, are as follows:

Massey-Harris, 6-foot cut, \$140.94; McCormick, 6-foot cut, \$121.50; Deering, 6-foot cut, \$126.36. The Saskatoon retail price at that date was from \$160 to \$164.

Also at that time Mr. C. H. Hart in the Grain Growers' Guide of October 26, 1910, stated that there was a difference of 30 per cent between the price of a binder in Manitoba and Dakota. Now these facts have never been refuted, and they suffice to show to what an extent the agriculturist has been exploited. But after all, be it said in fairness to the implement manufacturers in Canada, they have never indulged in this form of exploitation to the extent that many of our other protected manufacturers have done, and the worst offenders in this case have been those who have used the raw product of the farmer himself, such as wheat, oats, hides, wool, and so on. There has never been any relation practically between the price of wheat and flour, oats and oatmeal and rolled oats, wool and clothing, hides and harness, and so forth. The operators in these things have been the worst offenders, and our protective tariff has enabled our Canadian millers even to dump flour on the European market against the very best mills in the world, those of Britain and Holland, to the detriment of the price of the farmer's own wheat in western Canada.

To return to the implement industry, the late manager of the Massey-Harris Company told the Drayton Tariff Commission in 1920 that given free trade in the materials that enter into the production of their products, they could make as much money under a free trade system as they are making now. There was an utterance regarding our protective tariff by one of the best business men in Canada at the time. It is significant from the fact that here was one manufacturer who had at last realized that even did he want to make of this Dominion an industrial country, with big cities and tall chimneys, there was only one way of doing it, and that was to make manufacturing as cheap here as in any other country in the world. That is why Britain has led the world in manufacturing industrialism and civilization, during the last half century particularly. Anything in the way of a tariff that drives the cost of production out of line with world prices is bound to prove a boomerang even for those for whose benefit it was inaugurated. No Canadian exporter hopes to successfully compete in the world's market only as he