

a wish to give the Lancashire cotton mills the benefit of the 33½ per cent, why not do it by naming them specifically?

Another point has been brought to my attention, in connection with farm implements. The duty on them has been raised. I am not going to argue that, but I want to point out the necessity of allowing the small manufacturer as well as the larger one to have a chance for a living. I am just going to read a memorandum which has been placed in my hands by a manufacturer:

The former general tariff on agricultural implements ranged from 6 per cent to 15 per cent; the new rates are 25 per cent, but with the exception of \$1.25 per ton on pig iron and \$3.50 per ton on hot rolled bars, they are still able to import forgings, stampings, castings, under item 442 at 6 per cent. It is evident that the just interests of the parts manufacturers in Canada, supplying to the agricultural implement manufacturers, have been overlooked.

So the product that could be sold, and perhaps has been sold, for the manufacture of implements by some manufacturing concerns in smaller towns is protected at 6 per cent, while the manufacturer of agricultural implements gets 25 per cent. I am calling attention to this so that the Minister may make a note of it and see the ramifications and, above all, look well to it that the few large concerns in the great centres are not given all the benefits by the high tariff, while the smaller concerns, which are to a large extent the life of the smaller centres, are sacrificed.

I have talked too long, honourable gentlemen, but I could talk much longer if necessary—if it were on the Address, for example, and we were trying to take a long time. I have just gone roughly over some of the points, and I want to impress it again on the Minister of Labour that I pity him from the bottom of my heart.

Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON: Too bad.

Right Hon. Mr. GRAHAM: He is going to sit up nights and work Sundays, not to give the people things, but to dodge the people that are asking for things.

Hon. Mr. WILLOUGHBY: That is ever the Minister's luck.

Right Hon. Mr. GRAHAM: I am glad he has the protection of the Governor in Council, who I think is giving full discretion to the Minister. I want to impress on the Minister the absolute necessity of our representatives getting to the Economic Conference, and I know that we in this House will expedite that as far as humanly possible. Will the Minister do me the favour of saying that some

members of this House express the view that the biggest job the Canadian Prime Minister has is to see whether he can come to some business arrangement, with Great Britain or other countries, whereby we can sell our goods at a fair price and thus start the wheels of industry of all kinds moving? If that could be done, much of our unemployment would disappear. Such an arrangement would do more good to Canada as a whole than all the tariffs we could enact, and all the dumping clauses that could be put on the Statute Book.

Hon. RUFUS H. POPE: I am delighted to think that my dear old friend is at last converted to the system of protection, to which he has been opposed for so many years. Now he dodges and jumps and squirms around, and makes us think of the angle-worm trying to catch up to the frog. It is wonderful. Poor old England, which was the queen of the industrial world, is now getting converted. Think of it: the great industrial centre of the world, England, with factories closed and with millions of people doled.

We are situated along the frontier of one of the great centres of the world, the United States of America. We all must know, if we know anything at all, that the manufacturer in the United States sells through the wholesaler, and the wholesaler through the retailer. The wholesaler buys from the manufacturer this year's goods, from patterns suitable for this year. When he buys them he has a contract that if those goods are sold to any other wholesaler at a lower price than he has paid for them, he will get the benefit of a reduction. The same applies between the retailer and the wholesaler. When the purchaser buys his goods for the year he buys on that contract. Now, when the wholesaler or the manufacturer, as the case may be, has a few thousands or a few hundreds of thousands of yards left over of any kind of cloth, what is he going to do with it? He cannot sell it in the United States market without giving the percentage of reduction that his contract calls for. He had better take it north and dump it. He says: "Where shall I dump it? Let me dump it in the nearest market. Where is the nearest market?" Therefore he dumps it into Canada.

Under our present arrangement it comes for appraisal. Anybody who knows anything about the business that I am talking about knows that. Well, the owner looks around to see if there are any of those great buyers who are looking about to see where they can buy stuff below its cost, and will buy that stuff by the thousands of yards. We will