

per capita from farm life so profuse as in Western Canada."

"The following data is taken from this investigation:

Average size of farm..... 353 acres
Number of farms owned..... 924%
Number of farms rented..... 73%
Average acreage under crop 195 acres
Average value of farm hold-
ings..... \$110,016
Average number of persons
per farm home..... 5

"The wealth, as indicated above, is concretely illustrated by the official list of automobiles owned in Western Canada in 1917. The average for the Dominion of Canada as a whole is one auto to every fifty-seven people. The average for Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta) is one auto to every twenty people."

Value of Cereals and Other Crops.

The figures given also emphasize the fact that in 1917 the cereal crops alone averaged in value per each farm \$1,725, and that the average capital worth (land, buildings, machinery, live stock) was, as stated above, \$111,000, and that the average capital worth of the Grain Growers' Guide subscribers was \$25,873. Taking their own figures of the average value of farm holdings and the average returns for the past three years, it shows that the cereals alone, without counting any other crops, have produced thirty-two per cent per year upon the capital. There are many other extremely interesting and valuable figures in the statements given, all showing the great progress the agriculturists of the West are making. Now, in addition to the cereal crops mentioned in the Grain Growers' Guide circulars, we have figures issued in a bulletin by the Nor-West Farmer, taken, it is stated, from 1917 final crop and live stock reports of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. A study of these reports gives the total value of farm products, other than cereals, at a little larger figure than the total value of all cereals. No class in Canada, however, rejoices more in the prosperity of the farmers than the manufacturers. We realize that unless producers in all classes in the country, whether engaged in farming, manufacturing, mining, fishing, lumbering, or other forms of industry, are prosperous, it is utterly impossible for the country as a whole to progress as it should. It would appear, however, from the figures given by the agriculturists themselves, as quoted above, that just now is not an opportune time for them to ask the Government or the population to assume burdens of taxation which they would like to be relieved of.

The first year (1915) was disastrous, generally speaking, in manufacturing, and while the last two years have been unusually profitable in many lines, yet in other war conditions have brought paralysis. No class in Canada, however, rejoices more in the prosperity of the farmers than the manufacturers. We realize that unless producers in all classes in the country, whether engaged in farming, manufacturing, mining, fishing, lumbering, or other forms of industry, are prosperous, it is utterly impossible for the country as a whole to progress as it should. It would appear, however, from the figures given by the agriculturists themselves, as quoted above, that just now is not an opportune time for them to ask the Government or the population to assume burdens of taxation which they would like to be relieved of.

It is interesting to note that the total number of farmers in Canada holding ten acres and over is 633,748, or about equal to the total number directly engaged and employed in manufacturing.

Industrial Statistics.

Now, in order to ascertain what the National Policy has done for Canada, and is doing in the lining up of our great national interests, it might be well to refresh our minds with some

statistics. In the year 1915 returns show that the total number of people engaged in manufacturing on salary and wage-earners was 514,853. If we consider the munitions-making and other industries in which women are now largely employed, we might fairly estimate the total number to-day as being about 650,000. If we multiply this number by the number of people who should probably reach the total number directly dependent upon the manufacturing industry for their livelihood, we consider that we add to the total the number of people who indirectly make their living on account of the total industrial dependents, we should add from twenty-five to fifty per cent, the number varying according to conditions governing different localities. This division would include farmers and truck gardeners, railway (steam and electric) workers, banking interests, civic employees, butchers, bakers, storekeepers, caterers, etc. etc. Adding only twenty-five per cent, this would give a grand total of over two million people. The total capital employed is estimated at two and one-half billions. The total exports of manufactured products last year was \$453,521,000. A comparative estimate of our manufacturing for home and foreign consumption for the year 1917, according to the "Canadian Annual Review," is as follows:

Manufactured products.....	\$2,000,000,000
Field crops.....	1,100,000,000
Dairy products and live stock.....	1,300,000,000
Forest products.....	176,000,000
Minerals.....	200,000,000
Fisheries.....	34,000,000
Eggs, fruit, etc.....	40,000,000

It might be interesting to try and figure out what it would mean in the case of a tariff duty placed centrally like the city of Hamilton to have its manufacturing industries removed. The total population of Hamilton is 156,000, having increased from 100,000 in 1900. The number of manufacturing plants is 340; the total capital invested \$110,000,000; the total number of trades is 30,000; total wages and salaries paid per year, \$35,000,000. Statistics show that upwards of fifty United States concerns have located branch industries in Hamilton, representing a capital investment of about \$25,000,000. These concerns, of course, would not have located in Canada except for the incidental protection which the tariff affords. Considering the extreme industrial activity at present in a place like Hamilton, calling for large numbers of women workers, it is probable that only about two and one-half times the actual number of hands employed would be directly dependent upon industry, making a total, say, 75,000. If we add to this even twenty five per cent more, as being indirectly dependent upon industry, we reach a total population of over 90,000 dependents (direct and indirect) for their living upon the manufacturing industries.

Any interference with a large way with the tariff which now enables these manufacturers to do business would practically wipe out the city of Hamilton. What is true of Hamilton would be true of many other towns and cities.

Agricultural Implements.

