

The magnet which is drawing our boys and girls to the United States is that of employment. The burning question is: How can we keep them? The only solution I see is for the government to have our raw materials manufactured at home in Canadian factories by Canadian workmen, rather than in the United States. What an army of men would be employed if the \$40,000,000 worth of farm implements purchased by Canada in the United States were manufactured here. The American manufacturers realize this and are becoming alarmed. An Associated Press despatch from Washington, dated March 6, says:

If the Canadian farmer stopped buying farm implements in this country a steady market would be gone which nets American manufacturers forty million dollars a year by taking up the slack of the over-production of American factories.

President Hoover therefore will bring his influence to bear on leaders in both houses to have the farmers tear down their tariff increases and at the same time placate the business men and persuade them to withdraw their lobby against agricultural increases generally.

I also quote the following from an editorial appearing in a Canadian newspaper:

Canada, United States Best Customer

During 1928, a Washington despatch informed us yesterday, Canada was Uncle Sam's best customer. We bought goods from him to the value of \$916,155,506.

We bought more goods from the United States than England, which has four times our population.

We bought twice as much as Germany, which has six times our population.

Every day, indeed, during the whole of 1928, Canada sent \$2,500,000 across the line for United States goods. Two and one-half millions a day.

What did the United States buy from us? The answer is that while ten million Canadians were buying nearly a billion dollars' worth of goods from the United States, one hundred and twenty million people in the United States bought only \$488,000,000 worth of goods from Canada.

And that isn't all. Because while a tremendous part of the two and a half million dollars that went out of Canada each day to the United States was for manufactured goods—goods which had provided work and wages for Americans, and which were sold to us at a rich profit—the great proportion of what the United States bought from us was raw material. Goods the United States had to have.

The moral has been pointed a thousand times. But how long will it be before the government of this country has the sense and the courage to act upon it?

When the hon. Minister of National Defence (Mr. Ralston) was speaking the other day he mentioned the stock of the Massey-Harris Company. He said:

In other words, the old stock that was worth \$50 is now worth \$336.

I do not know whether he mentioned that as being an indication of the general prosperity of this country, but I should like to ask him—

Mr. RALSTON: I meant it as being an indication that the industry had not been hurt.

Mr. GEARY: On its Batavia business.

Mr. SINCLAIR (Wellington): I should like to ask the Minister of National Defence what the local agents of the Massey-Harris Company have made during the last four years; has their income advanced in the ratio that would be indicated by the figures I have just quoted—\$50 to \$336? Have the experts who set up those machines made any advance in the last four years? Have the farmers who bought those machines made any advance; and has their stock increased from 50 to 336 in the last four years? I know for a fact it has not.

I know there has been prosperity in certain places and it has something to do with financial prosperity, too. I find that our minister at Washington is experiencing wonderful prosperity and by leave of the house I should like to place some figures on Hansard:

Vote 304—Canadian Representation at Washington

Salaries and wages: Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, Hon. Vincent Massey, \$12,000, house and representation allowance, 2 m. at \$18,000, 10 m. at \$10,000, allowance for automobile, \$2,000; first secretaries: L. Beaudry, \$5,000, house, living and representation allowance, \$3,500; H. H. Wrong, Apr. 10 to Mar. 31 at \$5,000, house, living and representation allowance at \$3,500; commercial secretary, M. M. Mahoney, \$5,000, house, living and representation allowance, \$3,500; third secretary, T. A. Stone, \$3,000, house living and representation allowance, \$1,250; prin. clk. bk-kpr. B. Carter, \$2,400; resident correspondent, T. W. King, \$1,200; H. M. Lamont, subsistence allowance, \$915; librarian and file clk., B. McGregor, \$1,800; sten. A. St. Denis, 8 m. to Mar. 31 at \$1,800; principal clerks: M. Macpherson, 6 m. to Mar. 31 at \$2,400, S. McCool, 6 m. to Sept. 30 at \$2,400; senior stenographers: J. Deschamps, Apr. 12 to May 13 at \$2,100, E. A. Ewen, \$2,100; caretakers, \$1,029.16; messengers at \$840; H. Brown, 7 m. to Oct. 31, P. Lemmon, 5 m. to Mar. 31; office boy, C. Hobson, Oct. 11 to Mar. 31 at \$360; telephone switchboard operators, \$950.40; temporary stenographers at \$5 per d., \$375—\$70,434.62.

Travelling expenses: Hon. Vincent Massey, \$1,616.52; L. Beaudry, \$281.16; M. M. Mahoney, \$212.01; S. McCool, \$28.05; A. St. Denis, \$42.78; T. A. Stone, \$422.27; H. H. Wrong, \$271.02—\$2,873.81.

Materials, supplies, repairs, etc: Electrical repairs and supplies: B. M. Comerford, Washington, \$1,154.40; accounts under \$1,000, \$19.50—\$1,173.90.