We might also ask what would be involved in the question of removing the duty on agricultural implements? There are approximately 160 firms in Canada making one or more lines of agricultural implements, so that the figures given below do not include many agricultural implement manufacturers who make other lines as well, nor do they include companies subsidiary or dependent on the agricultural implement industry. The number of agricultural implement plants proper is sixty, total capital employed \$60,000,000, total wages and salaries paid per year \$10,000,000, and very many cases those so subscribing

pendent upon the implement business 40,000 to 50,000. Now, it is quite possible that if the duty were removed on agricultural implements (and it is not clear that the rate of the duty is considerably less than manufacturers have to pay on any machines imported for use in their factories), and the duties were also removed from the raw materials entering into the manufacture of these implements, a few of the larger concerns might still live on account of their large foreign capital, but the rest would be worth millions of dollars worth of supplies of all sorts from other manufacturers in Canada, all such secondary concerns would be adversely affected immediately, and there would be a general weakening and tearing down of a large portion of the industrial fabric of the country throughout. Figures show that the duty paid on agricultural implements in 1916, and taking the total value of the property of the farmers throughout Canada, it means about 3% for every \$100, or in other words, that the duty paid on \$100 would pay on the average annually \$3.50. This does not seem like a staggering obligation by way of contribution to our military needs, but any removal of the duty on tractors, without any consultation with the tractor manufacturers, to see what they could do to help out the situation calling for greater production, and without making provision for the rebate of the duty on raw materials imported by the tractor manufacturers, was an unfair and unrepresentative to the Government that they finally rebated the duty charges on raw materials, but the tractor industry, where hundreds of men were employed and others in participation, as well as hundreds of thousands of dollars already invested, has been paralyzed, at all events for the present.

Manufacturers' Contributions and Obligations.

Manufacturers are, however, quite tired of the abuse they are heaped upon them from interested quarters, and while it is readily admitted that there may be many schools of economists of widely divergent views, yet it is high time that a policy of standing together in our national interests be adopted, and that we should emphasize the need of common honesty and integrity being shown in the statements that are being circulated. The profits of manufacturers, generally speaking, have been grossly exaggerated, and while here and there abnormal figures are shown (which are subsequently largely extracted by the Business Profits Tax), yet the large profits feature also applies in the case of agriculturists. The great majority, however, of these concerns, and of other classes in the country, are simply making reasonable and necessary headway. Let us look at what manufacturers have helped to accomplish in the last half year:

1. Manufacturers have contributed more largely than any other class to the furnishing of men for the colors.
2. Manufacturers in large numbers have entered in personal obligations with those of their men who may return as giving them employment. As this matter of employment will be one of the most insistent questions that will be asked, it might be tentatively asked how manufacturers can fulfil their part of the compact if the fiscal policy of the country is to be radically changed.

There is also to be considered the question to assume greater burdens of taxation than possibly any other class, and especially the farming community. 4. Manufacturers have, perhaps, more largely than any other class contributed to all patriotic funds which have been launched.

5. No class has subscribed more liberally to the Government war loans, and we should remember that very many cases those so subscribing

have undertaken large obligations at their bankers to enable them to do this. Manufacturers would greatly regret being placed in such a position either by reason of removal of the tariff or taxation, because of the strangulation of industry, that would not permit them to continue such relationship towards future Government undertakings.

6. No class has supported the farming community as much in the way of helping to supply men for the garnering of our national needs, and in cases of emergency paying the difference between over and above what the farmer contributed.

7. If it had not been for the manufacturers of this country the Allies would not only have been short of munitions, but the country would have gone bankrupt on account of the balance of trade being against us. This war industrial activity has been recognized by Sir Frederick E. Smith, Attorney-General of Great Britain, in the following sentence: "She (Canada) has developed far beyond her resources of manufacturing ability of which no one could have supposed her capable."

The time has arrived, therefore, when the Government, members of Parliament, and not consider the interests as a football to be kicked about by political expediency and other otherwise the national interests are sure to be adversely affected. The trade of abuse has already gone too far.

Australia's Attitude.

By way of contrast, it is interesting to note that in Australia the Prime Minister has called together all the manufacturers together in conference and outlined to them a very definite scheme, calling for their help and protection of the co-operation of the Government in the war.

In Canada being a free country, we need not direct from the Government with planning for the war in the national interest. The Government is keeping the co-operation that are most commendable. In a remarkable address at Melbourne, Mr. Hughes called with these eloquent and significant words:

"I do not hesitate to say that with proper organization we can increase the output of the primary and secondary industries very substantially. We can rapidly increase our export trade by an organization which will add the individual producer to increase his output, find his market, and secure and ensure transport at reasonable rates thereto. And in this way we shall reduce the burden imposed upon us by our great need to develop our resources, find our export employment, our people at high wages, and attract large numbers of the right kind of immigrants. The war has brought to us a new era of responsibility, many and grave responsibilities. We must be prepared to shoulder them. We have not only to produce more wealth to pay for the war, and to develop our great export heritage, but we have to hold it for the Empire and for our descendants. But there is something greater. That far-fused sense of knowledge that the Empire produces every material known to man and every variety of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Its wealth is uncountable, its resources limitless. Our place in the world is not being recognized; it must fall a victim to a more efficient nation, and its wealth pass through diverse channels to alien lands. A deep and lasting obligation rests upon us to see that we have done our part in this great plan of national organization, without which we are undone. Inexorable circumstances, patriotism, and our own production, will not exempt us from our duty, but it will at once develop our resources, in-

crease our production national safety."

Great Britain has had her own share in her own prosperity to do everything possible of trade again, which really put herself in a position that which other countries, Germany, have been during recent years in a commercial position. All sorts of guides as being formed, action and co-operation in Great Britain, and a measure of the countries. Sir Altham, President of the Board recently.

"It could not be expected, that of Great Britain, that this account the fundamental cause of the efficient conduct of the countries of the world to its welfare. It could be carried on, and the Government, their main duties, and the world with those of its successors, and its place with the world? He thought from now on, and it would make it so that it was carried that there would be no country the establishment of a national security, and a foreign commercial commodity."

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